

**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.)

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

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BILL: SB 746

INTRODUCER: Senator Lee

SUBJECT: Diabetes Awareness Training for Law Enforcement Officers

DATE: March 13, 2015

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Erickson	Cannon	CJ	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			ACJ	
3.			FP	

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**I. Summary:**

SB 746 requires the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission to establish standards for the instruction of law enforcement officers on the subject of diabetic emergencies. This instruction must include, but need not be limited to, recognizing symptoms of a diabetic emergency, distinguishing between a diabetic emergency and alcohol intoxication or drug overdose, and appropriate first aid for a diabetic emergency.

**II. Present Situation:**

The Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) establishes uniform minimum standards for the employment and training of full-time, part-time, and auxiliary law enforcement officers. Currently, every prospective officer must meet the minimum qualifications outlined in s. 943.13, F.S., successfully complete a CJSTC-developed basic recruit training program, and pass a statewide certification examination in order to receive their certification.

The CJSTC establishes basic skills training on a number of specific topics (e.g., domestic violence, interpersonal skills relating to diverse populations, and victim's assistance and rights).<sup>1</sup> Basic skills training on diabetic emergencies is not specially required by current Florida law but

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<sup>1</sup> Sections 943.171, 943.175, and 943.172, F.S.

the FDLE states that the topics described in the bill are taught in the basic recruit training program.<sup>23</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 943.1726, F.S., which requires the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission to establish standards for the instruction of law enforcement officers on the subject of diabetic emergencies. This instruction must include, but need not be limited to, recognizing symptoms of a diabetic emergency, distinguishing between a diabetic emergency and alcohol intoxication or drug overdose, and appropriate first aid for a diabetic emergency.

The act may be cited as the “Arthur Green, Jr., Act.”

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2015.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

#### A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

#### B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

#### C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

### V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

#### A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

#### B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

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<sup>2</sup> Analysis of SB 746 (February 9, 2015), Florida Department of Law Enforcement (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice). This analysis is further cited as “FDLE Analysis.” The instruction includes learning modules on identifying signs and symptoms of a diabetic emergency, identifying treatment for a patient with a diabetic emergency, and identifying medical conditions with clues that may mimic alcohol or drug impairment to determine if a DUI investigation is warranted. *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> The FDLE does not indicate if there is a continued employment training component relating to diabetic emergencies. In order to maintain their certification, law enforcement officers must satisfy the continuing training and education requirements of s. 943.135, F.S. Law enforcement officers receive periodic CJSTC-approved training or education at the rate of 40 hours every 4 years. The CJSTC establishes continued employment training relating to specific topics (e.g., community policing, sexual offender and victim investigations, and interpersonal skills relating to diverse populations). Sections 943.1729, 943.17295, and 943.1758, F.S. This training counts toward the 40 hours of required instruction for continued employment. Current Florida law does not specifically require continued employment training relating to diabetic emergencies.

C. **Government Sector Impact:**

The FDLE has not indicated in its analysis of the bill that the bill will have a fiscal impact on the department.<sup>4</sup>

VI. **Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

VII. **Related Issues:**

None.

VIII. **Statutes Affected:**

This bill creates section 943.1726 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.

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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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<sup>4</sup> FDLE Analysis.