A bill to be entitled

An act relating to chiefs of police; amending s.

112.531, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s.

112.5321, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; providing rights of chiefs of police; requiring certain written notice; requiring an employing agency to cure an alleged violation within a specified time period; providing an exception; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 112.531, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) and (4), respectively, and new subsections (1) and (3) are added to that section to read:

112.531 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(1) "Chief of police" means a person, other than an elected official, who is appointed or employed full time by the state or any political subdivision thereof to be the chief law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency and who is not covered by the protections under s. 112.532. The term does not include state law enforcement agency executives whose appointment or employment is governed by other provisions of law.

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26	(3) "Employing agency" has the same meaning as in s.
27	943.10(4).
28	Section 2. Section 112.5321, Florida Statutes, is created
29	to read:
30	112.5321 Rights of chiefs of police.—
31	(1) The Legislature recognizes that a chief of police is
32	accountable for the direction and actions of the law enforcement
33	agency he or she leads. The Legislature also recognizes the
34	critical importance of allowing the chief of police to
35	communicate directly with the public, including the press, and
36	allowing the chief of police to manage his or her law
37	enforcement agency without political influence or interference
38	in order to increase and maintain the public trust and exercise
39	the authority of the chief of police. The Legislature finds that
40	communities deserve the opportunity to participate in any
41	hearing in which the termination of the community's chief of
42	police is being discussed, and the reasons for which a chief of
43	police is being terminated should be a matter of public record.
44	The Legislature also finds that law enforcement agencies that
45	terminate the chief of police without public transparency often
46	have problems with agency morale, recruitment and retention of
47	law enforcement officers, and stability of the relationship
48	between law enforcement officers and the community.
49	Additionally, the Legislature recognizes the importance of
50	protecting public safety, community stability, government

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transparency, and accountability and confidence within law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Legislature intends to prohibit the arbitrary termination of a chief of police.

- (2) A person employed or appointed as a chief of police:
- (a) May not be terminated by his or her employing agency without being provided written notice, including just cause for the termination, and the opportunity to defend himself or herself against the termination at a public meeting or hearing.

 This paragraph does not supersede any written employment contract or agreement that provides employment, discipline, or termination standards or procedures.
- (b) May be represented by counsel, including at the public meeting or hearing under paragraph (a), at his or her request.
- (c) May not be discharged; disciplined; demoted; denied promotion, transfer, or reassignment; or otherwise discriminated against in regard to his or her employment or appointment, or be threatened with any such treatment, for exercising any of the rights provided in this subsection.
- (d) May bring a civil action against any person, group of persons, organization, or corporation, or the head of such organization or corporation, for damages, pecuniary or otherwise, suffered during the performance of official duties, for abridgment of civil rights arising out of the performance of official duties, or for a false complaint when the complainant knew it was false.

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(3) A chief of police who is aggrieved by an alleged
violation of subsection (2) shall provide written notice to his
or her employing agency within 3 days after the alleged
violation which must contain specific information relating to
the alleged violation. The employing agency shall cure the
alleged violation within 5 days after receipt of the written
notification unless a longer time period is agreed to in writing
by both parties.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.