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A bill to be entitled An act relating to bail bond agents; amending s. 648.285, F.S.; providing that persons who manage bail bond agencies are subject to certain requirements; revising requirements for persons who own, control, or have pecuniary interests in bail bond agencies; amending s. 648.355, F.S.; providing for licensure, rather than temporary licensure, of limited surety agents and professional bail bond agents; revising the timeframe for an applicant's completion of specified coursework before applying for licensure; amending s. 648.386, F.S.; revising criteria for approval and certification as an approved limited surety agent and professional bail bond agent continuing education school to require continuing education classes to be classroom instruction; creating s. 648.3875, F.S.; specifying requirements for applications for designation as a primary bail bond agent; specifying qualifications for primary bail bond agents; repealing s. 648.41, F.S., relating to termination of appointment of temporary bail bond agents; amending s. 648.42, F.S.; revising the entities from whom a bail bond agent must receive appointment before registering as a bail bond agent; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 648.25, 648.27, 648.30,

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648.31, 648.34, 648.382, 648.39, 648.44, 648.441, and 648.50, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 784.07, F.S.; defining the term "bail bond agent"; providing penalties for the assault or battery upon a bail bond agent; amending s. 843.021, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; revising a defense to the charge of unlawful possession of a concealed handcuff key; amending s. 903.28, F.S.; specifying procedures for remission of forfeitures of deceased defendants; revising the amounts of forfeitures that must be remitted; specifying procedures for remission of forfeitures of defendants for whom the state is unwilling to seek extradition; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (8) of section 648.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.25 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(8) "Temporary bail bond agent" means a person employed by

a bail bond agent or agency, insurer, or managing general agent, and such licensee has the same authority as a licensed bail bond

agent, including presenting defendants in court; apprehending,

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arresting, and surrendering defendants to the proper authorities, while accompanied by a supervising bail bond agent or an agent from the same agency; and keeping defendants under necessary surveillance. However, a temporary licensee may not execute or sign bonds, handle collateral receipts, or deliver bonds to appropriate authorities. A temporary licensee may not operate an agency or branch agency separate from the location of the supervising bail bond agent, managing general agent, or insurer by whom the licensee is employed. This does not affect the right of a bail bond agent or insurer to hire counsel or to obtain the assistance of law enforcement officers.

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 648.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 648.27 Licenses and appointments; general.-
- (5) (a) The license of a bail bond agent shall continue in force, without further examination unless deemed necessary by the department, until suspended, revoked, or otherwise terminated.
- (b) The license of a temporary bail bond agent shall continue in force until suspended, revoked, or otherwise terminated.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 648.285, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 648.285 Bond agency; ownership requirements.-
 - (1) A person may not own, control, manage, or otherwise

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have a pecuniary interest in a bail bond agency unless such individual is a licensed, and appointed, employed, and actively engaged as a bail bond agent for at least 24 months following the date of issuance of a license pursuant to s. 648.27. Any agency that is not in compliance with this subsection shall be subject to the issuance of an immediate final order of suspension of all operations until the agency achieves compliance.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 648.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.30 Licensure and appointment required; prohibited acts; penalties.—

(1) A person may not act in the capacity of a bail bond agent or temporary bail bond agent or perform any of the functions, duties, or powers prescribed for bail bond agents or temporary bail bond agents under this chapter unless that person is qualified, licensed, and appointed as provided in this chapter.

Section 5. Section 648.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.31 Appointment taxes and fees.—The department shall collect in advance all appointment taxes and fees for the issuance of any appointment to a bail bond agent or temporary bail bond agent, as provided in s. 624.501.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 648.34, Florida

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101 Statutes, is amended to read:

648.34 Bail bond agents; qualifications.-

- (2) To qualify as a bail bond agent, it must affirmatively appear at the time of application and throughout the period of licensure that the applicant has complied with the provisions of s. 648.355 and has obtained a temporary license pursuant to such section and:
- (a) The applicant Is a natural person who has reached the age of 18 years and holds a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- (b) The applicant Is a United States citizen or legal alien who possesses work authorization from the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and is a resident of this state. An individual who is a resident of this state shall be deemed to meet the residence requirement of this paragraph, notwithstanding the existence, at the time of application for license, of a license in the applicant's name on the records of another state as a resident licensee of such other state, if the applicant furnishes a letter of clearance satisfactory to the department that his or her resident licenses have been canceled or changed to a nonresident basis and that he or she is in good standing.
- (c) <u>Will maintain his or her</u> The place of business of the applicant will be located in this state and in the county where the applicant will maintain his or her records and be actively

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engaged in the bail bond business and maintain an agency accessible to the public which is open for reasonable business hours.

- (d) The applicant Is vouched for and recommended upon sworn statements filed with the department by at least three reputable citizens who are residents of the same counties in which the applicant proposes to engage in the bail bond business.
- (e) The applicant Is a person of high character and approved integrity and has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony, a crime involving moral turpitude, or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of any state, territory, or country, whether or not a judgment or conviction has been entered.
- (f) The applicant Has passed any required examination. Section 7. Section 648.355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 648.355 Temporary limited license as Limited surety agents and agent or professional bail bond agents agent; qualifications pending examination.—
- (1) The department may, in its discretion, issue a temporary license as a limited surety agent or professional bail bond agent, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) The applicant is a natural person at least 18 years of age and holds a high school diploma or its equivalent.

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- alien who possesses work authorization from the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and is a resident of this state. An individual who is a resident of this state shall be deemed to meet the residence requirement of this paragraph, notwithstanding the existence, at the time of application for a temporary license, of a license in the individual's name on the records of another state as a resident licensee of such other state, if the applicant furnishes a letter of clearance satisfactory to the department that the individual's resident licenses have been canceled or changed to a nonresident basis and that the individual is in good standing.
- (c) The applicant is a person of high character and approved integrity and has never been convicted of or pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony, a crime involving moral turpitude, or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of any state, territory, or country, whether or not a judgment or conviction is entered.
- (d) Within $\underline{2}$ 4 years <u>before</u> prior to the date of application for a temporary license, the applicant has successfully completed a basic certification course in the criminal justice system, consisting of not less than 120 hours of classroom instruction with a passing grade of 80 percent or higher and has successfully completed a correspondence course for bail bond agents approved by the department.

- (e) The applicant must be employed full time at the time of licensure, and at all times throughout the existence of the temporary license, by only one licensed and appointed supervising bail bond agent, who supervises the work of the applicant and is responsible for the licensee's conduct in the bail bond business. The applicant must be appointed by the same insurers as the supervising bail bond agent. The supervising bail bond agent shall certify monthly to the department under eath, on a form prescribed by the department, the names and hours worked each week of all temporary bail bond agents. Filing a false certification is grounds for the immediate suspension of the license and imposition of a \$5,000 administrative fine. The department may adopt rules that establish standards for the employment requirements.
- <u>(e) (f)</u> The application must be accompanied by an affidavit verifying proposed employment and a report as to the applicant's integrity and moral character on a form prescribed by the department and executed by the proposed employer.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ The applicant must file with the department statements by at least three reputable citizens who are residents of the same counties in which the applicant proposes to engage as a temporary licensee.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ The applicant's employer is responsible for the bail bonding acts of any licensee under this section.
 - (2) All applicable license fees, as prescribed in s.

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624.501, must be paid before issuance of the temporary license.

(3) The temporary license shall be effective for 18 months, subject to earlier termination at the request of the employer or if suspended or revoked by the department.

(3)(4) The applicant shall furnish, with the application for temporary license, a complete set of the applicant's fingerprints and a recent credential-sized, fullface photograph of the applicant. The applicant's fingerprints shall be certified by an authorized law enforcement officer. The department shall not issue a temporary license under this section until the department has received a report from the Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation relative to the existence or nonexistence of a criminal history report based on the applicant's fingerprints.

(4)(5) The department may collect a fee necessary to cover the cost of a character and credit report made by an established and reputable independent reporting service. The fee shall be deposited to the credit of the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund.

(6) After licensure as a temporary licensee for at least 12 months, such licensee may file an application for and become eligible for a regular bail bond agent's license based on the licensee's experience in the bail bond business and education pursuant to paragraph (1) (d) and, if otherwise qualified, take the required bail bond agent's licensure examination. The applicant and supervising bail bond agent must each file an

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affidavit under oath, on a form prescribed by the department, verifying the required employment of the temporary agent before issuance of the license.

- (7) In no event shall a temporary licensee licensed under this section perform any of the functions for which a bail bond agent's license is required after expiration of the temporary license without having passed the written examination as for a regular bail bond agent's license.
- (8)(a) A temporary licensee has the same authority as a licensed bail bond agent, including presenting defendants in court; apprehending, arresting, and surrendering defendants to the proper authorities; and keeping defendants under necessary surveillance. However, a temporary licensee must be accompanied by a supervising bail bond agent or an agent from the same agency when apprehending, arresting, or surrendering defendants to authorities.
- (b) A temporary licensee may not execute or sign bonds, handle collateral receipts, deliver bonds to appropriate authorities, or operate an agency or branch agency separate from the location of the supervising bail bond agent, managing general agent, or insurer by whom the licensee is employed.
- (9) The department shall not issue a temporary bail bond agent's license to any individual who has held such a temporary license in this state within 2 years after the expiration of such temporary bail bond agent's license.

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Section 8. Subsections (1) through (4) of section 648.382, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

648.382 Appointment of bail bond agents and temporary bail bond agents; effective date of appointment.—

- (1) Each insurer appointing a bail bond agent and each insurer, managing general agent, or bail bond agent appointing a temporary bail bond agent in this state must file the appointment with the department and, at the same time, pay the applicable appointment fees and taxes. A person appointed under this section must hold a valid bail bond agent's or temporary bail bond agent's license.
- (2) <u>Before</u> Prior to any appointment, an appropriate officer or official of the appointing insurer in the case of a bail bond agent or an insurer, managing general agent, or bail bond agent in the case of a temporary bail bond agent must submit:
- (a) A certified statement or affidavit to the department stating what investigation has been made concerning the proposed appointee and the proposed appointee's background and the appointing person's opinion to the best of his or her knowledge and belief as to the moral character and reputation of the proposed appointee. In lieu of such certified statement or affidavit, by authorizing the effectuation of an appointment for a licensee, the appointing entity certifies to the department that such investigation has been made and that the results of

the investigation and the appointing person's opinion is that the proposed appointee is a person of good moral character and reputation and is fit to engage in the bail bond business;

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- An affidavit under oath on a form prescribed by the department, signed by the proposed appointee, stating that premiums are not owed to any insurer and that the appointee will discharge all outstanding forfeitures and judgments on bonds previously written. If the appointee does not satisfy or discharge such forfeitures or judgments, the former insurer shall file a notice, with supporting documents, with the appointing insurer, the former agent, and the department, stating under oath that the licensee has failed to timely satisfy forfeitures and judgments on bonds written and that the insurer has satisfied the forfeiture or judgment from its own funds. Upon receipt of such notification and supporting documents, the appointing insurer shall immediately cancel the licensee's appointment. The licensee may be reappointed only upon certification by the former insurer that all forfeitures and judgments on bonds written by the licensee have been discharged. The appointing insurer or former agent may, within 10 days, file a petition with the department seeking relief from this paragraph. Filing of the petition stays the duty of the appointing insurer to cancel the appointment until the department grants or denies the petition; and
 - (c) Any other information that the department reasonably

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requires concerning the proposed appointee.

- (3) By authorizing the effectuation of an appointment for a licensee, the appointing insurer certifies to the department that the insurer will be bound by the acts of the bail bond agent acting within the scope of his or her appointment, and, in the case of a temporary bail bond agent, the appointing insurer, managing general agent, or bail bond agent, as the case may be, must certify to the department that he or she will supervise the temporary bail bond agent's activities.
- (4) Each appointing insurer or, managing general agent, or bail bond agent must advise the department in writing within 5 days after receiving notice or learning that an appointee has been arrested for, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of, a felony or other offense punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of any jurisdiction, whether judgment was entered or withheld by the court.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 648.386, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 648.386 Qualifications for prelicensing and continuing education schools and instructors.—
- (2) SCHOOLS AND CURRICULUM FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION SCHOOLS.—In order to be considered for approval and certification as an approved limited surety agent and professional bail bond agent continuing education school, such

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326 entity must:

- (a) Provide a minimum of three <u>classroom-instruction</u> continuing education classes per calendar year.
- (b) Submit a course curriculum to the department for approval.
- (c) Offer continuing education classes which are comprised of a minimum of 2 hours of approved <u>classroom-instruction</u> coursework and are taught by an approved supervising instructor or guest lecturer approved by the entity or the supervising instructor.
- Section 10. Section 648.3875, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 648.3875 Primary bail bond agents; qualifications.—
- (1) An application for designation as a primary bail bond agent must be submitted on forms prescribed by the department. The application must include the applicant's full name; date of birth; social security number; residence, business, and mailing addresses; contact telephone numbers, including a business telephone number; e-mail address; and the number and date of issuance of the applicant's license issued pursuant to s. 648.27.
- (2) To qualify as a primary bail bond agent, it must affirmatively appear at the time of application and throughout the period of licensure that the applicant has complied with s. 648.285 and has been licensed and appointed for the 2 previous

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351 <u>years.</u>

Section 11. Section 648.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.39 Termination of appointment of managing general agents and, bail bond agents, and temporary bail bond agents.

- (1) An insurer who terminates the appointment of a managing general agent or_{7} bail bond agent, or temporary bail bond agent shall, within 10 days after such termination, file written notice thereof with the department together with a statement that it has given or mailed notice to the terminated agent. Such notice filed with the department must state the reasons, if any, for such termination. Information so furnished the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (2) Each insurer shall, within 5 days after terminating the appointment of any managing general agent or_{τ} bail bond agent, or temporary bail bond agent, give written notice thereof to each clerk of the circuit court and sheriff with whom such person is registered.
- (3) An insurer that terminates the appointment of a managing general agent or_{τ} bail bond agent, or temporary bail bond agent may authorize such person to continue to attempt the arrest and surrender of a defendant for whom a surety bond had been written by the bail bond agent <u>before</u> prior to termination and to seek discharge of forfeitures and judgments as provided

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Section 12. <u>Section 648.41, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
Section 13. Section 648.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.42 Registration of bail bond agents. - A bail bond agent may not become a surety on an undertaking unless he or she has registered in the office of the sheriff and with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the bail bond agent resides. The bail bond agent may register in a like manner in any other county, and any bail bond agent shall file a certified copy of his or her appointment by power of attorney from each insurer which he or she represents as a bail bond agent with each of such officers. Registration and filing of a certified copy of renewed power of attorney shall be performed by April 1 of each odd-numbered year. The clerk of the circuit court and the sheriff shall not permit the registration of a bail bond agent unless such bail bond agent is currently licensed by the department and appointed by an insurer the department. Nothing section shall prevent the registration licensee at the jail for the purposes of enabling the licensee to perform the duties under such license as set forth in this chapter.

Section 14. Subsections (1) and (2) and paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (8) of section 648.44, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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401 648.44 Prohibitions; penalty.-

- (1) A bail bond agent or temporary bail bond agent may not:
- (a) Suggest or advise the employment of, or name for employment, any particular attorney to represent his or her principal.
- (b) Directly or indirectly solicit business in or on the property or grounds of a jail, prison, or other place where prisoners are confined or in or on the property or grounds of any court. The term "solicitation" includes the distribution of business cards, print advertising, or other written or oral information directed to prisoners or potential indemnitors, unless a request is initiated by the prisoner or a potential indemnitor. Permissible print advertising in the jail is strictly limited to a listing in a telephone directory and the posting of the bail bond agent's or agency's name, address, and telephone number in a designated location within the jail.
- (c) Initiate in-person or telephone solicitation after 9:00 p.m. or before 8:00 a.m., in the case of domestic violence cases, at the residence of the detainee or the detainee's family. Any solicitation not prohibited by this chapter must comply with the telephone solicitation requirements in ss. 501.059(2) and (4), 501.613, and 501.616(6).
- (d) Wear or display any identification other than the department issued or approved license or approved department

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identification, which includes a citation of the licensee's arrest powers, in or on the property or grounds of a jail, prison, or other place where prisoners are confined or in or on the property or grounds of any court.

- (e) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to a jailer, police officer, peace officer, or committing trial court judge or any other person who has power to arrest or to hold in custody or to any public official or public employee in order to secure a settlement, compromise, remission, or reduction of the amount of any bail bond or estreatment thereof.
- (f) Pay a fee or rebate or give anything of value to an attorney in a bail bond matter, except in defense of any action on a bond.
- (g) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to the principal or anyone in his or her behalf.
- (h) Participate in the capacity of an attorney at a trial or hearing of one on whose bond he or she is surety.
- (i) Loiter in or about a jail, courthouse, or where prisoners are confined.
- (j) Accept anything of value from a principal for providing a bail bond except the premium and transfer fee authorized by the office, except that the bail bond agent may accept collateral security or other indemnity from the principal or another person in accordance with the provisions of s. 648.442, together with documentary stamp taxes, if applicable.

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No fees, expenses, or charges of any kind shall be permitted to be deducted from the collateral held or any return premium due, except as authorized by this chapter or rule of the department or commission. A bail bond agent may, upon written agreement with another party, receive a fee or compensation for returning to custody an individual who has fled the jurisdiction of the court or caused the forfeiture of a bond.

- (k) Write more than one power of attorney per charge on a bond, except in the case of a cosurety, unless the power of attorney prohibits a cosurety.
 - (1) Execute a bond in this state on his or her own behalf.
- (m) Execute a bond in this state if a judgment has been entered on a bond executed by the bail bond agent, which has remained unpaid for 35 days, unless the full amount of the judgment is deposited with the clerk in accordance with s. 903.27(5).
- (n) Make a statement or representation to a court, unless such statement or representation is under oath. Such statement or representation may not be false, misleading, or deceptive.
- (o) Attempt to collect, through threat or coercion, amounts due for the payment of any indebtedness related to the issuance of a bail bond in violation of s. 559.72.
- (p) Conduct bail bond business with any person, other than the defendant, on the grounds of the jail or courthouse for the purpose of executing a bond.

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(2) The following persons or classes shall not be bail bond agents, temporary bail bond agents, or employees of a bail bond agent or a bail bond business and shall not directly or indirectly receive any benefits from the execution of any bail bond:

- (a) Jailers or persons employed in any jail.
- (b) Police officers or employees of any police department or law enforcement agency.
- (c) Committing trial court judges, employees of a court, or employees of the clerk of any court.
- (d) Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs or employees of any sheriff's department.
 - (e) Attorneys.
- (f) Persons having the power to arrest or persons who have authority over or control of federal, state, county, or municipal prisoners.

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- (c) Any law enforcement agency, state attorney's office, court clerk, or insurer that is aware that a bail bond agent or temporary bail bond agent has been convicted of or who has pleaded guilty or no contest to a crime as described in paragraph (a) shall notify the department of this fact.
- (d) Upon the filing of an information or indictment against a bail bond agent or temporary bail bond agent, the state attorney or clerk of the circuit court shall immediately

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furnish the department a certified copy of the information or indictment.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 648.441, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.441 Furnishing supplies to unlicensed bail bond agent prohibited; civil liability and penalty.—

(1) An insurer, managing general agent, or bail bond agent, or temporary bail bond agent appointed under this chapter may not furnish to any person any blank forms, applications, stationery, business card, or other supplies to be used in soliciting, negotiating, or effecting bail bonds until such person has received from the department a license to act as a bail bond agent and is appointed by the insurer. This section does not prohibit an unlicensed employee, under the direct supervision and control of a licensed and appointed bail bond agent, from possessing or executing in the bail bond agency, any forms, except for powers of attorney, bond forms, and collateral receipts, while acting within the scope of his or her employment.

Section 16. Section 648.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 648.50 Effect of suspension, revocation upon associated licenses and licensees.—
- (1) Upon the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any license or appointment or the eligibility to

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hold a license or appointment of a bail bond agent or temporary bail bond agent, the department shall at the same time likewise suspend or revoke all other licenses or appointments and the eligibility to hold any other such licenses or appointments which may be held by the licensee under the Florida Insurance Code.

- or appointment, or the eligibility to hold a license or appointment, of any bail bond agent, the license, appointment, or eligibility of any and all bail bond agents who are members of a bail bond agency, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and any and all temporary bail bond agents employed by such bail bond agency, who knowingly are parties to the act which formed the ground for the suspension or revocation may likewise be suspended or revoked.
- (3) No person whose license as a bail bond agent $\frac{\partial F}{\partial F}$ temporary bail bond agent has been revoked or suspended shall be employed by any bail bond agent, have any ownership interest in any business involving bail bonds, or have any financial interest of any type in any bail bond business during the period of revocation or suspension.
- Section 17. Present paragraphs (a) through (f) of subsection (1) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (b) through (g), respectively, a new paragraph (a) is added to that subsection, and subsection (2) of

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551 that section is amended, to read:

784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Bail bond agent" means any individual appointed by an insurer by power of attorney to execute or countersign bail bonds in connection with judicial proceedings and who receives or is promised money or other things of value for such duties or any person licensed pursuant to s. 648.27.
- (2) Whenever any person is charged with knowingly committing an assault or battery upon a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical care provider, a bail bond agent, a railroad special officer, a traffic accident investigation officer as described in s. 316.640, a nonsworn law enforcement agency employee who is certified as an agency inspector, a blood alcohol analyst, or a breath test operator while such employee is in uniform and engaged in processing, testing, evaluating, analyzing, or transporting a person who is detained or under arrest for DUI, a law enforcement explorer, a traffic infraction enforcement officer as described in s. 316.640, a parking enforcement specialist as defined in s. 316.640, a person licensed as a security officer as defined in s. 493.6101 and wearing a uniform that bears at least one patch

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or emblem that is visible at all times that clearly identifies the employing agency and that clearly identifies the person as a licensed security officer, or a security officer employed by the board of trustees of a community college, while the officer, firefighter, emergency medical care provider, bail bond agent, railroad special officer, traffic accident investigation officer, traffic infraction enforcement officer, inspector, analyst, operator, law enforcement explorer, parking enforcement specialist, public transit employee or agent, or security officer is engaged in the lawful performance of his or her duties, the offense for which the person is charged shall be reclassified as follows:

- (a) In the case of assault, from a misdemeanor of the second degree to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (b) In the case of battery, from a misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the third degree. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person convicted of battery upon a law enforcement officer committed in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot prohibited under s. 870.01 shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 6 months.
- (c) In the case of aggravated assault, from a felony of the third degree to a felony of the second degree.

 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person convicted of aggravated assault upon a law enforcement officer shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years.

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(d) In the case of aggravated battery, from a felony of

the second degree to a felony of the first degree.
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person convicted
of aggravated battery of a law enforcement officer shall be
sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 years.
Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section
843.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
843.021 Unlawful possession of a concealed handcuff key
(4)(a) It is a defense to a charge of violating this
section that the person in custody and in possession of a
concealed handcuff key is:
1. A federal, state, or local law enforcement officer,
including a reserve or auxiliary officer, a licensed security
officer, or a private investigator as defined in s. 493.6101; or
2. A professional bail bond agent, temporary bail bond
agent, runner, or limited surety agent as defined in s. 648.25.

- agent, runner, or limited surety agent as defined in s. 648.25 Section 19. Section 903.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 903.28 Remission of forfeiture; conditions.-
- (1) On application within 2 years from forfeiture, the court shall order remission of the forfeiture if it determines that there was no breach of the bond.
- (2) If the defendant surrenders or is apprehended <u>or</u> <u>deceased</u> within 90 days after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to the clerk of the

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circuit court and the state attorney as required in subsection (9) (8), shall direct remission of up to, but not more than, 100 percent of a forfeiture if the surety apprehended and surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially procured or caused by the surety; or the surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant; or the defendant is deceased. In addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not substantially participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant.

deceased within 180 days after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to the clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney as required in subsection (9) (8), shall direct remission of up to, but not more than, 95 percent of a forfeiture if the surety apprehended and surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially procured or caused by the surety; or the surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the

delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant; or the defendant is deceased. In addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not substantially participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant.

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If the defendant surrenders or is apprehended or deceased within 270 days after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to the clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney as required in subsection (9) (8), shall direct remission of up to, but not more than, 90 percent of a forfeiture if the surety apprehended and surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially procured or caused by the surety; , or the surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant; or the defendant is deceased. In addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not substantially participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of

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- If the defendant surrenders or is apprehended or deceased within 1 year after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to the clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney as required in subsection (9) (8), shall direct remission of up to, but not more than, 85 percent of a forfeiture if the surety apprehended and surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially procured or caused by the surety; , or the surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant; or the defendant is deceased. In addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not substantially participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant.
- (6) If the defendant surrenders or is apprehended <u>or</u> <u>deceased</u> within 2 years after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to the clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney as required in subsection (9) (8), shall direct remission of up to, but not more than, 50 percent of a forfeiture if the surety apprehended and

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surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially procured or caused by the surety; or the surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant; or the defendant is deceased. In addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not substantially participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant.

- (7) For a period of 2 years after the date of forfeiture, if the state is unwilling to seek extradition of the defendant from any jail or prison after a request by the surety agent or the surety company, and contingent upon the surety agent or surety company consenting to pay all costs incurred by an official in returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court, up to the penal amount of the bond, the court shall direct remission of 100 percent of the forfeiture.
- $\underline{\ \ }$ The remission of a forfeiture may not be ordered for any reason other than as specified herein.
- (9)(8) An application for remission must be accompanied by affidavits setting forth the facts on which it is founded; however, the surety must establish by further documentation or

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other evidence any claimed attempt at procuring or causing the apprehension or surrender of the defendant before the court may order remission based upon an attempt to procure or cause such apprehension or surrender. The clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney must be given 20 days' notice before a hearing on an application and be furnished copies of all papers, applications, and affidavits. Remission shall be granted on the condition of payment of costs, unless the ground for remission is that there was no breach of the bond.

(10) (9) The clerk of the circuit court may enter into a contract with a private attorney or into an interagency agreement with a governmental agency to represent the clerk of the court in an action for the remission of a forfeiture under this section.

(11)(10) The clerk of the circuit court is the real party in interest for all appeals arising from an action for the remission of a forfeiture under this section.

Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.

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