

Tab 1	CS/SB 86 by TR, Gaetz ; Similar to H 01247 Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens					
Tab 2	SB 642 by Burgess ; Identical to H 00271 Foreign and Alien Bail Bond Insurers					
Tab 3	SB 712 by Yarborough ; Similar to CS/H 00265 Prohibition of Pyramid Promotional Schemes					
Tab 4	CS/SB 758 by JU, Bradley ; Similar to CS/CS/H 00625 Justice Administrative Commission					
876382	A	S	RCS	CJ, Bradley	Delete L.22 - 26:	02/11 05:28 PM
Tab 5	SB 896 by Gaetz ; Similar to CS/CS/H 00757 School Safety					
580518	D	S	RCS	CJ, Gaetz	Delete everything after	02/11 05:28 PM
242182	AA	S	FAV	CJ, Gaetz	Delete L.481 - 516:	02/11 05:28 PM
Tab 6	CS/SB 1224 by JU, Rodriguez ; Similar to CS/H 01293 Fraudulent Entry of Residential Dwellings					
656130	A	S	RCS	CJ, Rodriguez	Delete L.18 - 29:	02/11 05:28 PM
Tab 7	SB 1300 by Calatayud ; Compare to CS/CS/H 00325 Education and Workforce Development for Current and Former Inmates					
Tab 8	SB 1370 by Martin ; Identical to CS/H 00035 Habitual Traffic Offender Designation					
Tab 9	SB 1712 by Martin ; Identical to H 00945 Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit					

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Senator Martin, Chair
Senator Smith, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, February 11, 2026
TIME: 3:00—5:30 p.m.
PLACE: *Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Building*

MEMBERS: Senator Martin, Chair; Senator Smith, Vice Chair; Senators Bernard, Bradley, Garcia, Pizzo, Simon, and Yarborough

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	CS/SB 86 Transportation / Gaetz (Similar H 1247)	Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens; Declaring the policy of the state with respect to the operation of commercial motor vehicles by unauthorized aliens; requiring sworn law enforcement officers with certain authority to take into custody persons determined to be unauthorized aliens operating commercial motor vehicles and facilitate the transfer of such persons into the custody of a federal immigration agency; requiring the impoundment and removal of a commercial motor vehicle under certain circumstances; providing that motor carriers are liable for certain civil penalties, etc. TR 01/27/2026 Fav/CS CJ 02/11/2026 Favorable FP	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 2
2	SB 642 Burgess (Identical H 271)	Foreign and Alien Bail Bond Insurers; Providing duties of certain foreign and alien bail bond insurers relating to reporting bail bond premiums to the Office of Insurance Regulation, keeping records of considerations paid for bail bonds written by the insurers, and disclosing certain information in the financial statements filed with the office, etc. BI 01/13/2026 Favorable CJ 02/11/2026 Favorable RC	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0
3	SB 712 Yarborough (Similar CS/H 265)	Prohibition of Pyramid Promotional Schemes; Citing this act as the "Direct Sales Consumer Protection Act"; prohibiting a person from establishing, promoting, operating, or participating in a pyramid promotional scheme; requiring the Department of Legal Affairs to issue and serve a complaint and cease and desist order in certain instances; providing penalties, etc. CJ 02/11/2026 Favorable ACJ FP	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Criminal Justice

Wednesday, February 11, 2026, 3:00—5:30 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	CS/SB 758 Judiciary / Bradley (Similar CS/CS/H 625)	Justice Administrative Commission; Revising the membership of the Justice Administrative Commission, etc. JU 01/20/2026 Fav/CS CJ 02/11/2026 Fav/CS RC	Fav/CS Yeas 7 Nays 0
5	SB 896 Gaetz (Similar CS/CS/H 757)	School Safety; Authorizing public postsecondary educational institutions to participate in the school guardian program; authorizing certain college or university employees, faculty members, and students to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm into a college or university facility; creating the offense of discharging a weapon or firearm within 1,000 feet of a school, etc. CJ 02/11/2026 Fav/CS AHE RC	Fav/CS Yeas 7 Nays 1
6	CS/SB 1224 Judiciary / Rodriguez (Similar CS/H 1293)	Fraudulent Entry of Residential Dwellings; Creating the crime of fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit; prohibiting a person from entering into and taking possession of a residential dwelling unit under specified circumstances; providing that fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit is an act of noncompliance for which a landlord may terminate a rental agreement, etc. JU 01/27/2026 Fav/CS CJ 02/11/2026 Fav/CS RC	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
7	SB 1300 Calatayud (Compare CS/CS/H 325)	Education and Workforce Development for Current and Former Inmates; Authorizing the Department of Transportation to expend certain funds for all workforce development programs, rather than only construction workforce development programs; authorizing the department to use workforce development funds for certain certification and training opportunities; authorizing employers to apply to the Department of Financial Services for reimbursement of the cost of certain workers' compensation and automobile liability premiums, subject to appropriation; providing requirements and restrictions for reimbursement, etc. CJ 02/11/2026 Favorable AEG FP	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Criminal Justice

Wednesday, February 11, 2026, 3:00—5:30 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
8	SB 1370 Martin (Identical CS/H 35)	Habitual Traffic Offender Designation; Citing this act as "Isaiah's Law"; revising the definition of the term "habitual traffic offender", etc. TR 02/03/2026 Favorable CJ 02/11/2026 Favorable RC	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0
9	SB 1712 Martin (Identical H 945)	Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit; Requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to establish and administer a Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit at a specified location; requiring that a team from the unit be assigned to and aligned with each regional domestic security task force; specifying unit duties; requiring the department to create a team by a specified date to serve as the initial leadership and organizational core of the full unit, etc. CJ 02/11/2026 Favorable ACJ FP	Favorable Yeas 7 Nays 1

TAB	OFFICE and APPOINTMENT (HOME CITY)	FOR TERM ENDING	COMMITTEE ACTION
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Senate Confirmation Hearing: A public hearing will be held for consideration of the below-named executive appointment to the office indicated.

Board of Directors, Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc.

10	Banks, Kimberly S. (Tallahassee)	09/30/2028	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
11	Whitehurst, John Willis ()	09/30/2029	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
12	Upchurch, James R. (Tallahassee)	09/30/2029	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
13	Stutler, Denver J., Jr. (Sarasota)	09/30/2028	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
14	Kilcrease, David E. ()	09/30/2026	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
15	Godwin, Cory ()	09/30/2026	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
16	Garey, Alan L. (Pompano Beach)	09/30/2029	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
17	Collura, Gino (Dade City)	09/30/2027	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
18	Clemmons, Marvin Walker (Pensacola)	09/30/2028	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0
19	Baiardi, James ()	09/30/2027	Recommend Confirm Yeas 8 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Criminal Justice

Wednesday, February 11, 2026, 3:00—5:30 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
Other Related Meeting Documents			

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Transportation

BILL: CS/SB 86

INTRODUCER: Transportation Committee and Senator Gaetz

SUBJECT: Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens

DATE: February 10, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Shutes</u>	<u>Vickers</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Wyant</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>FP</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 86 creates penalties regarding the operation of commercial motor vehicles (CMV) by unauthorized aliens. Specifically, the bill does the following:

- Declares that the operation of a commercial motor vehicle by an unauthorized alien is an imminent safety hazard and provides certain requirements for CMV drivers.
- Requires specified law enforcement officers to take an unauthorized alien operating a CMV into custody and facilitate the transfer of such person to a federal immigration agency.
- Imposes a \$50,000 civil penalty on motor carriers for either an immediate incident-based penalty, or through an audit/investigation-based penalty.
- Allows the Office of Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement to issue an out-of-service order to motor carriers when specified violations occur.
- Directs the \$50,000 civil penalty to be transferred to the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund and must be used for technology and training to enforce the provisions of the bill.
- Provides an administrative hearing under ch. 120, F.S., must be afforded to a motor carrier subject to an out-of-service order.

The bill will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the private and governmental sectors. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement for details.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Florida law defines the term "unauthorized alien" as a person who is unlawfully present in the United States according to the terms of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. ss. 1101 et seq. The term shall be interpreted consistently with any applicable federal statutes, rules, or regulations.¹

Federal Law Relating to Commercial Driver Licenses

The Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1984 required the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations on commercial motor vehicle safety. The regulations must prescribe minimum safety standards for commercial motor vehicles. At a minimum, the regulations must ensure that:

- Commercial motor vehicles are maintained, equipped, loaded, and operated safely;
- The responsibilities imposed on certain operators of commercial motor vehicles do not impair their ability to operate the vehicle safely;
- The physical condition of operators of commercial motor vehicles is adequate to enable them to operate the vehicles safely; and
- The operation of commercial motor vehicles does not have a deleterious effect on the physical condition of the operators. (*See*, 49 U.S.C. 31136(a))²

The Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 prohibits any person who does not hold a valid commercial driver's license (CDL) or a commercial learner's permit (CLP) issued by his or her state of domicile from operating a CMV that requires a driver with a CDL. In addition, the act required the Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the states, to prescribe regulations on minimum uniform standards for the issuance of CDLs by the states and for the information to be contained on each license (*See*, 49 U.S.C. 31305, 31308).

49 C.F.R. §384.214 provides that a state must allow any person to operate a CMV in the State who is not disqualified from operating a CMV and who holds a CLP or CDL that is:

- Issued to him or her by his/her State or jurisdiction of domicile in accordance with part 383 of this subchapter;
- Not disqualified; and
- Valid under the terms of part 383, subpart F, of this subchapter, for the type of vehicle being driven.

49 C.F.R. §395.13 defines the term "out-of-service order" to be a declaration by an authorized officer of a Federal, State, Canadian, Mexican, or local jurisdiction that a driver, a commercial motor vehicle, or motor carrier operation, is out-of-service pursuant to §§386.72, 392.5, 395.13, 396.9, or comparable laws or the North American Out-Of-Service Criteria.³

¹ Section 908.111(1)(d), F.S.

² 76 C.F.R. 26855 (May 9, 2011).

³ 49 C.F.R. 386.72(4) relates to Imminent hazard[s]" and provides for placing a CMV driver or motor carrier "out-of-service" pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 31502 or federal regulations issued by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation. 49 C.F.R. §392.5 addresses prohibited uses of alcohol a driver of a CMV. 49 CFR §395.13 addresses drivers ordered out-of-service, including provisions which provide that no motor carrier shall require or permit a driver ordered out-of-service to operate a CMV or

Federal Emergency Rule on State Issuance of CDLs to Non-domiciled Persons

On September 25, 2025, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), pursuant to its authority, amended the federal regulations for State Driver's Licensing Agencies issuing commercial driving credentials to foreign-domiciled individuals. Through this interim final rule, FMCSA sought to restore the integrity of the CDL issuance processes by significantly limiting the authority for states to issue and renew non-domiciled CLPs and CDLs to individuals domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction. This change was designed to strengthen the security of the CDL issuance process and to enhance the safety of CMV operations.⁴

The emergency federal rules were motivated in part by the August 12, 2025, Florida crash that killed three people on the Florida Turnpike in St. Lucie County. FMCSA indicated that the driver had an unexpired employment authorization document and was therefore eligible for a non-domiciled CDL under the existing regulations but was improperly issued a standard (full-term) CDL in Washington in 2023. He was subsequently issued a proper non-domiciled CDL in California but would not have been eligible for a non-domiciled CDL under the revised regulations requiring a driver to provide a I-94 or I-94A indicating a specified employment-based nonimmigrant status.⁵

The FMCSA emergency rule included the following provisions:

- Revises the regulations that allow states to issue and renew non-domiciled CLPs and CDLs to individuals domiciled in foreign jurisdictions by restricting the issuance and renewal of non-domiciled CLPs and CDLs to individuals who maintain lawful immigration status in the following specific employment-based nonimmigrant categories: H-2A, H-28, and E-2 visa holders and provides that no other immigration categories will be eligible for a non-domiciled CLP or CDL.
- Mandates that CLP and CDL applicants present an unexpired foreign passport and Form I-94/I-94A at every issuance, transfer, renewal, and upgrade action and that an employment authorization document will no longer be sufficient to obtain a non-domiciled CLP or CDL.
- Requires that states must query the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements system to verify a CLP and CDL applicant's lawful immigration status in one of the three permitted categories.
- Requires that the expiration date of any non-domiciled CLP or CDL issued by a State Licensing Agency match the expiration date of the Form I-94/I-94A or be for one year, whichever is sooner.
- Requires CDL and CLP applicants be present in-person at each renewal as the current rule permitted online or mail-in renewals.

require a driver ordered out-of-service for failure to prepare a record of duty status to operate a CMV until that driver has been off-duty for the appropriate number of hours. 49 C.F.R. §396.9 deals with the inspection of CMVs, and requires the marking of CMVs placed out-of-service, and prohibits a motor carrier requiring any person to operate a CMV declared out-of-service until the appropriate repairs have been made or to remove the out-of-state vehicle sticker from any motor vehicle prior to completion of repairs.

⁴ 90 *Federal Register* 18869 (September 25, 2025).

⁵ *Id.* at 3.

- Requires states must invalidate any non-domiciled CDLs when notified by the FMCSA or other federal agencies that the non-domiciled CDL does not comply with the new requirements.⁶

Florida Driver Licenses

Florida Law requires a person who operates any motor vehicle on a highway in this state to have a valid driver license.⁷

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (the Department) may not issue a CDL to any person who is not a resident of Florida.⁸ A resident of Florida who is required to possess a CDL may not operate a CMV in Florida unless they possess a valid CDL issued by this state.⁹ A person who is not a resident of Florida who drives a commercial vehicle must possess a CDL with property endorsements issued in compliance with applicable federal regulations.¹⁰

Florida only issues driver licenses and identification cards which meet all minimum-security requirements for the REAL ID Act of 2005 and ss. 322.05 and 322.08, F.S.¹¹

Florida law also provides that if a driver license is of a class of licenses issued by another state exclusively to unauthorized aliens or undocumented immigrants who are unable to prove lawful presence in the United States when the licenses are issued, the driver license, or other permit purporting to authorize the holder to operate a motor vehicle on public roadways is invalid in this state.¹² Such classes of licenses include licenses that are issued exclusively to unauthorized aliens or undocumented immigrants or licenses that are substantially the same as licenses issued to citizens, residents, or those lawfully present in the United States but have markings establishing that the license holder did not exercise the option of providing proof of lawful presence. Section 322.033, F.S, requires a law enforcement officer who stops a person driving with an invalid license to issue a citation to the driver for driving without a license in violation of s. 322.03, F.S.

Generally, Florida driver licenses, including CDLs, are issued for a term of eight years expiring on the applicant's next birthday which next occurs on or after the anniversary of date of issuance to persons who have not attained the age of eighty (80) years.¹³

Driver licenses issued to a driver who establishes his or her identity using a valid unexpired permanent resident card (green card) must expire on the licensee's birthday that next occurs eight years after the month of expiration of the license being renewed.¹⁴ After the initial showing of

⁶ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, "*Protecting America's Roads - Restoring Integrity to Non-domiciled CDLs*", updated September 29, 2025, available at <https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/newsroom/fact-sheet-protecting-americas-road-restoring-integrity-non-domiciled-cdl> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁷ Section 322.03, F.S.

⁸ Section 322.03(4)(a), F.S.

⁹ Section 322.03(4)(b), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 322.03(4)(b), F.S.

¹¹ Section 322.031(4), F.S.

¹² Section 322.033(I), F. S.

¹³ Section 322.18(2)(c) and (t), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 322.18(2)(c), F.S.

documentation, the driver is exempted from having to renew or obtain a duplicate license in person.¹⁵

However, a Florida commercial driver license issued to a person who establishes his or her identity using an unexpired nonimmigrant classification provided by the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) for an original driver license must provide an unexpired foreign passport and an unexpired form I-94/94A issued by OHS indicating one of the following classifications:

- H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers,
- H-2B Temporary Non-Agricultural Workers, or
- Or E-2 Treaty Investors.¹⁶

In addition, the Department may require such applicants to produce OHS documents for the sole purpose of establishing the maintenance of, or efforts to maintain, continuous lawful presence.

Any driver license or temporary permit issued based on those documents can be valid only for a period not to exceed the expiration date of the document presented or 1 year, whichever first occurs. Furthermore, any person who used one of those documents to establish his or her identity may not renew their driver license except in person and upon submission of one of those documents. Any renewal license expires one year after the date of issuance or upon the expiration date cited on the OHS documents, whichever first occurs.¹⁷

Immigration Enforcement in Florida

Florida law establishes the importance of the state interest to cooperate and assist the federal government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws within the state.¹⁸

Florida prohibits a state entity, law enforcement agency, or local government entity from having a sanctuary policy.¹⁹ Section 908.102(6), F.S., defines "sanctuary policy" as a law, policy, practice, procedure, or custom adopted or allowed by a state entity or local government entity which prohibits or impedes a law enforcement agency from complying with 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 or which prohibits or impedes a law enforcement agency from communicating or cooperating with a federal immigration agency so as to limit such law enforcement agency in the performance of specified activities.

The State Board of Immigration Enforcement was created within the Department of Law Enforcement, and is composed of the Governor and Cabinet, as the chief immigration enforcement officer of the state and charges that board with coordinating law enforcement assistance with federal immigration laws, administering the Local Law Enforcement Immigration Grant Program established in s. 908.1033, F.S., and with reporting on law enforcement training and activity related to immigration enforcement support.²⁰ To assist the board, s. 908.1032, F.S., establishes the State Immigration Enforcement Council.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ 49 CFR 383.5.

¹⁷ Sections 322.08(2)(c) and 322.18(2)(d) and (4)(c), F.S.

¹⁸ Chapter 908, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 908.103, F.S.

²⁰ Section 908.1031, F.S.

The State Immigration Enforcement Council encourages the cooperation of state and local law enforcement agencies, and those entities directing or supervising such agencies, in supporting the enforcement of federal immigration laws.²¹ Section 908.11, F.S., requires the sheriff or chief correctional officer operating a county detention facility to enter into a written agreement with the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement to participate in the immigration program established under s. 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and must notify the State Board of Immigration Enforcement quarterly of the status of their agreement.

State and local law enforcement officials are authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to enforce limited immigration authority with federal oversight during their routine police duties. The Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) is a participating member of this program. This program expands troopers power and authority to question any suspected alien or person believed to be an alien regarding their right to enter the United States. If the trooper is not able to establish the residence or temporary visitor status of a person, the trooper will contact federal partners. If the immigration status is not determined via a phone call, a federal partner may come to the scene if nearby or the trooper may transport the occupant to a determined location, such as a jail, for the person to be held for up to 72-hours for federal partners to establish the person's immigration status.²²

Whether or not an unauthorized alien is taken into custody is primarily a federal decision; troopers will defer to their federal partners. If there are criminal charges for the person as a result of the traffic stop or law enforcement interaction and their status has not been verified, the person will be transported to the jail and federal partners notified of their location. FHP is authorized to deliver detained illegal immigrants directly to federal authorities for further screening without unnecessary delays.²³

Issuance of Out-of-Service Orders for CMVs Under Florida Law

The Office of Commercial Vehicle Enforcement within the Department is authorized to issue out-of-service orders to motor carriers who, after proper notice, have failed to pay any penalty or fine assessed by the Department, or its agent, against any owner, or motor carrier for violations of state law, refused to submit to a compliance review and provided records pursuant to s. 316.302(6) or s. 316.70, F.S., or violated safety regulations pursuant to s. 316.302, F.S., or insurance requirements in s. 627.7415, F.S.²⁴ Such out-of-service orders have the effect of prohibiting the operation of any motor vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise operated by the motor carrier upon the roadways of Florida, until the violations have been corrected or the penalties paid.

All out-of-service orders must be approved by the director of FHP or his or her designee.²⁵

²¹ Section 908.104, F.S.

²² DHSMV, *2026 Legislative Bill Analysis: SB 86* (September 26, 2026) at p. 6 (on file with the Senate Committee on Transportation).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Section 316.3026, F.S.

²⁵ *Id.* at 22.

Administrative hearings for affected motor carriers are authorized pursuant to s. 120.569, F.S. All owners and drivers of CMVs that are operated in *interstate* commerce are subject to the rules and regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382-386 and 390-397, and those that are operated in *intrastate* commerce are subject to the rules and regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382-386 and 390-397, as such regulations existed on December 31, 2023.

A CMV that is found to be operating in such an unsafe condition as to be declared out-of-service or a driver declared out-of-service or removed from driving status pursuant to the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria must be repaired or returned to driving status before being returned to service.²⁶ Operation of a CMV by any person who owns, operates, or causes or permits a commercial motor vehicle that has been declared out-of-service pursuant to the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria is subject to the penalties provided in 49 C.F.R. §383.53.²⁷

International Registration Plan and International Fuel Tax Agreement

The International Registration Plan (IRP) for commercial motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce is a reciprocal agreement between the lower 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the 10 Canadian provinces. Once the vehicle is registered in the jurisdiction where the motor carrier is based, the registration is valid in all the other IRP member jurisdictions. The IRP registration is applied so that the fees paid to the base jurisdiction are divided among all the member jurisdictions in which the vehicle(s) operated.²⁸

Similarly, the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) simplifies fuel tax reporting for interstate carriers with another apportionment system. Interstate carriers must register with both before they are able to operate in Florida. Before issuing IRP/IFTA credentials, the Department is required to verify whether a carrier has been placed out of service by Commercial Vehicle Enforcement. If the carrier is found to be out-of-service for any reason, credentials will not be issued.^{29, 30}

Impounding Vehicles by Law Enforcement

Florida law sets guidelines for placing holds on vehicles by an investigating agency which are towed, restricting the tow company from releasing the vehicle to the owner. If the hold is to last longer than five days, the law enforcement agency placing the hold may have the vehicle removed to a designated impound lot, in which event the vehicle will not be released until proof of payment of the towing and storage charges incurred by the wrecker operator is presented to the law enforcement agency. If the agency has the hold exceed five days, the law enforcement agency is responsible for the payment of storage charges incurred by the wrecker operator for the extended period, the owner of the vehicle is only responsible for the storage fees for the first five

²⁶ Section 316.3025(1), F.S.

²⁷ Section 316.3025(2), F.S.

²⁸ Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, <https://www.flhsmv.gov/driver-licenses-id-cards/commercial-motor-vehicle-drivers/international-registration-plan/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

²⁹ Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, <https://www.flhsmv.gov/driver-licenses-id-cards/commercial-motor-vehicle-drivers/international-fuel-tax-agreement/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

³⁰ DHSMV, *supra* note 22, at 6.

days. If there is a judicial finding that there was no probable cause for having continued the impoundment, the law enforcement agency is responsible for the accrued charges for towing and storage.³¹

FHP policy on vehicle towing and impoundment provides that holds may be placed on a vehicle if there is probable cause to believe the vehicle may be seized and forfeited or if the vehicle is impounded or immobilized pursuant to Florida Statute. If the vehicle is held longer than five days, troopers are to arrange for the vehicle to be stored at a facility where storage fees will not accrue. Proof of payment of applicable wrecker bills still must be presented prior to the release of the vehicle. Typically, these vehicles are stored at Vehicle Impound Facilities, which are secure facilities maintained by the FHP to limit access and keep secure vehicles taken into possession as evidence or property related to a crime.³²

Liens for Recovering, Towing, or Storing of Vehicles and Vessels

Liens are claims against property that evidence a debt, obligation, or duty. Liens can be created by judgment, equity, agreement, or statute. The rights and duties of a lienholder depend on the type of lien created and are generally set out in the order, agreement, or statute creating the lien. Liens on a vehicle or vessel for towing and storage charges are created in statute.³³

A wrecker operator or other person engaged in the business of transporting vehicle or vessels who recovers, removes, or stores a vehicle or vessel possesses a lien on the vehicle or vessel for a reasonable towing fee, an administrative fee or charge imposed by a county or municipality, and a storage fee (for a vehicle or vessel stored for six hours or more) if the vehicle or vessel is removed upon instructions from:

- The owner of the vehicle or vessel;
- The owner, lessor, or authorized person acting on behalf of the owner or lessor of property on which the vehicle or vessel is wrongfully parked (as long as the removal is performed according to s. 715.07, F.S.);
- The landlord or authorized person acting on behalf of a landlord, when the vehicle or vessel remains on the property after the expiration of tenancy and the removal is performed in connection with a lien pursuant to s. 83.803, F.S., or for the removal of property left behind after a lease is vacated under s. 715.104, F.S., or
- Any law enforcement agency.³⁴

A wrecker operator who claims a lien is required to give notice, by certified mail, to the registered owner, the insurance company insuring the vehicle, and all persons claiming a lien as disclosed by the records in the DHSMV or as disclosed by the records of any corresponding agency in any other state in which the vehicle is identified through a records check.³⁵

³¹ Section 323.001, F.S.

³² DHSMV, *supra* note 23 at 8.

³³ Section 713.78, F.S.

³⁴ Section 713.78(2), F.S.

³⁵ *Id.*

A towing-storage operator must use a third-party service,³⁶ approved by the Department to transmit the notice (as well as any other notices required under s. 713.78, F.S.). If there is no approved service, the operator may mail the notice and provide evidence of compliance upon application for a certificate of title.³⁷ The notice of lien must be sent by certified mail within seven business days after the date of storage of the vehicle or vessel.³⁸

A lienor or its agent may charge an administrative fee³⁹ to the registered owner or other person claiming a lien against the vehicle or vessel for a release from the lien, not to exceed \$250.⁴⁰

If a law enforcement agency authorized a towing-storage operator to remove a vehicle or vessel, or a towing-storage operator notifies a law enforcement agency of possession of a towed vehicle or vessel,⁴¹ the law enforcement agency where the vehicle or vessel is stored must contact the Department, or the appropriate agency in the state of registration, if known, within 24 hours and provide a full description of the vehicle or vessel.⁴² The Department, or appropriate state agency, must search its records to determine the identity of the owner, the company insuring the vehicle or vessel, or any lien holders and provide the information to the law enforcement agency within 72 hours.⁴³ The towing storage operator must obtain such information from the law enforcement agency within 5 days after the date of storage and provide the required notice.⁴⁴

If a towing-storage operator is unsuccessful in locating the name and address of the owner or other lienholder, the operator must, after seven business days after the initial tow or storage, notify the jurisdictional entity where the vehicle or vessel is stored, in writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery, that the operator has been unable to locate the name and address. a physical search of the vehicle or vessel has revealed no ownership information, and a "good faith effort"⁴⁵ has been made, including a records check of the Department's database and of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System.⁴⁶

Failure of the towing-storage operator to make a good faith effort to identify the owner or lien holder of the vehicle or vessel precludes the towing-storage operator from assessing any storage charges.⁴⁷

³⁶ Section 713.78(16)(a), F.S.

³⁷ Section 713.78(16)(b), F.S.

³⁸ Section 713.78(4)(a) and (c), F.S.

³⁹ Section 713.78(15)(a), F.S.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Section 715.07(2)(a), F.S.

⁴² Section 713.78(4)(b), F.S.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Section 713.78(5)(e), F.S.

⁴⁶ AAMVA, *National Motor Vehicle Information System (NMVTIS)* <https://www.aamva.org/technology/systems/vehicle-systems/nmvtis#> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁴⁷ Section 713.78(9), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill declares that the operation of a commercial motor vehicle by an unauthorized alien is an imminent safety hazard and provides certain requirements for CMV drivers. Specifically, a CMV driver must:

- Be lawfully present in the U.S.;
- Hold a valid driver license;
- Understand and read English;
- Follow road signs, laws, and instructions; and
- Communicate effectively with law enforcement.

The bill provides that a law enforcement officer who determines that a person operating a CMV in this state is an unauthorized alien must take such person into custody and facilitate the transfer of the unauthorized alien into custody of a federal immigration agency, consistent with state and federal law.

The CMV operated by the unauthorized alien must be impounded and removed to a secure wrecker operator's storage facility or a law enforcement impound lot. The sworn law enforcement officer shall immediately notify FHP that such unauthorized alien has been taken into custody and provide information necessary for the issuance of an out-of-service order to the motor carrier, including but not limited to:

- Information related to the offense or incident report;
- Any video or audio recordings, any photographs of the unauthorized alien and the CMV;
- The name of the motor carrier;
- The United States Department of Transportation number displayed on the CMV;
- The CMV's registration number, license plate number, the vehicle identification number; and
- Any insurance policy information.

If an unauthorized alien is taken into custody and a CMV is impounded, the motor carrier is liable for a civil penalty of \$50,000. This penalty is in addition to any other applicable penalty. A CMV impounded may not be released to the motor carrier or the owner's agent unless the civil penalty is paid or a bond is posted in accordance with s. 316.545(5), F.S., and any costs associated with the impoundment, including costs for towing and storing the CMV and providing legal notice of the impoundment, are paid. The Office of Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement shall issue an out-of-service order to the motor carrier.

If, during a Department investigation, safety audit, or normal business activity, it is discovered that a motor carrier has allowed, within the last 12 months, or is allowing an unauthorized alien to operate a CMV, the Office of Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement may issue an out-of-service order to and impose a civil penalty of \$50,000 upon the motor carrier.

A motor carrier operating in this state is subject to above described penalties if the Department finds that the motor carrier was issued an out-of-service order by any other state or the FMCSA for allowing an unauthorized alien to operate a CMV within the last 12 months or has an unresolved out-of-service order related to allowing an unauthorized alien to operate a commercial motor vehicle.

An out-of-service order must be approved by the Director of the Division of the FHP or his or her designee. Further, an out-of-service order issued may be removed only after the Department has approved a corrective action plan agreed to by the motor carrier and the motor carrier has paid any civil penalties, or as provided by a decision rendered in an administrative hearing proceeding.

The bill directs the \$50,000 civil penalty to be transferred to the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund and must be used to fund training and technology necessary to enforce the provisions of the bill.

Finally, the bill allows for an administrative hearing under ch. 120, F.S., if the motor carrier is subject to an out-of-service order.

The Department will likely need to clarify potential out-of-service conditions for motor carriers for purposes of IFTA and IRP member states.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require the cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Motor carriers found to be in violation of the provisions of the bill would be subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000 and costs associated with the impoundment of the CMV and issuance of out-of-service order.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department would receive additional revenue as a result of the imposition of a \$50,000 civil penalty on the motor carrier operating a CMV. However, the fiscal impact is indeterminate.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends section 316.3026 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Transportation on January 27, 2026:

The committee substitute:

- Declares that the operation of a CMV by an unauthorized alien is an imminent safety hazard and provides certain requirements for CMV drivers.
- Imposes a \$50,000 civil penalty on motor carriers for either an immediate incident-based penalty, or through an audit/investigation-based penalty.
- Allows the Office of Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement to issue an out-of-service order when specified violations occur.
- Directs the \$50,000 civil penalty to be transferred to the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund and stipulates that such funds must be used for technology and training to enforce these provisions.
- Allows for an administrative hearing under ch. 120, F.S., if the motor carrier is subject to an out-of-service order.
- Removes the prohibition on certain motor carriers operating in Florida.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By the Committee on Transportation; and Senator Gaetz

596-02235-26

202686c1

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to commercial motor vehicles operated
 3 by unauthorized aliens; amending s. 316.3026, F.S.;
 4 declaring the policy of the state with respect to the
 5 operation of commercial motor vehicles by unauthorized
 6 aliens; deeming a certain threat to be an imminent
 7 safety hazard; providing requirements for commercial
 8 motor vehicle operators; requiring sworn law
 9 enforcement officers with certain authority to take
 10 into custody persons determined to be unauthorized
 11 aliens operating commercial motor vehicles and
 12 facilitate the transfer of such persons into the
 13 custody of a federal immigration agency; requiring the
 14 impoundment and removal of a commercial motor vehicle
 15 under certain circumstances; requiring such sworn law
 16 enforcement officers to immediately provide certain
 17 notification and information to the Florida Highway
 18 Patrol; providing that motor carriers are liable for
 19 certain civil penalties; prohibiting the release of
 20 certain impounded commercial motor vehicles unless
 21 certain penalties are paid or bonds are posted and
 22 certain costs are paid; requiring the Office of
 23 Commercial Vehicle Enforcement to issue certain out-
 24 of-service orders; authorizing the Office of
 25 Commercial Vehicle Enforcement to issue out-of-service
 26 orders to and impose civil penalties upon motor
 27 carriers under certain circumstances; providing that
 28 certain motor carriers are subject to certain
 29 penalties; requiring the approval of such out-of-

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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30 service orders by the director of the Division of the
 31 Florida Highway Patrol or his or her designee;
 32 providing the circumstances under which such out-of-
 33 service orders may be removed; providing for the
 34 payment of certain penalties to the Chief Financial
 35 Officer, who shall credit the funds to the State
 36 Transportation Trust Fund for distribution to the
 37 Florida Highway Patrol to fund certain training and
 38 technology; providing an effective date.

39
 40 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

41
 42 Section 1. Present subsection (3) of section 316.3026,
 43 Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (4), a new
 44 subsection (3) and subsection (5) are added to that section, and
 45 subsection (1) of that section is amended, to read:

46 316.3026 Unlawful operation of motor carriers.—

47 (1) The Office of Commercial Vehicle Enforcement may issue
 48 out-of-service orders to motor carriers, as defined in s.
 49 320.01, who, after proper notice, have failed to pay any penalty
 50 or fine assessed by the department, or its agent, against any
 51 owner or motor carrier for violations of state law, refused to
 52 submit to a compliance review and provide records pursuant to s.
 53 316.302(6) or s. 316.70, or violated safety regulations pursuant
 54 to s. 316.302 or insurance requirements in s. 627.7415. Such
 55 out-of-service orders have the effect of prohibiting the
 56 operations of any motor vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise
 57 operated by the motor carrier upon the roadways of this state,
 58 until the violations have been corrected or penalties have been

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59 paid. Out-of-service orders must be approved by the director of
60 the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol or his or her
61 designee. ~~An administrative hearing pursuant to s. 120.569 shall~~
62 ~~be afforded to motor carriers subject to such orders.~~

63 (3) (a) It is the policy of the state to address the
64 emerging issue of commercial motor vehicle operation by
65 unauthorized aliens who are not authorized to operate in this
66 state pursuant to s. 322.033 and who may not meet English
67 language proficiency requirements or have the operational
68 understanding to safely operate such vehicles. This threat to
69 the life and safety of the motoring public is deemed an imminent
70 safety hazard. Commercial motor vehicle operators in this state
71 must be lawfully present in the United States; have a valid
72 driver license; understand the English language; be able to read
73 and follow roadway signage, rules, regulations, laws, and
74 directions; and be able to communicate effectively with law
75 enforcement officers.

76 (b) A sworn law enforcement officer who has the authority
77 to take an unauthorized alien as defined in s. 908.111(1) into
78 custody pursuant to an agreement established under s. 287(g) of
79 the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. s. 1357, and who
80 determines that an unauthorized alien is operating a commercial
81 motor vehicle shall take such unauthorized alien into custody
82 and facilitate his or her transfer into the custody of a federal
83 immigration agency as defined in s. 908.102, consistent with
84 federal and state law. The commercial motor vehicle operated by
85 the unauthorized alien must be impounded and removed to a secure
86 wrecker operator's storage facility or a law enforcement impound
87 lot. The sworn law enforcement officer shall immediately notify

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88 the Florida Highway Patrol that such unauthorized alien has been
89 taken into custody and provide information necessary for the
90 issuance of an out-of-service order to the motor carrier,
91 including, but not limited to, the offense or incident report;
92 any video and audio recordings of the incident; any photographs
93 of the unauthorized alien and the commercial motor vehicle; the
94 name of the motor carrier; the United States Department of
95 Transportation number displayed on the commercial motor vehicle;
96 the commercial motor vehicle's registration number, license
97 plate number, and vehicle identification number; and any
98 insurance policy information.

99 (c) If an unauthorized alien is taken into custody and a
100 commercial motor vehicle is impounded under paragraph (b), the
101 motor carrier is liable for a civil penalty of \$50,000. This
102 penalty is in addition to any other applicable penalty. A
103 commercial motor vehicle impounded under paragraph (b) may not
104 be released to the motor carrier or the owner's agent unless the
105 civil penalty is paid or a bond is posted in accordance with s.
106 316.545(5) and any costs associated with the impoundment,
107 including costs for towing and storing the commercial motor
108 vehicle and providing legal notice of the impoundment, are paid.
109 The Office of Commercial Vehicle Enforcement shall issue an out-
110 of-service order to the motor carrier.

111 (d) If, during a department investigation, safety audit, or
112 normal business activity, it is discovered that a motor carrier
113 has allowed, within the last 12 months, or is allowing an
114 unauthorized alien to operate a commercial motor vehicle in
115 violation of this subsection, the Office of Commercial Vehicle
116 Enforcement may issue an out-of-service order to and impose a

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117 civil penalty of \$50,000 upon the motor carrier.

118 (e) A motor carrier operating in this state is subject to
119 penalties under paragraph (d) if the department finds that the
120 motor carrier was issued an out-of-service order by any other
121 state or the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration for
122 allowing an unauthorized alien to operate a commercial motor
123 vehicle within the last 12 months or has an unresolved out-of-
124 service order related to allowing an unauthorized alien to
125 operate a commercial motor vehicle.

126 (f) An out-of-service order issued under this subsection
127 must be approved by the director of the Division of the Florida
128 Highway Patrol or his or her designee. Further, an out-of-
129 service order issued under this subsection may be removed only
130 after the department has approved a corrective action plan
131 agreed to by the motor carrier and the motor carrier has paid
132 any civil penalties, or as provided by a decision rendered in a
133 proceeding held under subsection (5).

134 (g) All penalties imposed and collected pursuant to this
135 subsection shall be paid to the Chief Financial Officer, who
136 shall credit the funds to the Highway Safety Operating Trust
137 Fund within the department to fund training and technology
138 necessary to enforce this subsection.

139 (5) An administrative hearing pursuant to s. 120.569 must
140 be afforded to a motor carrier subject to an out-of-service
141 order pursuant to this section.

142 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jonathan Martin, Chair
Committee on Criminal Justice

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 26, 2026

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #86**, relating to Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens, be placed on the:

- committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- next committee agenda.



Senator Don Gaetz
Florida Senate, District 1



2026 AGENCY LEGISLATIVE BILL ANALYSIS

AGENCY: Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

<u>BILL INFORMATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	SB 86
BILL TITLE:	<u>Commercial Motor Vehicles Operated by Unauthorized Aliens</u>
BILL SPONSOR:	Gaetz
EFFECTIVE DATE:	7/1/2026

<u>COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE</u>
1) Transportation
2) Criminal Justice
3) Fiscal Policy
4)
5)

PART OF AGENCY PACKAGE?

<u>SIMILAR BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	

<u>PREVIOUS LEGISLATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	
YEAR:	
LAST ACTION:	

<u>IDENTICAL BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	

<u>BILL ANALYSIS INFORMATION</u>	
Date of Analysis:	9/26/2025
Division Director/Designee MS	<i>Rob R. Kypel</i> 10/16/25
Division Director/Designee FHP	Major Barnett; Captain Bergstresser; Chief Thompson
Additional Analyst(s):	September 29, 2025: Kenny Zimmerman/Stan Kirkland – Strategic Management Office; Henry Rivera/Ray Hemmes – Bureau of Records
Technical Analyst:	
Legal Analyst:	Kathy Jimenez, Chief, Driver Licenses Dan Mullins, Chief, Motor Vehicles Rebecca Petit, Assistant Chief, FHP
Fiscal Analyst:	Grady Smith, Steve Burch
Office of Legislative Affairs:	<i>[Signature]</i> 10/16/25

POLICY ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Senate bill 86 (“bill”) creates section 316.3021 of the Florida Statutes to require law enforcement officers to take unauthorized aliens operating commercial motor vehicles (CMV) into custody and facilitate the transfer of such persons into the custody of a federal immigration agency. The bill requires the impoundment of a commercial motor vehicle under certain circumstances. The bill also requires the owner of an impounded commercial motor vehicle to pay a fine and prohibits them from operating in this state.

If Senate bill 86 is enacted, it will be effective as of July 1, 2026.

SUBSTANTIVE BILL ANALYSIS

1. PRESENT SITUATION:

Section 908.111(1)(d), F.S., defines the term “Unauthorized alien” as “a person who is unlawfully present in the United States according to the terms of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. ss. 1101 et seq. The term shall be interpreted consistently with any applicable federal statutes, rules, or regulations.”

Federal Law Relating to Commercial Driver Licenses (CDLs) and CMVs

The Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1984 (MCSA) required the Secretary of Transportation to “prescribe regulations on commercial motor vehicle safety. The regulations must prescribe minimum safety standards for commercial motor vehicles. At a minimum, the regulations must ensure that: (1) Commercial motor vehicles are maintained, equipped, loaded, and operated safely; (2) the responsibilities imposed on operators of commercial motor vehicles do not impair their ability to operate the vehicles safely; (3) the physical condition of operators of commercial motor vehicles is adequate to enable them to operate the vehicles safely; and (4) the operation of commercial motor vehicles does not have a deleterious effect on the physical condition of the operators” (*See*, 49 U.S.C. 31136(a)).¹

The Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (CMVSA) prohibits any person who does not hold a valid commercial driver’s license (CDL) or learner’s permit (CLP) issued by his/her State of domicile from operating a CMV that requires a driver with a CDL.² In addition, the (CMVSA) required the Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the States, to prescribe regulations on minimum uniform standards for the issuance of commercial driver’s licenses (CDLs) by the States and for information to be contained on each license (*See*, 49 U.S.C. 31305, 31308).³

49 C.F.R. §384.214 provides that a “State must allow any person to operate a CMV in the State who is not disqualified from operating a CMV and who holds a commercial learner’s permit or CDL that is –

- (a) Issued to him or her by his/her State or jurisdiction of domicile in accordance with part 383 of this subchapter:

¹ 76 C.F.R. 26855 (May 9, 2011).

² *Id.* at 2685626896.

³ *Id.* at 2685526895.

(b) Not disqualified; and

(c) Valid, under the terms of part 383, subpart F, of this subchapter, for the type of vehicle being driven.

49 C.F.R. §383.5 defines the term “out-of-service order” to be “a declaration by an authorized officer of a Federal, *State*, Canadian, Mexican, or local jurisdiction that a driver, a commercial vehicle, or a motor carrier operation, is out-of-service pursuant to §§386.72, 392.5, 395.13, 396.9, *or comparable laws*, or the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria.”⁴ (Emphasis added.)

Federal Emergency Rule to Strengthen Oversight of State Issuance of CDLs to Non-domiciled Persons

On September 25, 2025, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), pursuant to its authority under the CMVSA amended the federal regulations for State Driver's Licensing Agencies (SDLAs) issuing commercial driving credentials to foreign-domiciled individuals. Through this interim final rule, FMCSA sought to restore the integrity of the CDL issuance processes by significantly limiting the authority for SDLAs to issue and renew non-domiciled CLPs and CDLs to individuals domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction. This change was designed to strengthen the security of the CDL issuance process and to enhance the safety of CMV operations.⁵

The emergency federal rules were motivated in part by the August 12, 2025, Florida crash that killed three people on the Florida Turnpike in St. Lucie County. FMCSA indicated that the driver had an unexpired employment authorization document and was therefore eligible for a non-domiciled CDL under the existing regulations but was improperly issued a standard (full-term) CDL in Washington in 2023. He was subsequently issued a proper non-domiciled CDL in California, but would not have been eligible for a non-domiciled CDL under the revised regulations requiring a driver to provide an I-94 or I-94A indicating a specified employment-based nonimmigrant status.⁶

The FMCSA emergency rule:

⁴ 49 C.F.R. 386.72(4) relates to “imminent hazard[s]” and provides for placing a CMV driver or motor carrier “out-of-service pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 31502 or federal regulations issued by the U. S. Secretary of Transportation pursuant to the MCSA.

49 C.F.R. §392.5 addresses prohibited uses of alcohol a driver of a CMV.

49 CFR §395.13 addresses drivers ordered out-of-service, including provisions which provide that no motor carrier shall require or permit a driver ordered out-of-service to operate a CMV or require a driver ordered out-of-service for failure to prepare a record of duty status to operate a CMV until that driver has been off-duty for the appropriate number of hours.

49 C.F.R. §396.9 deals with the inspection of CMVs, requires the marking of CMVs placed out-of-service, and prohibits a motor carrier requiring any person to operate a CMV declared out-of-service until the appropriate repairs have been made or to remove the out-of-state vehicle sticker from any motor vehicle prior to completion of repairs.

⁵ 90 *Federal Register* 18869 (September 25, 2025).

⁶ *Id.*

- Revises the regulations that allow SDLAs to issue and renew non-domiciled CLPs and CDLs to individuals domiciled in foreign jurisdictions by restricting the issuance and renewal of non-domiciled CLPs and CDLs to individuals who maintain lawful immigration status in the following specific employment-based nonimmigrant categories: H-2A, H-2B, and E-2 visa holders and provides that no other immigration categories will be eligible for a non-domiciled CLP or CDL.
- Mandates that CLP and CDL applicants present an unexpired foreign passport and Form I-94/I-94A at every issuance, transfer, renewal, and upgrade action and that an EAD will no longer be sufficient to obtain a non-domiciled CLP or CDL.
- Requires that SDLAs must query Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system to verify a CLP and CDL applicant's lawful immigration status in one of the three permitted categories.
- Requires the expiration date of any non-domiciled CLP or CDL issued by a SDLA match the expiration date of the Form I-94/I-94A or be for one year, whichever is sooner.
- Requires CDL and CLP applicants be present in-person at each renewal as the current rule permitted online or mail-in renewals.
- Requires SDLAs must invalidate any non-domiciled CDLs when notified by the FMCSA or other federal agencies that the non-domiciled CDL does not comply with the new requirements.⁷

Florida Driver Licenses

Section 322.03, F.S., requires a person who operates any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state to have a valid driver license.

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (the Department) may not issue a commercial driver license (CDL) to any person who is not a resident of Florida.⁸ A resident of Florida who is required to possess a CDL may not operate a CMV in Florida unless they possess a valid CDL issued by this state.⁹ A person who is not a resident of Florida who drives a commercial vehicle must possess a CDL with property endorsements issued in compliance with the CMVSA.¹⁰

Florida only issues driver licenses and identification cards which meet all minimum-security requirements for the REAL ID Act of 2005 and ss 322.05 and 322.08, Fla. Stat.¹¹

Subsection (1) of s. 322.033, F. S., provides that a driver license is of a class of licenses issued by another state exclusively to unauthorized aliens or undocumented immigrants who are unable to prove lawful presence in the United States when the licenses are issued, the driver license, or other permit purporting to authorize the holder to operate a motor vehicle on public roadways, is invalid in this state and does not

⁷ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, "Protecting America's Roads – Restoring Integrity to Non-domiciled CDLs" (September 25, 2025).

⁸ Section 322.03(4)(a), F.S.

⁹ Section 322.03(4)(b), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 322.031(4), F.S.

¹¹ Section 322.033(1) F.S.

authorize the holder to operate a motor vehicle in this state. Such classes of licenses include licenses that are issued exclusively to unauthorized aliens or undocumented immigrants or licenses that are substantially the same as licenses issued to citizens, residents, or those lawfully present in the United States but have markings establishing that the license holder did not exercise the option of providing proof of lawful presence. Subsection (2) of s. 322.033, F.S., requires a law enforcement officer who stops a person driving with an invalid license as described in subsection (1) and driving without a valid license to issue a citation to the driver for driving without a license in violation of s. 322.03, F.S.

Generally, Florida driver licenses, including CDLs, are issued for a term of eight years expiring on the applicant's next birthday which next occurs on or after the anniversary of date of issuance to persons who have not attained the age of eighty (80) years.¹²

Driver licenses issued to a driver who establishes his or her identity using a valid unexpired permanent resident card (green card) must expire on the licensee's birthday that next occurs 8 eight years after the month of expiration of the license being renewed.¹³ After the initial showing of documentation, the driver is exempted from having to renew or obtain a duplicate license in person.¹⁴

However, a Florida commercial driver license issued to a person who establishes his or her identity using an unexpired nonimmigrant classification provided by the DHS, for an original driver license must provide a unexpired foreign passport and an unexpired form I-94/94A issued by DHS indicating one of the following classifications:

- H-2A—Temporary Agricultural Workers,
- H-2B—Temporary Non-Agricultural Workers,
- or E-2—Treaty Investors¹⁵

In addition, the Department may require such applicants to produce DHS documents for the sole purpose of establishing the maintenance of, or efforts to maintain, continuous lawful presence.

Any driver license or temporary permit issued based on those documents can be valid only for a period not to exceed the expiration date of the document presented or 1 year, whichever first occurs. Furthermore, any person who used one of those documents to establish his or her identity may not renew their driver license except in person and upon submission of one of those documents. Any renewal license expires 1 year after the date of issuance or upon the expiration date cited on the DHS documents, whichever first occurs.¹⁶

Immigration Enforcement in Florida

Chapter 908, F.S., establishes the importance of the state interest to cooperate and assist the federal government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws within the state.

Section 908.103, F.S., prohibits a state entity, law enforcement agency, or local government entity from having a sanctuary policy. Section 908.102(6) defines "sanctuary policy" as a law, policy, practice, procedure, or custom adopted or allowed by a state entity or local government entity which prohibits or

¹² Section 322.18(2)(a) and (f), F.S.

¹³ Section 322.18(2)(c), F.S.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ 49 CFR 383.5

¹⁶ Sections 322.08(2)c8. and 322.18(2)(d) and (4)(c), F.S.

impedes a law enforcement agency from complying with 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 or which prohibits or impedes a law enforcement agency from communicating or cooperating with a federal immigration agency so as to limit such law enforcement agency in or prohibit the agency from:

- Complying with an immigration detainer;
- Complying with a request from a federal immigration agency to notify the agency before the release of an inmate or detainee in the custody of the law enforcement agency;
- Providing a federal immigration agency access to an inmate for interview;
- Participating in any program or agreement authorized under s. 287 of the immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. s. 1357 as required by s. 908.11;
- Providing a federal immigration agency with an inmate's incarceration status or release date;
- Providing information to a state entity on the immigration status of an inmate or detainee in the custody of the law enforcement agency;
- Executing a lawful judicial warrant; or
- Participating in a federal immigration operation with a federal immigration agency as permitted by federal and state law.

Section 908.1031, F.S., establishes the State Board of Immigration Enforcement created within the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), composed of the Governor and Cabinet, as the chief immigration enforcement officer of the state and charges that board with coordinating law enforcement assistance with federal immigration laws, administering the Local Law Enforcement Immigration Grant Program established in s. 908.1033, F.S., and with reporting on law enforcement training and activity related to immigration enforcement support. To assist the board, s. 908.1032, F.S., establishes the State Immigration Enforcement Council.

Section 908.104, F.S., encourages the cooperation of state and local law enforcement agencies, and those entities directing or supervising such agencies, in supporting the enforcement of federal immigration laws. Section 908.105, F.S., outlines the duties of a law enforcement agency regarding fulfilling an immigration detainer. Section 908.106, F.S., authorizes each county correctional facility to enter into agreements with a federal immigration agency for temporarily housing persons subject of immigration detainers and for the payment of the costs of housing and detaining such persons. Section 908.11, F.S., requires the sheriff or chief correctional officer operating a county detention facility to enter into a written agreement with the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to participate in the immigration program established under s. 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and must notify the State Board of Immigration Enforcement quarterly of the status of their agreement.

State and local law enforcement officials are authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to enforce limited immigration authority with ICE oversight during their routine police duties. The State of Florida is supporting this program, and the Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) is a participating member of this program. This program expands troopers' power and authority to question any suspected alien or person believed to be an alien regarding their right to enter the United States. If the trooper is not able to establish the residence or temporary visitor status of a person, the trooper will contact federal partners. If the immigration status is not determined via a phone call, a federal partner may come to the scene if nearby or the trooper may transport the occupant to a determined location, such as a jail, for the person to be held for up to 72-hours for federal partners to establish the person's immigration status. Whether or not an unauthorized alien is taken into custody is primarily a federal decision; troopers will defer to their federal partners. If there are criminal charges for the person as a result of the traffic stop or law enforcement interaction and their status has not been verified, the person will be transported to the jail and

federal partners notified of their location. FHP is authorized to deliver detained illegal immigrants directly to federal authorities for further screening without unnecessary delays.

Issuance of Out-of-Service Orders for CMVs under Florida Law

Section 316.3026, F.S., authorizes the Office of Commercial Vehicle Enforcement of the Department to issue out-of-service orders to motor carriers who, after proper notice, have failed to pay any “penalty or fine assessed by the [D]epartment, or its agent, against any owner, or motor carrier for violations of state law, refused to submit to a compliance review and provide records pursuant to s. 316.302(6) or s. 316.70, or violated safety regulations pursuant to s. 316.302 or insurance requirements in s. 627.7415.” Such out-of-service orders have the effect of prohibiting the operation of any motor vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise operated by the motor carrier upon the roadways of Florida, until “the violations have been corrected *or the penalties paid.*” (Emphasis added.)

All out-of-service orders must be approved by the director of the Florida Highway Patrol, or his or her designee.

Administrative hearings for affected motor carriers are authorized pursuant to s. 120.569, F.S.

All owners and drivers of CMVs that are operated in *interstate* commerce are subject to the rules and regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382-386 and 390-397 and that are operated in *intrastate* commerce are subject to the rules and regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382-386 and 390-397, as such regulations existed on December 31, 2023.¹⁷

Section 320.3025, F.S., provides that a CMV that is “found to be operating in such an unsafe condition as to be declared out-of-service or a driver declared out-of-service or removed from driving status pursuant to the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria must be repaired or returned to driving status before being returned to service” and provides penalties for violation of federal regulations and violations of s. 316.302(2)(e) and (6), F.S., (relating to violations while operating a CMV in intrastate commerce and transporting agricultural products and penalties for violations found during compliance reviews, respectively). Operation of a CMV by any “person who owns, operates, or causes or permits a commercial motor vehicle that has been declared out-of-service pursuant to the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria” is subject to the penalties provided in 49 C.F.R. §383.53.

International Registration Plan and International Fuel Tax Agreement

The International Registration Plan (IRP) for commercial motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce is a reciprocal agreement between the lower 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the 10 Canadian provinces. Once the vehicle is registered in the jurisdiction where the motor carrier is based, the registration is valid in all the other IRP member jurisdictions. The IRP registration is apportioned so that the fees paid to the base jurisdiction are divided among all the member jurisdictions in which the vehicle(s) operated. Similarly, the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) simplifies fuel tax reporting for interstate carriers with another apportionment system. Interstate carriers must register with both before they are able to operate in Florida. Before issuing IRP/IFTA credentials, FLHSMV is required to verify whether a carrier has been

¹⁷ Section 316.302(1), F.S.

placed out of service by Commercial Vehicle Enforcement. If the carrier is found to be out-of-service for any reason, credentials will not be issued.

Impounding Vehicles by Law Enforcement in Florida

Section 323.001, F.S., sets guidelines for placing holds on vehicles by an investigating agency which are towed, restricting the tow company from releasing the vehicle to the owner. If the hold is to last longer than five days, the law enforcement agency placing the hold may have the vehicle removed to a designated impound lot, in which event the vehicle will not be released until proof of payment of the towing and storage charges incurred by the wrecker operator is presented to the law enforcement agency. If the agency has the hold exceed five days, the law enforcement agency is responsible for the payment of storage charges incurred by the wrecker operator for the extended period, the owner of the vehicle is only responsible for the storage fees for the first five days. If there is a judicial finding that there was no probable cause for having continued the impoundment, the law enforcement agency is responsible for the accrued charges for towing and storage.

Per Florida Highway Patrol Policy on Vehicle Towing and Impoundment, holds may be placed on a vehicle if there is probable cause to believe the vehicle may be seized and forfeited or if the vehicle is impounded or immobilized pursuant to Florida Statute. If the vehicle is held longer than five days, members are to arrange for the vehicle to be stored at a facility where storage fees will not accrue. Proof of payment of applicable wrecker bills still must be presented prior to the release of the vehicle. Typically, these vehicles are stored at Vehicle Impound Facilities, which are secure facilities maintained by the Florida Highway Patrol to limit access and keep secure vehicles taken into possession as evidence or property related to a crime.

Liens for Recovering, Towing, or Storing of Vehicles and Vessels

Liens are claims against property that evidence a debt, obligation, or duty. Liens can be created by judgment, equity, agreement, or statute. The rights and duties of a lienholder depend on the type of lien created and are generally set out in the order, agreement, or statute creating the lien. Liens on a vehicle or vessel for towing and storage charges are created in statute.¹⁸

A wrecker operator or other person engaged in the business of transporting vehicles or vessels who recovers, removes, or stores a vehicle or vessel possesses a lien on the vehicle or vessel for a reasonable towing fee, an administrative fee or charge imposed by a county or municipality, and a storage fee (for a vehicle or vessel stored for six hours or more) if the vehicle or vessel is removed upon instructions from:

- The owner of the vehicle or vessel;
- The owner, lessor, or authorized person acting on behalf of the owner or lessor of property on which the vehicle or vessel is wrongfully parked (as long as the removal is performed according to s. 715.07, F.S.);
- The landlord or authorized person acting on behalf of a landlord, when the vehicle or vessel

¹⁸ Section 713.78, F.S.

remains on the property after the expiration of tenancy and the removal is performed in connection with a lien pursuant to s. 83.806, F.S., or for the removal of property left behind after a lease is vacated under s. 715.104, F.S., or

- Any law enforcement agency.¹⁹

A wrecker operator who claims a lien is required to give notice, by certified mail, to the registered owner, the insurance company insuring the vehicle, and all persons claiming a lien, as disclosed by the records in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) or as disclosed by the records of any corresponding agency in any other state in which the vehicle is identified through a records check.

A towing-storage operator currently must use a third-party service²⁰ approved by the Department to transmit the notice (as well as any other notices required under s. 713.78, F.S.). If there is no approved service, the operator may mail the notice and provide evidence of compliance upon application for a certificate of title.²¹ The notice of lien must be sent by certified mail within seven business days after the date of storage of the vehicle or vessel.²²

A lienor or its agent may charge an administrative fee²³ to the registered owner or other person claiming a lien against the vehicle or vessel for a release from the lien, not to exceed \$250.²⁴

If a law enforcement agency authorized a towing-storage operator to remove a vehicle or vessel, or a towing-storage operator notifies a law enforcement agency of possession of a towed vehicle or vessel,²⁵ the law enforcement agency where the vehicle or vessel is stored must contact the Department, or the appropriate agency in the state of registration, if known, within 24 hours and provide a full description of the vehicle or vessel.²⁶ The Department, or appropriate state agency, must search its records to determine the identity of the owner, the company insuring the vehicle or vessel, and any lienholders and provide the information to the law enforcement agency within 72 hours.²⁷ The towing-storage operator must obtain such information from the law enforcement agency within 5 days after the date of storage and provide the required notice.²⁸

If a towing-storage operator is unsuccessful in locating the name and address of the owner or other lienholder, the operator must, after seven business days after the initial tow or storage, notify the jurisdictional entity where the vehicle or vessel is stored, in writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand

¹⁹ Section 713.78(2), F.S.

²⁰ 713.78(16)(a), F.S.

²¹ Section 713.78(16), F.S.

²² Section 713.78(4)(a) and (c), F.S.

²³ Section 713.78(15)(a), F.S.

²⁴ Id.

²⁵ S. 715.07(2)(a)2., F.S.

²⁶ Section 713.78(4)(b), F.S.

²⁷ Id.

²⁸ Id.

delivery, that the operator has been unable to locate the name and address, a physical search of the vehicle or vessel has revealed no ownership information, and a “good faith effort”²⁹ has been made, including a records check of the Department’s database and of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System.³⁰

Failure of the towing-storage operator to make a good faith effort to identify the owner or lienholder of the vehicle or vessel precludes the towing-storage operator from assessing any storage charges.³¹

2. EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill creates s. 316.3021, F.S., which requires:

- A law enforcement officer who determines that a person operating a CMV is an unauthorized alien to take that person into custody and facilitate the transfer of that person to a federal immigration agency consistent with federal law.
- A CMV operated by the unauthorized alien must be impounded.
- The owner of the CMV to pay a \$50,000 fine to the Department and all costs and fees for the impoundment, including the cost of notification, before the CMV may be released to the owner.
- A motor carrier that owns, leases, or operates a CMV operated by a person who is taken into custody to “not operate in this state.”

If passed, members of the Florida Highway Patrol will need to be educated on the provisions of this bill. Members are already trained in immigration enforcement; however, the Florida Highway Patrol will need to review and update its policies and procedures and provide training to members related to the impounding of commercial motor vehicles under the provisions of this bill.

IRP/IFTA credentials are already not issued for carriers placed out-of-service by commercial vehicle enforcement. That process will remain in place once this law takes effect.

Potential out-of-service conditions for motor carriers may need to be clarified for the sake of our IFTA/IRP member states.

3. DOES THE BILL DIRECT OR ALLOW THE AGENCY/BOARD/COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT TO DEVELOP, ADOPT, OR ELIMINATE RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, OR PROCEDURES? Y N

If yes, explain:	Section 316.302(6), F.S., authorizes the Department to adopt rules “to assure the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles.”
Is the change consistent with the agency’s core mission?	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>

²⁹ Section 713.78(5)(e), F.S.

³⁰ See

AAMVA, National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS), available at <https://www.aamva.org/technology/systems/vehicle-systems/nmvtis/>

³¹ Section 713.78(9), F.S.

Rule(s) impacted (provide references to F.A.C., etc.):	Rule Chapter 15B-15. F.A.C.
--	-----------------------------

4. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF AFFECTED CITIZENS OR STAKEHOLDER GROUPS?

Proponents and summary of position:	
Opponents and summary of position:	Member states of IFTA or IRP may have concerns regarding their carriers not being able to operate due to out of service orders that appear to be indefinite.

5. ARE THERE ANY REPORTS OR STUDIES REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? Y N

If yes, provide a description:	
Date Due:	
Bill Section Number(s):	

6. ARE THERE ANY NEW GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS OR CHANGES TO EXISTING BOARDS, TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, COMMISSIONS, ETC. REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? Y N

Board:	
Board Purpose:	
Who Appoints:	
Changes:	
Bill Section Number(s):	

FISCAL ANALYSIS

1. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT? Y N

Revenues:	None
Expenditures:	None
Does the legislation increase local taxes or fees? If yes, explain.	
If yes, does the legislation provide for a local referendum or local governing body public vote prior to implementation of the tax or fee increase?	

2. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO STATE GOVERNMENT? Y N

Revenues:	The bill includes a \$50,000 fine payable to the department (HSMV), it does not specify which trust fund(s) these funds will be deposited or how the funds are to be used. The annualized amount is indeterminate at this time.
Expenditures:	To the extent enforcement of proposed s. 316.3021, F.S., is required or legal proceedings result, the Department may incur a fiscal impact. There may be a

	cost associated with impounding the vehicle, those costs are indeterminate at this time.
Does the legislation contain a State Government appropriation?	No.
If yes, was this appropriated last year?	N/A

3. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR? Y N

Revenues:	None
Expenditures:	The bill would require that motor carriers that own a CMV and utilized an unauthorized alien who is taken into custody pursuant to s. 316.3021, F.S., pay a \$50,000 fine to the Department and all costs and fees for the impoundment before the CMV may be released to the owner of the CMV.
Other:	A motor carrier that owns, leases or otherwise operate a commercial motor vehicle operated by a person who is taken into custody pursuant to this section may not operate in Florida.

4. DOES THE BILL INCREASE OR DECREASE TAXES, FEES, OR FINES? Y N

If yes, explain impact.	SB 86 imposes a \$50,000 "fine" upon own a CMV utilized an unauthorized alien who is taken into custody pursuant to s. 316.3021, F.S., before the CMV may be released to the owner.
Bill Section Number:	Section1; subsection (2).

TECHNOLOGY IMPACT

1. DOES THE BILL IMPACT THE AGENCY'S TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS (I.E. IT SUPPORT, LICENSING SOFTWARE, DATA STORAGE, ETC.)? Y N

If yes, describe the anticipated impact to the agency including any fiscal impact.	This legislation does not appear to have any impact on the Department's technology systems.
--	---

FEDERAL IMPACT

1. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FEDERAL IMPACT (I.E. FEDERAL COMPLIANCE, FEDERAL FUNDING, FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT, ETC.)? Y N

If yes, describe the anticipated impact including any fiscal impact.	
--	--

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

LEGAL – OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL – COMMENTS

Issues/concerns/comments:	
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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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2/11/26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Amanda Langworthy

Phone _____

Address 1680 Fruitville rd

Email _____

Street

Sarasota FL

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

Voices of FL

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2-11-26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Senate Criminal Justice Comm

Committee

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Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kimberly Cox

Phone

Address

Street

Email

New Port Richey FL 34653

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information OR Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

02-11-26

The Florida Senate APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 86

Meeting Date

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Bill Number or Topic

Senate Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Seneca Bristol Phone _____

Address _____ Email _____

Street

Bradford

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

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2-11-26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Senate Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Spike Poma Phone /

Address 2680 Fruitville Rd Email /

Street

Sarasota

FL

City

State

Zip

Speaking: [] For [] Against [] Information OR Waive Speaking: [] In Support [X] Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

[] I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

[] I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

[X] I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

Voices of FL

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February 11, 2026

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

86

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Barney Bishop**

Phone **8505109922**

Address **1454 Vieux Carre Drive**

Email **Barney@BarneyBishop.com**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32308

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Smart Justice Alliance

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB86

02/11/26

Meeting Date

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Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Amina Spahic

Phone _____

Address _____

Email _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida For All

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/2020-2022JointRules.pdf)

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The Florida Senate

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2/11/26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Sarah Ensley

Phone

Address 1680 Frostville Rd

Street

Email

Sarasota

City

FL

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

OR

Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

Voices of Florida

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2/11/26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Tsi Day Smith

Phone _____

Address 15014 Sunny Day Dr

Email _____

Street

Bradenton FL 34211

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

OR

Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

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2/11/26

Meeting Date

Crim Justice

Committee

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Corey Bleakley

Phone 407 795 5896

Address 1180 Fruitville Rd

Street

Email corey@voicesofflorida.org

Sarasota

City

FL

State

34236

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information OR Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

Voices of Florida

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022JointRules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

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2/11/26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Lola Smyth

Phone 863 215 3631

Address 15014 sunny day dr

Street

Email lolasmythofficial@gmail.com

Bradenton

FL

34211

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information OR Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:
 ← NO

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022JointRules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

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2-11-26

Meeting Date

SB 86

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Rain Johnson

Phone

Address on record

Email

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

OR

Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Banking and Insurance

BILL: SB 642

INTRODUCER: Senator Burgess

SUBJECT: Foreign and Alien Bail Bond Insurers

DATE: February 10, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Knudson</u>	<u>BI</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Parker</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Favorable
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SB 642 requires foreign and alien bail bond insurers doing business in Florida authorized to transact surety business in Florida to report bail bond premiums and other related information to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) in the same manner that is required currently of domestic bail bond insurers. SB 642 requires such foreign and alien bail bond insurers to:

- Report bail bond premiums to the OIR net of any amounts retained by licensed bail bond agents or appointed managing general agents.
- Establish direct written premiums for bail bonds which may not be less than 6.5 percent of the total consideration received by the agent for all bail bonds written by the agent.
- Apply the prescribed reporting requirements to bail bond premiums assumed by foreign, and alien insurers for purposes of filing financial statements with the OIR.
- Maintain records of the total consideration paid by the foreign and alien insurers for bail bonds written by the insurer.
- Disclose the following information in the notes to the financial statements in the annual statements filed with the OIR:
 - Gross premiums written in each state by the agents of the insurer;
 - Premium taxes incurred by the insurer in each state;
 - Total consideration withheld by agents and not reported as an expense by the insurer; and
 - The amount of bail bond premium included in the surety line of the insurer's annual statement as filed with the OIR.

II. Present Situation:

Regulation of Bail Bond Agents

Bail is a guarantee by a third party that a defendant in a criminal case will appear in court at all judicial proceedings.¹ Chapter 903, F.S., sets forth the requirements relating to bail and bail bonds. A bail bond agent posts a bond to secure the defendant's release² from custody; the defendant provides money or other collateral³ to secure the bail bond; and forfeits the premium if the defendant fails to appear in court or comply with other conditions of the bond.⁴ A bail bond is a type of surety bond.⁵

Chapter 648, F.S., governs the regulation of bail bond agents and the business of issuing bail bonds, with the chapter being enforced by the Department of Financial Services (DFS).⁶ Generally, bail bond agents are appointed by insurers to execute bail bonds.⁷ Licensed bail bond agents are required to charge a premium in exchange for granting the surety bond.⁸

Bail bond rates are subject to the requirements of part I of ch. 627, F.S. A bail bond agent may not execute a bail bond without charging a premium, and the premium rate may not exceed or be less than the premium rate as filed and approved by the OIR.⁹ Generally, the premium paid or retained by the bail bond agent is split between the bail bond agent, the managing general agent, and the insurer. Bail bond agents retain a large portion of the premium because of the risk retained by the agent and because of the work performed in obtaining collateral and ensuring that the defendant appears in court.¹⁰ If the defendant does not appear in court, the agent is responsible for paying the amount of the bond to the court.

Regulation of Bail Bond Insurance

The Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR)¹¹ is responsible for the regulation of all activities of insurers and other risk-bearing entities, including licensure, rates,¹² policy forms, market conduct, claims, solvency, administrative supervision, as provided under the Florida Insurance Code (code).¹³

¹ Section 903.046, F.S.

² Section 903.035, F.S.

³ Section 648.442, F.S.

⁴ Sections 903.26 and 903.27, F.S.

⁵ Section 624.606, F.S.

⁶ Section 648.30, F.S.

⁷ A bail bond agent may either be a limited surety agent who is appointed by a surety insurance company to execute or countersign bail bonds, or a professional bail bond agent who pledges his or her own funds as security for a bail bond. Sections 648.30 and 648.40, F.S.

⁸ Section 648.33(2), F.S.

⁹ Section 648.33, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 624.4094(1), F.S.

¹¹ The OIR is an office under the Financial Services Commission (commission), which is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The commission is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Financial Services in any manner, including purchasing, transactions involving real or personal property, personnel, or budgetary matters. Section 20.121(3), F.S.

¹² Pursuant to s. 627.062(1), F.S., rates may not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

¹³ Section 20.121(3)(a)1., F.S.

For purposes of the code, a domestic insurer is an insurer formed under the laws of Florida.¹⁴ A foreign insurer is one formed under the laws of any state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States other than Florida.¹⁵ An alien insurer is an insurer other than a domestic or foreign insurer.¹⁶

An insurer must obtain a certificate of authority from the OIR to transact business in Florida.¹⁷ As part of the licensure process, an insurer must meet minimum surplus and capital requirements¹⁸ and other provisions of part III, ch. 624, F.S. Policy forms and rates are subject to approval by the OIR.¹⁹

General Premium Writing Restrictions

Section 624.4095, F.S., prohibits an insurer's ratio of actual or projected annual written premiums to current or projected surplus as to policyholders from exceeding 10 to 1 for gross written premiums or 4 to 1 for net written premiums. The term, "gross premiums written," means direct premiums written and reinsurance assumed.²⁰

Bail Bond Premiums

Prior to 2000, Florida domestic bail bond insurers were required to report premiums on a gross basis, not net of premiums retained by an agent, while some foreign insurers, domiciled in certain states, were authorized by their state regulator to report premiums net of premiums retained by the bail bond agent, which resulted in a Florida domestic insurer reporting higher premiums than other insurers writing the same business, thereby limiting the premium writing capacity of a Florida domestic insurer and placing the domestic insurer at a competitive disadvantage with foreign insurers whose state of domicile allowed for a deduction for premiums.²¹

In 2000, legislation was enacted to address this concern.²² Section 624.4094, F.S., prescribes the method for calculating direct written premiums for domestic bail bond insurers for purposes of underwriting capacity and financial reporting as prescribed in s. 624.4095, F.S. "Direct written premium," must be reported net of any amounts retained by licensed bail bond agents, and the direct written premiums for domestic bail bond insurers may not be less than 6.5 percent of the total consideration received by the agent for all bail bonds written by the agent.²³

¹⁴ Section 624.06(1), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 624.06(2), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 624.06(3), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 624.401, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 624.404, F.S.

¹⁹ Part I, ch. 627, F.S.

²⁰ Section 624.4095(3), F.S.

²¹ South Carolina Department of Insurance, Bulletin 2010-11, Bail Bond Premiums Reporting (Oct. 12, 2010), <https://doi.sc.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2798/Bulletin-2010-11-Bail-Bond-Premium-Reporting> and TX Ins Code ss. 3503.203 and 3503.204. (last visited February 9, 2026).

²² Ch. 2000-126, Laws of Fla.

²³ Section 624.4094(1), F.S.

General Financial Reporting

The OIR requires insurers to submit financial statements and audits to assist the OIR in monitoring the solvency of insurers. The way financial information is compiled and reported by an insurer is determined by the state in which the insurer is domiciled.²⁴ Therefore, foreign and alien insurers writing business in Florida compile financial reports in accordance with the law of their state or country of domicile.

An authorized insurer is required to file an annual statement with the OIR on or before March 1 for the preceding calendar year.²⁵ The filing includes Florida specific information regarding direct premiums written by line of insurance written. Quarterly statements covering the periods ending March 31, June 30, and September 30 must be filed within 45 days after each date. In addition, each authorized insurer is required to submit an audit report on the financial statements on or before June 1 for the preceding year.²⁶

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (SSAP) No. 53 sets forth property and casualty insurers, including surety premium, reporting obligations. The current reporting requirements of s. 624.4094, F.S., deviate from the accounting guidelines of SSAP No. 53. The guidelines provide that the definition of the term, "net written premiums" means the direct premiums, plus the reinsurance assumed premiums, less the reinsurance ceded premiums.²⁷ The term, "direct premiums, includes all premiums arising from policies issued by the insurer acting as the primary insurance carrier."²⁸ These premiums should be adjusted for any return or additional premiums arising from endorsements, cancellations, audits, and retrospective rating plans.²⁹ Unlike other types of insurers, domestic bail bond insurers file their required financial reports with the OIR, based on premiums collected net of any amounts retained by agents.³⁰

Premium Taxes and Related Taxes

Bail bond insurers are subject to insurance premium taxes and related excise taxes under ss. 624.509, 624.5091, and 624.5092, F.S.³¹ Each insurer is required annually to pay the Department of Revenue a tax on insurance premiums in an amount equal to 1.75 percent of the direct written premiums for bail bonds, excluding any amounts retained by licensed bail bond agents, and received during the preceding calendar year, pursuant to s. 624.509(1)(c), F.S.

²⁴ Sections 624.424 and 624.4241, F.S.

²⁵ Section 624.424, F.S.

²⁶ Section 624.424(8), F.S.

²⁷ National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Statutory Issue Paper No. 53, Property Casualty Contracts – Premiums (Mar. 16, 1998), Original SSAP and Current Authoritative Guidance: SSAP No. 53, <https://content.naic.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/053-O.pdf> (last visited February 9, 2026). Net written premiums are shown in the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit of the annual statement.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Section 624.4094(1), F.S.

³¹ Section 624.4094(5), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 624.4094, F.S., to subject alien and foreign bail bond insurers doing business in Florida to the current reporting requirements applicable to domestic bail bond insurers. For purposes of financial reporting to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), the bill requires alien and foreign bail bond insurers doing business in Florida to:

- Report direct written premiums for bail bonds net of any amounts retained by licensed bail bond agents or appointed managing general agents.
- Establish direct written premiums for bail bond insurance which may not be less than 6.5 percent of the total consideration received by the agent for all bail bonds written by the agent;
- Apply the same reporting requirements to premiums assumed by a foreign or alien insurer;
- Keep records of the total consideration paid for bail bonds written; and
- Disclose the following information in the notes to the financial statements in the insurer's annual statement filed with the OIR:
 - Gross bail bond premiums written in each state by the agents of the insurer;
 - Premium taxes incurred by the insurer in each state;
 - Total consideration withheld by agents and not reported as an expense by the insurer; and
 - The total amount of bail bond premium included in the surety line of the annual statement.

Section 2 provides the act takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Under current law, only domestic bail bond insurers transacting business in Florida are prohibited from having direct written premiums for bail bonds that are less than 6.5 percent of the total consideration received by the agent for all bail bond insurance written. The bill would apply this requirement and corresponding reporting requirements to foreign and alien bail bond insurers.

However, applying to foreign and alien bail bond insurers the domestic bail bond reporting requirements and the prohibition against having direct written premiums for bail bonds less than 6.5 percent of the total consideration retained by the agent may conflict with the statutory requirements applicable to foreign and alien insurers in their home states or states of domicile.³²

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

According to the Office of Insurance Regulation, implementation of this bill may encroach on the jurisdiction of other state regulators and may constitute regulatory overreach, as it mandates that both foreign and domestic insurers disclose information that their home states may not require.³³

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 624.4094 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

³² Office of Insurance Regulation, 2026 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis of HB 271 (identical to SB 642) (Nov. 24, 2025).

³³ *Id.*

By Senator Burgess

23-01023-26

2026642__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to foreign and alien bail bond
 3 insurers; amending s. 624.4094, F.S.; providing duties
 4 of certain foreign and alien bail bond insurers
 5 relating to reporting bail bond premiums to the Office
 6 of Insurance Regulation, keeping records of
 7 considerations paid for bail bonds written by the
 8 insurers, and disclosing certain information in the
 9 financial statements filed with the office; providing
 10 an effective date.
 11
 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 13
 14 Section 1. Section 624.4094, Florida Statutes, is amended
 15 to read:
 16 624.4094 Bail bond premiums.—
 17 (1) The Legislature finds that a significant portion of
 18 bail bond premiums is retained by the licensed bail bond agents
 19 or appointed managing general agents. For purposes of reporting
 20 in financial statements required to be filed with the office
 21 pursuant to s. 624.424, direct written premiums for bail bonds
 22 by a domestic, foreign, or alien insurer doing business in this
 23 state ~~must shall~~ be reported net of any amounts retained by
 24 licensed bail bond agents or appointed managing general agents.
 25 However, in no case ~~may shall~~ the direct written premiums for
 26 bail bonds be less than 6.5 percent of the total consideration
 27 received by the agent for all bail bonds written by the agent.
 28 This subsection also applies to any determination of compliance
 29 with s. 624.4095.

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

23-01023-26

2026642__

30 (2) Premiums assumed by a domestic, foreign, or alien
 31 insurer ~~must shall~~ be reported consistent with subsections (1)
 32 and (4) for purposes of filing financial statements with the
 33 office.
 34 (3) Each domestic, foreign, or alien bail bond insurer
 35 shall keep complete and accurate records of the total
 36 consideration paid for all bail bonds written by such insurer.
 37 (4) Each domestic, foreign, or alien bail bond insurer
 38 shall disclose the following information in the notes to the
 39 financial statement in the insurer's annual statement filed with
 40 the office.
 41 (a) The gross bail bond premiums written in each state by
 42 agents for the company.
 43 (b) The amount of premium taxes incurred by the company in
 44 each state.
 45 (c) Total consideration withheld by agents and not reported
 46 as an expense by the insurer in financial statements filed with
 47 the office.
 48 (d) The amount of bail bond premium included on the surety
 49 line of the annual statement filed with the office.
 50 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

Page 2 of 2

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jonathan Martin, Chair
Committee on Criminal Justice

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 14, 2026

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill # 642**, relating to Foreign and Alien Bail Bond Insurers, be placed on the:

- committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Danny".

Senator Danny Burgess
Florida Senate, District 23

CC: Amanda Stokes, Staff Director
CC: Tori Denson, Committee Administrative Assistant

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 712

INTRODUCER: Senator Yarborough

SUBJECT: Prohibition of Pyramid Promotional Schemes

DATE: February 10, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Vaughan	Stokes	CJ	Favorable
2.	_____	_____	ACJ	_____
3.	_____	_____	FP	_____

I. Summary:

SB 712, cited as the “Direct Sales Consumer Protection Act,” creates s. 849.0913, F.S., to prohibit a person from establishing, promoting, operating, or participating in a pyramid promotional scheme. This prohibition applies even if the person receives products, goods, services, or intangible property in addition to the right to receive compensation.

The bill provides exceptions for legitimate direct sales plans that compensate participants based on product sales for personal use, consumption, or resale, provided the plan does not require excessive inventory purchases and includes a repurchase program under commercially reasonable terms.

The bill authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to issue and serve complaints and cease and desist orders, seek injunctions without bond, and request the appointment of receivers to manage assets of violators.

Violations of a cease and desist order may result in civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per violation.

The bill increases criminal penalties by elevating the offense of establishing, promoting, or operating such a scheme from a first degree misdemeanor¹ under current law to a third degree felony,² punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Participation in a pyramid scheme remains a first degree misdemeanor.

¹ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and a fine not exceeding \$1000, as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

² A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years and a \$5,000 fine, as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

Courts must order restitution to victims, including investigative costs and disgorgement of profits. The bill specifies that these remedies and penalties are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal actions provided by law.

The bill deletes the existing definition of “pyramid sales scheme” and related provisions from s. 849.091, F.S., and redefines the term in s. 849.0913, F.S.

The bill may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact (unquantifiable increase in prison beds) on the Department of Corrections. *See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.*

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Prohibited Pyramid Schemes, Chain Letters, and Lotteries

Section 849.091, F.S., classifies chain letters, pyramid clubs, and similar arrangements as lotteries and prohibits participation in such schemes. Individuals who organize, join, or solicit others to join such schemes commit a first degree misdemeanor.

Pyramid Schemes and Chain Letters

“Pyramid sales scheme,” refers to a sales or marketing plan where participants pay consideration or make an investment primarily to receive benefits from recruiting others rather than from the sale of goods or services. “Pyramid schemes” have existed in various forms for centuries. Pyramid scheme is a fraudulent business model that seeks to funnel revenue from recruited members to the scheme’s organizers by promising payments to members for recruiting new participants.³ The structure resembles a pyramid. The initial promoter recruits participants, who then recruit additional participants, and so on. Each level depends on continuous recruitment to sustain payouts.

Florida law provides that a pyramid sales scheme is defined as any sales or marketing plan or operation whereby a person pays a consideration of any kind, or makes an investment of any kind, in excess of \$100 and acquires the opportunity to receive a benefit or thing of value which is not primarily contingent on the volume or quantity of goods, services, or other property sold in bona fide sales to consumers, and which is related to the inducement of additional persons, by himself or herself or others, regardless of number, to participate in the same sales or marketing plan or operation, is hereby declared to be a lottery.⁴

³ Britannica, Law, Crime and Punishment, *Pyramid Scheme*, available at <https://www.britannica.com/topic/pyramid-scheme> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁴ Section 849.091, F.S.

Any person who participates in any such lottery by becoming a member of, or affiliating with, any such group or organization, or who solicits another person for membership or affiliation in any such group or organization, commits a first degree misdemeanor.^{5,6}

Restitution

Restitution is “full or partial compensation paid by a criminal to a victim, not awarded in a civil trial for tort, but ordered as part of a criminal sentence or as a condition of probation.”⁷ “Unlike civil damages, restitution is a criminal sanction. The purpose of restitution is not only to compensate the victim, but also to serve the rehabilitative, deterrent, and retributive goals of the criminal justice system.”⁸ In a unanimous opinion authored by Justice Kavanaugh, the Supreme Court held in *Ellinburg, Jr. v. United States*,⁹ that restitution under the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act constitutes criminal punishment for purposes of the Ex Post Facto Clause.

A crime victim has a state constitutional right to restitution. The State Constitution provides that a victim has the “right to full and timely restitution in every case and from each convicted offender for all losses suffered, both directly and indirectly, by the victim as a result of the criminal conduct.”¹⁰

A sentencing court must order the defendant to make restitution to the victim for damage or loss caused directly or indirectly by the defendant’s offense and damage or loss related to the defendant’s criminal episode, unless the court finds clear and compelling reasons not to order restitution. If ordered, restitution is a mandatory condition of probation.¹¹

How Restitution is Proved and Calculated

In general, the fair market value at the time of the offense is the appropriate value for purposes of restitution. However, the Florida Supreme Court in *Hawthorne*¹² ruled that “a court is not tied to fair market value as the sole standard for determining restitution amounts, but rather may exercise such discretion as required to further the purposes of restitution.”¹³ The court found that fair market value can be established either through direct testimony of the victim or through evidence of the following four factors:

- Original market cost;
- Manner in which the item was used;
- The general condition and quality of the item; and
- The percentage of depreciation.¹⁴

⁵ Section 849.091(2), F.S.

⁶ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and a fine not exceeding \$1000; a second degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and a fine not exceeding \$500, as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁷ Black’s Law Dictionary (11th ed. 2019), *Restitution*.

⁸ *Tolbert v. State*, 268 So.3d 947 (1st DCA 2019).

⁹ *Ellinburg, Jr. v. Supreme Court of the United States*, 607 U.S. --- (2026)

¹⁰ Art. I, s. 16(b)(9), FLA. CONST.

¹¹ Section 775.089(1)(a), F.S.

¹² *State v. Hawthorne*, 573 So. 2d 330 (Fla. 1991).

¹³ *Id.* at 333.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 332-33.

A criminal trial and conviction must (unless waived) be heard before a jury and guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Restitution, however, is a part of the sentencing process. A sentencing hearing is tried before the judge alone, and the essential facts need only be proved by a preponderance of the evidence.¹⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill, cited as the “Direct Sales Consumer Protection Act,” creates s. 849.0913, F.S., to prohibit a person from establishing, promoting, operating, or participating in a pyramid promotional scheme. This prohibition applies even if the person receives products, goods, services, or intangible property in addition to the right to receive compensation.

The bill provides exceptions for legitimate direct sales plans that compensate participants based on product sales for personal use, consumption, or resale, provided the plan does not require excessive inventory purchases and includes a repurchase program under commercially reasonable terms. To qualify for this exception, the plan must:

- Avoid requiring independent salespersons to purchase inventory in amounts exceeding what they can reasonably expect to resell or consume within a reasonable time.
- Implement a repurchase program under commercially reasonable terms. Commercially reasonable terms is defined as repurchasing current and marketable inventory within 12 months of purchase at not less than 90 percent of the original net cost, less appropriate setoffs and legal claims. Inventory that is seasonal, discontinued, promotional, expired, or opened is excluded from repurchase eligibility.

The bill authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to:

- Issue and serve complaints and cease and desist orders when violations are suspected.
- Seek temporary or permanent injunctions without bond in any circuit court to enforce compliance. A single act in violation of the section is sufficient to authorize an injunction.
- Request the appointment of one or more receivers to take custody of the violator’s property and business, including books and records, to prevent further violations or injury to the public. The court may also stay all pending civil actions and assign them to the judge who appointed the receiver.

Violations of a cease and desist order may result in civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per violation, with each day of continued noncompliance constituting a separate offense.

The bill increases criminal penalties by elevating the offense of establishing, promoting, or operating such a scheme from a first degree misdemeanor¹⁶ under current law to a third degree felony,¹⁷ punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Participation in a pyramid scheme remains a first degree misdemeanor.

¹⁵ Section 775.089(7), F.S.

¹⁶ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and a fine not exceeding \$1000, as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁷ A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years and a \$5,000 fine, as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

Courts must order restitution to victims, including investigative costs and disgorgement of profits. The bill specifies that these remedies and penalties are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal actions provided by law.

The bill deletes the existing definition of “pyramid sales scheme” which is any sales or marketing plan or operation whereby a person pays consideration or makes an investment of more than \$100 to obtain the opportunity to receive a benefit that is not primarily contingent on bona fide sales to consumers, but instead depends on recruiting additional participants into the plan and related provisions from s. 849.091, F.S.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) and the Criminal Justice Impact Conference, which provides the final, official estimate of the prison bed impact, if any, of legislation, has determined that the bill may have a positive indeterminate prison bed impact (unquantifiable increase in prison beds) on the Department of Corrections (DOC). The EDR provides the following additional information regarding its estimate:

- Per FDLE, in FY 24-25, there were no arrests, guilty/convicted charges, or adjudication withheld charges for the current 1st degree misdemeanor that is deleted under this bill. Furthermore, there were no new commitments to prison for setting up, promoting, etc. or assisting therein, conducting or advertising drawing for prizes, or disposing of property or money by means of lottery. The magnitude of the impact on the prison system is not known for the act of establishing, promoting, or operating the newly defined pyramid promotional scheme.
- Per DOC, in FY 24-25, the incarceration rate for a Level 1, 3rd degree felony was 9.7%.¹⁸

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 849.091
This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 849.0913

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

¹⁸ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *SB 712-Prohibition of Pyramid Promotional Schemes*, (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice)

By Senator Yarborough

4-01047-26

2026712__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to the prohibition of pyramid
 3 promotional schemes; providing a short title; amending
 4 s. 849.091, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to
 5 pyramid sales schemes; creating s. 849.0913, F.S.;
 6 defining terms; prohibiting a person from
 7 establishing, promoting, operating, or participating
 8 in a pyramid promotional scheme; providing
 9 construction; requiring the Department of Legal
 10 Affairs to issue and serve a complaint and cease and
 11 desist order in certain instances; establishing
 12 procedures for cease and desist orders; providing
 13 penalties; providing for restitution; authorizing the
 14 department to apply for an injunction; providing
 15 requirements for an injunction; authorizing the court
 16 to appoint a receiver; providing for the powers and
 17 duties of such receivership; authorizing the court to
 18 issue an order to stay certain actions and requiring
 19 such actions be assigned to the judge who appointed
 20 the receiver; providing that specified provisions and
 21 penalties are in addition to civil, administrative, or
 22 criminal actions provided by law; providing an
 23 effective date.

24
 25 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

26
 27 Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Direct Sales
 28 Consumer Protection Act."

29 Section 2. Section 849.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to

Page 1 of 8

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

4-01047-26

2026712__

30 read:
 31 849.091 Chain letters, pyramid clubs, etc., declared a
 32 lottery; prohibited; penalties.-
 33 ~~(1)~~ The organization of any chain letter club, pyramid
 34 club, or other group organized or brought together under any
 35 plan or device whereby fees or dues or anything of material
 36 value to be paid or given by members thereof are to be paid or
 37 given to any other member thereof, which plan or device includes
 38 any provision for the increase in such membership through a
 39 chain process of new members securing other new members and
 40 thereby advancing themselves in the group to a position where
 41 such members in turn receive fees, dues, or things of material
 42 value from other members, is hereby declared to be a lottery,
 43 and whoever shall participate in any such lottery by becoming a
 44 member of, or affiliating with, any such group or organization
 45 or who shall solicit any person for membership or affiliation in
 46 any such group or organization commits a misdemeanor of the
 47 first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
 48 775.083.
 49 ~~(2) A "pyramid sales scheme," which is any sales or~~
 50 ~~marketing plan or operation whereby a person pays a~~
 51 ~~consideration of any kind, or makes an investment of any kind,~~
 52 ~~in excess of \$100 and acquires the opportunity to receive a~~
 53 ~~benefit or thing of value which is not primarily contingent on~~
 54 ~~the volume or quantity of goods, services, or other property~~
 55 ~~sold in bona fide sales to consumers, and which is related to~~
 56 ~~the inducement of additional persons, by himself or herself or~~
 57 ~~others, regardless of number, to participate in the same sales~~
 58 ~~or marketing plan or operation, is hereby declared to be a~~

Page 2 of 8

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

4-01047-26

2026712__

59 ~~lottery, and whoever shall participate in any such lottery by~~
 60 ~~becoming a member of or affiliating with, any such group or~~
 61 ~~organization or who shall solicit any person for membership or~~
 62 ~~affiliation in any such group or organization commits a~~
 63 ~~misdeemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.~~
 64 ~~775.082 or s. 775.083. For purposes of this subsection, the term~~
 65 ~~"consideration" and the term "investment" do not include the~~
 66 ~~purchase of goods or services furnished at cost for use in~~
 67 ~~making sales, but not for resale, or time and effort spent in~~
 68 ~~the pursuit of sales or recruiting activities.~~

69 Section 3. Section 849.0913, Florida Statutes, is created
 70 to read:

71 849.0913 Pyramid promotional schemes prohibited;
 72 enforcement; remedies; penalties.-

73 (1) As used in this section, the term:

74 (a) "Compensation" means a payment of any money, thing of
 75 value, or financial benefit conferred in return for inducing a
 76 person to participate in a pyramid promotional scheme.

77 (b) "Consideration" means the payment of money or the
 78 purchase of a product, good, service, or intangible property.
 79 The term does not include the purchase of a product or service
 80 furnished at cost to be used in making a sale and not for resale
 81 or any time and effort spent in pursuit of sales or recruiting
 82 activities.

83 (c) "Department" means the Department of Legal Affairs.

84 (d) "Participant" means a person who takes part in a
 85 pyramid promotional scheme.

86 (e) "Pyramid promotional scheme" means a plan or an
 87 operation in which a person pays or gives consideration for the

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88 right to receive compensation based on recruiting other persons
 89 into the plan or operation rather than from the sale and
 90 consumption of products, goods, services, or intangible property
 91 by a participant or other person introduced into the plan or
 92 operation. The term includes a plan or an operation in which the
 93 number of persons who may participate is limited either
 94 expressly or by the application of conditions affecting the
 95 eligibility of a person to receive compensation under the plan
 96 or operation, or a plan or an operation in which a person, upon
 97 giving consideration, obtains any products, goods, services, or
 98 intangible property in addition to the right to receive
 99 compensation.

100 (2) A person may not establish, promote, operate, or
 101 participate in a pyramid promotional scheme, even if such
 102 person, upon giving consideration, obtains products, goods,
 103 services, or intangible property in addition to the right to
 104 receive compensation.

105 (3) (a) This section does not prohibit a plan or an
 106 operation in which participants give consideration in return for
 107 the right to receive compensation based on the purchase of
 108 products, goods, services, or intangible property by
 109 participants for personal use, consumption, or resale so long as
 110 the plan or operation:

111 1. Does not promote or induce a practice in which a pyramid
 112 promotional scheme requires its independent salesperson to
 113 purchase inventory in an amount exceeding that which the
 114 salesperson can expect to resell for ultimate consumption or
 115 consumption in a reasonable time period, or both; and

116 2. Implements a program in which a plan or an operation

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117 repurchases from a salesperson, upon request and pursuant to
 118 commercially reasonable terms, current and marketable inventory
 119 in the possession of the salesperson which was purchased during
 120 his or her business relationship for resale. Such plan or
 121 operation must clearly describe the program in its business
 122 recruiting literature, sales manual, or contract with
 123 independent salespersons, including the disclosure of inventory
 124 that is not eligible for repurchase under the program.

125 (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term:

126 1. "Commercially reasonable terms" means the repurchase of
 127 current and marketable inventory within 12 months after the date
 128 of purchase at not less than 90 percent of the original net
 129 cost, less appropriate setoffs and legal claims, if any.

130 2. "Current and marketable inventory" does not include any
 131 inventory that:

132 a. Is no longer within its commercially reasonable use or
 133 shelf-life period;

134 b. Was clearly described to the salesperson before purchase
 135 as being seasonal, discontinued, or special promotional goods,
 136 products, or services that are not subject to the inventory
 137 repurchase program; or

138 c. Has been used or opened.

139 3. "Inventory" includes products, goods, and services,
 140 including company-produced promotional materials, sales aids,
 141 and sales kits that the plan or operation requires independent
 142 salespersons to purchase.

143 (4) (a) Whenever the department has reason to believe that a
 144 person has been, or is, violating this section, and if it
 145 appears to the department that a cease and desist order against

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146 such person would be in the interest of the public, the
 147 department shall issue and serve upon such person a complaint
 148 and cease and desist order stating its charges in that respect
 149 and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at the place
 150 therein fixed at least 15 days after the service of the
 151 complaint. The hearing shall be held in conformity with chapter
 152 120.

153 (b) The department may modify or set aside its order at any
 154 time by rehearing upon its own motion when such rehearing is in
 155 the interest of the public welfare.

156 (c) Judicial review of orders of the department must be in
 157 accordance with s. 120.68, take precedence over other civil
 158 cases pending, and be expedited in every way.

159 (d) An order of the department to cease and desist does not
 160 become effective until 10 days after all administrative action
 161 has been concluded or, if an appeal is made to the district
 162 court of appeal and bond is posted, until a final order has been
 163 entered by that court.

164 (e) A cease and desist order may not act as a limitation
 165 upon any other action or remedy available.

166 (f) When a court remands an order of the department for
 167 rehearing, such rehearing must be held within 45 days after the
 168 remand.

169 (g) A person who violates a cease and desist order of the
 170 department after it has become final and while such order is in
 171 effect shall forfeit and pay to the state a civil penalty of up
 172 to \$10,000 for each violation which shall accrue to the state
 173 and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the state.
 174 Each separate violation of such an order is a separate offense,

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175 except that in the case of a violation through continuing
 176 failure or neglect to obey a final order of the department, each
 177 day of continuance of such failure or neglect is deemed a
 178 separate offense.

179 (5) (a) Whenever the department has reason to believe that a
 180 person has been, or is, violating this section, the person must
 181 be prosecuted by the department in accordance with s. 16.56.

182 (b) A person who is convicted of establishing, promoting,
 183 or operating a pyramid promotional scheme commits a felony of
 184 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
 185 775.083, or s. 775.084.

186 (c) A person who is convicted of participating in a pyramid
 187 promotional scheme commits a misdemeanor of the first degree,
 188 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

189 (d) When a person is convicted of an offense under this
 190 section, the court, pursuant to s. 775.089, shall order the
 191 person to pay restitution to the victim or victims of the
 192 offense. In determining the value of the property loss, the
 193 court shall include expenses incurred in the investigation or
 194 prosecution of the offense as well as the disgorgement of any
 195 profits realized by a person convicted of the offense.

196 (6) (a) In addition to the remedies provided in this
 197 section, the department may apply to any circuit court of this
 198 state for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction,
 199 or both, for the purpose of enforcing this section. In any such
 200 action, an order or a judgment may be entered awarding such
 201 temporary or permanent injunction as may be deemed proper. Such
 202 injunction must be issued without bond. A single act in
 203 violation of this section is sufficient to authorize the

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204 issuance of an injunction.

205 (b) In addition to all other means provided by law for the
 206 enforcement of an injunction, the court in which such action is
 207 brought shall have power and jurisdiction to appoint one or more
 208 receivers for the property and business of a person who has
 209 been, or is, violating this section, including books, papers,
 210 documents, and records pertaining thereto, or as much thereof as
 211 the court may deem reasonably necessary to prevent violations of
 212 the law or injury to the public through, or by means of, the use
 213 of such property and business. The receiver, when so appointed
 214 and qualified, shall have such powers and duties as to custody,
 215 collection, administration, winding up, and liquidation of such
 216 property and business as is, from time to time, conferred upon
 217 him or her by the court. In any such action, the court may issue
 218 an order staying all pending civil actions and the court, in its
 219 discretion, may require that all civil actions be assigned to
 220 the circuit court judge who appointed the receiver.

221 (7) The provisions and penalties set forth in this section
 222 are in addition to any other civil, administrative, or criminal
 223 action provided by law.

224 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jonathan Martin, Chair
Committee on Criminal Justice

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: December 16, 2025

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #712**, relating to Prohibition of Pyramid Promotional Schemes, be placed on the:

- committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- next committee agenda.



Senator Clay Yarborough
Florida Senate, District 4

SB 712 – Prohibition of Pyramid Promotional Schemes (Similar CS/HB 265)

This bill amends s. 849.091, F.S., deleting the 1st degree misdemeanor for “whoever shall participate in any such lottery by becoming a member of or affiliating with, any such group or organization or who shall solicit any person for membership or affiliation in any such group or organization” relating to how “pyramid sales scheme” is defined, with this definition also deleted. It then creates s. 849.0913, F.S., defining multiple terms, including “pyramid promotional scheme,” and states that “a person may not establish, promote, operate, or participate in a pyramid promotional scheme, even if such person, upon giving consideration, obtains products, goods, services, or intangible property in addition to the right to receive compensation.” It adds a **1st degree misdemeanor** for “a person who is convicted of participating in a pyramid promotional scheme” and an **unranked, 3rd degree felony (Level 1 by default)** for “a person who is convicted of establishing, promoting, or operating a pyramid promotional scheme.” Currently, a Level 1, 3rd degree felony exists under s. 849.09(1)(a)-(d), F.S. for setting up, promoting, etc. or assisting therein, conducting or advertising drawing for prizes, or disposing of property or money by means of lottery, and the now deleted “pyramid sales scheme” is considered a lottery, so a portion of those lottery offenders would now be subject to the new Level 1, 3rd degree felony. However, by creating the newly defined “pyramid promotional scheme,” certain plans or operations will be prohibited that are currently not prohibited for promoters or operators, thus potentially expanding the number of offenders, while also exempting certain plans and operations when they comply with specified regulations related to inventory, potentially reducing the number of offenders.

Per FDLE, in FY 24-25, there were no arrests, guilty/convicted charges, or adjudication withheld charges for the current 1st degree misdemeanor that is deleted under this bill. Furthermore, there were no new commitments to prison for setting up, promoting, etc. or assisting therein, conducting or advertising drawing for prizes, or disposing of property or money by means of lottery. The magnitude of the impact on the prison system is not known for the act of establishing, promoting, or operating the newly defined pyramid promotional scheme.

Per DOC, in FY 24-25, the incarceration rate for a Level 1, 3rd degree felony was 9.7%.

EDR PROPOSED ESTIMATE: Positive Indeterminate

Requested by: Senate & House

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Judiciary

BILL: CS/CS/SB 758

INTRODUCER: Criminal Justice Committee; Judiciary Committee; and Senator Bradley

SUBJECT: Justice Administrative Commission

DATE: February 12, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Bond</u>	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>JU</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Vaughan</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Fav/CS
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 758 changes the membership of the Justice Administrative Commission to add a private criminal defense attorney who has contracted with the commission under s. 27.40, F.S., within the past five years and is appointed by the Florida Bar, a circuit judge or senior judge appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and an additional seat for a state attorney.

The Justice Administrative Commission is an administrative support organization that provides financial and administrative assistance to the offices of the state attorneys, public defenders, capital collateral attorneys, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, Statewide Guardian ad Litem, and private contractors that provide due process services to indigent persons. There are currently four voting members of the commission – two state attorneys and two public defenders.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local governments and minimal to no fiscal impact on state government.

The bill is effective July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Justice Administrative Commission

The office of the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC) is a budgeting and administrative office supporting various court-related entities and programs. The primary function of the commission is to maintain a central state office for administrative services and assistance for the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the capital collateral regional counsel of Florida, the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office.¹ Services provided to these state entities are primarily in the areas of accounting, budget, financial services, and human resources. These state entities concentrate on their core missions and rely on the administrative services that are best provided by the JAC. The JAC also provides compliance and financial review of related billings for services provided by private court-appointed attorneys representing indigent persons and associated due process vendors (such as court reporters, investigators, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other vendors).² Most reimbursement rates are set within the state budget, and thus, are not controlled by the JAC. The JAC also has ministerial duties related to the budgets of the clerks of court. In the current budget year, the JAC has 93 authorized positions.

Top level executive leadership of the JAC, from 1985 to present, is in the form of a commission of four voting members: two are state attorneys appointed by the president of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, and the other two are public defenders appointed by the president of the Florida Public Defender Association.³ This composition was created in 1985. The initial commission consisted of 6 voting members: the Chief Justice (or his appointee), one judge from the district courts of appeal, one circuit judge, one county judge, one state attorney, and one public defender.⁴ Prior to the 1985 change removing the justices and judges from the commission, the commission was also responsible for the accounting and human resources duties of the entire judicial branch (justices, judges, and staff).⁵

The four current commissioners serve staggered 2-year terms.

Circuit Judges, State Attorneys, and Public Defenders

The state is divided into twenty judicial circuits.⁶ A judicial circuit consists of one or more counties. The electorate in each circuit elects circuit judges to 6-year staggered terms. The circuit judges of each circuit elect one of their own as chief judge of the circuit. A state attorney and a public defender are elected in each circuit to a 4-year term of office corresponding with the Governor's term.⁷

² Justice Administrative Commission, <https://www.justiceadmin.org/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

³ Section 43.16(2), F.S.

⁴ Chapter 85-46, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Those administrative functions were transferred to the Office of the State Courts Administrator.

⁶ Section 26.021, F.S.

⁷ FLA. CONST. art. V ss. 17-18, Fla. Const.; See Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, Offices Up for Election and Retention in 2026, <https://dos.fl.gov/elections/candidates-committees/offices-up-for-election/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

The Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida was recognized in 1959.⁸ The conference consists of the active and retired circuit judges of the several judicial circuits of the state, excluding retired judges practicing law. The 20 state attorneys collectively are the governing board of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.⁹ The 20 public defenders collectively are the governing board of the informal Florida Public Defender Association.¹⁰

Capital Collateral Attorneys

Florida has three offices of Capital Collateral Regional Counsel which represent persons convicted and sentenced to death in collateral postconviction proceedings in their geographical jurisdictions. Their three offices are in Florida's Northern, Middle, and Southern federal judicial circuits.

Criminal and Civil Regional Counsel

Federal constitutional law requires that the state furnish certain indigent persons with legal representation at state expense. Most of this requirement is fulfilled by the offices of the public defenders representing criminal defendants. If a public defender has a conflict of interest or if the individual needs representation in a qualifying civil matter,¹¹ the individual is referred to the Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel for representation. If the regional counsel has a conflict or cannot otherwise assist, private attorneys are appointed. The JAC provides administrative services to the regional counsels and manages the contracts and payment of private due process services required if the regional counsel cannot represent the individual.

Statewide Guardian ad Litem

The office of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem was created to provide representation to children who are a part of a civil case alleging abuse or neglect. The office was originally formed within the Office of the State Courts Administrator, but when made independent of the court system their administrative functions were assumed by the JAC.¹²

Private contractors that provide due process services to indigent persons

If a Capital Collateral Regional Counsel has a conflict of interest prohibiting representation of a person, a court may appoint private counsel from the Capital Collateral Attorney Registry. Similarly, if neither the public defender and the regional counsel cannot provide representation, the trial court will appoint a private attorney. Appointed private attorneys must be paid, and they

⁸ Chapter 59-273, Laws of Fla.

⁹ Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, About Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, <https://yourfpaa.org/about-us/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

¹⁰ Florida Public Defender Association, Inc., FPDA Board of Directors, <https://www.conflictw.flpda.org/board-of-directors> (last visited February 9, 2026). The association is not formed by statute, nor does it appear to be currently registered with the state as a nonprofit corporation.

¹¹ Only civil matters where a fundamental right is at stake entitle a person to representation. For instance, a person who may be involuntarily confined to an institution may have an attorney appointed if indigent. On the other hand, one does not have a fundamental right to stop paying bills, so defendants in a foreclosure or bill collection case do not have a constitutional right to appointment of counsel at state expense.

¹² Section 39.8296, F.S.

require the services of various due process vendors, including court reporters, investigators, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other professionals that provide services to indigent persons which are required by the constitutional requirements of due process. The JAC pays appointed attorneys and administers contract services for due process providers provided at state expense, most of whom already have a contract with the JAC to provide those same services to the state attorneys and public defenders.¹³

The Florida Bar

The Supreme Court of Florida has exclusive and ultimate authority to regulate the admission of persons to the practice of law and the discipline of those persons who are admitted to practice.¹⁴ The regulation and discipline of attorneys is delegated by the Court to The Florida Bar.

The Florida Bar was originally a voluntary association of lawyers. Effective in 1950, the Supreme Court required all lawyers to become a member of The Florida Bar. Members of the Bar annually elect a president. In addition to the regulatory function of the Bar, it has numerous committees that, among other duties and functions, provide education and certification of lawyers as a specialist in one area of law practice. There are currently 391 attorneys certified in Criminal Trial Law.¹⁵ Both prosecuting attorneys and defense attorneys may obtain certification. It is unknown how many of the attorneys currently holding the certification are acting as a criminal defense attorney.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/CS/SB 758 changes the membership of the Justice Administrative Commission to add a private criminal defense attorney who has contracted with the commission under s. 27.40, F.S., within the past five years and is appointed by the Florida Bar, a circuit judge or senior judge appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and an additional seat for a state attorney.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

¹³ Section 27.40, F.S.

¹⁴ FLA. CONST. art. V, s. 15.

¹⁵ See The Florida Bar, Criminal Trial Law Certified Lawyers, <https://www.floridabar.org/about/cert/cert-cr-mbrs/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Increasing the voting membership of the commission from four members to seven could increase administrative and travel expenses. However, the commission meetings in 2025 were short and all commissioners appeared using Internet conferencing.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The terms of the commissioners resulting from this bill are not ideal. In its current form the bill appears to have 5 members whose terms end during even numbered years and 2 members whose terms end in odd numbered years.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends s. 43.16 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Judiciary on January 20, 2026

The amendment adds a state attorney seat to the revised Justice Administration Commission. If adopted, the effect of the bill is to change the commission from four members (two state attorneys and two public defenders) to a commission of seven members (three state attorneys, two public defenders, one private attorney who practices criminal defense, and one circuit judge).

CS by Criminal Justice Committee on February 11, 2026

The amendment modifies the membership requirements for the Justice Administrative Commission by replacing the board-certified criminal defense attorney position with a private criminal defense attorney who has contracted with the commission under s. 27.40 , F.S., within the past five years, and changing the judicial representative from a chief circuit judge appointed by the Conference of Circuit Judges to a circuit judge or senior judge appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

B. Amendments:

None.



876382

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/11/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Criminal Justice (Bradley) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

Delete lines 22 - 26
and insert:

(c) One criminal defense attorney who is not employed by the government and who has contracted with the commission to provide services pursuant to s. 27.40 within the 5 years preceding his or her appointment, to be appointed by the president of The Florida Bar Board of Governors.

(d) One circuit judge, or senior judge serving on a circuit



876382

11 court, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme
12 Court.

By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senator Bradley

590-02025-26

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1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to the Justice Administrative
3 Commission; amending s. 43.16, F.S.; revising the
4 membership of the Justice Administrative Commission;
5 providing an effective date.
6
7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
8
9 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 43.16, Florida
10 Statutes, is amended to read:
11 43.16 Justice Administrative Commission; membership, powers
12 and duties.—
13 (2) Members of the Justice Administrative Commission shall
14 serve for a period of 2 years, with the terms of each dating
15 from July 1, 1985, except that initially, one state attorney
16 member and one public defender member shall each serve a 1-year
17 term. Members shall be selected in the following manner:
18 (a) Three ~~Two~~ state attorneys, to be appointed by the
19 president of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association.
20 (b) Two public defenders, to be appointed by the president
21 of the Florida Public Defender Association.
22 (c) One board-certified criminal defense attorney with a
23 Criminal Law Trial Certification, to be appointed by the
24 president of The Florida Bar Board of Governors.
25 (d) One chief judge of a judicial circuit, to be appointed
26 by the chair of the Florida Conference of Circuit Judges.
27 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Regulated Industries, *Chair*
Appropriations Committee on Higher
Education, *Vice Chair*
Appropriations Committee on Pre-K - 12 Education
Criminal Justice
Ethics and Elections
Fiscal Policy
Rules

JOINT COMMITTEES:

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight,
Alternating Chair

SENATOR JENNIFER BRADLEY

6th District

January 26, 2025

Senator Jonathan Martin, Chairman
Committee on Criminal Justice
510 Knott Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32299-1100

Dear Chair Martin:

I respectfully request that CS/SB 758 be placed on the agenda of the Judiciary Committee at your earliest convenience. The bill changes the membership of the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC).

Thank you for your consideration and please reach out if you have any questions or concerns about the bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jennifer Bradley".

Jennifer Bradley

cc: Amanda Stokes, Staff Director
Tori Denson, Committee Administrative Assistant

REPLY TO:

- 1845 East West Parkway, Suite 5, Fleming Island, Florida 32003 (904) 278-2085
- 406 Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5006

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

BEN ALBRITTON
President of the Senate

JASON BRODEUR
President Pro Tempore

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

2/11/2026

Meeting Date

Senate Criminal Justice

Committee

758

Bill Number or Topic

876382

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Andrew Rutledge**

Phone **8505109904**

Address **200 S Monroe Street**

Email **andrew@rutledge.com**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32312

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: CS/SB 896

INTRODUCER: Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Gaetz

SUBJECT: School Safety

DATE: February 13, 2025

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Cellon	Stokes	CJ	Fav/CS
2.			AHE	
3.			RC	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 896 creates s. 1006.601, F.S., to require each public postsecondary educational institution to:

- Adopt an active assailant plan;
- In cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and local government, adopt a family reunification plan;
- Train faculty to detect and respond to mental health issues;
- Post on its website a mental health awareness and suicide prevention sign;
- Establish threat management teams; and
- In collaboration with appropriate public safety agencies, or a private sector security firm, annually conduct a security risk assessment at each campus using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool.

The bill amends s. 1006.07, F.S., to provide that training provided by the school safety specialist for classroom teachers and other instructional staff must explain the purpose, importance, and proper execution of school safety protocols and emergency procedures.

Section 1003.25, F.S., is amended by the bill to require that a student's specified records follow such student to a Florida College System institution or state university should he or she enroll there.

The bill amends s. 943.082, F.S., to require public postsecondary educational institutions,¹ be made aware of and promote the use of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool (FortifyFL) by:

- Advertising it on the institution website,
- Installing it on all mobile devices issued by the institution, and
- Bookmarking the website on all computer devices maintained by the institution.

The bill amends s. 30.15, F.S., to authorize local sheriffs to provide employees and faculty from the following institutions access to the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel school Guardian Program:

- Public postsecondary educational institutions;
- Workforce education;
- Florida College System Institutions;
- State universities; and
- All other state-supported postsecondary educational institutions.

The bill amends s. 790.115, F.S., to create a second degree felony offense if a person possesses any firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon, including a razor blade or box cutter, except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or on the property of any school, school bus, or school bus stop² and he or she discharges any weapon or firearm within 1,000 feet of a school, during school hours or during the time of a sanctioned school activity, *unless* discharged for lawful defense of himself or herself or another or for a lawful purpose.

This crime is ranked as a level 6 in the Offense Severity Ranking Chart.

The bill may have a fiscal impact on the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and public postsecondary educational institutions. *See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.*

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law except for Sections 2 and 3 of the bill which takes effect on October 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

School Safety

Florida universities have been the location of various types of firearm related incidents, including school shootings. Generally, carrying a firearm on university campuses is prohibited.³ While universities may have campus police, the guardian program does not extend to universities.

¹ Public postsecondary educational institutions include workforce education; Florida College System institutions; state universities; and all other state-supported postsecondary educational institutions that are authorized and established by law. s. 1000.04(3), F.S.

² Section 790.115(2)(a), F.S.

³ *See* ss. 790.06(12), F.S., and 790.115, F.S.

The Florida State University was the site of a deadly shooting in April 2025. The shooting left two dead and six wounded.⁴ It was the second such shooting on the Florida State campus, the first occurring in November 2014 at the Strozier Library. That shooting left one victim paralyzed from the hips down and two others wounded.⁵ To date there has been no other reported Florida college campus shooting.⁶

Additionally, there was a shooting at Florida State University where a person residing at a fraternity house tested a mounted flashlight on top of a firearm. He pointed the weapon and shined the light on the faces of others in the room. When he pointed the weapon, it fired, striking two individuals and killing one of them.⁷

A person holding an active certification from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer is exempt from the licensing requirements of s. 790.06, F.S.⁸ According to the Attorney General, there are currently seven university police departments in Florida at the following universities:

- Florida A & M University,
- Florida Atlantic University,
- Florida State University,
- University of Central Florida,
- University of Florida,
- University of North Florida,
- University of South Florida.⁹

Postsecondary Safety Summit

On October 8, 2025, the State University System (SUS) hosted a safety summit for university leadership and Florida College System leaders. This event provided an opportunity for collaboration across the state on key safety issues, including building hardening, threat assessment, and communications.¹⁰ The results of the summit were a series of recommendations related to the following areas of campus security:

- Building hardening;
- Threat assessment;
- Training for faculty and staff;

⁴ “FSUPD officers receive Governor’s Medal of Heroism”, Florida State University News; April 25, 2025; available at <https://news.fsu.edu/news/university-news/2025/04/30/114369/>; (last viewed February 9, 2026).

⁵ “Shooting at Strozier Library stuns Florida State”, Sean Rossman, Updated November 21, 2014; available at <https://www.tallahassee.com/story/news/local/fsu-news/2014/11/20/shooting-strozier-library-stuns-florida-state/70040320/>. (last viewed February 4, 2026)

⁶ For a thorough list of college shootings from August 1966 to December 2025, see US News, “A List of Deadly Shootings on College Campuses in the US,” Associated Press, December 13, 2025, available at <https://www.usnews.com/news/us/articles/2025-12-13/a-list-of-deadly-shootings-on-college-campuses-in-the-us>. (last viewed February 9, 2026).

⁷ *Wilhelm v. Secretary, Florida Department of Corrections*, (USCA 11, Case: 22-11991, Document 26-1, Filed 1/31/2024)

⁸ Section 790.06(5)(b), F.S.

⁹ See the Campus Law Enforcement list at The Attorney General’s website, available at <https://www.myfloridalegal.com/citizen-safety-center/campus-law-enforcement>. (last viewed February 9, 2026).

¹⁰ Florida Board of Governors, *SUS Safety Summit*, p. 2, available at <https://www.flbog.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Safety-Summit-Report-DRAFT.pdf> (last viewed February 9, 2026).

- Communications;
- Interagency coordination; and
- Tasks for the board office including:
 - Develop a plan with the Florida Colleges and K-12 to share information on threats and behavioral risks across systems.
 - Convene meetings of the SUS police chiefs to encourage better coordination across the System regarding safety, threat mitigation, and training.
 - Identify opportunities for collaboration with state law enforcement agencies.
 - Convene a follow-up to the SUS Safety Summit for university staff who work directly with safety, student affairs, and campus preparedness.¹¹

K – 12 School Safety and Security

The Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission was established within the FDLE during the 2018 legislative session. The legislation represents a comprehensive approach to identifying and addressing issues presented by the tragedy that occurred at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida. The Commission was formed to analyze information from the school shooting and other mass violence incidents in the state and address recommendations and safety system improvements.¹² The Commission sunsets July 1, 2026.¹³

One of the early tasks undertaken by the FDLE, in collaboration with the Department of Legal Affairs, was to 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 these activities, to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials. As recommended by students at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, the program is named “FortifyFL.” At a minimum, the FDLE must receive reports electronically through the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool.¹⁴

The Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools (OSS) serves as a central repository for school-safety best practices, training standards, and compliance oversight in all matters regarding school safety and security, including prevention efforts, intervention efforts, and emergency preparedness planning.¹⁵

The OSS has developed and implemented a statewide risk-assessment tool¹⁶, and provides training and technical assistance. The OSS also conducts triennial unannounced compliance inspections of public schools.¹⁷

¹¹ *Id.* at 4.

¹² Section 943.687, F.S.; The Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, School Safety Commission, available at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/MSDHS/Home>, (last viewed February 9, 2026).

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Section 1001.212, F.S.

¹⁶ The Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT) is a security risk assessment tool that helps school officials identify threats, vulnerabilities, and appropriate safety controls for the schools that they supervise. The FSSAT is the primary physical site security assessment tool used by school officials at each school district and public school site to conduct security assessments. s. 1006.1493, F.S.

¹⁷ Sections 1001.212, and 1006.1493, F.S.

The OSS has also developed a statewide behavioral threat management operational process, a Florida-specific behavioral threat assessment instrument, and a threat management portal.¹⁸

The Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program

County Sheriffs may provide training for school guardians or school security guards for school district, charter school, private school, child care facility, or security agency employees, either directly or through a contract with another sheriff's office that has established a guardian program.¹⁹ The training program is a standardized statewide curriculum, and each sheriff providing such training must adhere to the course of instruction.²⁰

Each district school board and superintendent must ensure that one or more safe-school officers are assigned to every public school facility in the district, including charter schools, and may use any combination of the statutory options to meet this requirement.²¹

Private schools and licensed child care facilities are authorized to partner with a law enforcement or security agency to establish or assign a safe-school officer to their schools. The private school or child care facility is responsible for any costs associated with implementing a safe-school officer, including training under the Guardian Program. A private school or child care facility electing to establish a safe-school officer must comply with the same statutory requirements for these officers as school districts and charter schools.²²

A sheriff who establishes a program must consult with the FDLE on programmatic guiding principles, practices, and resources, and must certify as school guardians, without the power of arrest, school employees, or certify as school security guards those persons employed by a security agency who meet specified criteria, and who:

- Hold a valid license or are otherwise eligible to possess or carry a concealed firearm.
- After satisfying the requirements, complete a 144-hour training program, consisting of 12 hours of training to improve the school guardian's knowledge and skills necessary to respond to and de-escalate incidents on school premises and;
- 132 total hours of comprehensive firearm safety and proficiency training conducted by Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission-certified instructors, which must include:
 - Eighty hours of firearms instruction based on the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission's Law Enforcement Academy training model, which must include at least 10 percent but no more than 20 percent more rounds fired than associated with academy training. Program participants must achieve an 85 percent pass rate on the firearms training.
 - Sixteen hours of instruction in precision pistol;

¹⁸ Section 1001.212(11), F.S. See Florida Department of Education, *Behavioral Threat Management*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/safe-schools/threat-assessment.stml> (last viewed February 9, 2026).

¹⁹ Section 30.15(1)(k), F.S.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Section 1006.12, F.S.

²² Section 1002.42(20) and 402.305(20), F.S.

- Eight hours of discretionary shooting instruction using state-of-the-art simulator exercises;
- Sixteen hours of instruction in active shooter or assailant scenarios;
- Eight hours of instruction in defensive tactics; and
- Four hours of instruction in legal issues.
- Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a licensed psychologist and designated by the FDLE and submit the results of the evaluation to the sheriff's office. The FDLE is authorized to provide the sheriff's office with mental health and substance abuse data for compliance with this requirement.
- Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent random drug tests in accordance with statute and the sheriff's office.
- Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual basis.²³

A person who is certified may serve as a school guardian, only if he or she is appointed by the applicable school district superintendent, charter school principal, private school head of school, or child care facility owner.

The FDLE must maintain a list of all individuals appointed as school guardians or employed as school security guards that includes name, certification date, date of appointment, including the name of the school, information reported by the Department of Education related to a safe-school officer discharging their firearms or being subject to discipline, and end date of appointment, if applicable. The FDLE must remove anyone from the list whose required guardian training has expired.²⁴ School districts are required to review the list maintained by the FDLE prior to appointing an individual as a school guardian or school security guard.²⁵

Safe-school officer options include:

- *School resource officer (SRO)*. A district may establish an SRO program by agreement with a law enforcement agency; SROs must be certified law enforcement officers, undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation, abide by district policies, and coordinate with the principal while remaining employees of the law enforcement agency.²⁶
- *School safety officer*. A district may commission one or more school safety officers who are certified law enforcement officers employed by a law enforcement agency or by the district; safety officers have arrest authority on school property and authority to carry weapons while on duty.²⁷
- *School guardian*. A district or charter governing board may participate in the state guardian program; eligible employees who complete the statutory requirements and are certified by the sheriff may serve as school guardians.²⁸

²³ Section 30.15(1)(k)2., F.S.

²⁴ F.S. 30.15(1)(k)3.c., F.S.

²⁵ F. S. 1006.12(3)(b), F.S.

²⁶ Section 1006.12(1)(a)–(b), F.S.

²⁷ Section 1006.12(2), F.S.

²⁸ Section 1006.12(3), F.S.; s. 30.15(1)(k), F.S.

- *School security guard.* A district or charter governing board may contract with a licensed security agency to provide a school security guard who holds Class “D” and Class “G” licenses and meets statutory training, screening, approval, and ongoing qualification requirements.²⁹

Sworn law-enforcement officers serving as safe-school officers (school resource officers and school safety officers) must complete mental-health crisis-intervention training using a nationally developed curriculum.³⁰ School guardians and school security guards must complete the sheriff-conducted 144-hour guardian training program, which includes de-escalation and comprehensive firearms safety and proficiency, with security guards also subject to screening and ongoing qualification requirements.³¹

K-12 Student Records

Section 1003.25, F.S., requires that a public K-12 student’s cumulative record be maintained at his or her current school and should the student transfer schools, that the record be transferred also within five school days.³² The records must include, if applicable:

- Verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior patterns, including any threat assessment report, all corresponding documentation, and any other information required by the Florida-specific behavioral threat assessment instrument which contains the evaluation, intervention, and management of the threat assessment evaluations and intervention services.
- Psychological evaluations, including therapeutic treatment plans and therapy or progress notes created or maintained by school district or charter school staff, as appropriate.³³

²⁹ Section 1006.12(4)(a)–(c), F.S.; Chapter 493, F.S.

³⁰ Section 1006.12(4)(a)–(c), F.S.; Chapter 493, F.S.

³¹ Section 30.15(1)(k)2.b., F.S.; s. 1006.12(4)(a)1.-5., F.S.; s. 30.15(1)(k)2.e., F.S.

³² Section 1003.25, F.S.

³³ Section 1003.25(2), F.S.

Possession of or Discharging a Firearm on School Property

A person is prohibited from willfully and knowingly possessing any firearm,³⁴ electric weapon or device,³⁵ destructive device,³⁶ or other weapon³⁷ on the property of any school,³⁸ school bus, or school bus stop, except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities.³⁹ A violation is punishable as a third degree felony,⁴⁰ except that a person who is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm is subject only to a second degree misdemeanor.⁴¹ A person who discharges a weapon or firearm at a school-sanctioned event or on the property of any school, school bus, or school bus stop is subject to a second degree felony⁴² regardless of whether he or she is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm, unless such weapon or firearm was discharged for lawful defense of himself, herself, or another person.⁴³

A violation for discharging a weapon or firearm at a school is ranked as a level 6 offense on the offense severity ranking chart (OSRC).⁴⁴ Felony offenses which are subject to the Criminal Punishment Code⁴⁵ are listed in the OSRC,⁴⁶ which uses 10 offense levels to rank felonies from

³⁴ “Firearm” means any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; any destructive device; or any machine gun. The term “firearm” does not include an antique firearm unless the antique firearm is used in the commission of a crime. s. 790.001(9), F.S.

³⁵ “Electric weapon or device” means any device which, through the application or use of electrical current, is designed, redesigned, used, or intended to be used for offensive or defensive purposes, the destruction of life, or the infliction of injury. s. 790.001(7), F.S.

³⁶ “Destructive device” means any bomb, grenade, mine, rocket, missile, pipebomb, or similar device containing an explosive, incendiary, or poison gas and includes any frangible container filled with an explosive, incendiary, explosive gas, or expanding gas, which is designed or so constructed as to explode by such filler and is capable of causing bodily harm or property damage; any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into a destructive device and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled; any device declared a destructive device by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; any type of weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive and which has a barrel with a bore of one-half inch or more in diameter; and ammunition for such destructive devices, but not including shotgun shells or any other ammunition designed for use in a firearm other than a destructive device. The section provides exceptions to what constitutes a “destructive device.”

³⁷ “Weapon” means any dirk, knife, metallic knuckles, slungshot, billie, tear gas gun, chemical weapon or device, or other deadly weapon except a firearm or a common pocketknife, plastic knife, or blunt-bladed table knife. s. 790.001(20), F.S.

³⁸ “School” means any preschool, elementary school, middle school, junior high school, secondary school, career center, or postsecondary school. s. 790.115(2)(a), F.S.

³⁹ A person may carry a firearm at a school or school-related location:

- In a case to a firearms program, class or function which has been approved in advance by the principal or chief administrative officer of the school as a program or class to which firearms could be carried;
 - In a case to a career center having a firearms training range; or
 - In a vehicle pursuant to s. 790.25(4), F.S., except that school districts may adopt written and published policies that waive the exception in this subparagraph for purposes of student and campus parking privileges.
- s. 790.115(2)(a)1.–3., F.S.

⁴⁰ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

⁴¹ A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine. ss. 775.082 or 775.083, F.S.

⁴² A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

⁴³ Section 790.115(2)(d), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 921.0022(3)(f), F.S.

⁴⁵ All felony offenses, with the exception of capital felonies, committed on or after October 1, 1998, are subject to the Criminal Punishment Code. s. 921.002, F.S.

⁴⁶ s. 921.0022, F.S.

least severe to most severe. Each felony offense listed in the OSRC is assigned a level according to the severity of the offense.^{47, 48} A person's primary offense, any other current offenses, and prior convictions are scored using the points designated for the offense severity level of each offense.^{49, 50} The final score calculation, following the scoresheet formula, determines the lowest permissible sentence that a trial court may impose, absent a valid reason for departure.⁵¹

Carrying a Concealed Weapon or Firearm With or Without a License

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACCS) is statutorily authorized to issue concealed weapon and concealed firearm licenses to applicants who qualify.⁵² For purposes of the concealed carry licensure law, "concealed weapons or concealed firearms" means a handgun, electronic weapon or device, tear gas gun, knife, or billie, but not a machine gun.⁵³

A person is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm⁵⁴ if he or she is:

- Licensed under s. 790.06, F.S.; *or*
- Not licensed under s. 790.06, F.S., *but* otherwise satisfies the criteria for receiving and maintaining such a license.⁵⁵

A person who carries a concealed weapon or concealed firearm without a license⁵⁶ must carry valid identification at all times when he or she is in actual possession of a concealed weapon or concealed firearm and must display such identification upon demand by a law enforcement officer.⁵⁷ The person must also abide by s. 790.06(12), F.S., in the same manner as a person who is licensed to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm.⁵⁸

⁴⁷ Section 921.0022(2), F.S.

⁴⁸ Felony offenses that are not listed in the OSRC default to statutorily assigned levels, as follows: an unlisted third degree felony defaults to a level 1; an unlisted second degree felony defaults to a level 4; an unlisted first degree felony defaults to a level 7; an unlisted first degree felony punishable by life defaults to a level 9; and an unlisted life felony defaults to a level 10. s. 921.0023, F.S.

⁴⁹ ss. 921.0022, F.S. and 921.0024, F.S.

⁵⁰ A person may also accumulate points for factors such as victim injury points, community sanction violation points, and certain sentencing multipliers. s. 921.0024(1), F.S.

⁵¹ If a person scores more than 44 points, the lowest permissible sentence is a specified term of months in state prison, determined by a formula. If a person scores 44 points or fewer, the court may impose a nonprison sanction, such as a county jail sentence, probation, or community control. s. 921.0024(2), F.S.

⁵² Section 790.06(1), F.S.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ "Concealed weapon or firearm" as defined in s. 790.06, F.S., means a handgun, electric weapon or device, tear gas gun, knife, or billie, but does not include a machine gun as that term is defined in s. 790.001, F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 790.06(2)(a)-(f) and (i)-(n), (3), and (10), F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 790.01(1)(b), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 790.013, F.S.

⁵⁸ Section 790.06(12)(a), F.S., lists the locations where a person is not authorized to openly carry a handgun (defined in s. 790.001(10), F.S. as a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver) or carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm.

Limitations on the Concealed Carrying of a Firearm or Weapon for Licensees and Authorized Persons

Persons who hold a valid license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm are statutorily authorized to carry a handgun,⁵⁹ electronic weapon or device,⁶⁰ tear gas gun,⁶¹ knife,⁶² or billie in a concealed manner.⁶³

Section 790.06(12), F.S., sets forth the following limitations on the concealed carry statutory authorization. A license issued under this section does *not* authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or firearm into:

- Any place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05, F.S.;
- Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station;
- Any detention facility, prison, or jail;
- Any courthouse;
- Any courtroom, except that nothing in this section would preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in his or her courtroom;
- Any polling place;
- Any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special district;
- Any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof;
- Any school, college, or professional athletic event not related to firearms;
- Any elementary or secondary school facility or administration building;
- Any career center;
- Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to such purpose;
- Any college or university facility unless the licensee is a registered student, employee, or faculty member of such college or university and the weapon is a stun gun or nonlethal electric weapon or device designed solely for defensive purposes and the weapon does not fire a dart or projectile;
- The inside of the passenger terminal and sterile area of any airport, provided that no person may be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, which firearm is encased for shipment for purposes of checking such firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; or

⁵⁹ “Handgun” means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. s. 790.001(10), F.S.

⁶⁰ “Electric weapon or device” means any device which, through the application or use of electrical current, is designed, redesigned, used, or intended to be used for offensive or defensive purposes, the destruction of life, or the infliction of injury. s. 790.001(14), F.S.

⁶¹ “Tear gas gun” or “chemical weapon or device” means any weapon of such nature, except a device known as a “self-defense chemical spray.” “Self-defense chemical spray” means a device carried solely for purposes of lawful self-defense that is compact in size, designed to be carried on or about the person, and contains not more than two ounces of chemical. s. 790.001(3)(b), F.S.

⁶² “Knife” is defined as what it is *not* in s. 790.001(13), F.S.: “Weapon” means...or other deadly weapon *except*...a common pocketknife, plastic knife, or blunt-bladed table knife.

⁶³ Section 790.06(1), F.S.

- Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.⁶⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Safety and Security of Postsecondary Institutions (Section 8)

The bill creates s. 1006.601, F.S., relating to student safety. The new section provides:

- Authority to participate in the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program and appoint certified school guardians.
- Each public post secondary educational institution must:
 - Adopt an active assailant response plan including methods for issuing campus-wide alerts, and annual certification that all faculty, staff, and students have completed active assailant preparedness training.
 - Adopt, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and local government, a family reunification plan in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and local government in case of manmade or natural disaster. Reunification plan requires annual review and update if necessary.
 - Train faculty to detect and respond to student mental health needs.
 - Post on its website a mental health awareness and suicide prevention sign.
 - Establish threat management teams to coordinate resources and assessment and intervention with students whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of the institution, institution staff, or students. Teams must utilize the statewide behavioral threat management operational process and Florida-specific behavioral threat assessment instrument developed by the Office of Safe Schools or another comparable tool deemed appropriate for postsecondary institutions.
- In collaboration with appropriate public safety agencies, or a private sector security consulting firm, annually conduct security risk assessments at each campus using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool or a comparable tool deemed appropriate for postsecondary institutions by the State Board of Education and Board of Governors.
- Subject to an appropriation, the institution may apply for grant funds for security improvements to its campus based on findings in the security risk assessment and other services deemed appropriate.

The bill provides rulemaking and regulation-adopting authority to The State Board of Education and the Board of Governors to implement s. 1006.601, F.S.

Training Provided by School Safety Specialist (Section 7)

The bill amends s. 1006.07, F.S., to provide that training provided by the school safety specialist for classroom teachers and other instructional staff must explain the purpose, importance, and proper execution of school safety protocols and emergency procedures.

⁶⁴ Section 790.06(12)(a), F.S.

Transferring Student Records to Public Postsecondary Institutions (Section 5)

Section 1003.25, F.S., is amended to require that a student's specified records follow such student to a Florida College System institution or state university should he or she enroll there.

Such records include verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior patterns and psychological evaluations.

The State Board of Education and the Board of Governors shall adopt rules and regulations, respectively, to establish the procedures for the transfer of a student's threat assessment report.

Guardian Program in Public Postsecondary Institutions (Section 1)

The bill amends s. 30.15, F.S., to authorize local sheriffs to provide employees and faculty from the following institutions access to the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel school Guardian Program:

- Public postsecondary educational institutions;
- Workforce education;
- Florida College System Institutions;
- State universities; and
- All other state-supported postsecondary educational institutions.

Promoting the Use of FortifyFL within Public Postsecondary Institutions (Section 5)

The bill amends s. 943.082, F.S., to require public postsecondary educational institutions to be made aware of and promote the use of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool (FortifyFL) by:

- Advertising it on the institution website,
- Installing it on all mobile devices issued by the institution, and
- Bookmarking the website on all computer devices maintained by the institution.

Discharging a Weapon or Firearm at or 1,000 Away from a School (Section 2 and 3)

The bill amends s. 790.115, F.S., to create a second degree felony offense if a person possesses any firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon, including a razor blade or box cutter, except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or on the property of any school, school bus, or school bus stop *and* he or she discharges any weapon or firearm within 1,000 feet of a school, during school hours or during the time of a sanctioned school activity, unless discharged for lawful defense of himself or herself or another or for a lawful purpose.

This provision does not apply to the discharge of a weapon or firearm on private real property within 1,000 feet of a school by the owner of such property or by a person whose presence on such property has been authorized, licensed, or invited by the owner.

Additionally, as of October 1, 2026, when this bill section becomes effective, the new second degree felony offense is designated as Level 6 offense in the Criminal Punishment Code offense severity ranking chart.

The bill also provides that a person arrested for the new second degree felony, or the existing second degree felony of discharging a weapon while unlawfully possessing a weapon on school property must be held in custody until brought before the court for admittance to bail in accordance with ch. 903, F.S.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law except for Sections 2 and 3 of the bill which take effect on October 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The FDLE expects a \$189,812 fiscal impact to the Department, \$12,676 of which is nonrecurring funds. These expenditures relate to potential additional information reported to and maintained by the FDLE due to the expansion of the number of school guardians or school security guards that may result from the addition of public postsecondary educational institutions to the guardian program.⁶⁵

Additionally, the FDLE is awaiting a quote from a vendor for the expansion of the FortifyFL platform's coverage to public postsecondary educational institutions.⁶⁶ The FDLE expects the expansion of FortifyFL to generate a substantial volume increase of tips received from the department. Because these tips often involve time-sensitive and high risk public safety information, the FDLE anticipates the need for additional FTE to manage the increased workload.⁶⁷

It appears that the public postsecondary educational institutions may incur costs attached to adopting and implementing s. 1006.601, F.S., the comprehensive plan for the safety and security of students, faculty, and staff of public postsecondary educational institutions provided for in the bill. Specifically, the educational institutions will be participating in reporting annual security risk assessments at each campus using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool or a comparable tool, creating and updating active assailant response plans, and expanded mental health training and threat management processes at participating public colleges and universities.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 30.15, 790.115, 921.0022, 943.082, 1003.25, 1006.07, 1006.601, 402.305, 843.08, 943.03, 1001.212, 1006.12.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Criminal Justice Committee on February 11, 2026

⁶⁵ 2026 FDLE Legislative Bill Analysis, January 27, 2026; on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

⁶⁶ February 11, 2026 e-mail from the FDLE staff to Senate Criminal Justice Committee staff; on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

⁶⁷ *Id.*

- Removes the bill's amendment to s. 790.06(12), F.S., which provided an exception from the prohibition against openly carrying a handgun or carrying a concealed weapon or concealed firearm into any college or university facility for employees to conceal carry a firearm at a college or university.
- Permits public postsecondary educational institutions to collaborate with a private sector security consulting firm to conduct a security risk assessment.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/11/2026	.	
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The Committee on Criminal Justice (Gaetz) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section
30.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.—

(1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by
deputy, shall:

(k) Assist district school boards and charter school



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11 governing boards in complying with, or private schools or child
12 care facilities, as defined in s. 402.302, in exercising options
13 in, s. 1006.12. A sheriff must also assist public postsecondary
14 educational institutions, as described in s. 1000.04(3), in
15 implementing a guardian program under s. 1006.601. A sheriff
16 shall, at a minimum, provide access to a Chris Hixon, Coach
17 Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program to aid in
18 the prevention or abatement of active assailant incidents on
19 school premises, as required under this paragraph. Persons
20 certified as school guardians pursuant to this paragraph have no
21 authority to act in any law enforcement capacity except to the
22 extent necessary to prevent or abate an active assailant
23 incident.

24 1.a. If a local school board has voted by a majority to
25 implement a guardian program or has contracted for the use of
26 school security guards to satisfy the requirements of s.
27 1006.12, the sheriff in that county must establish a guardian
28 program to provide training for school guardians or school
29 security guards, pursuant to subparagraph 2., to school
30 district, charter school, public postsecondary educational
31 institution, private school, child care facility, or security
32 agency employees, either directly or through a contract with
33 another sheriff's office that has established a guardian
34 program. The security agency employing a school security guard
35 is responsible for all training and screening-related costs for
36 a school security guard, but such charges may not exceed the
37 actual cost incurred by the sheriff to provide the training.

38 b. A public postsecondary educational institution or
39 charter school governing board in a school district that has not



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40 voted, or has declined, to implement a guardian program may
41 request the sheriff in the county to establish a guardian
42 program for the purpose of training the public postsecondary
43 educational institution or charter school employees or school
44 security guards consistent with the requirements of subparagraph
45 2. If the county sheriff denies the request, the public
46 postsecondary educational institution or charter school
47 governing board may contract with a sheriff that has established
48 a guardian program to provide such training. The charter school
49 governing board must notify the superintendent and the sheriff
50 in the charter school's county of the contract prior to its
51 execution. The public postsecondary educational institution must
52 notify the sheriff in the public postsecondary educational
53 institution's county of the contract prior to its execution. The
54 security agency employing a school security guard is responsible
55 for all training and screening-related costs for a school
56 security guard, but such charges may not exceed the actual cost
57 incurred by the sheriff to provide the training.

58 c. A private school or child care facility in a school
59 district that has not voted, or has declined, to implement a
60 guardian program may request that the sheriff in the county of
61 the private school or child care facility establish a guardian
62 program for the purpose of training private school employees,
63 child care facility employees, or school security guards. If the
64 county sheriff denies the request, the private school or child
65 care facility may contract with a sheriff from another county
66 who has established a guardian program under subparagraph 2. to
67 provide such training. The private school or child care facility
68 must notify the sheriff in the private school's or child care



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69 facility's county of the contract with a sheriff from another
70 county before its execution. The private school, child care
71 facility, or security agency is responsible for all training and
72 screening-related costs for a school guardian program. The
73 sheriff providing such training must ensure that any moneys paid
74 by a private school, child care facility, or security agency are
75 not commingled with any funds provided by the state to the
76 sheriff as reimbursement for screening-related and training-
77 related costs of any school district or charter school employee.

78 d. The training program required in sub-subparagraph 2.b.
79 is a standardized statewide curriculum, and each sheriff
80 providing such training shall adhere to the course of
81 instruction specified in that sub-subparagraph. This
82 subparagraph does not prohibit a sheriff from providing
83 additional training. A school guardian or school security guard
84 who has completed the training program required in sub-
85 subparagraph 2.b. may not be required to attend another
86 sheriff's training program pursuant to that sub-subparagraph
87 unless there has been at least a 1-year break in his or her
88 appointment as a guardian or employment by a security agency as
89 a school security guard in a school.

90 e. The sheriff conducting the training pursuant to
91 subparagraph 2. for school district, ~~and~~ charter school, or
92 public postsecondary educational institution employees will be
93 reimbursed for screening-related and training-related costs and
94 for providing a one-time stipend of \$500 to each school guardian
95 who participates in the school guardian program.

96 f. The sheriff may waive the training and screening-related
97 costs for a private school or child care facility for a school



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98 guardian program. Funds provided pursuant to sub-subparagraph e.
99 may not be used to subsidize any costs that have been waived by
100 the sheriff. The sheriff may not waive the training and
101 screening-related costs required to be paid by a security agency
102 for initial training or ongoing training of a school security
103 guard.

104 g. A person who is certified and in good standing under the
105 Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, who
106 meets the qualifications established in s. 943.13, and who is
107 otherwise qualified for the position of a school guardian or
108 school security guard may be certified as a school guardian or
109 school security guard by the sheriff without completing the
110 training requirements of sub-subparagraph 2.b. However, a person
111 certified as a school guardian or school security guard under
112 this sub-subparagraph must meet the requirements of sub-
113 subparagraphs 2.c.-e.

114 2. A sheriff who establishes a program shall consult with
115 the Department of Law Enforcement on programmatic guiding
116 principles, practices, and resources, and shall certify as
117 school guardians, without the power of arrest, school employees,
118 as specified in s. 1006.12(3), or shall certify as school
119 security guards those persons employed by a security agency who
120 meet the criteria specified in s. 1006.12(4), and who:

121 a. Hold a valid license issued under s. 790.06 or are
122 otherwise eligible to possess or carry a concealed firearm under
123 chapter 790.

124 b. After satisfying the requirements of s. 1006.12(7),
125 complete a 144-hour training program, consisting of 12 hours of
126 training to improve the school guardian's knowledge and skills



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127 necessary to respond to and de-escalate incidents on school
128 premises and 132 total hours of comprehensive firearm safety and
129 proficiency training conducted by Criminal Justice Standards and
130 Training Commission-certified instructors, which must include:

131 (I) Eighty hours of firearms instruction based on the
132 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission's Law
133 Enforcement Academy training model, which must include at least
134 10 percent but no more than 20 percent more rounds fired than
135 associated with academy training. Program participants must
136 achieve an 85 percent pass rate on the firearms training.

137 (II) Sixteen hours of instruction in precision pistol.

138 (III) Eight hours of discretionary shooting instruction
139 using state-of-the-art simulator exercises.

140 (IV) Sixteen hours of instruction in active shooter or
141 assailant scenarios.

142 (V) Eight hours of instruction in defensive tactics.

143 (VI) Four hours of instruction in legal issues.

144 c. Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a
145 psychologist licensed under chapter 490 and designated by the
146 Department of Law Enforcement and submit the results of the
147 evaluation to the sheriff's office. The Department of Law
148 Enforcement is authorized to provide the sheriff's office with
149 mental health and substance abuse data for compliance with this
150 paragraph.

151 d. Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent
152 random drug tests in accordance with the requirements of s.
153 112.0455 and the sheriff's office.

154 e. Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon
155 inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual



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156 basis.

157

158 The sheriff who conducts the guardian training or waives the
159 training requirements for a person under sub-subparagraph 1.g.
160 shall issue a school guardian certificate to persons who meet
161 the requirements of this section to the satisfaction of the
162 sheriff, and shall maintain documentation of weapon and
163 equipment inspections, as well as the training, certification,
164 inspection, and qualification records of each school guardian
165 certified by the sheriff. A person who is certified under this
166 paragraph may serve as a school guardian under s. 1006.12(3)
167 only if he or she is appointed by the applicable school district
168 superintendent, charter school principal, public postsecondary
169 educational institution president, private school head of
170 school, or child care facility owner. A sheriff who conducts the
171 training for a school security guard or waives the training
172 requirements for a person under sub-subparagraph 1.g. and
173 determines that the school security guard has met all the
174 requirements of s. 1006.12(4) shall issue a school security
175 guard certificate to persons who meet the requirements of this
176 section to the satisfaction of the sheriff and shall maintain
177 documentation of weapon and equipment inspections, training,
178 certification, and qualification records for each school
179 security guard certified by the sheriff.

180 3.a. Within 30 days after issuing a school guardian or
181 school security guard certificate, the sheriff who issued the
182 certificate must report to the Department of Law Enforcement the
183 name, date of birth, and certification date of the school
184 guardian or school security guard.



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185 b. By February 1 and September 1 of each school year, each
186 school district, charter school, employing security agency,
187 public postsecondary educational institution, private school,
188 and child care facility must report in the manner prescribed to
189 the Department of Law Enforcement the name, date of birth, and
190 appointment date of each person appointed as a school guardian
191 or employed as a school security guard. The school district,
192 charter school, employing security agency, public postsecondary
193 educational institution, private school, and child care facility
194 must also report in the manner prescribed to the Department of
195 Law Enforcement the date each school guardian or school security
196 guard separates from his or her appointment as a school guardian
197 or employment as a school security guard in a school.

198 c. The Department of Law Enforcement shall maintain a list
199 of each person appointed as a school guardian or certified as a
200 school security guard in the state. The list must include the
201 name and certification date of each school guardian and school
202 security guard and the date the person was appointed as a school
203 guardian or certified as a school security guard, including the
204 name of the school district, charter school, public
205 postsecondary educational institution, private school, or child
206 care facility in which the school guardian is appointed, or the
207 employing security agency of a school security guard, any
208 information provided pursuant to s. 1006.12(5), and, if
209 applicable, the date such person separated from his or her
210 appointment as a school guardian or the last date a school
211 security guard served in a school as of the last reporting date.
212 The Department of Law Enforcement shall remove from the list any
213 person whose training has expired pursuant to sub-subparagraph



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214 1.d.

215 d. Each sheriff shall report on a quarterly basis to the
216 Department of Law Enforcement the schedule for upcoming school
217 guardian trainings, to include guardian trainings for school
218 security guards, including the dates of the training, the
219 training locations, a contact person to register for the
220 training, and the class capacity. If no trainings are scheduled,
221 the sheriff is not required to report to the Department of Law
222 Enforcement. The Department of Law Enforcement shall publish on
223 its website a list of the upcoming school guardian trainings.
224 The Department of Law Enforcement shall update such list
225 quarterly.

226 e. A sheriff who fails to report the information required
227 by this subparagraph may not receive reimbursement from the
228 Department of Education for school guardian trainings. Upon the
229 submission of the required information, a sheriff is deemed
230 eligible for such funding and is authorized to continue to
231 receive reimbursement for school guardian training.

232 f. A school district, charter school, public postsecondary
233 educational institution, private school, child care facility, or
234 employing security agency that fails to report the information
235 required by this subparagraph is prohibited from operating a
236 school guardian program or employing school security guards in
237 the following school year unless the missing information is
238 provided.

239 g. By March 1 and October 1 of each school year, the
240 Department of Law Enforcement shall notify the Department of
241 Education of any sheriff, school district, charter school,
242 public postsecondary educational institution, private school, or



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243 child care facility that has not complied with the reporting
244 requirements of this subparagraph.

245 h. The Department of Law Enforcement may adopt rules to
246 implement the requirements of this subparagraph, including
247 requiring additional reporting information only as necessary to
248 uniquely identify each school guardian and school security guard
249 reported.

250 Section 2. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (d) of
251 subsection (2) of section 790.115, Florida Statutes, is amended,
252 and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

253 790.115 Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a
254 school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited;
255 penalties; exceptions.—

256 (2)

257 (d) A person commits a felony of the second degree,
258 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084,
259 if he or she: ~~who~~

260 1. Discharges any weapon or firearm while in violation of
261 paragraph (a), unless discharged for lawful defense of himself
262 or herself or another or for a lawful purpose; or

263 2. Discharges any weapon or firearm within 1,000 feet of a
264 school, during school hours or during the time of a sanctioned
265 school activity, unless discharged for lawful defense of himself
266 or herself or another or for a lawful purpose. This subparagraph
267 does not apply to the discharge of a weapon or firearm on
268 private real property within 1,000 feet of a school by the owner
269 of such property or by a person whose presence on such property
270 has been authorized, licensed, or invited by the owner, ~~commits~~
271 a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.



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272 ~~775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.~~

273 (4) A person arrested for a violation of paragraph (2)(d)
274 must be held in custody until brought before the court for
275 admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903.

276 Section 3. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (f) of
277 subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended
278 to read:

279 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking
280 chart.—

281 (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

282 (f) LEVEL 6

283

284

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a crash involving serious bodily injury.
316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction.
316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.
327.30(5)(a)3.	2nd	Vessel accidents involving serious bodily injury; leaving scene.

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290	400.9935 (4) (c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or offering services requiring licensure, without a license.
291	499.0051 (2)	2nd	Knowing forgery of transaction history, transaction information, or transaction statement.
292	499.0051 (3)	2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.
293	499.0051 (4)	2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.
294	775.0875 (1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
295	784.021 (1) (a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
296	784.021 (1) (b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
297	784.041	3rd	Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.



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298

784.048 (3) 3rd Aggravated stalking; credible threat.

299

784.048 (5) 3rd Aggravated stalking of person under 16.

300

784.07 (2) (c) 2nd Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.

301

784.074 (1) (b) 2nd Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.

302

784.08 (2) (b) 2nd Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.

303

784.081 (2) 2nd Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.

304

784.082 (2) 2nd Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.

305

784.083 (2) 2nd Aggravated assault on code inspector.

787.02 (2) 3rd False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.



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306	787.025 (2) (a)	3rd	Luring or enticing a child.
307	790.115 (2) (d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property <u>or within 1,000 feet of a school.</u>
308	790.161 (2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
309	790.164 (1)	2nd	False report concerning bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, act of arson or violence to state property, or use of firearms in violent manner.
310	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
311	794.011 (8) (a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.
312	794.05 (1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.



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313	800.04 (5) (d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years of age; offender less than 18 years.
314	800.04 (6) (b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender 18 years of age or older.
315	806.031 (2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any other person.
316	810.02 (3) (c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.
317	810.145 (8) (b)	2nd	Digital voyeurism; certain minor victims; 2nd or subsequent offense.
318	812.014 (2) (b) 1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
319	812.014 (2) (c) 5.	3rd	Grand theft; third degree; firearm.
320	812.014 (6)	2nd	Theft; property stolen \$3,000



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or more; coordination of
others.

321

812.015 (9) (a) 2nd Retail theft; property stolen
\$750 or more; second or
subsequent conviction.

322

812.015 (9) (b) 2nd Retail theft; aggregated
property stolen within 120 days
is \$3,000 or more; coordination
of others.

323

812.015 (9) (d) 2nd Retail theft; multiple thefts
within specified period.

324

812.015 (9) (e) 2nd Retail theft; committed with
specified number of other
persons and use of social media
platform.

325

812.13 (2) (c) 2nd Robbery, no firearm or other
weapon (strong-arm robbery).

326

817.4821 (5) 2nd Possess cloning paraphernalia
with intent to create cloned
cellular telephones.

327

817.49 (2) (b) 2. 2nd Willful making of a false
report of a crime resulting in



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death.

328

817.505 (4) (b) 2nd Patient brokering; 10 or more
patients.

329

817.5695 (3) (b) 2nd Exploitation of person 65 years
of age or older, value \$10,000
or more, but less than \$50,000.

330

825.102 (1) 3rd Abuse of an elderly person or
disabled adult.

331

825.102 (3) (c) 3rd Neglect of an elderly person or
disabled adult.

332

825.1025 (3) 3rd Lewd or lascivious molestation
of an elderly person or
disabled adult.

333

825.103 (3) (c) 3rd Exploiting an elderly person or
disabled adult and property is
valued at less than \$10,000.

334

827.03 (2) (c) 3rd Abuse of a child.

335

827.03 (2) (d) 3rd Neglect of a child.

336

827.071 (5) 3rd Possess, control, or
intentionally view any



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photographic material, motion picture, etc., which includes child pornography.

337

828.126(3) 3rd Sexual activities involving animals.

338

836.05 2nd Threats; extortion.

339

836.10 2nd Written or electronic threats to kill, do bodily injury, or conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism.

340

843.12 3rd Aids or assists person to escape.

341

847.011 3rd Distributing, offering to distribute, or possessing with intent to distribute obscene materials depicting minors.

342

847.012 3rd Knowingly using a minor in the production of materials harmful to minors.

343

847.0135(2) 3rd Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.



344	893.131	2nd	Distribution of controlled substances resulting in overdose or serious bodily injury.
345	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant, with bodily injury.
346	918.13(2)(b)	2nd	Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence relating to a capital felony.
347	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community supervision, resulting in great bodily harm.
348	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
349	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners.
350	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.



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351

951.22(1)(i) 3rd Firearm or weapon introduced
into county detention facility.

352

353

354

355 Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section
356 943.082, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is
357 added to that subsection, to read:

358 943.082 School Safety Awareness Program.—

359 (4)(a) Law enforcement dispatch centers, school districts,
360 schools, postsecondary institutions, and other entities
361 identified by the department must be made aware of the mobile
362 suspicious activity reporting tool.

363 (c) Each public postsecondary educational institution, as
364 defined in s. 1000.04(3), shall promote the use of the mobile
365 suspicious activity reporting tool by advertising it on the
366 institution website, by installing it on all mobile devices
367 issued by the institution, and by bookmarking the website on all
368 computer devices maintained by the institution.

369 Section 5. Subsection (4) is added to section 1003.25,
370 Florida Statutes, and subsection (2) of that section is
371 republished, to read:

372 1003.25 Procedures for maintenance and transfer of student
373 records.—

374 (2) The procedure for transferring and maintaining records
375 of students who transfer from school to school is prescribed by
376 rules of the State Board of Education. The transfer of records
377 must occur within 5 school days. The records must include, if



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378 applicable:

379 (a) Verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior
380 patterns, including any threat assessment report, all
381 corresponding documentation, and any other information required
382 by the Florida-specific behavioral threat assessment instrument
383 pursuant to s. 1001.212(11) which contains the evaluation,
384 intervention, and management of the threat assessment
385 evaluations and intervention services.

386 (b) Psychological evaluations, including therapeutic
387 treatment plans and therapy or progress notes created or
388 maintained by school district or charter school staff, as
389 appropriate.

390 (4) When the education records of a student contain the
391 documents described in subsection (2) and the student enrolls in
392 a Florida College System institution or state university, such
393 records must be transferred to his or her institution or
394 university of enrollment. The State Board of Education and the
395 Board of Governors shall adopt rules and regulations,
396 respectively, to establish the procedures for the transfer of a
397 student's threat assessment report pursuant to this subsection.

398 Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section
399 1006.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400 1006.07 District school board duties relating to student
401 discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall
402 provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the
403 attendance and control of students at school, and for proper
404 attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the
405 welfare of students, including:

406 (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each district



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407 school superintendent shall establish policies and procedures
408 for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the
409 assessment of and intervention with individuals whose behavior
410 poses a threat to the safety of the school community.

411 (a) *School safety specialist.*—Each district school
412 superintendent shall designate a school safety specialist for
413 the district. The school safety specialist must be a school
414 administrator employed by the school district or a law
415 enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's office located in
416 the school district. Any school safety specialist designated
417 from the sheriff's office must first be authorized and approved
418 by the sheriff employing the law enforcement officer. Any school
419 safety specialist designated from the sheriff's office remains
420 the employee of the office for purposes of compensation,
421 insurance, workers' compensation, and other benefits authorized
422 by law for a law enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's
423 office. The sheriff and the school superintendent may determine
424 by agreement the reimbursement for such costs, or may share the
425 costs, associated with employment of the law enforcement officer
426 as a school safety specialist. The school safety specialist must
427 earn a certificate of completion of the school safety specialist
428 training provided by the Office of Safe Schools within 1 year
429 after appointment and is responsible for the supervision and
430 oversight for all school safety and security personnel,
431 policies, and procedures in the school district. The school
432 safety specialist, or his or her designee, shall:

433 1. In conjunction with the district school superintendent,
434 annually review school district policies and procedures for
435 compliance with state law and rules, including the district's



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436 timely and accurate submission of school environmental safety
437 incident reports to the department pursuant to s. 1001.212(8).
438 At least quarterly, the school safety specialist must report to
439 the district school superintendent and the district school board
440 any noncompliance by the school district with laws or rules
441 regarding school safety.

442 2. Provide the necessary training and resources to students
443 and school district staff in matters relating to youth mental
444 health awareness and assistance; emergency procedures, including
445 active shooter training; and school safety and security. Such
446 training for classroom teachers and other members of
447 instructional staff must explain the purpose, importance, and
448 proper execution of school safety protocols and emergency
449 procedures.

450 3. Serve as the school district liaison with local public
451 safety agencies and national, state, and community agencies and
452 organizations in matters of school safety and security.

453 4. In collaboration with the appropriate public safety
454 agencies, as that term is defined in s. 365.171, by October 1 of
455 each year, conduct a school security risk assessment at each
456 public school using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool
457 developed by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s.
458 1006.1493. Based on the assessment findings, the district's
459 school safety specialist shall provide recommendations to the
460 district school superintendent and the district school board
461 which identify strategies and activities that the district
462 school board should implement in order to address the findings
463 and improve school safety and security. Each district school
464 board must receive such findings and the school safety



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465 specialist's recommendations at a publicly noticed district
466 school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to
467 hear the district school board members discuss and take action
468 on the findings and recommendations. Each school safety
469 specialist, through the district school superintendent, shall
470 report such findings and school board action to the Office of
471 Safe Schools within 30 days after the district school board
472 meeting.

473 5. Conduct annual unannounced inspections, using the form
474 adopted by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s.
475 1001.212(13), of all public schools, including charter schools,
476 while school is in session and investigate reports of
477 noncompliance with school safety requirements.

478 6. Report violations of paragraph (f) by administrative
479 personnel and instructional personnel to the district school
480 superintendent or charter school administrator, as applicable.

481 Section 7. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (3) of
482 section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (a) of that
483 subsection, paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (7)
484 of that section are reenacted, to read:

485 1006.12 Safe-school officers at each public school.—For the
486 protection and safety of school personnel, property, students,
487 and visitors, each district school board and school district
488 superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies or
489 security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school
490 officers at each school facility within the district, including
491 charter schools. A district school board must collaborate with
492 charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school
493 access to all safe-school officer options available under this



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494 section. The school district may implement any combination of
495 the options in subsections (1)-(4) to best meet the needs of the
496 school district and charter schools.

497 (3) SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—

498 (a) At the school district's or the charter school
499 governing board's discretion, as applicable, pursuant to s.
500 30.15, a school district or charter school governing board may
501 participate in the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach
502 Scott Beigel Guardian Program to meet the requirement of
503 establishing a safe-school officer. The following individuals
504 may serve as a school guardian, in support of school-sanctioned
505 activities for purposes of s. 790.115, upon satisfactory
506 completion of the requirements under s. 30.15(1)(k) and
507 certification by a sheriff:

508 1. A school district employee or personnel, as defined
509 under s. 1012.01, or a charter school employee, as provided
510 under s. 1002.33(12)(a), who volunteers to serve as a school
511 guardian in addition to his or her official job duties; or

512 2. An employee of a school district or a charter school who
513 is hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school
514 guardian.

515 (d) A person who serves as a school guardian may not wear a
516 uniform that identifies him or her as a school guardian.

517 (4) SCHOOL SECURITY GUARD.—A school district or charter
518 school governing board may contract with a security agency as
519 defined in s. 493.6101(18) to employ as a school security guard
520 an individual who holds a Class "D" and Class "G" license
521 pursuant to chapter 493, provided the following training and
522 contractual conditions are met:



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523 (a) An individual who serves as a school security guard,
524 for purposes of satisfying the requirements of this section,
525 must:

526 1. Demonstrate completion of 144 hours of required training
527 conducted by a sheriff pursuant to s. 30.15(1)(k)2.

528 2. Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a
529 psychologist licensed under chapter 490 and designated by the
530 Department of Law Enforcement and submit the results of the
531 evaluation to the sheriff's office and school district, charter
532 school governing board, or employing security agency, as
533 applicable. The Department of Law Enforcement is authorized to
534 provide the sheriff's office, school district, charter school
535 governing board, or employing security agency with mental health
536 and substance abuse data for compliance with this paragraph.

537 3. Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent
538 random drug tests in accordance with the requirements of s.
539 112.0455 and the sheriff's office, school district, charter
540 school governing board, or employing security agency, as
541 applicable.

542 4. Be approved to work as a school security guard by the
543 sheriff of each county in which the school security guard will
544 be assigned to a school before commencing work at any school in
545 that county. The sheriff's approval authorizes the security
546 agency to assign the school security guard to any school in the
547 county, and the sheriff's approval is not limited to any
548 particular school.

549 5. Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon
550 inspection, and firearm qualification conducted by a sheriff
551 pursuant to s. 30.15(1)(k)2.e. on at least an annual basis and



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552 provide documentation to the sheriff's office, school district,
553 charter school governing board, or employing security agency, as
554 applicable.

555 (7) LIMITATIONS.—An individual must satisfy the background
556 screening, psychological evaluation, and drug test requirements
557 and be approved by the sheriff before participating in any
558 training required by s. 30.15(1)(k), which may be conducted only
559 by a sheriff.

560
561 If a district school board, through its adopted policies,
562 procedures, or actions, denies a charter school access to any
563 safe-school officer options pursuant to this section, the school
564 district must assign a school resource officer or school safety
565 officer to the charter school. Under such circumstances, the
566 charter school's share of the costs of the school resource
567 officer or school safety officer may not exceed the safe school
568 allocation funds provided to the charter school pursuant to s.
569 1011.62(12) and shall be retained by the school district.

570 Section 8. Section 1006.601, Florida Statutes, is created
571 to read:

572 1006.601 Student safety.—

573 (1) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "public
574 postsecondary educational institution" has the same meaning as
575 in s. 1000.04(3).

576 (2) SCHOOL GUARDIANS.—

577 (a) Public postsecondary educational institutions are
578 authorized to participate in the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis,
579 and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program and may appoint
580 certified school guardians pursuant to s. 30.15(1)(k).



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581 (b) An employee or faculty member of a public postsecondary
582 educational institution may serve as a school guardian, in
583 support of school-sanctioned activities for purposes of s.
584 790.115, upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under
585 s. 30.15(1)(k) and certification by a sheriff.

586 (3) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—

587 (a) Response plans.—Each public postsecondary educational
588 institution shall:

589 1. Adopt an active assailant response plan, including
590 methods for issuing campus-wide alerts, and annually certify
591 that all faculty, staff, and students have completed active
592 assailant preparedness training. The plan must clearly identify
593 who may issue an emergency alert.

594 2. Adopt, in cooperation with local law enforcement
595 agencies and local government, a family reunification plan to
596 reunite students and employees with their families in the event
597 that an institution is closed or unexpectedly evacuated due to a
598 natural or manmade disaster. This reunification plan must be
599 reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

600 (b) Student mental health.—Each public postsecondary
601 educational institution shall:

602 1. Train faculty to detect and respond to mental health
603 issues as well as connect students who may experience behavioral
604 health issues with appropriate services, both on campus and in
605 the community, including crisis intervention.

606 2. Post on its website and in conspicuous locations at each
607 institution a mental health awareness and suicide prevention
608 sign that identifies ways a person can access help and services.
609 Physical signs must be at least 11 inches by 15 inches in size



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610 and must be printed in an easily legible font and in at least
611 32-point type.

612 3. Establish threat management teams whose duties include
613 the coordination of resources and assessment and intervention
614 with students whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of
615 the institution, institution staff, or students. The threat
616 management team must use the statewide behavioral threat
617 management operational process and Florida-specific behavioral
618 threat assessment instrument developed by the Office of Safe
619 Schools pursuant to s. 1001.212(11) or another comparable tool
620 deemed appropriate for postsecondary institutions by the State
621 Board of Education and the Board of Governors.

622
623 The Commissioner of Education and the Chancellor of the State
624 University System shall provide guidance on when and how
625 administrators, mental health providers, and other appropriate
626 personnel are legally entitled to share and receive information
627 about individuals who may be a threat to themselves or others,
628 including, but not limited to, the transmission of education
629 records pursuant to s. 1003.25(4).

630 (c) Security risk assessment.—Each public postsecondary
631 educational institution shall collaborate with appropriate
632 public safety agencies as defined in s. 365.171(3)(d), and may
633 collaborate with a private sector security consulting firm, to
634 annually conduct a security risk assessment at each campus using
635 the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool developed by the Office
636 of Safe Schools pursuant to s. 1006.1493 or another comparable
637 tool deemed appropriate for postsecondary educational
638 institutions by the State Board of Education and the Board of



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639 Governors. Each public postsecondary educational institution may
640 contract with a private sector security consulting firm that
641 specializes in the facilitation of security risk assessments and
642 has experience in conducting security risk assessments of public
643 facilities to develop, update, and implement a risk assessment
644 tool. Subject to an appropriation, the institution may apply for
645 grant funds for security improvements to its campus based on
646 findings in the security risk assessment and other services
647 deemed appropriate.

648 (4) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The State Board of Education and
649 the Board of Governors may adopt rules and regulations,
650 respectively, to implement this section.

651 Section 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
652 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
653 reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (19) of section
654 402.305, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

655 402.305 Licensing standards; child care facilities.—

656 (19) SAFE-SCHOOL OFFICERS.—

657 (a) A child care facility may partner with a law
658 enforcement agency or a security agency to establish or assign
659 one or more safe-school officers established in s. 1006.12(1)-
660 (4). The child care facility is responsible for the full cost of
661 implementing any such option, which includes all training costs
662 under the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel
663 Guardian Program under s. 30.15(1)(k).

664 Section 10. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
665 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
666 reference thereto, section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is
667 reenacted to read:



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668 843.08 False personation.—A person who falsely assumes or
669 pretends to be a firefighter, a sheriff, an officer of the
670 Florida Highway Patrol, an officer of the Fish and Wildlife
671 Conservation Commission, an officer of the Department of
672 Environmental Protection, an officer of the Department of
673 Financial Services, any personnel or representative of the
674 Division of Criminal Investigations, an officer of the
675 Department of Corrections, a correctional probation officer, a
676 deputy sheriff, a state attorney or an assistant state attorney,
677 a statewide prosecutor or an assistant statewide prosecutor, a
678 state attorney investigator, a coroner, a police officer, a
679 lottery special agent or lottery investigator, a beverage
680 enforcement agent, a school guardian as described in s.
681 30.15(1)(k), a security officer licensed under chapter 493, any
682 member of the Florida Commission on Offender Review or any
683 administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission,
684 any personnel or representative of the Department of Law
685 Enforcement, or a federal law enforcement officer as defined in
686 s. 901.1505, and takes upon himself or herself to act as such,
687 or to require any other person to aid or assist him or her in a
688 matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, commits a
689 felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
690 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, a person who
691 falsely personates any such officer during the course of the
692 commission of a felony commits a felony of the second degree,
693 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
694 If the commission of the felony results in the death or personal
695 injury of another human being, the person commits a felony of
696 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.



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697 775.083, or s. 775.084. In determining whether a defendant has
698 violated this section, the court or jury may consider any
699 relevant evidence, including, but not limited to, whether the
700 defendant used lights in violation of s. 316.2397 or s. 843.081.

701 Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
702 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
703 reference thereto, subsection (16) of section 943.03, Florida
704 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

705 943.03 Department of Law Enforcement.—

706 (16) Upon request, the department shall consult with
707 sheriffs to provide input regarding programmatic guiding
708 principles, practices, and resources in order to assist in the
709 development and implementation of the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron
710 Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program established
711 pursuant to s. 30.15. Such input and guidance may include, but
712 need not be limited to, standards, curriculum, instructional
713 strategies, evaluation, certification, records retention,
714 equipment, and other resource needs.

715 Section 12. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments
716 made by this act to sections 943.082 and 1006.07, Florida
717 Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1), (4), and (10)
718 of section 1001.212, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

719 1001.212 Office of Safe Schools.—There is created in the
720 Department of Education the Office of Safe Schools. The office
721 is fully accountable to the Commissioner of Education. The
722 office shall serve as a central repository for best practices,
723 training standards, and compliance oversight in all matters
724 regarding school safety and security, including prevention
725 efforts, intervention efforts, and emergency preparedness



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726 planning. The office shall:

727 (1) Establish and update as necessary a school security
728 risk assessment tool for use by school districts pursuant to s.
729 1006.07(6). The office shall make the security risk assessment
730 tool available for use by charter schools. The office shall
731 provide annual training to appropriate school district and
732 charter school personnel on the proper assessment of physical
733 site security and completion of the school security risk
734 assessment tool.

735 (4) Develop and implement a School Safety Specialist
736 Training Program for school safety specialists appointed
737 pursuant to s. 1006.07(6). The office shall develop the training
738 program which shall be based on national and state best
739 practices on school safety and security and must include active
740 shooter training. The office shall develop training modules in
741 traditional or online formats. A school safety specialist
742 certificate of completion shall be awarded to a school safety
743 specialist who satisfactorily completes the training required by
744 rules of the office.

745 (10) Disseminate, in consultation with the Department of
746 Law Enforcement, to participating schools awareness and
747 education materials on the proper use of the School Safety
748 Awareness Program developed pursuant to s. 943.082, including
749 the consequences of knowingly submitting false information.

750 Section 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
751 act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

752

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

754 And the title is amended as follows:



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755 Delete everything before the enacting clause
756 and insert:

757 A bill to be entitled
758 An act relating to school safety; amending s. 30.15,
759 F.S.; requiring sheriffs to assist public
760 postsecondary educational institutions in implementing
761 guardian programs under certain provisions;
762 authorizing public postsecondary educational
763 institutions to participate in the school guardian
764 program; requiring public postsecondary educational
765 institutions to provide a specified notice to the
766 sheriff; amending s. 790.115, F.S.; creating the
767 offense of discharging a weapon or firearm within
768 1,000 feet of a school; providing an exception;
769 providing that a person arrested for certain offenses
770 must be held in custody until brought before the court
771 for admittance to bail; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.;
772 ranking an offense created by the act on the offense
773 severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment
774 Code; amending s. 943.082, F.S.; requiring that
775 postsecondary institutions be made aware of the mobile
776 suspicious activity reporting tool in a specified
777 manner; requiring public postsecondary educational
778 institutions to promote the use of such tool; amending
779 s. 1003.25, F.S.; requiring specified educational
780 records for certain students to be transferred to a
781 Florida College System institution or state university
782 under certain circumstances; requiring the State Board
783 of Education and the Board of Governors to adopt rules



784 and regulations, respectively; amending s. 1006.07,
785 F.S.; requiring certain trainings to include specified
786 information relating to school safety; reenacting and
787 amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; prohibiting a school
788 guardian from wearing an identifying uniform; creating
789 s. 1006.601, F.S.; defining the term "public
790 postsecondary educational institution"; authorizing
791 such institutions to participate in certain programs;
792 authorizing such institutions to appoint certified
793 school guardians; authorizing specified persons to
794 serve as school guardians; requiring such institutions
795 to adopt specified emergency response plans; requiring
796 such institutions to provide specified training, post
797 specified information, and adopt threat management
798 processes; requiring public postsecondary educational
799 institutions to collaborate with certain public safety
800 agencies, and authorizing such institutions to
801 collaborate with private sector security consulting
802 firms, to annually conduct a security risk assessment
803 using a specified assessment tool; authorizing public
804 postsecondary educational institutions to contract
805 with a private sector security consulting firm for a
806 specified purpose; authorizing a public postsecondary
807 educational institution to apply for grant funds for
808 security improvements, subject to appropriation;
809 authorizing the State Board of Education and the Board
810 of Governors to adopt rules and regulations,
811 respectively; reenacting ss. 402.305(19) (a), 843.08,
812 943.03(16), and 1001.212(1), (4), and (10), F.S.,



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813 relating to licensing standards and child care
814 facilities; false personation; Department of Law
815 Enforcement; and Office of Safe Schools, respectively;
816 providing effective dates.



242182

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: FAV	.	
02/11/2026	.	
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	.	
	.	

The Committee on Criminal Justice (Gaetz) recommended the following:

1 **Senate Amendment to Amendment (580518) (with title**
2 **amendment)**

3
4 Delete lines 481 - 516
5 and insert:

6 Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments
7 made by this act in references thereto, paragraph (a) of
8 subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection
9 (7) of section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

10 1006.12 Safe-school officers at each public school.—For the



11 protection and safety of school personnel, property, students,
12 and visitors, each district school board and school district
13 superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies or
14 security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school
15 officers at each school facility within the district, including
16 charter schools. A district school board must collaborate with
17 charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school
18 access to all safe-school officer options available under this
19 section. The school district may implement any combination of
20 the options in subsections (1)-(4) to best meet the needs of the
21 school district and charter schools.

22 (3) SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—

23 (a) At the school district's or the charter school
24 governing board's discretion, as applicable, pursuant to s.
25 30.15, a school district or charter school governing board may
26 participate in the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach
27 Scott Beigel Guardian Program to meet the requirement of
28 establishing a safe-school officer. The following individuals
29 may serve as a school guardian, in support of school-sanctioned
30 activities for purposes of s. 790.115, upon satisfactory
31 completion of the requirements under s. 30.15(1)(k) and
32 certification by a sheriff:

33 1. A school district employee or personnel, as defined
34 under s. 1012.01, or a charter school employee, as provided
35 under s. 1002.33(12)(a), who volunteers to serve as a school
36 guardian in addition to his or her official job duties; or

37 2. An employee of a school district or a charter school who
38 is hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school
39 guardian.



242182

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

And the title is amended as follows:

 Delete lines 786 - 788

and insert:

 information relating to school safety; reenacting s.
 1006.12, F.S., relating to safe-school officers at
 each public school, to incorporate amendments made by
 the act; creating

By Senator Gaetz

1-01213-26

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1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to school safety; amending s. 30.15,
 3 F.S.; authorizing public postsecondary educational
 4 institutions to participate in the school guardian
 5 program; amending s. 790.06, F.S.; authorizing certain
 6 college or university employees, faculty members, and
 7 students to openly carry a handgun or carry a
 8 concealed weapon or concealed firearm into a college
 9 or university facility; amending s. 790.115, F.S.;
 10 creating the offense of discharging a weapon or
 11 firearm within 1,000 feet of a school; providing an
 12 exception; providing that a person arrested for
 13 certain offenses must be held in custody until brought
 14 before the court for admittance to bail; amending s.
 15 921.0022, F.S.; ranking an offense created by the act
 16 on the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal
 17 Punishment Code; amending s. 943.082, F.S.; requiring
 18 that public postsecondary educational institutions be
 19 made aware of the mobile suspicious activity reporting
 20 tool in a specified manner; requiring public
 21 postsecondary educational institutions to use
 22 specified methods to promote the use of the tool;
 23 amending s. 1003.25, F.S.; requiring that specified
 24 educational records for certain students be
 25 transferred to a Florida College System institution or
 26 state university under certain circumstances;
 27 requiring the State Board of Education and the Board
 28 of Governors to adopt rules and regulations,
 29 respectively; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; requiring

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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30 certain trainings to include specified information
 31 relating to school safety; creating s. 1006.601, F.S.;
 32 defining the term "public postsecondary educational
 33 institution"; authorizing such institutions to
 34 participate in a specified program; authorizing such
 35 institutions to appoint certified school guardians;
 36 requiring such institutions to adopt specified
 37 emergency response plans; requiring such institutions
 38 to provide specified training, post specified
 39 information, and adopt threat management processes;
 40 authorizing the State Board of Education and the Board
 41 of Governors to adopt rules and regulations,
 42 respectively; reenacting ss. 402.305(19) (a),
 43 790.013(2), 843.08, 943.03(16), 1001.212(1), (4), and
 44 (10), and 1006.12(3) (a), (4) (a), and (7), F.S.,
 45 relating to licensing standards for child care
 46 facilities, carrying of concealed weapons or concealed
 47 firearms without a license, false personation,
 48 Department of Law Enforcement, Office of Safe Schools,
 49 and safe-school officers at each public school,
 50 respectively, to incorporate the amendments made by
 51 this act; providing effective dates.

52
 53 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

54
 55 Section 1. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section
 56 30.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 57 30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.—
 58 (1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by

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59 deputy, shall:

60 (k) Assist district school boards and charter school
61 governing boards in complying with, or public postsecondary
62 educational institutions, as described in s. 1000.04(3), and
63 private schools or child care facilities, as defined in s.
64 402.302, in exercising options in, s. 1006.12. A sheriff shall,
65 at a minimum, provide access to a Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis,
66 and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program to aid in the prevention
67 or abatement of active assailant incidents on school premises,
68 as required under this paragraph. Persons certified as school
69 guardians pursuant to this paragraph have no authority to act in
70 any law enforcement capacity except to the extent necessary to
71 prevent or abate an active assailant incident.

72 1.a. If a local school board has voted by a majority to
73 implement a guardian program or has contracted for the use of
74 school security guards to satisfy the requirements of s.
75 1006.12, the sheriff in that county must establish a guardian
76 program to provide training for school guardians or school
77 security guards, pursuant to subparagraph 2., to school
78 district, charter school, public postsecondary educational
79 institution, private school, child care facility, or security
80 agency employees, either directly or through a contract with
81 another sheriff's office that has established a guardian
82 program. The security agency employing a school security guard
83 is responsible for all training and screening-related costs for
84 a school security guard, but such charges may not exceed the
85 actual cost incurred by the sheriff to provide the training.

86 b. A public postsecondary educational institution or
87 charter school governing board in a school district that has not

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88 voted, or has declined, to implement a guardian program may
89 request the sheriff in the county to establish a guardian
90 program for the purpose of training the public postsecondary
91 educational institution or charter school employees or school
92 security guards consistent with the requirements of subparagraph
93 2. If the county sheriff denies the request, the public
94 postsecondary educational institution or charter school
95 governing board may contract with a sheriff that has established
96 a guardian program to provide such training. The public
97 postsecondary educational institution or charter school
98 governing board must notify the superintendent and the sheriff
99 in the public postsecondary educational institution's or charter
100 school's county of the contract prior to its execution. The
101 security agency employing a school security guard is responsible
102 for all training and screening-related costs for a school
103 security guard, but such charges may not exceed the actual cost
104 incurred by the sheriff to provide the training.

105 c. A private school or child care facility in a school
106 district that has not voted, or has declined, to implement a
107 guardian program may request that the sheriff in the county of
108 the private school or child care facility establish a guardian
109 program for the purpose of training private school employees,
110 child care facility employees, or school security guards. If the
111 county sheriff denies the request, the private school or child
112 care facility may contract with a sheriff from another county
113 who has established a guardian program under subparagraph 2. to
114 provide such training. The private school or child care facility
115 must notify the sheriff in the private school's or child care
116 facility's county of the contract with a sheriff from another

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117 county before its execution. The private school, child care
 118 facility, or security agency is responsible for all training and
 119 screening-related costs for a school guardian program. The
 120 sheriff providing such training must ensure that any moneys paid
 121 by a private school, child care facility, or security agency are
 122 not commingled with any funds provided by the state to the
 123 sheriff as reimbursement for screening-related and training-
 124 related costs of any school district or charter school employee.

125 d. The training program required in sub-subparagraph 2.b.
 126 is a standardized statewide curriculum, and each sheriff
 127 providing such training shall adhere to the course of
 128 instruction specified in that sub-subparagraph. This
 129 subparagraph does not prohibit a sheriff from providing
 130 additional training. A school guardian or school security guard
 131 who has completed the training program required in sub-
 132 subparagraph 2.b. may not be required to attend another
 133 sheriff's training program pursuant to that sub-subparagraph
 134 unless there has been at least a 1-year break in his or her
 135 appointment as a guardian or employment by a security agency as
 136 a school security guard in a school.

137 e. The sheriff conducting the training pursuant to
 138 subparagraph 2. for school district, ~~and~~ charter school, or
 139 public postsecondary educational institution employees will be
 140 reimbursed for screening-related and training-related costs and
 141 for providing a one-time stipend of \$500 to each school guardian
 142 who participates in the school guardian program.

143 f. The sheriff may waive the training and screening-related
 144 costs for a private school or child care facility for a school
 145 guardian program. Funds provided pursuant to sub-subparagraph e.

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146 may not be used to subsidize any costs that have been waived by
 147 the sheriff. The sheriff may not waive the training and
 148 screening-related costs required to be paid by a security agency
 149 for initial training or ongoing training of a school security
 150 guard.

151 g. A person who is certified and in good standing under the
 152 Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, who
 153 meets the qualifications established in s. 943.13, and who is
 154 otherwise qualified for the position of a school guardian or
 155 school security guard may be certified as a school guardian or
 156 school security guard by the sheriff without completing the
 157 training requirements of sub-subparagraph 2.b. However, a person
 158 certified as a school guardian or school security guard under
 159 this sub-subparagraph must meet the requirements of sub-
 160 subparagraphs 2.c.-e.

161 2. A sheriff who establishes a program shall consult with
 162 the Department of Law Enforcement on programmatic guiding
 163 principles, practices, and resources, and shall certify as
 164 school guardians, without the power of arrest, school employees,
 165 as specified in s. 1006.12(3), or shall certify as school
 166 security guards those persons employed by a security agency who
 167 meet the criteria specified in s. 1006.12(4), and who:

168 a. Hold a valid license issued under s. 790.06 or are
 169 otherwise eligible to possess or carry a concealed firearm under
 170 chapter 790.

171 b. After satisfying the requirements of s. 1006.12(7),
 172 complete a 144-hour training program, consisting of 12 hours of
 173 training to improve the school guardian's knowledge and skills
 174 necessary to respond to and de-escalate incidents on school

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175 premises and 132 total hours of comprehensive firearm safety and
176 proficiency training conducted by Criminal Justice Standards and
177 Training Commission-certified instructors, which must include:

178 (I) Eighty hours of firearms instruction based on the
179 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission's Law
180 Enforcement Academy training model, which must include at least
181 10 percent but no more than 20 percent more rounds fired than
182 associated with academy training. Program participants must
183 achieve an 85 percent pass rate on the firearms training.

184 (II) Sixteen hours of instruction in precision pistol.

185 (III) Eight hours of discretionary shooting instruction
186 using state-of-the-art simulator exercises.

187 (IV) Sixteen hours of instruction in active shooter or
188 assailant scenarios.

189 (V) Eight hours of instruction in defensive tactics.

190 (VI) Four hours of instruction in legal issues.

191 c. Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a
192 psychologist licensed under chapter 490 and designated by the
193 Department of Law Enforcement and submit the results of the
194 evaluation to the sheriff's office. The Department of Law
195 Enforcement is authorized to provide the sheriff's office with
196 mental health and substance abuse data for compliance with this
197 paragraph.

198 d. Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent
199 random drug tests in accordance with the requirements of s.
200 112.0455 and the sheriff's office.

201 e. Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon
202 inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual
203 basis.

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204
205 The sheriff who conducts the guardian training or waives the
206 training requirements for a person under sub-subparagraph 1.g.
207 shall issue a school guardian certificate to persons who meet
208 the requirements of this section to the satisfaction of the
209 sheriff, and shall maintain documentation of weapon and
210 equipment inspections, as well as the training, certification,
211 inspection, and qualification records of each school guardian
212 certified by the sheriff. A person who is certified under this
213 paragraph may serve as a school guardian under s. 1006.12(3)
214 only if he or she is appointed by the applicable school district
215 superintendent, charter school principal, public postsecondary
216 educational institution president, private school head of
217 school, or child care facility owner. A sheriff who conducts the
218 training for a school security guard or waives the training
219 requirements for a person under sub-subparagraph 1.g. and
220 determines that the school security guard has met all the
221 requirements of s. 1006.12(4) shall issue a school security
222 guard certificate to persons who meet the requirements of this
223 section to the satisfaction of the sheriff and shall maintain
224 documentation of weapon and equipment inspections, training,
225 certification, and qualification records for each school
226 security guard certified by the sheriff.

227 3.a. Within 30 days after issuing a school guardian or
228 school security guard certificate, the sheriff who issued the
229 certificate must report to the Department of Law Enforcement the
230 name, date of birth, and certification date of the school
231 guardian or school security guard.

232 b. By February 1 and September 1 of each school year, each

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233 school district, charter school, employing security agency,
 234 public postsecondary educational institution, private school,
 235 and child care facility must report in the manner prescribed to
 236 the Department of Law Enforcement the name, date of birth, and
 237 appointment date of each person appointed as a school guardian
 238 or employed as a school security guard. The school district,
 239 charter school, employing security agency, public postsecondary
 240 educational institution, private school, and child care facility
 241 must also report in the manner prescribed to the Department of
 242 Law Enforcement the date each school guardian or school security
 243 guard separates from his or her appointment as a school guardian
 244 or employment as a school security guard in a school.

245 c. The Department of Law Enforcement shall maintain a list
 246 of each person appointed as a school guardian or certified as a
 247 school security guard in the state. The list must include the
 248 name and certification date of each school guardian and school
 249 security guard and the date the person was appointed as a school
 250 guardian or certified as a school security guard, including the
 251 name of the school district, charter school, public
 252 postsecondary educational institution, private school, or child
 253 care facility in which the school guardian is appointed, or the
 254 employing security agency of a school security guard, any
 255 information provided pursuant to s. 1006.12(5), and, if
 256 applicable, the date such person separated from his or her
 257 appointment as a school guardian or the last date a school
 258 security guard served in a school as of the last reporting date.
 259 The Department of Law Enforcement shall remove from the list any
 260 person whose training has expired pursuant to sub-subparagraph
 261 1.d.

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262 d. Each sheriff shall report on a quarterly basis to the
 263 Department of Law Enforcement the schedule for upcoming school
 264 guardian trainings, to include guardian trainings for school
 265 security guards, including the dates of the training, the
 266 training locations, a contact person to register for the
 267 training, and the class capacity. If no trainings are scheduled,
 268 the sheriff is not required to report to the Department of Law
 269 Enforcement. The Department of Law Enforcement shall publish on
 270 its website a list of the upcoming school guardian trainings.
 271 The Department of Law Enforcement shall update such list
 272 quarterly.

273 e. A sheriff who fails to report the information required
 274 by this subparagraph may not receive reimbursement from the
 275 Department of Education for school guardian trainings. Upon the
 276 submission of the required information, a sheriff is deemed
 277 eligible for such funding and is authorized to continue to
 278 receive reimbursement for school guardian training.

279 f. A school district, charter school, public postsecondary
 280 educational institution, private school, child care facility, or
 281 employing security agency that fails to report the information
 282 required by this subparagraph is prohibited from operating a
 283 school guardian program or employing school security guards in
 284 the following school year unless the missing information is
 285 provided.

286 g. By March 1 and October 1 of each school year, the
 287 Department of Law Enforcement shall notify the Department of
 288 Education of any sheriff, school district, charter school,
 289 public postsecondary educational institution, private school, or
 290 child care facility that has not complied with the reporting

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291 requirements of this subparagraph.

292 h. The Department of Law Enforcement may adopt rules to
293 implement the requirements of this subparagraph, including
294 requiring additional reporting information only as necessary to
295 uniquely identify each school guardian and school security guard
296 reported.

297 Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (12) of section
298 790.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

299 790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or concealed
300 firearm.—

301 (12)(a) A license issued under this section does not
302 authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a
303 concealed weapon or concealed firearm into:

- 304 1. Any place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05;
- 305 2. Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station;
- 306 3. Any detention facility, prison, or jail;
- 307 4. Any courthouse;
- 308 5. Any courtroom, except that nothing in this section
309 precludes a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or concealed
310 firearm or determining who will carry a concealed weapon or
311 concealed firearm in his or her courtroom;
- 312 6. Any polling place;
- 313 7. Any meeting of the governing body of a county, public
314 school district, municipality, or special district;
- 315 8. Any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof;
- 316 9. Any school, college, or professional athletic event not
317 related to firearms;
- 318 10. Any elementary or secondary school facility or
319 administration building;

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320 11. Any career center;

321 12. Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense
322 alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which
323 portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to such
324 purpose;

325 13. Any college or university facility unless the licensee
326 is:

327 a. A registered student, employee, or faculty member of
328 such college or university and the weapon is a stun gun or
329 nonlethal electric weapon or device designed solely for
330 defensive purposes and the weapon does not fire a dart or
331 projectile;

332 b. An employee or faculty member of such college or
333 university who is not a registered student of such college or
334 university; or

335 c. A registered student of such college or university who
336 is an employee or faculty member of the college or university.
337 This sub-subparagraph applies to a registered student at times
338 during which he or she is performing the duties of his or her
339 position as an employee or faculty member of the college or
340 university;

341 14. The inside of the passenger terminal and sterile area
342 of any airport, provided that no person shall be prohibited from
343 carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, which firearm is
344 encased for shipment for purposes of checking such firearm as
345 baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; or

346 15. Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited
347 by federal law.

348 Section 3. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (d) of

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349 subsection (2) of section 790.115, Florida Statutes, is amended
 350 and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
 351 790.115 Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a
 352 school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited;
 353 penalties; exceptions.—
 354 (2)
 355 (d) A person commits a felony of the second degree,
 356 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084,
 357 if he or she: ~~who~~
 358 1. Discharges any weapon or firearm while in violation of
 359 paragraph (a), unless discharged for lawful defense of himself
 360 or herself or another or for a lawful purpose; or
 361 2. Discharges any weapon or firearm within 1,000 feet of a
 362 school, during school hours or during the time of a sanctioned
 363 school activity, unless discharged for lawful defense of himself
 364 or herself or another or for a lawful purpose. This subparagraph
 365 does not apply to the discharge of a weapon or firearm on
 366 private real property within 1,000 feet of a school by the owner
 367 of such property or by a person whose presence on such property
 368 has been authorized, licensed, or invited by the owner, ~~commits~~
 369 a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
 370 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 371 (4) A person arrested for a violation of paragraph (2) (d)
 372 must be held in custody until brought before the court for
 373 admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903.
 374 Section 4. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (f) of
 375 subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended
 376 to read:
 377 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking

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378 chart.—
 379 (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART
 380 (f) LEVEL 6
 381

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
382 316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a crash involving serious bodily injury.
383 316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction.
384 316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.
385 327.30(5)(a)3.	2nd	Vessel accidents involving serious bodily injury; leaving scene.
386 400.9935(4)(c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or offering services requiring licensure, without a license.
387 499.0051(2)	2nd	Knowing forgery of transaction history, transaction information, or transaction statement.
388		

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	499.0051(3)	2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.
389			
	499.0051(4)	2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.
390			
	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
391			
	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
392			
	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
393			
	784.041	3rd	Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.
394			
	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
395			
	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
396			
	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
397			

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	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.
398			
	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.
399			
	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
400			
	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
401			
	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.
402			
	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.
403			
	787.025(2)(a)	3rd	Luring or enticing a child.
404			
	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property <u>or within 1,000 feet of a school.</u>
405			
	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent

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to do bodily harm or damage
property.

406

790.164(1)

2nd

False report concerning bomb,
explosive, weapon of mass
destruction, act of arson or
violence to state property, or
use of firearms in violent
manner.

407

790.19

2nd

Shooting or throwing deadly
missiles into dwellings,
vessels, or vehicles.

408

794.011(8)(a)

3rd

Solicitation of minor to
participate in sexual activity
by custodial adult.

409

794.05(1)

2nd

Unlawful sexual activity with
specified minor.

410

800.04(5)(d)

3rd

Lewd or lascivious molestation;
victim 12 years of age or older
but less than 16 years of age;
offender less than 18 years.

411

800.04(6)(b)

2nd

Lewd or lascivious conduct;
offender 18 years of age or
older.

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412

806.031(2)

2nd

Arson resulting in great bodily
harm to firefighter or any
other person.

413

810.02(3)(c)

2nd

Burglary of occupied structure;
unarmed; no assault or battery.

414

810.145(8)(b)

2nd

Digital voyeurism; certain
minor victims; 2nd or
subsequent offense.

415

812.014(2)(b)1.

2nd

Property stolen \$20,000 or
more, but less than \$100,000,
grand theft in 2nd degree.

416

812.014(2)(c)5.

3rd

Grand theft; third degree;
firearm.

417

812.014(6)

2nd

Theft; property stolen \$3,000
or more; coordination of
others.

418

812.015(9)(a)

2nd

Retail theft; property stolen
\$750 or more; second or
subsequent conviction.

419

812.015(9)(b)

2nd

Retail theft; aggregated
property stolen within 120 days

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				is \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
420				
	812.015(9)(d)	2nd		Retail theft; multiple thefts within specified period.
421				
	812.015(9)(e)	2nd		Retail theft; committed with specified number of other persons and use of social media platform.
422				
	812.13(2)(c)	2nd		Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm robbery).
423				
	817.4821(5)	2nd		Possess cloning paraphernalia with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.
424				
	817.49(2)(b)2.	2nd		Willful making of a false report of a crime resulting in death.
425				
	817.505(4)(b)	2nd		Patient brokering; 10 or more patients.
426				
	817.5695(3)(b)	2nd		Exploitation of person 65 years of age or older, value \$10,000 or more, but less than \$50,000.
427				

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	825.102(1)	3rd		Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult.
428				
	825.102(3)(c)	3rd		Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
429				
	825.1025(3)	3rd		Lewd or lascivious molestation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
430				
	825.103(3)(c)	3rd		Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at less than \$10,000.
431				
	827.03(2)(c)	3rd		Abuse of a child.
432				
	827.03(2)(d)	3rd		Neglect of a child.
433				
	827.071(5)	3rd		Possess, control, or intentionally view any photographic material, motion picture, etc., which includes child pornography.
434				
	828.126(3)	3rd		Sexual activities involving animals.
435				
	836.05	2nd		Threats; extortion.
436				

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836.10 2nd Written or electronic threats to kill, do bodily injury, or conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism.

437 843.12 3rd Aids or assists person to escape.

438 847.011 3rd Distributing, offering to distribute, or possessing with intent to distribute obscene materials depicting minors.

439 847.012 3rd Knowingly using a minor in the production of materials harmful to minors.

440 847.0135(2) 3rd Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.

441 893.131 2nd Distribution of controlled substances resulting in overdose or serious bodily injury.

442 914.23 2nd Retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant, with bodily injury.

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443 918.13(2)(b) 2nd Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence relating to a capital felony.

444 944.35(3)(a)2. 3rd Committing malicious battery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community supervision, resulting in great bodily harm.

445 944.40 2nd Escapes.

446 944.46 3rd Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners.

447 944.47(1)(a)5. 2nd Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.

448 951.22(1)(i) 3rd Firearm or weapon introduced into county detention facility.

449

450 Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section

451 943.082, Florida Statutes, is amended, and a new paragraph (c)

452 is added to that subsection, to read:

453 943.082 School Safety Awareness Program.—

454 (4)(a) Law enforcement dispatch centers, school districts,

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455 schools, public postsecondary educational institutions, and
 456 other entities identified by the department must be made aware
 457 of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool.

458 (c) Each public postsecondary educational institution, as
 459 defined in s. 1000.04(3), shall promote the use of the mobile
 460 suspicious activity reporting tool by advertising it on the
 461 institution website, by installing it on all mobile devices
 462 issued by the institution, and by bookmarking the website on all
 463 computer devices maintained by the institution.

464 Section 6. Subsection (4) is added to section 1003.25,
 465 Florida Statutes, and subsection (2) of that section is
 466 republished, to read:

467 1003.25 Procedures for maintenance and transfer of student
 468 records.—

469 (2) The procedure for transferring and maintaining records
 470 of students who transfer from school to school is prescribed by
 471 rules of the State Board of Education. The transfer of records
 472 must occur within 5 school days. The records must include, if
 473 applicable:

474 (a) Verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior
 475 patterns, including any threat assessment report, all
 476 corresponding documentation, and any other information required
 477 by the Florida-specific behavioral threat assessment instrument
 478 pursuant to s. 1001.212(11) which contains the evaluation,
 479 intervention, and management of the threat assessment
 480 evaluations and intervention services.

481 (b) Psychological evaluations, including therapeutic
 482 treatment plans and therapy or progress notes created or
 483 maintained by school district or charter school staff, as

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484 appropriate.

485 (4) When the education records of a student contain the
 486 documents described in subsection (2) and the student enrolls in
 487 a Florida College System institution or state university, such
 488 records must be transferred to his or her institution or
 489 university of enrollment. The State Board of Education and the
 490 Board of Governors shall adopt rules and regulations,
 491 respectively, to establish the procedures for the transfer of a
 492 student's threat assessment report pursuant to this subsection.

493 Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section
 494 1006.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495 1006.07 District school board duties relating to student
 496 discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall
 497 provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the
 498 attendance and control of students at school, and for proper
 499 attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the
 500 welfare of students, including:

501 (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each district
 502 school superintendent shall establish policies and procedures
 503 for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the
 504 assessment of and intervention with individuals whose behavior
 505 poses a threat to the safety of the school community.

506 (a) *School safety specialist*.—Each district school
 507 superintendent shall designate a school safety specialist for
 508 the district. The school safety specialist must be a school
 509 administrator employed by the school district or a law
 510 enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's office located in
 511 the school district. Any school safety specialist designated
 512 from the sheriff's office must first be authorized and approved

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513 by the sheriff employing the law enforcement officer. Any school
 514 safety specialist designated from the sheriff's office remains
 515 the employee of the office for purposes of compensation,
 516 insurance, workers' compensation, and other benefits authorized
 517 by law for a law enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's
 518 office. The sheriff and the school superintendent may determine
 519 by agreement the reimbursement for such costs, or may share the
 520 costs, associated with employment of the law enforcement officer
 521 as a school safety specialist. The school safety specialist must
 522 earn a certificate of completion of the school safety specialist
 523 training provided by the Office of Safe Schools within 1 year
 524 after appointment and is responsible for the supervision and
 525 oversight for all school safety and security personnel,
 526 policies, and procedures in the school district. The school
 527 safety specialist, or his or her designee, shall:

528 1. In conjunction with the district school superintendent,
 529 annually review school district policies and procedures for
 530 compliance with state law and rules, including the district's
 531 timely and accurate submission of school environmental safety
 532 incident reports to the department pursuant to s. 1001.212(8).
 533 At least quarterly, the school safety specialist must report to
 534 the district school superintendent and the district school board
 535 any noncompliance by the school district with laws or rules
 536 regarding school safety.

537 2. Provide the necessary training and resources to students
 538 and school district staff in matters relating to youth mental
 539 health awareness and assistance; emergency procedures, including
 540 active shooter training; and school safety and security. Such
 541 training for classroom teachers and other instructional staff

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542 must explain the purpose, importance, and proper execution of
 543 school safety protocols and emergency procedures.

544 3. Serve as the school district liaison with local public
 545 safety agencies and national, state, and community agencies and
 546 organizations in matters of school safety and security.

547 4. In collaboration with the appropriate public safety
 548 agencies, as that term is defined in s. 365.171, by October 1 of
 549 each year, conduct a school security risk assessment at each
 550 public school using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool
 551 developed by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s.
 552 1006.1493. Based on the assessment findings, the district's
 553 school safety specialist shall provide recommendations to the
 554 district school superintendent and the district school board
 555 which identify strategies and activities that the district
 556 school board should implement in order to address the findings
 557 and improve school safety and security. Each district school
 558 board must receive such findings and the school safety
 559 specialist's recommendations at a publicly noticed district
 560 school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to
 561 hear the district school board members discuss and take action
 562 on the findings and recommendations. Each school safety
 563 specialist, through the district school superintendent, shall
 564 report such findings and school board action to the Office of
 565 Safe Schools within 30 days after the district school board
 566 meeting.

567 5. Conduct annual unannounced inspections, using the form
 568 adopted by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s.
 569 1001.212(13), of all public schools, including charter schools,
 570 while school is in session and investigate reports of

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571 noncompliance with school safety requirements.

572 6. Report violations of paragraph (f) by administrative
573 personnel and instructional personnel to the district school
574 superintendent or charter school administrator, as applicable.

575 Section 8. Section 1006.601, Florida Statutes, is created
576 to read:

577 1006.601 Student safety.-

578 (1) DEFINITION.-As used in this section, the term "public
579 postsecondary educational institution" has the same meaning as
580 in s. 1000.04(3).

581 (2) SCHOOL GUARDIANS.-Public postsecondary educational
582 institutions are authorized to participate in the Chris Hixon,
583 Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program and
584 may appoint certified school guardians pursuant to s.
585 30.15(1)(k).

586 (3) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.-

587 (a) Response plans.-Each public postsecondary educational
588 institution shall:

589 1. Adopt an active assailant response plan, including
590 methods for issuing campus-wide alerts, and annually certify
591 that all faculty, staff, and students have completed active
592 assailant preparedness training. The plan must clearly identify
593 who may issue an emergency alert.

594 2. Adopt, in cooperation with local law enforcement
595 agencies and local government, a family reunification plan to
596 reunite students and employees with their families in the event
597 that an institution is closed or unexpectedly evacuated due to a
598 natural or manmade disaster. This reunification plan must be
599 reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

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600 (b) Student mental health.-Each public postsecondary
601 educational institution shall:

602 1. Train faculty to detect and respond to mental health
603 issues as well as connect students who may experience behavioral
604 health issues with appropriate services, both on campus and in
605 the community, including crisis intervention.

606 2. Post on its website and in conspicuous locations at each
607 institution a mental health awareness and suicide prevention
608 sign that identifies ways a person can access help and services.
609 Physical signs must be at least 11 inches by 15 inches in size
610 and must be printed in an easily legible font and in at least
611 32-point type.

612 3. Establish threat management teams whose duties include
613 the coordination of resources and assessment and intervention
614 with students whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of
615 the institution, institution staff, or students. The threat
616 management team must use the statewide behavioral threat
617 management operational process and Florida-specific behavioral
618 threat assessment instrument developed by the Office of Safe
619 Schools pursuant to s. 1001.212(11) or another comparable tool
620 deemed appropriate for postsecondary institutions by the State
621 Board of Education and Board of Governors.

622
623 The Commissioner of Education and the Chancellor of the State
624 University System shall provide guidance on when and how
625 administrators, mental health providers, and other appropriate
626 personnel are legally entitled to share and receive information
627 about individuals who may be a threat to themselves or others,
628 including, but not limited to, the transmission of education

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629 records pursuant to s. 1003.25(4).

630 (c) Security risk assessment.—Each public postsecondary
631 educational institution, in collaboration with appropriate
632 public safety agencies as defined in s. 365.171(3)(d), shall
633 annually conduct a security risk assessment at each campus using
634 the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool developed by the Office
635 of Safe Schools pursuant to s. 1006.1493 or another comparable
636 tool deemed appropriate for postsecondary institutions by the
637 State Board of Education and Board of Governors. Subject to an
638 appropriation, the institution may apply for grant funds for
639 security improvements to its campus based on findings in the
640 security risk assessment.

641 (4) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The State Board of Education and
642 the Board of Governors may adopt rules and regulations,
643 respectively, to implement this section.

644 Section 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
645 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
646 reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (19) of section
647 402.305, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

648 402.305 Licensing standards; child care facilities.—

649 (19) SAFE-SCHOOL OFFICERS.—

650 (a) A child care facility may partner with a law
651 enforcement agency or a security agency to establish or assign
652 one or more safe-school officers established in s. 1006.12(1)–
653 (4). The child care facility is responsible for the full cost of
654 implementing any such option, which includes all training costs
655 under the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel
656 Guardian Program under s. 30.15(1)(k).

657 Section 10. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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658 made by this act to section 790.06, Florida Statutes, in a
659 reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 790.013, Florida
660 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

661 790.013 Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms
662 without a license.—A person who carries a concealed weapon or
663 concealed firearm without a license as authorized under s.
664 790.01(1)(b):

665 (2) Is subject to s. 790.06(12) in the same manner as a
666 person who is licensed to carry a concealed weapon or concealed
667 firearm.

668 Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
669 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
670 reference thereto, section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is
671 reenacted to read:

672 843.08 False personation.—A person who falsely assumes or
673 pretends to be a firefighter, a sheriff, an officer of the
674 Florida Highway Patrol, an officer of the Fish and Wildlife
675 Conservation Commission, an officer of the Department of
676 Environmental Protection, an officer of the Department of
677 Financial Services, any personnel or representative of the
678 Division of Criminal Investigations, an officer of the
679 Department of Corrections, a correctional probation officer, a
680 deputy sheriff, a state attorney or an assistant state attorney,
681 a statewide prosecutor or an assistant statewide prosecutor, a
682 state attorney investigator, a coroner, a police officer, a
683 lottery special agent or lottery investigator, a beverage
684 enforcement agent, a school guardian as described in s.
685 30.15(1)(k), a security officer licensed under chapter 493, any
686 member of the Florida Commission on Offender Review or any

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687 administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission,
 688 any personnel or representative of the Department of Law
 689 Enforcement, or a federal law enforcement officer as defined in
 690 s. 901.1505, and takes upon himself or herself to act as such,
 691 or to require any other person to aid or assist him or her in a
 692 matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, commits a
 693 felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
 694 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, a person who
 695 falsely personates any such officer during the course of the
 696 commission of a felony commits a felony of the second degree,
 697 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 698 If the commission of the felony results in the death or personal
 699 injury of another human being, the person commits a felony of
 700 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
 701 775.083, or s. 775.084. In determining whether a defendant has
 702 violated this section, the court or jury may consider any
 703 relevant evidence, including, but not limited to, whether the
 704 defendant used lights in violation of s. 316.2397 or s. 843.081.

705 Section 12. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
 706 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
 707 reference thereto, subsection (16) of section 943.03, Florida
 708 Statutes, is reenacted to read:
 709 943.03 Department of Law Enforcement.—
 710 (16) Upon request, the department shall consult with
 711 sheriffs to provide input regarding programmatic guiding
 712 principles, practices, and resources in order to assist in the
 713 development and implementation of the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron
 714 Feis, and Coach Scott Beigel Guardian Program established
 715 pursuant to s. 30.15. Such input and guidance may include, but

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716 need not be limited to, standards, curriculum, instructional
 717 strategies, evaluation, certification, records retention,
 718 equipment, and other resource needs.

719 Section 13. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments
 720 made by this act to sections 943.082 and 1006.07, Florida
 721 Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1), (4), and (10)
 722 of section 1001.212, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
 723 1001.212 Office of Safe Schools.—There is created in the
 724 Department of Education the Office of Safe Schools. The office
 725 is fully accountable to the Commissioner of Education. The
 726 office shall serve as a central repository for best practices,
 727 training standards, and compliance oversight in all matters
 728 regarding school safety and security, including prevention
 729 efforts, intervention efforts, and emergency preparedness
 730 planning. The office shall:
 731 (1) Establish and update as necessary a school security
 732 risk assessment tool for use by school districts pursuant to s.
 733 1006.07(6). The office shall make the security risk assessment
 734 tool available for use by charter schools. The office shall
 735 provide annual training to appropriate school district and
 736 charter school personnel on the proper assessment of physical
 737 site security and completion of the school security risk
 738 assessment tool.
 739 (4) Develop and implement a School Safety Specialist
 740 Training Program for school safety specialists appointed
 741 pursuant to s. 1006.07(6). The office shall develop the training
 742 program which shall be based on national and state best
 743 practices on school safety and security and must include active
 744 shooter training. The office shall develop training modules in

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745 traditional or online formats. A school safety specialist
746 certificate of completion shall be awarded to a school safety
747 specialist who satisfactorily completes the training required by
748 rules of the office.

749 (10) Disseminate, in consultation with the Department of
750 Law Enforcement, to participating schools awareness and
751 education materials on the proper use of the School Safety
752 Awareness Program developed pursuant to s. 943.082, including
753 the consequences of knowingly submitting false information.

754 Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
755 made by this act to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, in a
756 reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph
757 (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (7) of section 1006.12,
758 Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

759 1006.12 Safe-school officers at each public school.—For the
760 protection and safety of school personnel, property, students,
761 and visitors, each district school board and school district
762 superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies or
763 security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school
764 officers at each school facility within the district, including
765 charter schools. A district school board must collaborate with
766 charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school
767 access to all safe-school officer options available under this
768 section. The school district may implement any combination of
769 the options in subsections (1)-(4) to best meet the needs of the
770 school district and charter schools.

771 (3) SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—

772 (a) At the school district's or the charter school
773 governing board's discretion, as applicable, pursuant to s.

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774 30.15, a school district or charter school governing board may
775 participate in the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach
776 Scott Beigel Guardian Program to meet the requirement of
777 establishing a safe-school officer. The following individuals
778 may serve as a school guardian, in support of school-sanctioned
779 activities for purposes of s. 790.115, upon satisfactory
780 completion of the requirements under s. 30.15(1)(k) and
781 certification by a sheriff:

782 1. A school district employee or personnel, as defined
783 under s. 1012.01, or a charter school employee, as provided
784 under s. 1002.33(12)(a), who volunteers to serve as a school
785 guardian in addition to his or her official job duties; or

786 2. An employee of a school district or a charter school who
787 is hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school
788 guardian.

789 (4) SCHOOL SECURITY GUARD.—A school district or charter
790 school governing board may contract with a security agency as
791 defined in s. 493.6101(18) to employ as a school security guard
792 an individual who holds a Class "D" and Class "G" license
793 pursuant to chapter 493, provided the following training and
794 contractual conditions are met:

795 (a) An individual who serves as a school security guard,
796 for purposes of satisfying the requirements of this section,
797 must:

798 1. Demonstrate completion of 144 hours of required training
799 conducted by a sheriff pursuant to s. 30.15(1)(k)2.

800 2. Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a
801 psychologist licensed under chapter 490 and designated by the
802 Department of Law Enforcement and submit the results of the

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803 evaluation to the sheriff's office and school district, charter
804 school governing board, or employing security agency, as
805 applicable. The Department of Law Enforcement is authorized to
806 provide the sheriff's office, school district, charter school
807 governing board, or employing security agency with mental health
808 and substance abuse data for compliance with this paragraph.

809 3. Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent
810 random drug tests in accordance with the requirements of s.
811 112.0455 and the sheriff's office, school district, charter
812 school governing board, or employing security agency, as
813 applicable.

814 4. Be approved to work as a school security guard by the
815 sheriff of each county in which the school security guard will
816 be assigned to a school before commencing work at any school in
817 that county. The sheriff's approval authorizes the security
818 agency to assign the school security guard to any school in the
819 county, and the sheriff's approval is not limited to any
820 particular school.

821 5. Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon
822 inspection, and firearm qualification conducted by a sheriff
823 pursuant to s. 30.15(1)(k)2.e. on at least an annual basis and
824 provide documentation to the sheriff's office, school district,
825 charter school governing board, or employing security agency, as
826 applicable.

827 (7) LIMITATIONS.—An individual must satisfy the background
828 screening, psychological evaluation, and drug test requirements
829 and be approved by the sheriff before participating in any
830 training required by s. 30.15(1)(k), which may be conducted only
831 by a sheriff.

Page 35 of 36

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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832
833 If a district school board, through its adopted policies,
834 procedures, or actions, denies a charter school access to any
835 safe-school officer options pursuant to this section, the school
836 district must assign a school resource officer or school safety
837 officer to the charter school. Under such circumstances, the
838 charter school's share of the costs of the school resource
839 officer or school safety officer may not exceed the safe school
840 allocation funds provided to the charter school pursuant to s.
841 1011.62(12) and shall be retained by the school district.

842 Section 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
843 act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Page 36 of 36

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



242182

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: FAV	.	
02/11/2026	.	
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	.	
	.	

The Committee on Criminal Justice (Gaetz) recommended the following:

1 **Senate Amendment to Amendment (580518) (with title**
2 **amendment)**

3
4 Delete lines 481 - 516
5 and insert:

6 Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments
7 made by this act in references thereto, paragraph (a) of
8 subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection
9 (7) of section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

10 1006.12 Safe-school officers at each public school.—For the



242182

11 protection and safety of school personnel, property, students,
12 and visitors, each district school board and school district
13 superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies or
14 security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school
15 officers at each school facility within the district, including
16 charter schools. A district school board must collaborate with
17 charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school
18 access to all safe-school officer options available under this
19 section. The school district may implement any combination of
20 the options in subsections (1)-(4) to best meet the needs of the
21 school district and charter schools.

22 (3) SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—

23 (a) At the school district's or the charter school
24 governing board's discretion, as applicable, pursuant to s.
25 30.15, a school district or charter school governing board may
26 participate in the Chris Hixon, Coach Aaron Feis, and Coach
27 Scott Beigel Guardian Program to meet the requirement of
28 establishing a safe-school officer. The following individuals
29 may serve as a school guardian, in support of school-sanctioned
30 activities for purposes of s. 790.115, upon satisfactory
31 completion of the requirements under s. 30.15(1)(k) and
32 certification by a sheriff:

33 1. A school district employee or personnel, as defined
34 under s. 1012.01, or a charter school employee, as provided
35 under s. 1002.33(12)(a), who volunteers to serve as a school
36 guardian in addition to his or her official job duties; or

37 2. An employee of a school district or a charter school who
38 is hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school
39 guardian.



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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 786 - 788

and insert:

information relating to school safety; reenacting s.
1006.12, F.S., relating to safe-school officers at
each public school, to incorporate amendments made by
the act; creating



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jonathan Martin, Chair
Committee on Criminal Justice

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: December 18, 2025

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #896**, relating to School Safety, be placed on the:

- committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Don Gaetz", written over a horizontal line.

Senator Don Gaetz
Florida Senate, District 1



2026 FDLE LEGISLATIVE BILL ANALYSIS



BILL INFORMATION	
BILL NUMBER:	SB 896
BILL TITLE:	School Safety
BILL SPONSOR:	Senator Gaetz
EFFECTIVE DATE:	Upon becoming law.

COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE
1) Senate Criminal Justice
2) Senate Appropriations Committee on Higher Education
3) Senate Rules
4)
5)

CURRENT COMMITTEE

SIMILAR BILLS	
BILL NUMBER:	HB 757
SPONSOR:	Representative Salzman

PREVIOUS LEGISLATION	
BILL NUMBER:	SB 1470 (2025) AND HB 1473 (2024)
SPONSOR:	BURGESS (2025) & TRABULSY (2024)
YEAR:	2024 AND 2025
LAST ACTION:	Implemented

IDENTICAL BILLS	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	

Is this bill part of an agency package?
No.

BILL ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
DATE OF ANALYSIS:	January 27, 2026
LEAD AGENCY ANALYST:	Chad Brown
ADDITIONAL ANALYST(S):	Brett Kirkland, Erica Wolaver
LEGAL ANALYST:	Natalie Bielby
FISCAL ANALYST:	Elizabeth Martin

POLICY ANALYSIS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This bill expands school safety measures to public colleges and universities and tightens firearm regulations near schools. It extends eligibility for the Guardian Program to public postsecondary educational institutions. The requirements to report to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) now include sheriff's offices, public schools, private schools, charter schools, childcare facilities, and now colleges and universities.

Furthermore the bill allows certain employees, faculty members, and students of colleges or universities to carry firearms in campus facilities under specified conditions; requires public postsecondary educational institutions to promote the state's mobile suspicious activity reporting tool; mandates the transfer of critical threat assessment records to a Florida College System institution or state university when students enroll; requires annual security risk assessments, active assailant response plans, and expanded mental health training and threat management processes at public colleges and universities.

Effective Date: Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law

2. SUBSTANTIVE BILL ANALYSIS

1. PRESENT SITUATION:

The School Guardian Management System (SGMS) was developed and implemented by FDLE's Criminal Justice Professionalism, Standards and Training Services (CJPSTS) and Information Technology Services (ITS) in accordance with SB 1473 (2024). This system is specifically designed to comply with section 30.15, Florida Statutes. This will be the third year the reporting requirements have been expanded.

2. EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill requires FDLE to expand the SGMS user interface so it can accept data from public post-secondary institutions, including colleges and universities. This expansion would necessitate system updates to accommodate the additional data and the large number of new required users across sheriff's offices, school districts, private schools, charter schools, and childcare facilities.

FDLE would also need to coordinate with another state agency to maintain an up-to-date list of active public colleges and universities in order to determine which institutions must submit guardian information. Managing this list, processing ongoing entries, ensuring data quality, and maintaining the training website would require at least two full-time employees.

3. DOES THE LEGISLATION DIRECT OR ALLOW THE AGENCY/BOARD/COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT TO DEVELOP, ADOPT, OR ELIMINATE RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES OR PROCEDURES? Y N

If yes, explain:	The bill grants FDLE rulemaking authority to establish rules only as necessary to uniquely identify each certified school security guard or school guardian.
What is the expected impact to the agency's core mission?	
Rule(s) impacted (provide references to F.A.C., etc.):	

4. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF AFFECTED CITIZENS OR STAKEHOLDER GROUPS?

List any known proponents and opponents:	
Provide a summary of the proponents' and opponents' positions:	

5. ARE THERE ANY REPORTS OR STUDIES REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? Y N

If yes, provide a description:	The bill requires FDLE to provide a report to the Department of Education any sheriff, school district, charter school, private school, childcare facility, <u>or post-secondary educational institution</u> that has not complied with the requirements of the bill.
Date Due:	
Bill Section Number:	Section 1 (lines 286-291)

6. ARE THERE ANY NEW GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS OR CHANGES TO EXISTING BOARDS, TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, COMMISSION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? Y N

Board:	
Board Purpose:	
Who Appoints:	
Appointee Term:	
Changes:	
Bill Section Number(s):	

FISCAL ANALYSIS

1. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT? Y N

Revenues:	
Expenditures:	Unknown expense to have post-secondary educational institutions to collect and report the required information.
Does the legislation increase local taxes or fees?	
If yes, does the legislation provide for a local referendum or local governing body public vote prior to implementation of the tax or fee increase?	

2. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO STATE GOVERNMENT? Y N

Revenues:	
Expenditures:	To administer and maintain the School Guardian Management System, FDLE requires two Government Analyst II FTEs with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$163,958 in Salaries and Benefits; • \$25,142 (\$12,676 nonrecurring) in Expenses; and • \$712 in HR Assessment. <p>Total FDLE Fiscal Impact: \$189,812 (\$12,676 nonrecurring)</p>
Does the legislation contain a State Government appropriation?	
If yes, was this appropriated last year?	

3. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR? Y N

Revenues:	
Expenditures:	Unknown expenditures for school security guard companies to comply with the reporting requirements.
Other:	

4. DOES THE BILL INCREASE OR DECREASE TAXES, FEES, OR FINES? Y N

Does the bill increase taxes, fees or fines?	
Does the bill decrease taxes, fees or fines?	
What is the impact of the increase or decrease?	
Bill Section Number:	

TECHNOLOGY IMPACT

1. DOES THE LEGISLATION IMPACT THE AGENCY'S TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS (I.E., IT SUPPORT, LICENSING, SOFTWARE, DATA STORAGE, ETC.)? Y N

If yes, describe the anticipated impact to the agency including any fiscal impact.	The estimated time to complete the necessary programming changes is an estimated 4 months of work, at an estimated cost of \$116,945. The work would be completed utilizing 2 existing staff resources on a part-time basis.
--	--

	It is recommended that the effective date of the bill be amended to October 1, 2026.
--	--

FEDERAL IMPACT

1. DOES THE LEGISLATION HAVE A FEDERAL IMPACT (I.E., FEDERAL COMPLIANCE, FEDERAL FUNDING, FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT, ETC.)? Y N

If yes, describe the anticipated impact including any fiscal impact.	
--	--

LEGAL - GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE REVIEW

Issues/concerns/comments and recommended action:	No additional comments.
--	-------------------------

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

- Section 1000.04 (3), F.S., PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. —Public postsecondary educational institutions include workforce education; Florida College System institutions; state universities; and all other state-supported postsecondary educational institutions that are authorized and established by law. Clarification is requested for FDLE to know where to obtain a list of post-secondary education institutions to update the SGMS and know who is eligible for access to the SGMS.
- Lines 286-291: FDLE cannot distinguish between entities that have complied with the reporting requirements and those that have not. FDLE can only provide a list of sheriff's offices that have reported school guardians, as well as the school districts and schools that have assigned them. FDLE suggests the following changes beginning on line 290:
"...childcare facility that has ~~not~~ complied with the reporting..."
- School Guardian Management System staff workload

Date Range	SGMS Emails	SGMS training emails	Phone calls
Start - December 2024	1257	83	402
January 1 - May 30, 2025	452	104	64
Jun-25	46	23	17
Jul-25	42	11	6
Aug-25	154	13	31
Sep-25	39	16	7
Oct-25	156	17	47
Nov-25	51	4	26
	2197	271	600

**ITS section has had to perform over 67 programming tasks since the initial creation of the system.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 846

2/11/2020

Meeting Date

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Altony Lee

Phone 813-990-9292

Address 325 W Garrison St
Street

Email Altony.Lee@Piboy.edu

Tallahassee
City

FL
State

32399
Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing: Board of Governors - SUS

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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02/11/26

Meeting Date

896

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jason Tache

Phone

954-552-3738

Address

861 NW 85th Terrace

Email

tache041@gmail.com

Street

Plantation

City

FL

State

33324

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/11/26

Meeting Date

Criminal Justice

Committee

The Florida Senate APPEARANCE RECORD

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896

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jessica Mahoney Phone 561-758-9654

Address 1388 Apple Blossom Email jessica.stone.2014@gmail.com
Street

West Palm Beach FL 33415
City State Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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Feb. 11, 2026

Meeting Date

Criminal Justice

Committee

896

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jodi Mochel

Phone _____

Address 1236 Hillsboro Mile

Street

Email jodim69@gmail.com

Hillsboro Beach

City

State

33062

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

OR

Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 896

2-11-2026

Meeting Date

Deliver both copies of this form to Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Crim Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Martha Shunn King

Phone

202-258-2173

Address

4022 Winthrop St

Email

apunkmarate@aol.com

Street

Sarasota FL

34232

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

02/11/26

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

SB 896

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Scott Turner

Phone 727 808 0850

Address 128 Shore Dr Pl
Street

Email Joeskateboard@gmail.com

Oldsmar FL 34677
City State Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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2/11/2020
Meeting Date

SB896
Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Diane North

Phone 954-849-9959

Address 3773 Woodbriar Dr
Street

Email nesa750@aol.com

Orange Pk FL 32073
City State Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Feb 11, 2026

Meeting Date

SB 896

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Felicia Bruce

Phone 772 409 4560

Address 106 Mariner Bay Blvd

Street

Email spmomtch1@aol.com

Fort Pierce FL 34949

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

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2/11/26
Meeting Date
CS
Committee

PCS 896
Bill Number or Topic
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Yale Olenick (United Faculty of Florida) Phone _____

Address _____ Email _____
Street

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing: FEA (Florida Education Assoc.)

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/2020-2022-Joint-Rules.pdf)

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February 11, 2026

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

896

Bill Number or Topic

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Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Barney Bishop**

Phone **8505109922**

Address **1454 Vieux Carre Drive**

Email **Barney@BarneyBishop.com**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32308

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Smart Justice Alliance

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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S 896

Bill Number or Topic

11 FEB 2026

Meeting Date

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

KIM SMITH

Phone

813 335 8694

Address

7024 GLENVIEW DR

Email

Street

TAMPA

City

FL

State

33619

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

5896

Bill Number or Topic

2/11/26

Meeting Date

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Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Belinda Rifenburg

Phone

813-712-0849

Address

909 Balaye Ridge

Email

Street

Tampa FL 33619

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support



Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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11 Feb 26 Meeting Date

Crime Justice Committee

896 Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Reese Howell

Phone 757 717 0171

Address PO Box 465 Street

Email

Riverview City

FL State

33509 Zip

Speaking: [] For [] Against [] Information OR Waive Speaking: [] In Support [X] Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

[X] I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

[] I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

[] I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022JointRules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

From: [Stokes, Amanda](#)
To: [Denson, Tori](#); [Cellon, Connie](#)
Subject: Fwd: SB 896 - School Safety - Amendment 580518
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2026 12:42:31 PM

For the cs
Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Grissom, William" <williamgrissom@fdle.state.fl.us>
Date: February 11, 2026 at 12:19:59 PM EST
To: "Stokes, Amanda" <Stokes.Amanda@flsenate.gov>
Cc: "Phillips, Austin" <AustinPhillips@fdle.state.fl.us>
Subject: **SB 896 - School Safety - Amendment 580518**

Amanda,

FDLE is currently preparing the bill analysis for SB 896 – *School Safety* - Amendment 580518 scheduled for 2/11/26 at 3:00 p.m.

The analysis will focus on two primary issues:

- 1. Expansion of FortifyFL** Section 4 will require FortifyFL to expand the platform's coverage to include postsecondary institutions, and we are currently awaiting a quote from the vendor.
- 2. Increased Tip Volume and Staffing Needs** The same section is expected to generate a substantial volume increase of tips received by the department. Because these tips often involve time-sensitive and high-risk public safety information, the department anticipates the need for additional FTE to manage the increased workload.

V/r,

Will Grissom, MPA
Director of Legislative and Cabinet Affairs
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Office (850) 410-7014

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Judiciary

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1224

INTRODUCER: Criminal Justice Committee; Judiciary Committee; and Senator Rodriguez

SUBJECT: Fraudulent Entry of Residential Dwellings

DATE: February 12, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Bond</u>	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>JU</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Cellon</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Fav/CS
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1224 creates the concept of fraudulent entry upon real property.

Fraudulent entry is the act of entering into and taking possession of a residential dwelling unit by making false statements regarding identity, presenting false identity documents or false financial documents to the landlord, or impersonating another person to execute a lease. The bill creates a third degree felony criminal offense for fraudulent entry into a residential property.

The bill also amends civil landlord tenant laws to add that a person in possession of a residential dwelling because of fraudulent entry is subject to the existing eviction procedures regarding matters that may not be cured by a tenant.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Background

Florida, like other states, has suffered from problems related to various unauthorized persons such as transients, squatters, and other people who wrongfully try to live on someone else's property. The criminal laws of the state have long authorized law enforcement to arrest and

remove someone who is criminally trespassing on land. However, criminal trespass law is only a remedy where the offense is clear to the law enforcement officer.

Constitutional concepts of due process and property rights require that the state provide an individual with appropriate due process before removing the individual from private property using the power of the state. The due process that one is entitled to varies based on the individual's relationship to the property and the nature of the circumstance giving rise to the removal. So, for instance, a property owner facing foreclosure for nonpayment of monetary obligations is given substantial due process rights and protections that typically require months of legal process and numerous opportunities for the property owner to try to protect his or her right to possess the property. An ordinary tenant in these matters may legally remain in possession of the property until the civil courts finally determine that the tenant has lost the right to possession.

On the other hand, a person committing criminal trespass could be arrested which could land the dispute in criminal court.¹ For example, trespass in a structure or conveyance is committed when a person without being authorized, licensed, or invited, willfully enters or remains in any structure or conveyance, or, having been authorized, licensed, or invited, is warned by the owner or lessee of the premises, or by a person authorized by the owner or lessee, to depart and refuses to do so.²

Somewhere between the long-time landowner and the temporary criminal trespasser is a grey area of circumstances by which someone may be wrongfully on the property of another. Until recently, in circumstances where law enforcement could not find probable cause to file a criminal trespass charge, the property owner facing an unwanted and unidentified guest would be left with using the civil court processes for ejectment or tenant eviction.³ These are costly and time-consuming, and often left the property subject to theft and vandalism.

Florida first addressed the gray area in regards to transient occupants by enacting s. 82.035, F.S. in 2015.⁴ A "transient occupant" is a person whose residency in real property intended for residential use has occurred for a brief length of time, is not pursuant to a lease, and whose occupancy was intended to be transient in nature.⁵ A law enforcement officer may remove a transient occupant upon receipt of an affidavit showing that an individual is a transient.⁶

Florida next addressed the gray area regarding squatters. In general, a squatter is a stranger to a property who moves into the property and acts as if he or she is the lawful owner or tenant. Squatters may cause significant damage to a property in a short period of time. Squatters evade arrest and removal as trespassers by asserting an ownership or leasehold interest in the property

¹ A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant when the person has committed a felony or misdemeanor or violated a municipal or county ordinance in the presence of the officer. An arrest for the commission of a misdemeanor or the violation of a municipal or county ordinance shall be made immediately or in fresh pursuit. s. 901.15(1), F.S.

² Section 810.08(1), F.S. Trespass in a structure or conveyance is a second degree misdemeanor, punishable by up to 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine. ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

³ See generally, ejectment in ch. 82, F.S., and eviction for residential tenancies in part II of ch. 83, F.S.

⁴ Chapter 2015-89, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Section 82.035(1), F.S.

⁶ Section 82.035(3), F.S.

often by commonly using false, misleading, or fraudulent documents and claims. Those claimed interests are rarely if ever based on facts and law. In 2024, Florida created s. 82.036, F.S., to provide a process to summarily remove an “unauthorized person” from residential property.⁷ In 2025, a similar process was enacted at s. 82.037, F.S., to summarily remove an unauthorized person from commercial real property.⁸ Note, however, that none of the newly created summary procedures apply to an individual who had peacefully gained access to a key freely provided by a landlord.

One prior form of deceit that enabled a squatter to delay removal from a residential dwelling was for the squatter to forge a deed or lease. The forged document was used to try to have law enforcement officers refuse to remove the squatter. The presentation of a false document to claim the right to possess real property was made a criminal offense in 2024.⁹

Fraud Issue

Another type of individual has emerged in the gray area of individuals who may be wrongfully in possession of real property they do not own. Their wrongful conduct is not addressed by the recent legislation. This type is an individual who is in possession by fraud. The current summary remedies for removal of a transient occupant or removal of an unauthorized person specifically do not apply to an individual who has an apparent leasehold interest in the real property. If an individual can show a facially valid lease, a law enforcement officer will generally decline summary removal and suggest that the landowner seek relief in the court system.

Fraud appears to occur within two common patterns: identity fraud and credit fraud. In identity fraud, a prospective tenant assumes the identity of another individual who would qualify to lease a property. Landlords report that identity fraud, once rare and difficult, is increasingly common.¹⁰ They typically discover the identity fraud months later when rent payments stop and eviction proceedings reveal no traceable real person behind the lease.¹¹ Credit fraud is similar. It occurs when a tenant gives the landlord his or her proper identity but makes a false statement or statements regarding his or her income, debts, or other financial matters. True documents might have shown a present inability to pay the periodic rent, in which case the landlord might have declined to lease the property.

Whether identity fraud or credit fraud is alleged, these tenants have a written lease, and therefore, the tenant cannot be removed pursuant to any of the current summary remedy procedures. In either situation, a landlord may suffer significant losses of time and money related to the fraudulent actions of another. Presumably, had the fraud not occurred the landlord would have leased to a responsible tenant who is likely to have paid the rent. On the other hand, there may be some tenants who obtain a lease by fraud, but who otherwise pay their rent, are never discovered, and cause no harm to the landlord.

⁷ Chapter 2024-44, Laws of Fla.

⁸ Chapter 2025-112, Laws of Fla.

⁹ Section 817.03(2), F.S., ch. 2024-44, Laws of Fla.

¹⁰ Florida Landlord Network, *Fake Identities, When the Applicant Isn't Who They Claim to Be*, available at <https://www.flalandlord.com/fake-identities-when-the-applicant-isnt-who-they-claim-to-be> (last visited February 10, 2026).

¹¹ *Id.*

Alternatives Under Current Laws

A landlord who discovers that a residential tenant has furnished a false identity or has lied on the application may evict the tenant under current law. However, existing law does not directly address these specific facts.¹² If the landlord prevails he or she may obtain a civil judgment for costs and for losses.¹³

The current eviction procedure for matters other than rent starts with the requirement that the landlord serve a 5 day letter to the tenant¹⁴ Then, there are two eviction tracks. One track applies to a tenant who should be given an opportunity to either cure a noncompliance or to surrender possession within the 5 days. The other track applies to problems where the tenant is not given an opportunity to cure and the track allows a landlord to demand that the tenant surrender possession within 5 days.

Examples of noncompliance that may be cured include, but are not limited to, activities in contravention of the lease such as having or permitting unauthorized pets, guests, or vehicles; parking in an unauthorized manner or permitting such parking; or failing to keep the premises clean and sanitary. Examples of noncompliance that are of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure include, but are not limited to, destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other tenants' property by intentional act or a subsequent or continued unreasonable disturbance.¹⁵ If the 5 day period runs without resolution, the landlord may file a civil eviction complaint. The court procedure is the same for either track. Current law does not address whether the actions described by the bill as fraudulent entry are something that the tenant should or should not be given the opportunity to cure.

A landlord who discovers that a residential tenant has furnished a false identity or has furnished false documents regarding ability to pay the rent may also file a complaint with a local law enforcement agency. There are current criminal laws regarding fraudulent actions that may, based on the facts of the case, provide a basis for prosecution of a fraudulent entry under existing law, including:

- Obtaining property by false personation.¹⁶
- Making false statement(s) to obtain property or credit or using false document(s) to claim a possessory interest in real property.¹⁷
- Unlawful filing of false documents or records against real or personal property.¹⁸
- Criminal use of personal identification information.¹⁹
- Unlawful possession of the personal identification information of another person.²⁰

¹² Section 83.56, F.S.

¹³ Sections 83.55 and 83.625, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 83.56(2), F.S.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Section 817.02, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 817.03, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 817.535, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 817.568, F.S.

²⁰ Section 817.5685, F.S.

A criminal prosecution may result in an order awarding a victim monetary restitution.²¹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Criminal Offense of Fraudulent Entry

Fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit is the entering into and taking possession of a residential dwelling unit by knowingly and willfully engaging in any of the following acts:

- Making or causing to be made any materially false statement, in writing, relating to the person's identity as a part of a rental application for a residential tenancy.
- Presenting forged, fictitious, or counterfeit documents to the landlord of the residential dwelling unit. Covered documents include but are not limited to a driver license, an identification card, a bank statement, or a paystub.
- Impersonating another person in whose name a rental application is submitted to a landlord for the purpose of executing the rental agreement or taking possession of the residential unit.

The bill creates a third degree felony offense for fraudulent entry into a residential dwelling unit. The offense is not classified in the Criminal Punishment Code Offense Severity Chart, and thus, defaults to Offense Level 1. In general, an individual committing a third degree felony offense may be imprisoned for up to 5 years,²² or fined up to \$5,000.²³ However, a single third degree nonviolent felony offense that falls in category 1 committed by an individual having no prior record falls within the category of "any nonstate prison sanction"²⁴ as the presumptive sentence.

The bill adopts definitions of the following terms currently found in s. 83.43, F.S. They are:

- "Dwelling unit" means a:
 - Structure or part of a structure that is rented for use as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person or by two or more persons who maintain a common household.
 - Mobile home rented by a tenant.
 - Structure or part of a structure that is furnished, with or without rent, as an incident of employment for use as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one or more persons.
- "Landlord" means the owner or lessor of a dwelling unit.
- "Rental agreement" means any written agreement, including amendments or addenda, or oral agreement for a duration of less than 1 year, providing for use and occupancy of premises.

Civil Remedies Related to Fraudulent Entry

CS/CS/SB 1244 amends residential landlord-tenant law in s. 83.56, F.S., to provide that the act of fraudulent entry as defined in the criminal statute created by the bill (see above) may be grounds for civil eviction under the current statutory procedure for noncompliance by a tenant for which the tenant need not be given an opportunity to cure the noncompliance.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

²¹ Section 775.089, F.S.

²² Section 775.082, F.S.

²³ Section 775.083, F.S.

²⁴ Section 921.0024(2), F.S.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

To the extent that the bill discourages the fraudulent entry of residential dwelling units, the bill could reduce financial costs imposed on landlords who must address the practice.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 83.56 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 817.537 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Judiciary on January 27, 2026:

The amendment clarifies the description of the actions that make one criminally liable for fraudulent entry, removes provisions for summary eviction outside of civil eviction process through the courts, and adds that fraudulent entry may warrant civil eviction procedures that currently apply to a tenant who need not be given the opportunity to cure certain acts of noncompliance with a rental agreement.

CS by Criminal Justice on February 11, 2026:

The amendment adopts the definitions of certain terms currently found in s. 83.43, F.S., revises an element of fraudulent entry to prohibit a person from impersonating another for the purpose of executing a rental agreement, and changes the effective date of the bill from July 1, 2026.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.



656130

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
02/11/2026	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Criminal Justice (Rodriguez) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 18 - 29

and insert:

(1) As used in this section, the terms "dwelling unit," "landlord," and "rental agreement" have the same meanings as provided in s. 83.43.

(2) A person may not enter into and take possession of a residential dwelling unit by knowingly and willfully:

(a) Making or causing to be made any materially false



656130

11 statement, in writing, relating to the person's identity in any
12 rental application for a residential tenancy.

13 (b) Presenting forged, fictitious, or counterfeit documents
14 to the landlord of a residential dwelling unit, including, but
15 not limited to, a driver license, an identification card, a bank
16 statement, or a paystub.

17 (c) Impersonating another person in whose name a rental
18 application is submitted to a landlord for the purpose of
19 executing the rental agreement or taking possession of the
20 residential dwelling unit.

21
22 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

23 And the title is amended as follows:

24 Delete line 3

25 and insert:

26 dwellings; creating s. 817.537, F.S.; defining terms;
27 creating the

By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senator Rodriguez

590-02250-26

20261224c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to fraudulent entry of residential dwellings; creating s. 817.537, F.S.; creating the crime of fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit; prohibiting a person from entering into and taking possession of a residential dwelling unit under specified circumstances; providing a criminal penalty; amending s. 83.56, F.S.; providing that fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit is an act of noncompliance for which a landlord may terminate a rental agreement; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 817.537, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

817.537 Fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit.-

(1) A person may not enter into and take possession of a residential dwelling unit by knowingly and willfully:

(a) Making or causing to be made any materially false statement, in writing, relating to the person's identity in any rental application for a residential tenancy.

(b) Presenting forged, fictitious, or counterfeit documents to the landlord of a residential dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, a driver license, an identification card, a bank statement, or a pay stub.

(c) Executing a rental agreement, or taking possession of a residential dwelling unit, while impersonating the person in whose name the rental application is submitted to the landlord.

Page 1 of 3

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

590-02250-26

20261224c1

(2) A person who violates this section commits the offense of fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit, which is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 83.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.56 Termination of rental agreement.-

(2) If the tenant materially fails to comply with s. 83.52 or material provisions of the rental agreement, other than a failure to pay rent, or reasonable rules or regulations, the landlord may:

(a) If such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure it or if the noncompliance constitutes a subsequent or continuing noncompliance within 12 months of a written warning by the landlord of a similar violation, deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the noncompliance and the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of noncompliance which are of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure include, but are not limited to, destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other tenants' property by intentional act; an act of fraudulent entry of a residential dwelling unit which violates s. 817.537(1), regardless of whether criminal proceedings have commenced; or a subsequent or continued unreasonable disturbance. In such event, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement, and the tenant shall have 7 days from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

Page 2 of 3

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

590-02250-26

20261224c1

59
60
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64
65

You are advised that your lease is terminated effective immediately. You shall have 7 days from the delivery of this letter to vacate the premises. This action is taken because ... (cite the noncompliance)....

Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

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02/11/26

Meeting Date

1224

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Kelly Mallette

Phone

(850) 224 3427

Address

104 W Jefferson Street

Email

kelly@RLBOOKPA.COM

Street

Tallahassee FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Apartment Association

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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02/11/26

Meeting Date

Criminal Justice

Committee

SB 1224

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Ethan Perry** Phone **850-224-1400**

Address **200 S Monroe St.** Email **ethanp@floridarealtors.org**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Reset Form

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Realtors

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

February 11, 2026

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
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Deliver both copies of this form to
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1224

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Barney Bishop**

Phone **8505109922**

Address **1454 Vieux Carre Drive**

Email **Barney@BarneyBishop.com**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32308

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Smart Justice Alliance

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
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While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 1300

INTRODUCER: Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: Education and Workforce Development for Current and Former Inmates

DATE: February 10, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Wyant	Stokes	CJ	Favorable
2.			AEG	
3.			FP	

I. Summary:

SB 1300 amends s. 334.044, F.S., to expand duties of the Department of Transportation (DOT) to expend funds for a workforce development program. The bill allows the DOT to provide grants from the State Transportation Trust Fund to private educational providers and for certification and training opportunities within the Florida Transportation Academy.

The bill amends s. 334.62, F.S., to allow the DOT to coordinate with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to identify and create certification and training opportunities for nonviolent, scheduled-release inmates and inmates who have two years or less remaining on their sentence. Such certification and training opportunities must include programs within the state correctional institutions or correctional facilities to train and license the specified inmates to operate a commercial motor vehicle. The bill requires the curriculum for such programs to include training for Class A and Class B commercial driver licenses.

The bill creates s. 446.55, F.S., to allow employers with 100 or fewer employees, to apply to the Department of Financial Services (DFS) for reimbursement of the proportionate cost of workers' compensation and automobile liability premiums paid during the fiscal year. The reimbursement applies to former inmates who have less than two years of commercial driving experience and who were hired during the previous fiscal year. The bill provides application for reimbursement requirements. Reimbursements are limited to \$5,000 per employee and \$20,000 per employer.

The bill amends s. 944.801, F.S., to allow the DOC's Correctional Education Program to develop and implement a vocational curriculum for implementation within the state correctional institutions or correctional facilities to train and license inmates to operate a commercial motor vehicle. Additionally, the bill requires the Correctional Education Program's annual report to contain specified information.

The bill amends ss. 945.091 and 945.0913, F.S., to allow an inmate to drive a state-owned vehicle if he or she is participating in, or a graduate of, a department career and technical education program or a contracted commercial driver license training program.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Truck Driver Shortage

The United States continues to experience a persistent shortage of commercial truck drivers, with industry estimates indicating a shortfall in the tens of thousands of positions. In 2025, estimates placed the gap at more than 80,000 drivers, and projections suggest that long-term demand will require over 1.2 million new drivers over the next decade to replace retirees and keep pace with freight growth.¹ The shortage is driven in part by an aging workforce, high annual turnover, and challenges in attracting younger workers and addressing training barriers.²

Florida's labor market for CDL-A truck drivers includes an estimate of over 16,000 job openings statewide.³ State-level workforce development programs, including state colleges and district career centers, have highlighted the need for expanded training opportunities to address the shortage.⁴

Requirements to Obtain a CDL

Federal law establishes minimum qualification standards for individuals operating commercial motor vehicles. Motor carriers are prohibited from permitting unqualified individuals to drive.⁵

To be qualified, a commercial driver must, among other requirements:⁶

- Be at least 21 years old;⁷
- Be able to read and speak the English language sufficiently to communicate with the general public, understand traffic signs and signals, respond to official inquiries, and accurately complete required reports and records; and

¹ TruckClub, *Trucking's Driver Shortage: What's Behind It and How the Industry is Responding* (Sept. 2025), <https://www.truckclub.com/trucking-news/driver-shortage-in-trucking> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

² Freight Amigo, *The Ongoing US Truck Driver shortage: Impacts & Adaptions 2025*, <https://www.freightamigo.com/en/blog/logistics/the-ongoing-truck-driver-shortage-in-the-us-impacts-and-adaptations/> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

³ Florida Educator Preparation & Leadership Network 2025 Convening, *Florida' Labor Market Needs: CDL-A Truck Drivers*, at 33, available at <https://www.fau.edu/education/academicdepartments/el/school-leaders/initiatives/leadership-learning-center/fepln/convening/2025-convening-presentation/documents/fepln-2025-day-1-ppt.pdf>. (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

⁴ Spectrum News, Pinellas Technical College aims to bridge female truck driver gap, reduce storage, <https://baynews9.com/fl/tampa/news/2023/06/08/pinellas-technical-college-aims-to-bridge-female-truck-driver-gap--reduce-shortage> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

⁵ 49 C.F.R. § 391.11(a).

⁶ 49 C.F.R. § 391.11(b)(1)-(3).

⁷ An individual who is at least 18 years of age, but younger than 21, is restricted to intrastate operation only. <https://www.flhsmv.gov/driver-licenses-id-cards/commercial-motor-vehicle-drivers/commercial-driver-license/> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026). *also*, 49 C.F.R. § 383.71(a). A Commercial Learner's Permit can be issued to a person 18 years of age or older.

- Have the training, experience, or both, necessary to safely operate the type of commercial motor vehicle driven.

Drivers must also meet federal physical qualification standards, hold a valid commercial driver license issued by only one jurisdiction, not be subject to federal disqualification, and have successfully completed a road skills test or an equivalent licensing requirement accepted by the employing motor carrier.⁸

In Florida, CDLs are issued in three primary classes based on the type and weight of vehicle to be operated:⁹

- Class A licenses allow operation of any combination vehicle, such as e.g., tractor-trailers, with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more when the towed vehicle weighs more than 10,000 pounds;
- Class B licenses allow operation of a single vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more; and
- Class C licenses allow operation of vehicles not covered by Class A or B that either transport a specified number of passengers or hazardous materials.

Beginning, February 6, 2026, all driver license knowledge and skills examinations will be administered exclusively in English.¹⁰

Florida law prohibits the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles from issuing a driver license to a person who is an unauthorized alien or undocumented immigrant.¹¹

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

The FDOT has several general powers and duties, including expending funds for a construction workforce development program, in consultation with affected stakeholders, for delivery of projects designated in the department's work program.¹² The FDOT may annually expend up to \$5 million from the State Transportation Trust Fund for fiscal years 2025-2026 through 2029-2030 in grants to state colleges and school districts, with priority given to state colleges and school districts in rural communities.¹³ These funds may be used for:

⁸ 49 C.F.R. § 391.11(b)(4)-(7).

⁹ Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, License Classes, Endorsements & Designations, <https://www.flhsmv.gov/driver-licenses-id-cards/general-information/license-classes-endorsements-designations/> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

¹⁰ Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *Driver Licenses & ID Cards* (Jan. 30, 2026), <https://www.flhsmv.gov/2026/01/30/flhsmv-announces-driver-license-exams-to-be-administered-in-english-only/> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

¹¹ Section 322.033, F.S.

¹² Section 334.044(35), F.S.

¹³ See s. 288.0656(2), F.S. A rural community means a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer; a county with a population of 125,000 or fewer which is contiguous to a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer; a municipality within a county described Florida statute; or an unincorporated federal enterprise community or an incorporated rural city with a population of 25,000 or fewer and an employment base focused on traditional agricultural or resource-based industries, located in a county not defined as rural, which has at least three or more of the economic distress factors identified Florida statute and verified by the department.

- The purchase of equipment simulators with authentic original equipment manufacturer controls and a companion curriculum;
- The purchase of instructional aids for use in conjunction with the equipment simulators; and
- Supporting offering an elective course in heavy civil construction which must, at a minimum, provide the student with:
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration 10-hour certification; and
 - Fill equipment simulator certification.¹⁴

Florida Transportation Academy (FTA)

In 2025, the Florida Legislature codified the FTA¹⁵ to prioritize the continued need for transportation industry workforce development programs. To support, promote, and sustain workforce development efforts in the transportation sector, the FDOT has the authority to coordinate with various entities,¹⁶ including the DOC. Coordination with the DOC is intended to identify and create certification and training opportunities for nonviolent inmates and to establish a process for notifying the FDOT when a nonviolent inmate seeking employment has a scheduled release date.¹⁷

Education for State Prisoners

The Bureau of Workforce Development within the DOC offers CTE programs throughout the state's correctional institutions and work camps.¹⁸ Currently, the DOC provides 92 CTE courses in 37 distinct vocational trades spanning 11 career clusters aligned to Florida's in-demand occupations. Expansion of programs has been achieved through contracted education partners, including state colleges, technical colleges, and community providers. Technical training, employability skill development, and industry-recognized credentialing are integrated into the CTE programs to ensure returning citizens are job-ready upon release.¹⁹

As part of these efforts, the DOC operates the CEP, which manages educational services in all state correctional facilities. The CEP develops, evaluates, and periodically updates CTE programs based on labor market demand and workforce needs.²⁰ In addition to curriculum development and evaluation, the CEP must annually report correctional education activities to the Secretary of Corrections.²¹ Current law does not specify the data elements that must be included in the report.

¹⁴ Section 334.044(35), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 25, ch. 2025-155, L.O.F. *See also*, Florida Department of Transportation, *Florida Transportation Academy Construction Division*, <https://movingi4forward.com/workforce-development-landing-page/> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

¹⁶ *See* s. 334.62, F.S. The FDOT may coordinate with DOC, the Department of Juvenile Justice, veteran's organizations, the Department of Commerce, CareerSource Florida, regional business communities, the American Council of Engineering Companies, and the Florida Transportation Builders Association.

¹⁷ Section 334.62(1), F.S.

¹⁸ Florida Department of Corrections, *Bureau of Workforce Development*, <https://www.fdc.myflorida.com/programs/bureau-of-workforce-development> (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Section 944.801(1), (2), and 3(h) F.S.

²¹ Section 944.801(3)(f), F.S.

The CEP is authorized to establish specialized educational programs for inmates, including prison entrepreneurship programs and workforce certifications, and to adopt procedures for admitting student inmates. Programs may include in-prison education, development of business plans, graduation and certification of successful student inmates, and post release transitional or continuing education services. The DOC may implement programs in partnership with public or private colleges or universities, nonprofit organizations, or other authorized providers using existing resources.²²

Additionally, the CEP may work with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Florida Forest Service Division, and the DFS, Division of State Fire Marshal to develop certifications and training programs, such as state forest staff training to protect homes, forestland, and natural resources from wildfires.²³

Department of Corrections Commercial Driver's License Training Opportunities

As part of broader workforce development efforts, vocational and pre-release programs may provide training related to CDLs. In Florida, workforce initiatives such as Florida HIREs, which involves CareerSource Florida and the DOC, have included training opportunities for in-demand occupations, including Class B commercial truck driving.²⁴ The Florida HIREs program currently operates at Kissimmee Community Release Center (Kissimmee CRC). Female inmates from Orlando Community Release Center that are eligible for the program are provided daily transport to and from Kissimmee CRC to participate in the program. Cohorts typically take 6 weeks to complete the program. The program is contracted for 5 cohorts for fiscal year 2025-2026, serving 75 total inmates for Class B CDLs.²⁵

Through contract with Tallahassee State College, the DOC currently operates a Class A CDL program for work release inmates at Tallahassee Community Release Center. The 320-hour course is completed in over 8 weeks. The program is contracted for 2 cohorts for fiscal year 2025-2026, serving 16 total inmates.²⁶

Inmate Transportation in Work-Released Program

An inmate is prohibited from driving a state-owned vehicle for the purpose of transporting other inmates who are participating in a work-release program that allows inmates to be gainfully employed in the community while remaining in the custody and supervision of the DOC.²⁷ Due to this prohibition and the required knowledge and skills tests, commercial vehicle driving programs are only offered to inmates housed at Work Release Centers, where testing and training facilities are available. Both Class A and Class B licenses require knowledge exams and skills tests, including pre-trip inspection, basic vehicle control, and on-road driving.²⁸

²² Section 944.801(5), F.S.

²³ Section 944.801(6), F.S.

²⁴ Florida Daily, CareerSource Florida, *Department of Corrections Honor Graduates of Commercial Driver License Program* (Feb. 2022), https://floridadaily.com/careersource-florida-department-of-corrections-honor-graduates-of-commercial-driver-license-program/#google_vignette (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

²⁵ Florida Department of Corrections, Agency Analysis of 2026 House Bill 325, p. 2 (Nov. 21, 2025).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Section 945.0913, F.S.; see also s. 945.091(1)(b), F.S. and rule 33-601.605(9)(a), F.A.C.

²⁸ Florida Department of Corrections, Agency Analysis of 2026 House Bill 325, pp. 2-3 (Nov. 21, 2025).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 334.044, F.S., to expand duties of the DOT to expend funds for a workforce development program. The bill allows for the DOT to expend funds from the State Transportation Trust Fund in grants to private educational providers and for certification and training opportunities within the Florida Transportation Academy.

The bill amends s. 334.62, F.S., to allow the DOT to coordinate with the DOC to identify and create certification and training opportunities for nonviolent, scheduled-release inmates and inmates who have two years or less remaining on their sentence. Such certification and training opportunities must include programs within the state correctional institutions or correctional facilities to train and license the specified inmates to operate a commercial motor vehicle. The bill requires the curriculum for such programs to include training for Class A and Class B commercial driver licenses.

The bill creates s. 446.55, F.S., to allow employers, with 100 or fewer employees, to apply to the DFS for reimbursement of the proportionate cost of workers' compensation and automobile liability premiums paid during the fiscal year for former inmates who have less than two years of commercial driving experience and who were hired during the previous fiscal year. The bill requires the following information for the application for reimbursement:

- The number of employees for whom reimbursement is sought.
- Each employee's name, the date he or she was hired, the date on which he or she was issued a commercial driver license, the criminal offense for which the employee was convicted, and the final disposition of the employee's case.
- The total amount of reimbursement requested, and the method used by the employer to determine the proportionate share of the cost of premiums attributable to each employee.
- The employer's name, point of contact, and contact information.
- An attestation by the employer agreeing to maintain all documentation supporting the information provided in the application for at least five years.
- Any other information requested by the department.

The employee for whom reimbursement is sought must be a United States citizen or qualified noncitizen authorized to work in the United States who is proficient in English.

A reimbursement may not be sought for an employee who was convicted of any murder, manslaughter, sexual battery, robbery, arson, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, kidnapping, escape, breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, or aircraft piracy, or any attempt to commit the aforementioned crimes.

Reimbursements are limited to \$5,000 per employee and \$20,000 per employer.

The bill amends s. 944.801, F.S., to allow the DOC's Correctional Education Program to develop and implement a vocational curriculum for implementation within the state correctional institutions or correctional facilities to train and license inmates to operate a commercial motor vehicle. The curriculum must include training for Class A and Class B driver licenses, and participation is limited to prerelease inmates and inmates with two years or less remaining on

their sentence. Additionally, the bill requires the Correctional Education Program's annual report to include the following:

- The number of inmates who completed vocational training through the Correctional Education Program.
- The number of inmates who completed vocational training through the Correctional Education Program and were employed within six months after being released from prison.
- Statistics on whether the employed former inmates who completed training through the Correctional Education Program are employed in an occupation aligned with their education and training received through the program.

The bill amends ss. 945.091 and 945.0913, F.S., to allow an inmate to drive a state-owned vehicle if he or she is participating in, or a graduate of, a department career and technical education program or a contracted commercial driver license training program.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require the cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

There is an indeterminate negative impact on the Department of Financial Services for reimbursement of the proportionate cost of workers' compensations and automobile liability premiums paid for former inmates with less than two years of commercial driver experience. Reimbursements are limited to \$20,000 per employer, however, it cannot be determined how many employers will apply for reimbursement.

There is an indeterminate negative impact on the Department of Corrections due to an increase in programming opportunities through the Correctional Education Program, which may result in an increase in staffing or operational cost.

Additionally, the bill allows the DOT to annually expend up to \$5,000,000 in funds for a workforce development program, rather than solely for a construction workforce development program as previously specified.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 334.044, 334.62, 944.801, 945.091, 945.0913.

This bill creates section 446.55 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

By Senator Calatayud

38-00607A-26

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1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to education and workforce development
 3 for current and former inmates; amending s. 334.044,
 4 F.S.; authorizing the Department of Transportation to
 5 expend certain funds for all workforce development
 6 programs, rather than only construction workforce
 7 development programs; revising the entities to which
 8 and the purposes for which the department may provide
 9 certain grants; amending s. 334.62, F.S.; requiring
 10 that certification and training opportunities include
 11 training for specified commercial driver licenses for
 12 certain inmates; authorizing the department to use
 13 workforce development funds for certain certification
 14 and training opportunities; creating s. 446.55, F.S.;
 15 defining the term "employer"; authorizing employers to
 16 apply to the Department of Financial Services for
 17 reimbursement of the cost of certain workers'
 18 compensation and automobile liability premiums,
 19 subject to appropriation; providing requirements for
 20 the reimbursement application; providing requirements
 21 and restrictions for reimbursement; requiring the
 22 department to process an application and notify the
 23 applicant within a specified timeframe; requiring the
 24 department to coordinate with the employer for a
 25 certain purpose; providing reimbursement limits;
 26 amending s. 944.801, F.S.; requiring the Correctional
 27 Education Program under the Department of Corrections
 28 to include specified information in a report annually
 29 submitted to the Secretary of Corrections; authorizing

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30 the Correctional Education Program to develop and
 31 implement a vocational curriculum in which certain
 32 inmates can earn specified commercial driver licenses;
 33 amending s. 945.091, F.S.; conforming a provision to
 34 changes made by the act; amending s. 945.0913, F.S.;
 35 authorizing inmates to drive a state-owned vehicle
 36 under certain circumstances; providing an effective
 37 date.
 38
 39 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 40
 41 Section 1. Subsection (35) of section 334.044, Florida
 42 Statutes, is amended to read:
 43 334.044 Powers and duties of the department.—The department
 44 shall have the following general powers and duties:
 45 (35) To expend funds for a ~~construction~~ workforce
 46 development program, in consultation with affected stakeholders,
 47 for delivery of projects designated in the department's work
 48 program. The department may annually expend up to \$5 million
 49 from the State Transportation Trust Fund for fiscal years 2025-
 50 2026 through 2029-2030 in grants to state colleges, ~~and~~ school
 51 districts, and private educational providers, with priority
 52 given to state colleges and school districts in counties that
 53 are rural communities as defined in s. 288.0656(2), for
 54 certification and training opportunities within the Florida
 55 Transportation Academy, for the purchase of equipment simulators
 56 with authentic original equipment manufacturer controls and a
 57 companion curriculum, for the purchase of instructional aids for
 58 use in conjunction with the equipment simulators, and to support

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59 offering an elective course in heavy civil construction which
60 must, at a minimum, provide the student with an Occupational
61 Safety and Health Administration 10-hour certification and a
62 fill equipment simulator certification.

63 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 334.62, Florida
64 Statutes, is amended to read:

65 334.62 Florida Transportation Academy.—The Legislature
66 finds that the growth and sustainability of the transportation
67 industry workforce is vital to the continued success and
68 efficiency of the state’s supply chain and economic
69 competitiveness. In order to prioritize the continued need for
70 transportation industry workforce development programs, the
71 Florida Transportation Academy is established within the
72 department. In order to support, promote, and sustain workforce
73 development efforts in the transportation sector, the department
74 may do all of the following:

75 (1) Coordinate with the Department of Corrections to
76 identify and create certification and training opportunities for
77 nonviolent, scheduled-release inmates and inmates who have 2
78 years or less remaining on their sentence and create a
79 notification process between the Department of Corrections and
80 the department for nonviolent inmates with imminent scheduled-
81 release dates who are expected to seek employment upon release.
82 Such certification and training opportunities must include
83 programs within the state correctional institutions or
84 correctional facilities to train and license nonviolent,
85 scheduled-release inmates and inmates who have 2 years or less
86 remaining on their sentence to operate a commercial motor
87 vehicle. The curriculum for such programs must include training

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88 for Class A and Class B commercial driver licenses. The
89 department’s workforce development funds as described in s.
90 334.044(35) may be used to fund such certification and training
91 opportunities.

92 Section 3. Section 446.55, Florida Statutes, is created to
93 read:

94 446.55 Reimbursement for insurance premiums.—

95 (1) For purposes of this section, the term “employer” means
96 an employer principally headquartered in this state which
97 employed 100 or fewer employees as of the end of the calendar
98 year immediately preceding the year in which reimbursement is
99 sought.

100 (2) Subject to appropriation, employers may apply to the
101 Department of Financial Services, in a format prescribed by the
102 department, for reimbursement of the proportionate cost of
103 workers’ compensation and automobile liability premiums paid
104 during the fiscal year for former inmates who have less than 2
105 years of commercial driving experience and who were hired during
106 the previous fiscal year.

107 (a) An application for reimbursement must include all of
108 the following information:

109 1. The number of employees for whom reimbursement is
110 sought.

111 2. Each employee’s name, the date he or she was hired, the
112 date on which he or she was issued a commercial driver license,
113 the criminal offense for which the employee was convicted, and
114 the final disposition of the employee’s case.

115 3. The total amount of reimbursement requested and the
116 method used by the employer to determine the proportionate share

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117 of the cost of premiums attributable to each employee.
 118 4. The employer's name, point of contact, and contact
 119 information.
 120 5. An attestation by the employer agreeing to maintain all
 121 documentation supporting the information provided in the
 122 application for at least 5 years.
 123 6. Any other information requested by the department.
 124 (b) The employee for whom reimbursement is sought must be a
 125 United States citizen or qualified noncitizen authorized to work
 126 in the United States who is proficient in English.
 127 (c) An employer may not request reimbursement for an
 128 employee who was convicted of any of the offenses in s.
 129 945.091(5).
 130 (3) Within 45 days after receipt of a completed
 131 application, the department must process the application and
 132 notify the applicant of approval or denial of the application.
 133 Before making its determination, the department must coordinate
 134 with the employer to verify the information on the application
 135 relating to the employer and the employees for whom
 136 reimbursement is sought.
 137 (4) Reimbursements provided under this section are limited
 138 to \$5,000 per employee and \$20,000 per employer.
 139 Section 4. Paragraph (h) of subsection (3) and subsections
 140 (5) and (6) of section 944.801, Florida Statutes, are amended to
 141 read:
 142 944.801 Education for state prisoners.—
 143 (3) The responsibilities of the Correctional Education
 144 Program shall be to:
 145 (h) Develop a written procedure for selecting programs to

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146 add to or delete from the vocational curriculum. The procedure
 147 shall include labor market analyses that demonstrate the
 148 projected demand for certain occupations and the projected
 149 supply of potential employees. In conducting these analyses, the
 150 department shall evaluate the feasibility of adding vocational
 151 education programs that have been identified by the Department
 152 of Commerce, the Department of Education, or a regional
 153 coordinating council as being in undersupply in this state. The
 154 department shall periodically reevaluate the vocational
 155 education programs in major institutions to determine which of
 156 the programs support and provide relevant skills to inmates who
 157 could be assigned to a correctional work program that is
 158 operated as a Prison Industry Enhancement Program. The annual
 159 report of correctional education activities required under
 160 paragraph (f) must include all of the following information:
 161 1. The number of inmates who completed vocational training
 162 through the Correctional Education Program.
 163 2. The number of inmates who completed vocational training
 164 through the Correctional Education Program and were employed
 165 within 6 months after being released from prison.
 166 3. Statistics on whether the employed former inmates who
 167 completed training through the Correctional Education Program
 168 are employed in an occupation aligned with their education and
 169 training received through the Correctional Education Program.
 170 (5) The Correctional Education Program may:
 171 (a) Establish a prison entrepreneurship program and adopt
 172 procedures for admitting student inmates. If the department
 173 elects to develop the program, it must include at least 180 days
 174 of in-prison education. The program curriculum must include a

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175 component on developing a business plan, procedures for
 176 graduation and certification of successful student inmates, and
 177 at least 90 days of transitional and postrelease continuing
 178 educational services. Transitional and postrelease continuing
 179 educational services may be offered to graduate student inmates
 180 on a voluntary basis and are not a requirement for completion of
 181 the program. The department shall enter into agreements with
 182 public or private colleges or universities, other nonprofit
 183 entities, or other authorized providers under s. 1002.45(1)(a)1.
 184 to implement the program. The program must be funded with
 185 existing resources.

186 ~~(b)(6) The Correctional Education Program may Work in~~
 187 cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
 188 Services, Florida Forestry Service Division, and the Florida
 189 Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal
 190 to develop a program for implementation within state
 191 correctional institutions or correctional facilities to train
 192 and certify inmates as firefighters. The program should include,
 193 but not be limited to, certification of inmates as state forest
 194 staff trained to help protect homes, forestland, and natural
 195 resources from the effects of wildfires throughout the state.

196 (c) Develop and implement a vocational curriculum for
 197 implementation within the state correctional institutions or
 198 correctional facilities to train and license inmates to operate
 199 a commercial motor vehicle. The vocational curriculum must
 200 include training for Class A and Class B driver licenses, and
 201 participation in such curriculum is limited to prerelease
 202 inmates and inmates who have 2 years or less remaining to serve
 203 on their sentence.

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204 Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
 205 945.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

206 945.091 Extension of the limits of confinement; restitution
 207 by employed inmates.—

208 (1) The department may adopt rules permitting the extension
 209 of the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate as to
 210 whom there is reasonable cause to believe that the inmate will
 211 honor his or her trust by authorizing the inmate, under
 212 prescribed conditions and following investigation and approval
 213 by the secretary, or the secretary's designee, who shall
 214 maintain a written record of such action, to leave the confines
 215 of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a
 216 prescribed period of time to:

217 (b) Work at paid employment, participate in an education or
 218 a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit
 219 agency or faith-based service group in the community, while
 220 continuing as an inmate of the institution or facility in which
 221 the inmate is confined, except during the hours of his or her
 222 employment, education, training, or service and traveling
 223 thereto and therefrom. An inmate may travel to and from his or
 224 her place of employment, education, or training only by means of
 225 walking, bicycling, or using public transportation or
 226 transportation that is provided by a family member or employer.
 227 Contingent upon specific appropriations or as authorized in s.
 228 945.0913(2), the department may transport an inmate in a state-
 229 owned vehicle if the inmate is unable to obtain other means of
 230 travel to his or her place of employment, education, or
 231 training.

232 1. An inmate may participate in paid employment only during

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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233 the last 36 months of his or her confinement, unless sooner
 234 requested by the Florida Commission on Offender Review or the
 235 Control Release Authority.

236 2. While working at paid employment and residing in the
 237 facility, an inmate may apply for placement at a contracted
 238 substance abuse transition housing program. The transition
 239 assistance specialist shall inform the inmate of program
 240 availability and assess the inmate's need and suitability for
 241 transition housing assistance. If an inmate is approved for
 242 placement, the specialist shall assist the inmate. If an inmate
 243 requests and is approved for placement in a contracted faith-
 244 based substance abuse transition housing program, the specialist
 245 must consult with the chaplain before such placement. The
 246 department shall ensure that an inmate's faith orientation, or
 247 lack thereof, will not be considered in determining admission to
 248 a faith-based program and that the program does not attempt to
 249 convert an inmate toward a particular faith or religious
 250 preference.

251 Section 6. Section 945.0913, Florida Statutes, is amended
 252 to read:

253 945.0913 Inmates prohibited from driving state-owned
 254 vehicles to transport inmates in a work-release program;
 255 exception.-

256 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an inmate may not
 257 drive a state-owned vehicle for the purpose of transporting
 258 inmates who are participating in a work-release program
 259 authorized in s. 945.091(1)(b).

260 (2) An inmate may drive a state-owned vehicle if he or she
 261 is participating in, or a graduate of, a department career and

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262 technical education program or a contracted commercial driver
 263 license training program. An inmate may only operate a state-
 264 owned vehicle on department property or other state-owned
 265 property that is specifically designated for career and
 266 technical education purposes.

267 Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Jonathan Martin, Chair
Committee on Criminal Justice

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 13, 2026

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #1300**, relating to Education and Workforce Development for Current and Former Inmates, be placed on the:

- committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alexis Calatayud".

Senator Alexis Calatayud
Florida Senate, District 38



2026 AGENCY LEGISLATIVE BILL ANALYSIS Florida Department of Corrections

<u>BILL INFORMATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	HB 325
BILL TITLE:	Education and Workforce Development for Current and Former Inmates
BILL SPONSOR:	Representative Kim Kendall
EFFECTIVE DATE:	July 1, 2026

<u>COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE</u>
1) House Careers & Workforce Subcommittee
2) House Budget Committee
3) House Education & Employment Committee
4)
5)

<u>CURRENT COMMITTEE</u>
House Careers & Workforce Subcommittee

<u>SIMILAR BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	SB 1300
SPONSOR:	Senator Alexis Calatayud

<u>PREVIOUS LEGISLATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	
YEAR:	
LAST ACTION:	

<u>IDENTICAL BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	

<u>Is this bill part of an agency package?</u>
No.

<u>BILL ANALYSIS INFORMATION</u>	
DATE OF ANALYSIS:	11/21/2025
LEAD AGENCY ANALYST:	Jennifer A. Rechichi
ADDITIONAL ANALYST(S):	Katherine Thompson
LEGAL ANALYST:	Paul Vazquez
FISCAL ANALYST:	Greg Holcomb

POLICY ANALYSIS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HB 325 amends s. 334.044, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Transportation (DOT) to expend certain funds for all workforce development programs, not just construction workforce programs. The bill also authorizes the DOT to provide grants from the State Transportation Trust Fund to private educational providers in addition to state colleges and school districts for certain certification and training opportunities.

Additionally, this bill amends s. 334.62, F.S., requiring certification and training opportunities to include training for specified commercial driver licenses to certain inmates and authorizes the DOT to use workforce development funds for certain certification and training opportunities.

The bill creates 446.55, F.S.; providing that the Department of Financial Services (DFS) may reimburse, subject to appropriation, employers for the cost of certain workers' compensation and auto liability premiums. The bill provides requirements for the reimbursement application, provides requirements and restrictions for reimbursement, requires the DFS to process an application and notify the applicant within a specified timeframe, requires the DFS to coordinate with the employer for a certain purpose, and provides that reimbursements are made on a first-come, first-serve basis.

The bill amends s. 944.801, F.S.; requiring the Correctional Education Program under the Florida Department of Corrections (the Department) to annually submit a report to the Secretary of Corrections with specified information relating to employment outcomes for inmates that complete a vocational training program through the Department's Correctional Education Program. The bill authorizes the Correctional Education Program to develop and implement a vocational curriculum in which certain inmates can earn specified commercial driver licenses. The bill amends s. 945.0913, F.S.; authorizing inmates to drive a state-owned vehicle under certain circumstances.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

2. SUBSTANTIVE BILL ANALYSIS

1. PRESENT SITUATION:

The Department currently contracts with outside providers to offer Commercial Driver's License (CDL) programs at Work Release Centers (WRCs) as follows:

Commercial Driving – Class B: This program is contracted through Florida HIRES in partnership with FleetForce, a Florida-based licensed and certified truck driving school. The program currently operates at Kissimmee Community Release Center (Kissimmee CRC). Female inmates from Orlando Community Release Center (Orlando CRC) that are eligible for the program are provided daily transport to and from Kissimmee CRC to participate in the program. Cohorts typically take 6 weeks to complete.

The program is contracted for 5 cohorts for fiscal year 2025 – 2026, serving 75 total inmates.

Commercial Driving – Class A: This program is contracted through Tallahassee State College (TSC). The program currently operates at Tallahassee Community Release Center (Tallahassee CRC). The 320-hour course is completed over 8 weeks.

The program is contracted for 2 cohorts for fiscal year 2025 – 2026, serving 16 total inmates.

Staff from the Bureau of Classification Management screen potential inmates on a case-by-case basis to determine suitability for placement into a Commercial Vehicle Driving program including but not limited to a review of work release eligibility, criminal history, disciplinary history, driving record, and institutional adjustment.

If an inmate is deemed suitable for placement into a Commercial Driving Program by the Bureau of Classification Management, they must be able to provide proof of having held a Class E driver's license. Additionally, any outstanding fines must be paid in full prior to consideration for a Commercial Driving Program.

33-601.605 (9)(a), F.A.C., states that inmates housed at major institutions will not be permitted to operate state vehicles other than farm equipment or other off-highway equipment which does not require a driver's license. Due to the required

Skills Tests referenced below, Commercial Vehicle Driving Programs are only able to be offered to inmates housed at Work Release Centers.

Class A Requirements – To operate trucks or truck combinations weighing 26,001 lbs. or more, and towing a vehicle/unit over 10,000 lbs., a Class A license is required. The following tests are required:

- Knowledge Tests
 - General Knowledge Test
 - Combination Vehicles Test
 - Air Brakes Test (if applicable, most Class A vehicles are equipped with Air Brakes but not all)
 - Applicable exams for desired endorsements
- Skills Tests
 - Pre-trip Vehicle Inspection
 - Basic Vehicle Control
 - On-road Test

Class B Requirements – To operate straight trucks and buses 26,001 lbs. or more, a Class B license is required. The following tests are required:

- Knowledge Tests
 - General Knowledge Test
 - Air Brakes Test (if applicable)
 - Applicable exams for desired endorsements
- Skills Tests
 - Pre-trip Vehicle Inspection
 - Basic Vehicle Control
 - On-road Test

<https://www.flhsmv.gov/driver-licenses-id-cards/commercial-motor-vehicle-drivers/commercial-driver-license/>

2. EFFECT OF THE BILL:

If passed, this bill will allow up to \$5 million in grants from the State Transportation Trust Fund to go towards certification and training opportunities within the Florida Transportation Academy* for fiscal years 2025-2026 to 2029-2030. In addition to state colleges and school districts, the bill expands recipients of these funds to include private educational providers. The inclusion of additional funding sources and the expansion to allow private educational providers allows the Department additional flexibility when it comes to identifying and funding eligible programming opportunities across the state.

***334.62 F.S.; Florida Transportation Academy.** - *The Legislature finds that the growth and sustainability of the transportation industry workforce is vital to the continued success and efficiency of the state's supply chain and economic competitiveness. In order to prioritize the continued need for transportation industry workforce development programs, the Florida Transportation Academy is established within the department. In order to support, promote, and sustain workforce development efforts in the transportation sector, the department may do all of the following:*

(1) *Coordinate with the Department of Corrections to identify and create certification and training opportunities for nonviolent, scheduled-release inmates and create a notification process between the Department of Corrections and the department for nonviolent inmates with imminent scheduled-release dates who are expected to seek employment upon release.*

Furthermore, the bill directs the DOT to coordinate with the Department to identify and create training opportunities for non-violent, scheduled-release inmates and inmates who have two years or less remaining on their sentence to operate a commercial motor vehicle. The bill specifies that such certification and training opportunities must include programs within state correctional institutions or correctional facilities (major institutions). The ability to provide Commercial

Vehicle Driving Programs to inmates housed at major institutions would enable the Department to provide this programming to more individuals due to limited bedspace and programming space at work release centers. Additionally, the ability to offer programs at major institutions would increase programming opportunities statewide, allowing more inmates to complete programming near the communities where they plan to return.

The creation of s. 446.55 allows the DFS to reimburse employers for the proportionate cost workers' compensation and auto liability premiums paid during the fiscal year for former inmates who have less than two years of commercial driving experience and who were hired during the previous fiscal year. This language would incentivize employers to hire former inmates to recover a portion of these substantial operating costs. While DFS would be responsible for processing applications for employer reimbursement of insurance premiums, it is possible the Department may be asked by former inmates to provide records relating to educational participation and achievement to use as supporting documentation for the application; specifically, as referenced in line 122 where it references that the employee for whom the reimbursement is sought is proficient in English. At this time the Department is in the process of implementing an Adult English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) course that follows the curriculum frameworks established in by the Florida Department of Education (DOE) (<https://www.fldoe.org/file/7522/2526AdultESOL.rtf>).

The amendments to s. 944.801, F.S., create specific requirements for the annual report of correctional education activities that include the number of inmates who completed vocational training through the Correctional Education Program, the number of inmates who completed vocational training through the Correctional Education Program and were employed within six months after being released from prison, and statistics on whether the employed former inmates who completed training through the Correctional Education Program are employed in an occupation aligned with their education training received through the Correctional Education Program. The Department supports the collection and reporting of these metrics; however, data sharing agreements with other agencies would need to be established/enforced in order to match program completers with employment outcomes.

In addition to the above annual reporting requirements, the bill amends s. 944.801, F.S., by adding that the Correctional Education Program may develop and implement a vocational curriculum for implementation within major correctional institutions to train and license inmates to operate a commercial motor vehicle. The bill specifies that the curriculum must include training for Class A and Class B driver licenses and participation in such curriculum is limited to prerelease inmate and inmates who have two years or less remaining to serve on his or her sentence. The Department's Bureau of Workforce Development can utilize Career and Technical Education frameworks published by the Florida DOE to support the development, selection, and implementation of the required commercial motor vehicle curriculums (<https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/20821/urlt/1490251-2526.rtf>) Commercial Class "B" Driving 25-26

(<https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/20821/urlt/1490205-2526.rtf>) Commercial Vehicle Driving 25-26

Section 945.091, F.S., is amended to include a reference to the added language in 945.0913(2) which authorizes an inmate to drive a state-owned vehicle if he or she is participating in, or a graduate of, a department career and technical education program or a contracted commercial driver licensed training program. It is recommended that the proposed bill language be modified to reflect that authorized inmate drivers are a participant in, or a graduate of a department-operated or contracted commercial driver license training program and that the general reference to career and technical education program be removed. This will prevent a possible misinterpretation that any career and technical education program participant or graduate would be eligible to operate a state-owned vehicle, regardless of the type of training received. The added language further specifies that an inmate may only operate a state-owned vehicle on department property or other state-owned property that is specifically designated for career and technical education purposes. The addition of this language allows eligible inmates housed at major institutions the opportunity to drive state-owned vehicles for purposes of career and technical education training, expanding the number of eligible inmates. It is not clear from the added bill language whether the intent of the bill is to allow inmates to transport other inmates while participating in commercial vehicle driving training programs, and whether a certified correctional officer would be required to be present during the driving portion of the training.

3. DOES THE LEGISLATION DIRECT OR ALLOW THE AGENCY/BOARD/COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT TO DEVELOP, ADOPT, OR ELIMINATE RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, OR PROCEDURES?

If yes, explain:	Yes; 33-601.605 to be amended to reflect inmates at major institutions will not be restricted from operating state vehicles when enrolled in an approved commercial vehicle driving program.
What is the expected impact to the agency's core mission?	By equipping inmates with increased access to vocational training, HB 325 supports long-term employment and reduces recidivism, contributing to safer communities.

Rule(s) impacted (provide references to F.A.C., etc.):	33-601.605 would be altered by lines 258 – 264 of the proposed bill.
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4. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF AFFECTED CITIZENS OR STAKEHOLDER GROUPS?

List any known proponents and opponents:	Unknown.
Provide a summary of the proponents' and opponents' positions:	

5. ARE THERE ANY REPORTS OR STUDIES REQUIRED BY THIS BILL?

If yes, provide a description:	Yes; Annual report of correctional education activities must include the number of inmates who completed vocational training through the Correctional Education Program, the number of inmates who completed vocational training through the Correctional Education Program and were employed within six months after being released from prison, and statistics on whether the employed former inmates who completed training through the Correctional Education Program are employed in an occupation aligned with their education and training received through the Correctional Education Program.
Date Due:	June 30th
Bill Section Number(s):	Lines 156 - 167

6. ARE THERE ANY GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS OR CHANGES TO EXISTING BOARDS, TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, COMMISSION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THIS BILL?

Board:	No.
Board Purpose:	N/A
Who Appoints:	N/A
Appointee Term:	N/A
Changes:	N/A
Bill Section Number(s):	N/A

FISCAL ANALYSIS

1. WHAT IS THE FISCAL IMPACT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

Revenues:	Unknown.
Expenditures:	Unknown.
Does the legislation increase local taxes or fees?	No.
If yes, does the legislation provide for a local referendum or local governing body public vote	

prior to implementation of the tax or fee increase?	
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2. WHAT IS THE FISCAL IMPACT TO STATE GOVERNMENT?

Revenues:	Unknown.
Expenditures:	Indeterminate. However, an increase in expenditures is expected due to the Department's ability to increase programming opportunities statewide by offering this program to more individuals at major institutions.
Does the legislation contain a State Government appropriation?	No.
If yes, was this appropriated last year?	

3. WHAT IS THE FISCAL IMPACT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR?

Revenues:	Unknown.
Expenditures:	Unknown.
Other:	

4. DOES THE BILL INCREASE OR DECREASE TAXES, FEES, OR FINES?

Does the bill increase taxes, fees or fines?	Unknown.
Does the bill decrease taxes, fees or fines?	Unknown.
What is the impact of the increase or decrease?	Unknown.
Bill Section Number:	N/A

TECHNOLOGY IMPACT

Does the legislation impact the agency's technology systems (i.e., IT support, licensing software, data storage, etc.)?	After review of the bill and based upon the analysis received, there will be OBIS programming changes, but the overall technology impact is indeterminate.
If yes, describe the anticipated impact to the agency including any fiscal impact.	

FEDERAL IMPACT

Does the legislation have a federal impact (i.e. federal compliance, federal funding, federal agency involvement, etc.)?	N/A
If yes, describe the anticipated impact including any fiscal impact.	

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

LEGAL - GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE REVIEW

Issues/concerns/comments and recommended action:	<p>Line 122: It is not clear from the bill language if the intent is for the Department to only provide CDL training to inmates who are proficient in English or alternatively whether or how employers of inmates who are not proficient in English will get reimbursed as contemplated by Section 2 of the bill. Moreover, how proficiency will be established is not stated. Finally, it is not clear whether this provision is legally viable to the extent it may preclude fully trained inmates from finding employment by operation of the bill language.</p> <p>Lines 225-226: It is not clear how an extension of the limits of confinement relates to or is necessary for the implementation of s. 945.0913(2), F.S., since that provision restricts inmates to activities that take place "on Department property or other state-owned property" (i.e., it is not clear from s. 945.0913(2), F.S., that the bill language contemplates inmates leaving the limits of their confinement).</p> <p>Lines 258-264: It is not clear from the bill language whether the inmates described (1) must be licensed, (2) must be accompanied by an appropriately licensed driver while operating a motor vehicle if they are not licensed, or (3) are permitted to transport passengers, all of which could raise issues of Department and inmate liability.</p>
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The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Transportation

BILL: SB 1370

INTRODUCER: Senator Martin

SUBJECT: Habitual Traffic Offender Designation

DATE: February 10, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Shutes</u>	<u>Vickers</u>	<u>TR</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Parker</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Favorable
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SB 1370 amends the definition of “habitual traffic offender” to add the offense of driving a motor vehicle without a valid license to the list of offenses for which a specified number of convictions within a five-year period requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to designate a person as a habitual traffic offender. Generally, once a person is designated as a habitual traffic offender, he or she can be prosecuted for a third-degree felony for subsequently driving a motor vehicle.

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the private and governmental sectors. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement for additional details.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Requirements to Obtain a Driver License

Florida law provides that, unless exempted, a person may not drive a motor vehicle¹ upon a highway unless he or she has a valid driver license issued under ch. 322, F.S.² Generally, to obtain a Florida driver license, a person must:

- Be at least 16 years of age;
- Complete a drug, alcohol, and traffic awareness course; and

¹ Sections 316.003 and 322.001(29), F.S. defines “Motor vehicle” as any self-propelled vehicle, including a motor vehicle combination, not operated upon rails or guideway, excluding vehicles moved solely by human power, motorized wheelchairs, and electric bicycles.

² Section 322.03, F.S.

- Pass a driving knowledge exam and driving skills test.^{3,4}

A person younger than 18 years of age must also hold a learner's permit for a specified period of time, not be convicted of traffic infractions, and complete a specified amount of driving experience.⁵

Operating a Vehicle Without a Valid Driver License

A person who drives a motor vehicle without ever having been issued a valid driver license commits an offense of no valid driver license under s. 322.03(1), F.S. A person commits a:

- Second degree misdemeanor⁶, upon a first conviction.
- First degree misdemeanor⁷, upon a second conviction.
- First degree misdemeanor, and must serve 10 days in jail for a third or subsequent conviction.⁸

A person who operates a motor vehicle when his or her license has been expired for more than six months commits a criminal offense for which no points are assessed.^{9,10}

Pursuant to s. 322.03(2), F.S., a person who drives a commercial motor vehicle¹¹ may not receive a driver license unless and until he or she surrenders to DHSMV all driver licenses issued by any other jurisdiction, or makes an affidavit that he or she does not possess such a driver license. A person commits a:

- Noncriminal infraction, punishable as a moving violation under ch. 318, F.S., if he or she fails to surrender such licenses.
- First degree misdemeanor, if he or she makes a false affidavit concerning such licenses.

³ *How to Get Your Florida Driver's License*, <https://www.stateoflouisiana.com/drivers-license-steps/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁴ See also *General Information*, FLHSMV, <https://www.flhsmv.gov/driver-licenses-id-cards/general-information/> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁵ *Supra* note 3.

⁶ A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and a \$500 fine as provided by ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁷ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and a \$1,000 fine as provided by ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁸ Section 322.03(1), F.S. provides penalties for a violation of no valid driver license, do not apply to a violation of section 316.212, F.S., relating to the operation of golf carts. A golf cart is a type of motor vehicle as defined in section 320.01, F.S. Under section 316.212(7), F.S., a golf cart may be operated on public roads or streets by a certain person not possessing a valid driver license, including a person: a) who is under 18 years of age and possesses a valid learner's driver license or valid driver license; or b) who is 18 years of age or older who possesses a valid form of government-issued photographic identification. A person who violates section 316.212, F.S., commits a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable pursuant to chapter 318 as a nonmoving violation.

⁹ Section 322.03(6), F.S. Under s. 322.065, F.S., a person whose driver license has been expired for six months or less and who drives a motor vehicle commits an infraction and is subject to the penalty provided in s. 318.18, F.S.

¹⁰ See FLHSMV (revised Apr. 2, 2025), https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/courts/utc/appendix_c.pdf (last visited February 9, 2026).

¹¹ Section 322.01(8), F.S. defines "Commercial motor vehicle" to mean any motor vehicle or motor vehicle combination used on the streets or highways, which: has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more; is designed to transport more than 15 persons, including the driver; or is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded in accordance with 49 C.F.R. part 172, subpart F.

Section 322.03(4), F.S., provides a Florida resident who is required to possess a commercial driver license may not operate a commercial motor vehicle in Florida unless he or she possesses a valid commercial driver license issued by Florida. A person who drives a commercial motor vehicle in violation of these requirements commits a:

- First degree misdemeanor.
- Nonmoving violation, punishable as provided in s. 318.18, F.S., if his or her commercial driver license has been expired for 30 days or less.

Pursuant to s. 322.03(5), F.S., a person may not operate a motorcycle unless he or she holds a driver license that authorizes such operation, subject to the appropriate restrictions and endorsements. A violation of this requirement is a criminal offense for which no points are assessed.¹²

Driving While License Suspended, Revoked, Canceled, or Disqualified (DWLS)

Section 322.34(2), F.S., provides a person whose driver license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked, or who does not have a driver license or driving privilege but is under suspension or revocation equivalent status as defined in s. 322.01(42), F.S.,¹³ who, knowing of such cancellation, suspension, revocation, or suspension or revocation equivalent status, drives a motor vehicle upon a highway in Florida, commits a:

- Second degree misdemeanor, upon a first conviction.¹⁴
- First degree misdemeanor,¹⁵ upon a second or subsequent conviction.¹⁶
- First degree misdemeanor, upon a third or subsequent specified conviction, and must serve 10 days in jail.¹⁷
- Third degree felony,¹⁸ upon a third or subsequent conviction, if the current or most recent violation relates to a DWLS that resulted from a violation of:
 - Driving under the influence;
 - Refusal to submit to a urine, breath-alcohol, or blood alcohol test;
 - A traffic offense causing death or serious bodily injury; or
 - Fleeing or eluding.¹⁹

¹² *Supra* note 8.

¹³ “Suspension or revocation equivalent status” is a designation for a person who does not have a driver license or driving privilege but would qualify for suspension or revocation of his or her driver license or driving privilege if licensed. DHSMV may designate a person as having suspension or revocation equivalent status in the same manner as it is authorized to suspend or revoke a driver license or driving privilege by law.

¹⁴ Section 322.34(2)(a), F.S. A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in county jail and a \$500 fine. Ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁵ A first-degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a \$1,000 fine. Ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 322.34(2)(b)1., F.S.

¹⁷ Section 322.34(2)(b)2., F.S.

¹⁸ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 322.34(2)(c), F.S. A person whose third or subsequent DWLS qualifies as a third degree felony under s. 322.34(2)(c), F.S., is not subject to the minimum mandatory period of 10 days in jail that applies to a third or subsequent DWLS under s. 322.34(2)(b), F.S.

Habitual Traffic Offender Designation

Section 322.264, F.S., provides that a person designated as a habitual traffic offender (HTO) is any person whose record, as maintained by DHSMV, shows that he or she has accumulated, within a five-year period:

- Three or more convictions, arising out of separate acts, for any of the following offenses:
 - Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle²⁰;
 - Driving under the influence²¹ under s. 316.193, F.S.;²²
 - Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used²³;
 - Driving while the license is suspended or revoked²⁴;
 - Failing to stop and render aid as required in the event of a motor vehicle crash resulting in the death of or personal injury to another person²⁵; or
 - Driving a commercial motor vehicle while his or her privilege is disqualified²⁶.
- Accumulating 15 convictions for moving traffic offenses for which points may be assessed as set forth in s. 322.27, F.S.²⁷

A person commits a third-degree felony if he or she drives any motor vehicle on the highways of Florida if he or she is designated an HTO.²⁸ Additionally, an HTO must have his or her driving privilege revoked and is not eligible to be relicensed for a minimum of five years from the date of revocation.²⁹ Currently, driving with no valid driver license is not a qualifying offense for HTO designation.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 322.264, F.S., to expand the definition of “habitual traffic offender” to include driving a motor vehicle without a valid license in violation of s. 322.03, F.S., that three or more convictions within five years, arising out of separate acts, requires DHSMV to designate a person as a “habitual traffic offender.”

The act shall be known as “Isaiah’s Law.”

Once a person is designated as a habitual traffic offender, he or she may be prosecuted for a third degree felony for thereafter driving a motor vehicle and the DHSMV must revoke his or her driver license for a period of five years.³⁰

²⁰ Section 322.264(1)(a), F.S.

²¹ Section 322.264(1)(b), F.S.

²² Former ss. 316.1931, or former 860.01, F.S.

²³ Section 322.264(1)(c), F.S.

²⁴ Section 322.264(1)(d), F.S.

²⁵ Section 322.264(1)(e), F.S.

²⁶ Section 322.264(1)(f), F.S.

²⁷ Section 322.264(2), F.S.

²⁸ Section 322.34(5), F.S.

²⁹ *Supra* note 2.; s. 322.27, F.S.

³⁰ Section 322.27(5)(a), F.S. A person designated as a habitual traffic offender must wait 12 months from the date of his or her revocation before petitioning DHSMV for reinstatement of his or her driving privilege. Section 322.271(1)(b), F.S.

As required by s. 322.27(5)(a), F.S., DHSMV will revoke the driver license of any person designated as a habitual traffic offender for five years and such person will be eligible to apply for a restricted driver license after one year. A person who does not have a driver license (and has the requisite three or more convictions to be classified as a habitual traffic offender) will not be eligible to apply for a restricted driver license because such person has never had a driver license to which the restriction would apply. As a result, such person would be required to serve the entire five-year revocation period without driving.³¹

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Persons designated as a habitual traffic offender as result of the bill would be subject to enhanced penalties, and the indirect costs associated with the loss of driving privileges.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact to local and state governments. To the extent that more offenders are designated as habitual traffic offenders, and are thereafter

³¹ Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *Agency Analysis of 2026 House Bill 35*, p. 3-4 (Sept. 30, 2025).

convicted of specified driving offenses, such offenders may be subject to longer terms of incarceration.

Additionally, the DHSMV estimates that the bill will have a fiscal impact of \$46,110 related to information technology programming and implementation costs.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

Citing ongoing information technology projects, DHSMV recommends delaying the effective date of the bill from July 1, 2026, to October 1, 2026.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends section 322.264 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

By Senator Martin

33-01427A-26

20261370__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to habitual traffic offender
 3 designation; providing a short title; amending s.
 4 322.264, F.S.; revising the definition of the term
 5 "habitual traffic offender"; providing an effective
 6 date.
 7
 8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 9
 10 Section 1. This act may be cited as "Isaiah's Law."
 11 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 322.264, Florida
 12 Statutes, is amended to read:
 13 322.264 "Habitual traffic offender" defined.—A "habitual
 14 traffic offender" is any person whose record, as maintained by
 15 the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shows that
 16 such person has accumulated the specified number of convictions
 17 for offenses described in subsection (1) or subsection (2)
 18 within a 5-year period:
 19 (1) Three or more convictions of any one or more of the
 20 following offenses arising out of separate acts:
 21 (a) Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from
 22 the operation of a motor vehicle;
 23 (b) Any violation of s. 316.193, former s. 316.1931, or
 24 former s. 860.01;
 25 (c) Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle
 26 is used;
 27 (d) Driving a motor vehicle while his or her license is
 28 suspended or revoked;
 29 (e) Failing to stop and render aid as required under the

Page 1 of 2

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

33-01427A-26

20261370__

30 laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash
 31 resulting in the death or personal injury of another; ~~or~~
 32 (f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while his or her
 33 privilege is disqualified; or
 34 (g) Driving a motor vehicle without a valid license in
 35 violation of s. 322.03.
 36
 37 Any violation of any federal law, any law of another state or
 38 country, or any valid ordinance of a municipality or county of
 39 another state similar to a statutory prohibition specified in
 40 subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall be counted as a violation
 41 of such prohibition. In computing the number of convictions, all
 42 convictions during the 5 years previous to July 1, 1972, will be
 43 used, provided at least one conviction occurs after that date.
 44 The fact that previous convictions may have resulted in
 45 suspension, revocation, or disqualification under another
 46 section does not exempt them from being used for suspension or
 47 revocation under this section as a habitual offender.
 48 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

Page 2 of 2

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



2026 AGENCY LEGISLATIVE BILL ANALYSIS

AGENCY: Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

<u>BILL INFORMATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	HB 35
BILL TITLE:	<u>Driving Without a License</u>
BILL SPONSOR:	Barnaby
EFFECTIVE DATE:	July 1, 2026

<u>COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE</u>
1) Criminal Justice
2) Judiciary
3)
4)
5)

<u>PART OF AGENCY PACKAGE?</u>
No

<u>SIMILAR BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	N/A
SPONSOR:	

<u>PREVIOUS LEGISLATION</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	
SPONSOR:	
YEAR:	
LAST ACTION:	

<u>IDENTICAL BILLS</u>	
BILL NUMBER:	N/A
SPONSOR:	

<u>BILL ANALYSIS INFORMATION</u>	
Date of Analysis:	September 30, 2025
Division Director/Designee MS	<i>Rick R. Kynard 10/29/25</i>
Division Director/Designee FHP	
Additional Analyst(s):	September 23, 2025: Kenny Zimmerman/Stan Kirkland – Strategic Management Office; Ray Hemmes/Henry Rivera – Bureau of Records; Heather Cunningham – Bureau of Commercial Vehicle & Driver Services
Technical Analyst:	
Legal Analyst:	Tom Moffett, Chief, Bureau of Administrative Review Kathy Jimenez, Chief, Driver Licenses
Fiscal Analyst:	Steve Burch, CFO, OFM
Office of Legislative Affairs:	<i>[Signature]</i> 10/30/25

POLICY ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

House Bill 35 (“bill”), known as Isaiah’s law, makes the following changes regarding the offense of driving without a valid driver license (DWL):

- Provides a minimum 10-day jail sentence upon the first conviction of DWL.
- Amends the “habitual traffic offender” statute to include DWL as a major offense contributing to a habitual traffic offender revocation.
- Increases the criminal penalty for driving without a license and causing the death of or serious bodily injury to another human from a third to a second-degree felony.

If the bill passes it becomes effective July 1, 2026.

SUBSTANTIVE BILL ANALYSIS

1. PRESENT SITUATION:

Penalties for driving without a valid driver’s license:

Any person convicted of a violation of s. 322.03(1), F.S., driving without a license, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree. A second conviction of s. 322.03(1), F.S., is a first-degree misdemeanor and a third or subsequent conviction is a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the court must order the person to serve a minimum mandatory period of 10 days in jail.

Habitual Traffic Offender (HTO):¹

An Habitual Traffic Offender (HTO) is defined as a driver who has three or more convictions considered “major offenses” within a five-year period arising out of separate acts:

- Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle
- Driving under the influence (DUI)
- Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used
- Driving a motor vehicle while the license is suspended or revoked
- Failing to stop and render aid in the event of a motor vehicle crash resulting in death or personal injury
- Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the driver’s privilege is disqualified.

Additionally, accumulating 15 moving violations for which points are assessed in a five-year period will also trigger an HTO.

Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified:²

Section 322.34(6), Fla. Stat., provides that a driver who operates a motor vehicle without a driver license or while the driver license is suspended, revoked, canceled, and causes the death or

¹ Section 322.264, Fla. Stat.

² Section 322.34, Fla. Stat.

serious bodily injury to another person commits a felony of the third degree as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, F.S.

2. EFFECT OF THE BILL:

This bill creates a law to be known as "Isaiah's Law". The bill is named after Isaiah Raposa of Gibsonton, FL., who was operating a motorcycle when he was hit by another motor vehicle, which fled the scene. Mr. Raposa died as a result of his injuries at the hospital and the other driver was later arrested for leaving the scene of a crash with death and no valid driver's license. The at-fault driver had multiple offenses for driving without a valid driver's license.

Penalties for driving without a valid driver's license:

The bill amends s. 322.03(1), F.S., which increases the penalties for driving without a license, depending on the number of previous convictions:

- Upon a first conviction it is a misdemeanor of the first degree and the court must order the driver to serve a minimum mandatory period of 10 days in jail.
- A second conviction is a felony of the third degree.
- A third conviction is a felony of the second degree
- A fourth or subsequent conviction is a felony of the first degree
- For second or subsequent convictions, the punishment, as provided in 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084 F.S., allows for the court to increase the established penalties for jailtime and fines for habitual felony offenders.

Bureau of Administrative Review (BAR):

The bill creates s. 322.264(1)(g), F.S., to include driving a motor vehicle without a valid license in violation of s. 322.03, F.S.

As a result of the changes to s. 322.264, F.S., the following are expected:

- HTO cases will increase with the addition of another major offense capable of causing an HTO. During the past 3 calendar years, 44,483 (2022), 49,083 (2023) and 51,122 (2024) convictions have occurred for driving with no license. This information was extracted from the data warehouse using disposition code 623.
- As required in s. 322.27(5)(a), F.S., the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Department) will revoke the driver license of any person designated an HTO for five years and such persons will be eligible to apply for a restricted driver license after one year pursuant to s. 322.271(1)(b), F.S.
- A person who does not have a driver license (and has the requisite three or more convictions to be a "habitual traffic offender") will not be eligible to apply for a *restricted* driver license pursuant to s. 322.271(1)(b), F.S., to which the one year restriction on obtaining a restricted driver license will apply because such person has never had a driver license to which the

restriction may apply. As a result, such a person would be required to serve the entire five-year revocation period without driving.³

Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified:

The bill amends s. 322.34, F.S., to increase the criminal penalty for driving without a license and causing the death of or serious bodily injury to another human to a felony of the second degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, F.S.

Section 5 of the bill revises the provisions of law relating to sentencing guidelines to be consistent with the other provisions of the bill.

Motorist Services:

Bureau of Records Impact

- (line 59) - BOR would need to create (4) new disposition codes for 322.03 only, to count toward HTO revocations accurately per this bill. New disposition codes would be for 322.03(1), 322.03(2)(a), 322.03(4)(c), and 322.03(5)
- (line 79-82) – BOR would need to create a new disposition code for 322.34(6)(a).
- F.S. 322.34(6)(a) in the Appendix C would need to be updated from felony of 3rd degree to felony of the 2nd degree.
- New disposition codes would need to be added to the SBI / Fatality business rules.
- Update Appendix C.

Florida Highway Patrol:

If passed, the Florida Highway Patrol electronic citation forms will need to be updated to include the appropriate provisions for criminal charges for driving without a license dependent upon the violator’s number of previous offenses or their involvement in a crash resulting in death or serious bodily injury. Florida Highway Patrol members will need to be educated on the provisions of this bill.

3. DOES THE BILL DIRECT OR ALLOW THE AGENCY/BOARD/COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT TO DEVELOP, ADOPT, OR ELIMINATE RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, OR PROCEDURES? Y N

If yes, explain:	
Is the change consistent with the agency’s core mission?	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Rule(s) impacted (provide references to F.A.C., etc.):	

4. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF AFFECTED CITIZENS OR STAKEHOLDER GROUPS?

³ See also, s. 322.27(5)(a), F.S., which provides that “[t]he [D]epartment shall revoke the license of any person designated as a habitual offender, as set forth in s. 322.264, and such person is not eligible to be relicensed for a minimum of 5 years from the date of revocation, except as provided in s. 322.271.”

Proponents and summary of position:	There are no known proponents
Opponents and summary of position:	There are no known opponents.

5. ARE THERE ANY REPORTS OR STUDIES REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? Y N

If yes, provide a description:	
Date Due:	
Bill Section Number(s):	

6. ARE THERE ANY NEW GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS OR CHANGES TO EXISTING BOARDS, TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, COMMISSIONS, ETC. REQUIRED BY THIS BILL? Y N

Board:	
Board Purpose:	
Who Appoints:	
Changes:	
Bill Section Number(s):	

FISCAL ANALYSIS

1. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT? Y N

Revenues:	Indeterminate revenues associated with increased penalties upon conviction.
Expenditures:	Indeterminate costs associated with a minimum 10-day jail sentence upon conviction of DWL.
Does the legislation increase local taxes or fees? If yes, explain.	No
If yes, does the legislation provide for a local referendum or local governing body public vote prior to implementation of the tax or fee increase?	N/A

2. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO STATE GOVERNMENT? Y N

Revenues:	No
Expenditures:	<p>Approximately \$46,110 in FTE and Contracted Services will be needed for programing and implementation. Per ISA Technology Impact Statement.</p> <p>A potential increase in the number of persons committed to the Department of Corrections who are convicted of DWL who must serve an increased prison sentence because of the increase in the severity of DWL offenses, as provided in the bill.</p>

Does the legislation contain a State Government appropriation?	No
If yes, was this appropriated last year?	N/A

3. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FISCAL IMPACT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR?Y N

Revenues:	Costs associated with increased penalties with each conviction
Expenditures:	None
Other:	N/A

4. DOES THE BILL INCREASE OR DECREASE TAXES, FEES, OR FINES?Y N

If yes, explain impact.	Yes, the penalties associated with a conviction are increased upon first, second, third, fourth or subsequent convictions
Bill Section Number:	Section 2

TECHNOLOGY IMPACT**1. DOES THE BILL IMPACT THE AGENCY'S TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS (I.E. IT SUPPORT, LICENSING SOFTWARE, DATA STORAGE, ETC.)?**Y N

If yes, describe the anticipated impact to the agency including any fiscal impact.	<p>The Department estimates that 666 hours will be required for programming and implementation. These hours are estimated to have a fiscal impact on the Department of \$46,110 in FTE and contracted resources. (Development: 64 hours @ \$40/hour + 380 hours @ \$100/hour and Testing: 222 hours @ \$25/hour)</p> <p>Programming would be required to create (4) new disposition codes for 322.03 only, to count toward HTO revocations accurately per this bill. New disposition codes would be for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 322.03(1) - Driving without a valid license – flag as a misdemeanor or felony based on prior convictions • 322.03(2)(a) – License expired more than 6 months – Record violation as distinct from general expired license. Excluded if less than 6 months. • 322.03(4)(c) – License issued under false pretenses – flag as a fraud related offense • 322.03(5) - Driving with Canceled/Suspended/Revoked License - Differentiate from §322.34 violations. <p>Additionally, programming would be needed to create a new disposition code for 322.34(6)(a) - Driving While Suspended/Revoked Causing Death or Serious Injury - Flag as high-severity felony</p>
--	--

FEDERAL IMPACT**1. DOES THE BILL HAVE A FEDERAL IMPACT (I.E. FEDERAL COMPLIANCE, FEDERAL FUNDING, FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT, ETC.)?**Y N

If yes, describe the anticipated impact including any fiscal impact.	
--	--

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Proposed Amendment:
Section 6, Line 158

Due to ongoing currently scheduled information technology projects, the Department will not have resources available to implement new programming until later in 2026, therefore we suggest that the effective date be changed.

This act shall take effect ~~July~~ October 1, 2026.

LEGAL – OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL COMMENTS

Issues/concerns/comments:	
---------------------------	--

February 11, 2026

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

1370

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Barney Bishop**

Phone **8505109922**

Address **1454 Vieux Carre Drive**

Email **Barney@BarneyBishop.com**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32308

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Smart Justice Alliance

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2-11-26

Meeting Date

1712

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SENATE criminal justice
Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Email _____

Street

Bradenton

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 1712

INTRODUCER: Senator Martin

SUBJECT: Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit

DATE: February 10, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Cellon	Stokes	CJ	Favorable
2.			ACJ	
3.			FP	

I. Summary:

SB 1712 creates s. 943.0316, F.S., to establish the Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit, whose primary goal is to conduct statewide counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities to detect, identify, neutralize, and exploit adversary intelligence entities, international and domestic terrorists, insider threats, corporate threats, and other foreign adversaries to protect this state and the United States of America.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) must establish and administer the Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit, which will be housed at the FDLE's regional operational center. A team from the unit will be assigned to and aligned with each regional domestic security task force.

The unit must identify threats by analyzing patterns of life, gathering actionable intelligence, and formulating effective plans of action, and by executing arrests or by revealing its intent to compel a response using all counterintelligence and counterterrorism tradecraft necessary to protect Florida from adversary intelligence entities.

The unit may conduct direct action missions on its own against a threat or may incorporate with or into other units to counteract and stop identifiable threats.

The bill directs the FDLE to create an initial team of 10 people by July 1, 2027, and establish a full unit consisting of at least seven teams. The unit must be fully staffed by December 30, 2033.

There will be a negative indeterminate fiscal impact on the FDLE. *See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.*

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Federal Investigations of Terrorism

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the lead agency in investigating terrorism. Combatting terrorism requires the continuous exchange of information and close, daily coordination among U.S. law enforcement, members of the U.S. intelligence community, first responders, international law enforcement agencies, and others. The FBI participates in numerous national and local joint terrorism task forces and interagency initiatives such as the National Counterterrorism center and in fusion centers.¹

FBI

The Attorney General Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations (guidelines)² is an agency authority outline implemented by the FBI operation policies, outlining both criteria and methodology functional to opening and closing terrorist threat investigations, both domestic and international.³ The FBI's collection and maintenance of intelligence is governed by:

- The guidelines;
- The (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) FISA;
- The U.S. Constitution, such as limits to authorizing the monitoring of activities protected by the First Amendment and other lawfully exercised rights;⁴
- Federal law;
- Established criminal procedures; and
- Authorities controlled by U.S. courts.

The FBI oversees approximately 200 Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) around the nation, serving as a frontline defense against terrorist threats.⁵ The JTTFs are an invaluable resource for collaboration with State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (STLL) governments, including training, research, and intelligence sharing.⁶

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA)

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA) originally outlined federal procedure for the collection of electronic surveillance on foreign threats, providing “judicial and congressional oversight... while maintaining the secrecy necessary to effectively monitor national security threats.”⁷ Judicial oversight is accomplished by the Foreign Intelligence

¹ FBI, What We Investigate, available at <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism> (last visited February 9, 2026).

² DOJ, *Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations*, available at <https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/docs/guidelines.pdf> (last visited February 9, 2026).

³ DHS, *Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on Domestic Terrorism*, available at https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2023-07/23_0724_opa_strategic-intelligence-assessment-data-domestic-terrorism.pdf (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁴ DOJ, *Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations*, pg. 13, available at <https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/docs/guidelines.pdf> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁵ FBI, *Joint Terrorism Task Forces*, available at <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism/joint-terrorism-task-forces> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ BJA, *The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA)*, available at <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/it/privacy-civil-liberties/authorities/statutes/1286> (last visited February 9, 2026).

Surveillance Court (FISC), created by the FISA as an *ex parte* Federal court to consider search warrants served by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The FISA reports are compiled by the DOJ and presented to Congress annually. As amended by the FISA Amendments Act of 2008, Section 702 provides key provisions to permit the federal government to request and maintain intelligence, compelling electronic communication providers to provide data upon request.⁸

General provisions of the Act include:

- Subsection I contains provisions relating to:
 - Electronic surveillance procedures, such as heightened requirements for FISC approval for targets that are U. S. persons. Executive Order 12333 defines “U. S. persons” as U. S. citizens, permanent resident aliens, and U. S. corporations.
 - Agents must demonstrate the target is a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power, but not the commission of a crime being imminent. “Agents of foreign powers” include agents of foreign political organizations/groups engaged in international terrorism, as well as agents of foreign nations.⁹ Agents of foreign powers may include U.S. citizens and permanent residents suspected of being engaged with espionage and violating U.S. law on United States territory.¹⁰
 - Minimization standards are put in place to avoid capturing U.S. person intelligence.¹¹
 - Only collection of non-U.S. person intelligence who are reasonably believed to be located outside the U.S is permitted.¹²
 - Record destruction of unintendedly collected data with a reasonable expectation of privacy, apart from threatening content upon review by the Attorney General (AG).¹³
 - Exception to court order requirements given to the President to authorize electronic surveillance for periods up to one year, considering the AG confirms U.S. person communications is unlikely to be collected.
- Subchapter II authorizes physical searches of property or possessions used or owned by foreign target with similar approval standards to Subsection I.
- Subchapter III authorizes the use of pen registers and trap and trace devices for telephone or e-mail surveillance with foreign intelligence purposes.
- Subchapter IV provides a request structure to access certain business records for foreign intelligence purposes.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement and Terrorism

The FDLE, oversees investigations relating to terrorism within Florida. Terrorism or terrorist activity mean an activity that involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life which is a violation of state or federal criminal law. Additionally, terrorism or terrorist activity may include a violation of s. 815.06, F.S., relating to offenses against users of computers, computer systems, computer networks, and electronic devices, which is intended to: intimidate, injure, or coerce a civilian population; influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or affect

⁸ DNI, *Section 702 Overview*, available at <https://www.dni.gov/files/icotr/Section702-Basics-Infographic.pdf> (last visited February 9, 2026).

⁹ See 50 U.S.C. § 1801.

¹⁰ See 50 U.S.C. § 1801(b).

¹¹ See 50 U.S.C. § 1804.

¹² FBI, *How We Investigate*, available at <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-investigate/intelligence> (last visited February 9, 2026).

¹³ Title 50 U.S.C. § 1806.

the conduct of government through destruction of property, assassination, murder, kidnapping, or aircraft piracy.¹⁴

Florida law has created within the FDLE the Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center (intelligence center). The Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Database (database) is created within the intelligence center.¹⁵

The intelligence center must:

- Gather, document, and analyze criminal intelligence and criminal investigative information related to terrorism, including information related to individuals or groups that plot, plan, or coordinate acts of terrorism, and that operate within this state or otherwise commit acts affecting this state;
- Maintain and operate the database; and
- Provide support and assistance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors that investigate or prosecute terrorism.¹⁶

The target of intelligence investigations are terrorist groups or individual operations plotted within or targeting the state of Florida.¹⁷ The database must include active criminal intelligence information and active criminal investigative information submitted by federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, and information that is available from other law enforcement databases. Additionally, the database must be capable of performing data review and processing that may reveal patterns, trends, and correlations indicative of potential or actual terrorism activity within or affecting Florida.¹⁸

Section 943.03101, F.S., further promotes the collaboration and coordination of state and local law enforcement agencies with federal law enforcement agencies through the FDLE working closely with the Department of Emergency Management.

Additionally, the FDLE has established regional domestic security task forces, which must serve in an advisory capacity to the FDLE and the Chief of Domestic Security and must provide support to the FDLE in its performance of functions pertaining to domestic security. Each task force must coordinate efforts to counter terrorism and cooperate with and provide assistance to the federal government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws.¹⁹ The Chief of Domestic Security must:

- Coordinate the efforts of the FDLE in the ongoing assessment of the state's vulnerability to, and the ability to detect, prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from, acts of terrorism within or affecting this state and immigration enforcement incidents within or affecting the state.
- Prepare recommendations for the Governor, the president of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which are based upon ongoing assessment to limit the vulnerability of the state to terrorism and immigration enforcement incidents.

¹⁴ Section 775.30, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 943.0321, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 943.0321, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 943.0321(2)(a), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 943.0321, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 943.0312, F.S.

- Coordinate the collection of proposals to limit the vulnerability of the state to terrorism.
- Use regional task forces to support the duties of the FDLE.
- Use public or private resources to perform the duties assigned to the FDLE.

Domestic Security Oversight Council

Section 943.0313, F.S., creates the Domestic Security Oversight Council (council) as an advisory council to execute the direction and leadership to state law enforcement agencies regarding incident prevention, preparation, protection, response and recovery efforts.

The council serves as an advisory council to provide guidance to the state's regional domestic security task forces and other domestic security working groups. Additionally, the council makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources related to counter-terrorism and cooperating with and providing assistance to the Federal Government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws and domestic security efforts.²⁰ The council must, in part:

- Review the development, maintenance, and operation of a comprehensive multidisciplinary domestic security strategy that will guide the state's prevention preparedness, protection, response, and recovery efforts against terrorist attacks and immigration enforcement incidents and make appropriate recommendations to ensure the implementation of that strategy.
- Review and recommend approval of statewide policies and operational protocols that support the domestic security efforts of the regional domestic security task forces and state agencies.
- Review the overall statewide effectiveness of domestic security efforts, counter-terrorism efforts, and efforts of coordinating with and providing assistance to the Federal Government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws in order to provide suggestions to improve or enhance those efforts.
- Review efforts within the state to better secure state and local infrastructure against terrorist attack or immigration enforcement incidents and make recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of such efforts.²¹

Florida Fusion Center

Florida's Fusion Center (FFC) is located in Tallahassee, Fl, and is a collaborative effort of state, local, tribal territorial and federal agencies working together to share resources, expertise, and/or information to better identify, detect, prevent, apprehend and respond to threats, crimes and terrorist activity utilizing an all crimes/all hazards approach.

The mission of the FFC is to protect citizens, visitors, resources, and critical infrastructure of Florida by enhancing information sharing, intelligence, capabilities, and preparedness operations for all local, state, and federal agencies in accordance with Florida's Domestic Security Strategy. The FFC works together statewide on gathering, processing, analyzing, and disseminating terrorism, law enforcement, and homeland security information.²²

²⁰ Section 943.0313, F.S.

²¹ Section 943.0313(5), F.S.

²² FDLE, The Florida Fusion Center, available at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/ffc/ffc> (last visited February 9, 2026).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 943.0316, F.S., to establish the Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit, whose primary goal is to conduct statewide counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities to detect, identify, neutralize, and exploit adversary intelligence entities, international and domestic terrorists, insider threats, corporate threats, and other foreign adversaries to protect this state and the United States of America.

Adversary intelligence includes but is not limited to, any national, foreign, multinational, friendly, competitor, opponent, adversary, or recognized enemy government or nongovernmental organization, company, business, corporation, consortium, group, agency, cell, terrorist, insurgent, guerrilla entity, or person whose demonstrated actions, views, or opinions are a threat or are inimical to the interests of this state and of the United States of America.

The FDLE must establish and administer the Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit, which will be housed at the FDLE's regional operational center. A team from the unit will be assigned to and aligned with each regional domestic security task force.

The unit must identify threats by analyzing patterns of life, gathering actionable intelligence, and formulating effective plans of action, and by executing arrests or by revealing its intent to compel a response using all counterintelligence and counterterrorism tradecraft necessary to protect Florida from adversary intelligence entities.

The unit may conduct direct action missions on its own against a threat or may incorporate with or into other units to counteract and stop identifiable threats.

The bill directs the FDLE to create an initial team of 10 people by July 1, 2027, whose main purpose is to serve as the initial leadership and organizational core of the full unit. Additionally, the FDLE must establish a full unit consisting of at least seven teams. Each team must be assigned to each regional domestic security task force.

Each team must perform tasks in support of the state's domestic security mission including but not limited to:

- Providing technical operations to insider threat investigations, and
- Assigning team officers to safeguard the state from adversary intelligence entities by using counterintelligence to detect, identify, assess, and counteract threats posed by such entities.

At minimum, each team must be composed of:

- A team leader who is an assistant special agent in charge;
- A facility security officer who is a special agent supervisor with counterintelligence experience, to be assigned four intelligence analysts; and
- A deputy team leader who is a special agent supervisor, to be assigned six counterintelligence agents, one of whom must be a regional federal liaison officer, and one of whom must be a local liaison officer.

Team members must:

- Have been, or received formal training in any United States government agency, have served as a United States servicemember, or have experience with any law enforcement agency as an officer, agent, analyst, or operative serving in intelligence, counterintelligence, or counterterrorism; or
- Have at least 3 years of experience of actively working in the fields of intelligence, counterintelligence, or counterterrorism.

Each fiscal year, the FDLE must request the appropriate number of positions and funding required for each position in order to be fully staffed by December 30, 2033.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that “Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech.. or the right of the people peaceably to assemble.” The bill appears to authorize intelligence and counterterrorism activities based on persons or entities actions, views, or opinions which are “inimical to the interest of this state and the United States of America,” which may subject the bill to challenges under the First Amendment.

The Supremacy Clause provides that federal law “shall be the supreme Law of the Land,” U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2, and the Constitution commits primary authority over foreign relations and national security to the federal political branches. It is unclear whether the unit may only investigate and effectuate arrests for incidents that occur in or affect the state of Florida; if the unit is authorized to investigate or effectuate arrests on incidents that occur outside of the state and have no affect on the state, the bill may be subject to challenges.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill requires the FDLE to create a new unit, to be fully staffed by 2033. A 10 person team must be established by July 1, 2027. The addition of this unit including personnel and operational cost will have a negative fiscal impact on the FDLE.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 943.0316

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

By Senator Martin

33-00715-26

20261712__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit; creating s. 943.0316, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining the term "adversary intelligence entity"; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to establish and administer a Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit at a specified location; requiring that a team from the unit be assigned to and aligned with each regional domestic security task force; specifying unit duties; requiring the department to create a team by a specified date to serve as the initial leadership and organizational core of the full unit; requiring the department to establish a statewide unit housed in a specified location; requiring that the unit be composed of a specified number of teams; requiring the department to annually request a certain number of positions and amount of funding for each position in order to achieve full staffing by a specified date; specifying team tasks, composition, and experience requirements; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 943.0316, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
943.0316 Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit.

Page 1 of 4

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

33-00715-26

20261712__

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish a dedicated counterintelligence and counterterrorism unit whose primary goal is to conduct statewide counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities to detect, identify, neutralize, and exploit adversary intelligence entities, international and domestic terrorists, insider threats, corporate threats, and other foreign adversaries to protect this state and the United States of America.

(2) As used in this section, the term "adversary intelligence entity" includes, but is not limited to, any national, foreign, multinational, friendly, competitor, opponent, adversary, or recognized enemy government or nongovernmental organization, company, business, corporation, consortium, group, agency, cell, terrorist, insurgent, guerrilla entity, or person whose demonstrated actions, views, or opinions are a threat or are inimical to the interests of this state and the United States of America.

(3) The Department of Law Enforcement shall establish and administer a Statewide Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Unit housed at the department's regional operational center, with a team from the unit assigned to and aligned with each regional domestic security task force established under s. 943.0312. The unit shall identify threats by analyzing patterns of life, gathering actionable intelligence, and formulating effective plans of action, and by executing arrests or by revealing its intent to compel a response using all counterintelligence and counterterrorism tradecraft necessary to protect the state from adversary intelligence entities. The unit may conduct direct action missions on its own against a threat

Page 2 of 4

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

33-00715-26

20261712__

59 or may incorporate with or into other units to counteract and
 60 stop identifiable threats.

61 (4) The department shall:

62 (a) Create a 10-person team by July 1, 2027, whose main
 63 purpose is to serve as the initial leadership and organizational
 64 core of the full unit;

65 (b) Establish a statewide unit, housed at the department's
 66 regional operational center which must be composed of at least
 67 seven teams, with a team being assigned to each regional
 68 domestic security task force; and

69 (c) Each fiscal year, request the appropriate number of
 70 positions and funding required for each position in order to be
 71 fully staffed no later than December 30, 2033.

72 (5) (a) Each team shall perform tasks in support of the
 73 state's domestic security mission, including, but not limited
 74 to, providing technical operations to insider threat
 75 investigations and assigning team officers to safeguard the
 76 state from adversary intelligence entities by using
 77 counterintelligence to detect, identify, assess, and counteract
 78 threats posed by such entities.

79 (b) Each team must, at a minimum, be composed of all of the
 80 following:

81 1. A team leader who is an assistant special agent in
 82 charge;

83 2. A facility security officer who is a special agent
 84 supervisor with counterintelligence experience, to be assigned
 85 four intelligence analysts; and

86 3. A deputy team leader who is a special agent supervisor,
 87 to be assigned six counterintelligence agents, one of whom must

33-00715-26

20261712__

88 be a regional federal liaison officer, one of whom must be a
 89 regional state liaison officer, and one of whom must be a local
 90 liaison officer.

91 (c) Each team member must:

92 1. Have been a member of or have received formal training
 93 in any United States government agency, have served as a United
 94 States servicemember, or have experience with any law
 95 enforcement agency as an officer, agent, analyst, or operative
 96 serving in intelligence, counterintelligence, or
 97 counterterrorism; or

98 2. Have at least 3 years of experience of actively working
 99 in the fields of intelligence, counterintelligence, or
 100 counterterrorism.

101 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

2/11/26

Meeting Date

SB 1712

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Lola Smyth

Phone

Address Already Adressed

Email

Street

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information OR Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

ignore I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022JointRules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

2/11/26

Meeting Date

Criminal Justice

Committee

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 1712

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Amanda Langworthy

Phone

Address

1690 Fruitville Rd

Email

Street

Sarasota

FL

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

voices of fl

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

SB1712

2/11/26

Meeting Date

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Tsi Day Smith

Phone

Address

15014 Sunny Day Dr

Email

Street

Bradenton FL 34211

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

2/11/26
Meeting Date

SB 1712
Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice
Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Sarah Ensley Phone _____

Address 1680 Frustrville Rd Email _____
Street

Sarasota FL
City State Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Voices of Florida
I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

2-11-20

Meeting Date

SB 1712

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Rain Johnson

Phone

Address on record

Email

Street

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

2/11/20

Meeting Date

Crim Justice

Committee

1712

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Corey Bleakley

Phone

407 795 5896

Address

1650 Fruitville Rd

Email

Corey@VoicesofFlorida.org

Street

Sarasota

City

FL

State

34236

Zip

Speaking:

For

Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

Voices of Florida

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. 2020-2022JointRules.pdf (flsenate.gov)

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

2-11-26

Meeting Date

SB1712

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Senate Criminal Justice Comm

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kimberly Cox

Phone

Address

Email

Street

New Port Richey Fl 34653

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

For



Against

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

In Support

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

2-11-26

Meeting Date

SB 1712

Bill Number or Topic

Senate Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Spike Poma

Phone /

Address 1680 Fruitville Rd

Email /

Street

Sarasota

FL

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

Voices of FL

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/2020-2022JointRules.pdf)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

February 11, 2026

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

1712

Meeting Date

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Criminal Justice

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Barney Bishop**

Phone **8505109922**

Address **1454 Vieux Carre Drive**

Email **Barney@BarneyBishop.com**

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32308

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information **OR** Waive Speaking: In Support Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

Florida Smart Justice Alliance

I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

1946

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

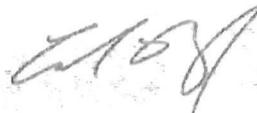
Kimberly S. Banks

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2028 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Thirtieth day of October, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

"State of Florida" appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2" x 11" document



RON DeSANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Ms. Kimberly Banks
1949 Celtic Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32317

as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, filling a vacant seat previously occupied by Robert Adamiak, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2028.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

RECEIVED

2025 OCT 28 PM 4:38

OATH OF OFFICE DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes) TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (P.R.I.D.E.), Inc, Board of Directors
(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.

Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 27th day of October, 2025.

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

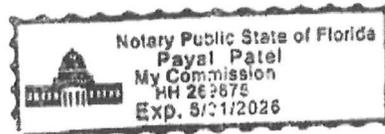
Print Name

Title

Court

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced FLDL 8312-511-79-602-0

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

1949 Celtic Road

Street or Post Office Box

Tallahassee, Florida, 32317

City, State, Zip Code

Kimberly S. Banks

Print Name

Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

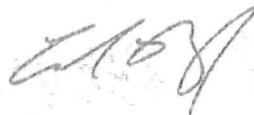
John Willis Whitehurst

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the First day of October, A.D., 2025,
until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2029 and is subject
to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular session of
the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Twenty-Fourth day of October, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State

DSDE 99 (3/03)

The original document has a reflective line mark in paper. Hold at an angle to view when checking.

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

"State of Florida" appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document



RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR 2025 SEP 17 PM 12:38

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following reappointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. John "William" Whitehurst



as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective October 1, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2029.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

RECEIVED

2025 OCT -6 PM 1:35
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Walton

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Prison Rehabilitative Industries And Diversified Enterprises Board of Directors

(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.

Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 1 day of OCTOBER 2025

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Eugen Lotnar Newsome

Print Name

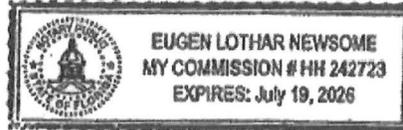
Notary Public

Title

Court

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced FLDC

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

[Redacted]

John. Willis Whitehurst

Street or Post Office Box

[Redacted]

Print Name

City, State, Zip Code

Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Division of Elections

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

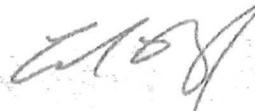
James R. Upchurch

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the First day of October, A.D., 2025,
until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2029 and is subject
to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular session of
the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Sixth day of November, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document.



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following reappointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. James Upchurch



as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective October 1, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2029.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 3 PM 1:39

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises Board of Directors

(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature James R. Upchurch

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 3rd day of October, 2025.

[Signature]
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Print Name

Title

Court

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced FD

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

[Redacted]

Street or Post Office Box

[Redacted]

City, State, Zip Code

James R. Upchurch

Print Name

James R. Upchurch
Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

Denver J. Stutler, Jr.

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2028 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.



*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Seventeenth day of December, A. D., 2025.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Byrd".

Secretary of State

DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

"State of Florida" appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. Denver Stutler Jr.
P.O. Box 15466
Sarasota, Florida 34277

as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, succeeding Shawn Bush, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2028.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

Hand Delivered

RECEIVED

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

DECEMBER 11 PM 1:37
TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Board of Director, Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc.

(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 11 day of December, 2025.

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

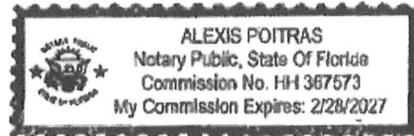
Print Name _____

Title _____

Court _____

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

PO Box 15466

Street or Post Office Box

Sarasota, FL 34277

City, State, Zip Code

Denver J Stutler, Jr

Print Name

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature

1946

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

David E. Kilcrease

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2026 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Twenty-Fourth day of October, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. David Kilcrease



as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, succeeding Harry Nicklaus, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2026.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2025 OCT 22 AM 9:07

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Duval

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc Board of Directors Member

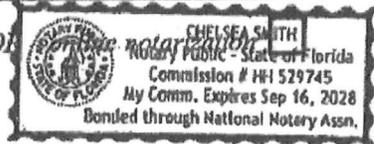
(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR
this 10 day of October, 2025.



Chelsea Smith

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Print Name _____

Title _____

Court _____

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

Street or Post Office Box _____

City, State, Zip Code _____

David E. Kilcrease

Print Name _____

Signature _____

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Division of Elections

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

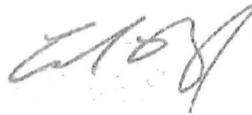
Cory Godwin

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2026 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the First day of December, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State

DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

"State of Florida" appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document



RON DeSANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. Cory Godwin



as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, succeeding David Hauser, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2026.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 NOV 21 PM 1:17
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Waltow

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Board of Directors, Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprise

(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 14 day of November, 2025.

Brooke Hoke

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Print Name

Title

Court

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below

Notary Public - State of Florida
BROOKE HOKE
MY COMMISSION # HH289288
EXPIRES: July 18, 2026
Bonded through Western Surety Company

Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

Street or Post Office Box

City, State, Zip Code

Corey Godwin
Print Name

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Division of Elections

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

Alan Garey

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the First day of October, A.D., 2025,
until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2029 and is subject
to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular session of
the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Tenth day of December, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

The original document has a reflective line mark in paper. Hold at an angle to view when checking.

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11 document



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:40
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following reappointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. Alan Garey
4300 Coral Ridge Drive
Coral Springs, Florida 33065

as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective October 1, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2029.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

RECEIVED

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

2025 DEC -8 PM 4: 58

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Broward

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors

(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature Alan T. Garey

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 5th day of December, 2025.

Monica Devi
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

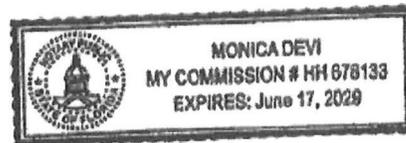
Print Name _____

Title _____

Court _____

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

4300 Coral Ridge Drive

Street or Post Office Box

Coral Springs, FL 33065

City, State, Zip Code

Alan Garey

Print Name

Alan T. Garey
Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Division of Elections

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

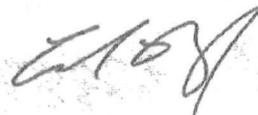
Gino Collura

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2027 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Fourteenth day of November, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document



RON DeSANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Dr. Gino Collura
13204 Palmilla Circle
Dade City, Florida 33525

as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, succeeding Alan Garey, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2027.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

RECEIVED

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

2025 NOV 13 PM 1:54

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises Board
(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted) of Directors

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature Gino Cellura

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 12 day of November 2025

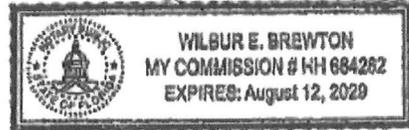
Bill Ebert
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Print Name _____
Title _____
Court _____

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification
Type of Identification Produced Driver License

See Attached

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

13204 Palmyra Circle
Street or Post Office Box

Dade City, FL 33525
City, State, Zip Code

Gino Cellura
Print Name

Gino Cellura
Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

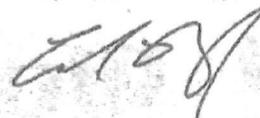
Marvin Walker Clemmons

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2028 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Twentieth day of October, A.D., 2025.*



Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504 Florida Statutes:

Mr. Marvin "Walker" Clemmons
546 Northcreek Circle
Pensacola, Florida 32514

as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, succeeding Tadar Muhammad, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2028.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

RECEIVED

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

2025 OCT 10 PM 1:44

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Escambia

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Board of Directors, Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc
(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature Martin Walker Clemons

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 8 day of OCTOBER, 2025.

Sergio Melendez
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

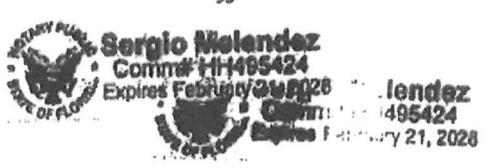
Print Name _____

Title _____

Court _____

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced FLORIDA DL

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

5416 Northcrest Cir
Street or Post Office Box

Pensacola FL 32514
City, State, Zip Code

Martin Walker Clemons
Print Name

Martin Walker Clemons
Signature

1940

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Cord Byrd, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

James Baiardi

is duly appointed a member of the

**Board of Directors,
Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified
Enterprises,
Inc.**

for a term beginning on the Eleventh day of September, A.D.,
2025, until the Thirtieth day of September, A.D., 2027 and is
subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular
session of the Legislature.



*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Fourteenth day of November, A.D., 2025.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Byrd".

Secretary of State

DSDE 99 (3/03)

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2025 SEP 17 PM 12:39
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

September 11, 2025

Secretary Cord Byrd
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Byrd:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 946.504, Florida Statutes:

Mr. James Baiardi



as a member of the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. Board of Directors, succeeding James Reeves, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective September 11, 2025, for a term ending September 30, 2027.

Sincerely,


Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/dw

RECEIVED

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.; § 92.50, Florida Statutes)

2025 SEP 24 PM 1:41

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprise Board of Directors

(Full Name of Office - Abbreviations Not Accepted)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature James Baiardi

Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of physical presence OR online notarization
this 19th day of September, 2025

Deborah L Tully

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

(To be completed only by judges administering oath - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

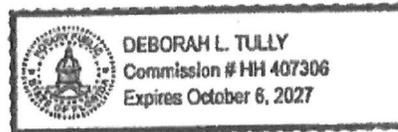
Print Name

Title

Court

(To be completed by officer administering oath, other than judges - see § 92.50, Florida Statutes.)

Affix Seal Below



Personally Known OR Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: Home Office

[Redacted]

James Baiardi

Street or Post Office Box

[Redacted]

Print Name

James Baiardi

City, State, Zip Code

Signature

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: SB 37

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Criminal Justice Committee

Judge:

Started: 2/11/2026 3:05:53 PM

Ends: 2/11/2026 4:11:11 PM

Length: 01:05:18

3:05:53 PM Order
3:05:55 PM Roll call
3:06:08 PM Chair Martin gives introductory comments
3:06:38 PM Tab 7: SB 1300
3:06:41 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Calatayud to explain the bill
3:06:43 PM Sen Calatayud
3:07:14 PM Chair Martin
3:07:28 PM Roll call
3:07:42 PM Chair Martin reports on SB 1300
3:07:57 PM Tab 5: SB 896
3:08:00 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Gaetz to explain am. 580518
3:08:16 PM Sen Gaetz
3:09:59 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Gaetz to explain late filed am. 242182
3:10:03 PM Sen Gaetz
3:10:12 PM Chair Martin
3:10:35 PM Now on am. 580518 as amended
3:10:48 PM Now on bill as amended
3:10:52 PM Questions:
3:10:55 PM Vice Chair Smith
3:11:41 PM Sen Gaetz
3:12:13 PM Vice Chair Smith
3:12:58 PM Sen Gaetz
3:13:32 PM Vice Chair Smith
3:13:39 PM Chair Martin
3:13:50 PM Appearance Cards:
3:13:58 PM Altony Lee, Board of Governments
3:14:20 PM Sen Pizzo
3:14:35 PM Chair Martin acknowledges waives speaking
3:16:22 PM Debate:
3:16:25 PM Vice Chair Smith
3:17:45 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Gaetz to close on the bill
3:17:48 PM Sen Gaetz
3:18:20 PM Roll call
3:18:35 PM Chair Martin reports on CS/SB 896
3:18:44 PM Tab 1: CS/SB 86
3:18:50 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Gaetz to explain the bill
3:18:51 PM Sen Gaetz
3:21:07 PM Appearance Cards:
3:21:13 PM Amanda Langworthy, Voices of Florida
3:21:52 PM Kimberly Cox, Voices of Florida
3:22:28 PM Seneca Bristol
3:23:54 PM Chair Martin acknowledges waives speaking
3:24:35 PM Debate:
3:24:37 PM Sen Pizzo
3:25:35 PM Roll call
3:25:53 PM Chair Martin reports on CS/SB 86
3:26:01 PM Tab 2: SB 642
3:26:10 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Burgess
3:26:14 PM Sen Burgess
3:26:43 PM Chair Martin
3:27:00 PM Roll call
3:27:14 PM Chair Martin reports on SB 642

3:27:35 PM Tabs 10-19: Senate Confirmation Hearing
3:27:37 PM Chair Martin
3:27:51 PM Sen Bradley moves to confirm appointees
3:28:01 PM Roll call
3:28:13 PM Chair Martin reports on Senate confirmation
3:28:21 PM Tab 3: SB 712
3:28:28 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Yarborough
3:28:34 PM Sen Yarborough
3:29:13 PM Chair Martin
3:29:15 PM Questions:
3:29:18 PM Vice Chair Smith
3:29:58 PM Sen Yarborough
3:30:38 PM Vice Chair Smith
3:30:44 PM Sen Yarborough
3:30:57 PM Sen Bernard
3:31:06 PM Debate:
3:31:09 PM Sen Bernard
3:31:35 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Yarborough to close on the bill
3:31:37 PM Sen Yarborough
3:32:23 PM Roll call
3:32:35 PM Chair Martin reports on SB 712
3:32:40 PM Tab 6: CS/SB 1224
3:32:45 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Rodriguez to explain the bill
3:32:48 PM Sen Rodriguez
3:34:02 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Rodriguez to explain am. 656130
3:34:06 PM Sen Rodriguez
3:34:14 PM Chair Martin
3:34:28 PM Now on bill as amended
3:34:35 PM Chair Martin acknowledges waives speaking
3:34:55 PM Chair Martin recognizes Sen Rodriguez to close on the bill
3:34:56 PM Sen Rodriguez
3:34:58 PM Roll call
3:35:17 PM Chair reports on CS/CS/SB 1224
3:35:24 PM Chair Martin passes the gavel to Vice Chair Smith
3:35:59 PM Tab 8: SB 1370
3:36:03 PM Chair Smith recognizes Sen Martin
3:36:05 PM Sen Martin
3:36:40 PM Chair Smith
3:36:56 PM Chair Smith acknowledges waive speaking
3:37:06 PM Chair Smith recognizes Sen Martin to close on the bill
3:37:09 PM Sen Martin
3:37:25 PM Roll call
3:37:41 PM Chair Smith reports on SB 1370
3:37:48 PM Tab 9: SB 1712
3:37:57 PM Chair Smith recognizes Sen Martin to explain the bill
3:37:58 PM Sen Martin
3:39:20 PM Chair Smith
3:39:25 PM Questions:
3:39:28 PM Sen Bernard
3:39:40 PM Sen Martin
3:39:57 PM Sen Bernard
3:40:07 PM Sen Martin
3:40:42 PM Chair Smith
3:41:38 PM Sen Martin
3:43:01 PM Chair Smith
3:44:32 PM Sen Martin
3:46:37 PM Chair Smith
3:47:51 PM Sen Martin
3:48:19 PM Chair Smith
3:48:21 PM Sen Martin
3:49:46 PM Chair Smith
3:50:01 PM Sen Martin

3:50:57 PM Chair Smith
3:51:12 PM Sen Martin
3:51:41 PM Chair Smith
3:51:45 PM Appearance Cards:
3:51:54 PM Lola Smyth
3:52:37 PM Amanda Langworthy, Voices of Florida
3:53:43 PM Tsi Day Smyth
3:54:58 PM Chair Smith acknowledges waives speaking
3:55:21 PM Kimberly Cox, Voices of Florida
3:56:51 PM Sen Pizzo
3:57:06 PM Kimberly Cox
3:57:44 PM Sen Pizzo
3:59:54 PM Kimberly Cox
4:00:16 PM Spike Poma, Voices of Florida
4:01:35 PM Chair Smith acknowledges waives speaking
4:01:47 PM Debate:
4:01:49 PM Sen Pizzo
4:02:32 PM Sen Bernard
4:02:56 PM Chair Smith
4:06:05 PM Roll call
4:06:21 PM Chair Smith reports on SB 1712
4:06:31 PM Tab 4: CS/SB 758
4:06:56 PM Chair Smith recognizes Sen Bradley to explain the bill
4:06:59 PM Sen Bradley
4:07:55 PM Chair Smith recognizes Sen Bradley to explain am. 876382
4:08:01 PM Sen Bradley
4:08:34 PM Chair Smith
4:08:55 PM Chair Smith acknowledges waive speaking
4:09:26 PM Now on bill as amended
4:09:49 PM Roll call
4:10:08 PM Chair Smith reports on CS/CS/SB 758
4:10:32 PM Sen Bradley moves to record vote for Tab 7 in the affirmative
4:10:46 PM Sen Garcia moves to record votes for Tabs 10-19, 3, 6, 8, 9, 7 in the affirmative
4:11:04 PM Adjournment