A bill to be entitled

An act relating to hazing; amending s. 1006.63, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "hazing;" revising conduct that constitutes hazing; providing an exemption from prosecution if a person meets specified criteria; providing that a person is immune from prosecution under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 1006.63, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (11) and (12) are added to that section, to read:

1006.63 Hazing prohibited.-

(1) As used in this section, the term "hazing" means any action or situation that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for purposes including, but not limited to, initiation or admission into or affiliation with, or the perpetuation or furtherance of a tradition or ritual of, any organization operating under the sanction of a postsecondary institution. The term "Hazing" includes, but is not limited to, pressuring or coercing the student into violating state or federal law: any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, exposure

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to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug, or other substance, or other forced physical activity that could adversely affect the physical health or safety of the student; or, and also includes any activity that would subject the student to extreme mental stress, such as sleep deprivation, forced exclusion from social contact, forced conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment, or other forced activity that could adversely affect the mental health or dignity of the student. The term Hazing does not include customary athletic events or other similar contests or competitions or any activity or conduct that furthers a legal and legitimate objective.

- (2) A person commits hazing, a third degree felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, when he or she intentionally or recklessly commits, solicits a person to commit, or is actively involved in the planning of any act of hazing as defined in subsection (1) upon another person who is a member or former member of or an applicant to any type of student organization and the hazing results in a permanent injury, serious bodily injury, or death of such other person.
- (3) A person commits hazing, a first degree misdemeanor, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, when he or she intentionally or recklessly commits, solicits a person to commit, or is actively involved in the planning of any act of hazing as defined in subsection (1) upon another person who is a member or former member of or an applicant to any type of

student organization and the hazing creates a substantial risk of physical injury or death to such other person.

- (11) A person may not be prosecuted under this section if he or she establishes all of the following:
- (a) That he or she was present at an event where, as a result of hazing, a person appeared to be in need of immediate medical assistance.
- (b) That he or she was the first person to call 911 or campus security to report the need for immediate medical assistance.
- (c) That he or she provided his or her own name, the address where immediate medical assistance was needed, and a description of the medical issue to the 911 operator or campus security at the time of the call.
- (d) That he or she remained at the scene with the person in need of immediate medical assistance until such medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security arrived and that he or she cooperated with such personnel on the scene.
- (12) Notwithstanding subsection (11), a person is immune from prosecution under this section if he or she establishes that, before medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security arrived at the scene of the hazing event, he or she rendered aid to the hazing victim. For purposes of this subsection, the term "aid" includes, but is not limited to, rendering cardiopulmonary resuscitation to the victim, clearing

an airway for the victim to breathe, using a defibrillator to assist the victim, or rendering any other assistance to the victim which the person intended in good faith to stabilize or improve the victim's condition while waiting for medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security to arrive.

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2019.

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