

By Senator Sharief

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the use of substances affecting cognitive function; creating s. 406.139, F.S.; defining the terms "mass shooting" and "psychotropic drug"; requiring medical examiners to take specified actions when performing an autopsy on a decedent reasonably suspected of committing a mass shooting; requiring that autopsy reports for such individuals include certain findings and information; providing construction; creating s. 901.225, F.S.; defining the terms "mass shooting" and "psychotropic drug"; requiring arresting law enforcement agencies to perform toxicology screenings of persons arrested on suspicion of committing a mass shooting or other violent crime; requiring that the results of the screening be noted in the suspect's case file; requiring law enforcement agencies to provide their law enforcement officers with certain training on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs, illicit drugs, and controlled substances; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; requiring school safety specialists to provide teachers with certain training on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs, illicit drugs, and controlled substances; specifying requirements for the training; amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; requiring safe-school officers to complete certain training on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs, illicit drugs, and controlled substances; specifying requirements for the training; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 406.139, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

406.139 Autopsies of suspected mass shooters.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Mass shooting" means an incident in which a person is suspected of intentionally causing the death of four or more individuals, not including the suspect, through the use of a firearm at a single location during a continuous period of time.

(b) "Psychotropic drug" means any drug prescribed to affect an individual's mental state, including, but not limited to, antidepressants, antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, and antianxiety medications.

(2) CONSULTATION; TOXICOLOGY SCREENING.—If a medical examiner's office performs an autopsy on a decedent reasonably suspected of committing a mass shooting, the medical examiner must do all of the following:

(a)1. Make reasonable efforts to determine the identity of any treating mental health professional or primary care physician of the decedent; and

2. Consult such individuals, if known and available, to obtain information regarding the decedent's history of psychotropic drug use, including any prescribed or discontinued medications.

(b) Order and perform toxicology screening on the decedent to determine whether any of the following are present in the decedent's body:

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59 1. Psychotropic drugs.

60 2. Illicit drugs and controlled substances.

61 3. Alcohol or other substances commonly affecting cognitive
62 function.

63 (3) AUTOPSY REPORT.—All findings under subsection (2) must
64 be documented and included in the final autopsy report, along
65 with any available corroborating information.

66 (4) PUBLIC RECORDS.—This section does not exempt any part
67 of the autopsy report from public disclosure except as otherwise
68 provided by state or federal law.

69 Section 2. Section 901.225, Florida Statutes, is created to
70 read:

71 901.225 Toxicology screening of person arrested for mass
72 shooting or other violent crime.—

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

74 (a) "Mass shooting" means an incident in which a person is
75 suspected of intentionally causing the death of four or more
76 individuals, not including the suspect, through the use of a
77 firearm at a single location during a continuous period of time.

78 (b) "Psychotropic drug" means any drug prescribed to affect
79 an individual's mental state, including, but not limited to,
80 antidepressants, antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, and
81 antianxiety medications.

82 (2) If a person is arrested on suspicion of committing a
83 mass shooting or other violent crime, the arresting law
84 enforcement agency must perform a toxicology screening of the
85 suspect for the presence of any psychotropic drugs, illicit
86 drugs, controlled substances, alcohol, or other substances
87 commonly affecting cognitive function. The law enforcement

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agency shall note the results of the toxicology screening in the suspect's case file.

(3) All law enforcement agencies shall provide their law enforcement officers with training on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs, illicit drugs, and controlled substances, including irrational, violent, or suicidal behavior that may be demonstrated by persons under the influence of such drugs or substances. The training must include instruction on how law enforcement officers can identify and safely interact with persons who may be under the influence of such drugs or substances to avoid violent escalation or exchanges.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each district school superintendent shall establish policies and procedures for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the assessment of and intervention with individuals whose behavior poses a threat to the safety of the school community.

(a) *School safety specialist*.—Each district school superintendent shall designate a school safety specialist for the district. The school safety specialist must be a school administrator employed by the school district or a law enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's office located in

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the school district. Any school safety specialist designated from the sheriff's office must first be authorized and approved by the sheriff employing the law enforcement officer. Any school safety specialist designated from the sheriff's office remains the employee of the office for purposes of compensation, insurance, workers' compensation, and other benefits authorized by law for a law enforcement officer employed by the sheriff's office. The sheriff and the school superintendent may determine by agreement the reimbursement for such costs, or may share the costs, associated with employment of the law enforcement officer as a school safety specialist. The school safety specialist must earn a certificate of completion of the school safety specialist training provided by the Office of Safe Schools within 1 year after appointment and is responsible for the supervision and oversight for all school safety and security personnel, policies, and procedures in the school district. The school safety specialist, or his or her designee, shall:

1. In conjunction with the district school superintendent, annually review school district policies and procedures for compliance with state law and rules, including the district's timely and accurate submission of school environmental safety incident reports to the department pursuant to s. 1001.212(8). At least quarterly, the school safety specialist must report to the district school superintendent and the district school board any noncompliance by the school district with laws or rules regarding school safety.

2. Provide the necessary training and resources to students and school district staff in matters relating to youth mental health awareness and assistance; emergency procedures, including

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active shooter training; and school safety and security.

3. Provide teachers with training on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs as defined in s. 901.225, illicit drugs, and controlled substances, including the irrational, violent, or suicidal behavior that may be demonstrated by students under the influence of such drugs or substances. The training must include instruction on how teachers can identify and safely interact with students who may be under the influence of such drugs or substances, including de-escalation techniques to ensure student and teacher safety.

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

~~5.4.~~ In collaboration with the appropriate public safety agencies, as that term is defined in s. 365.171, by October 1 of each year, conduct a school security risk assessment at each public school using the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool developed by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s. 1006.1493. Based on the assessment findings, the district's school safety specialist shall provide recommendations to the district school superintendent and the district school board which identify strategies and activities that the district school board should implement in order to address the findings and improve school safety and security. Each district school board must receive such findings and the school safety specialist's recommendations at a publicly noticed district school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to hear the district school board members discuss and take action on the findings and recommendations. Each school safety

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specialist, through the district school superintendent, shall report such findings and school board action to the Office of Safe Schools within 30 days after the district school board meeting.

~~6.5.~~ Conduct annual unannounced inspections, using the form adopted by the Office of Safe Schools pursuant to s. 1001.212(13), of all public schools, including charter schools, while school is in session and investigate reports of noncompliance with school safety requirements.

~~7.6.~~ Report violations of paragraph (f) by administrative personnel and instructional personnel to the district school superintendent or charter school administrator, as applicable.

Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.12 Safe-school officers at each public school.—For the protection and safety of school personnel, property, students, and visitors, each district school board and school district superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies or security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school officers at each school facility within the district, including charter schools. A district school board must collaborate with charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school access to all safe-school officer options available under this section. The school district may implement any combination of the options in subsections (1)–(4) to best meet the needs of the school district and charter schools.

(6) CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING; SUBSTANCE USE TRAINING.—

(a) Each safe-school officer who is also a sworn law enforcement officer shall complete mental health crisis

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intervention training using a curriculum developed by a national organization with expertise in mental health crisis intervention. The training must improve the officer's knowledge and skills as a first responder to incidents involving students with emotional disturbance or mental illness, including de-escalation skills to ensure student and officer safety.

(b) Each safe-school officer shall complete training on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs as defined in s. 901.225, illicit drugs, and controlled substances, including the irrational, violent, or suicidal behavior that may be demonstrated by students under the influence of such drugs or substances. The training must include instruction on how a safe-school officer can identify and safely interact with students who may be under the influence of such drugs or substances and improve upon the officer's knowledge and skills as a first responder to incidents involving such students, including de-escalation skills to ensure student and officer safety.

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

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.