



Broward County Chiefs of Police Association, Inc.

Legal Update

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July 2022 Legislative Update

HB 3 – Law Enforcement [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-23]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Amends F.S. 409.1664 (Adoption benefits for qualifying adoptive employees of state agencies, veterans, and law enforcement officers) by creating a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$25,000 per child for any law enforcement officer who adopts a child within the child welfare system who has special needs and a \$10,000 per child lump-sum monetary benefit per child who does not have special needs, subject to applicable taxes. Any officer seeking eligibility for this benefit must have adopted the child after July 1, 2022 and application is made through FDLE. Additionally, this benefit is in addition to any other adoption assistance that may be available.

Creates F.S. 445.08 (Florida Law Enforcement Recruitment Bonus Payment Program), which creates a program to administer one-time bonus payments of up to \$5,000 to each newly employed officer within the state. The bonus payments provided to eligible newly employed officers are contingent upon legislative appropriations. Additionally, each bonus payment shall be adjusted to include a 7.65 percent for the officer's share of Federal Insurance Contribution Act tax. A "newly employed officer" means a person who gains or is appointed to full-time employment as a certified LEO on or after July 1, 2022, and who has never been employed as a LEO in this state.

FDLE shall develop an annual plan for the administration of the program and distribution of bonus payments. Applicable employing agencies shall assist the department with the collection of any data necessary to determine bonus payment amounts and to distribute the bonus payments and shall otherwise provide the department with any information or assistance needed to fulfill the requirements.

At a minimum, the plan must include:

- The method for determining the estimated number of newly employed officers to gain or be appointed to full-time employment during the applicable fiscal year.
- The minimum eligibility requirements a newly employed officer must meet to receive and retain a bonus payment, must include:
 - Obtaining certification for employment or appointment as a LEO.
 - Gaining full-time employment with a Florida criminal justice agency.
 - Maintaining continuous full-time employment with one or more Florida criminal justice agencies for at least 2 years from the date on which the officer obtained certification.
 - The method that will be used to determine the bonus payment amount to be distributed to each newly employed officer.
 - The method that will be used to distribute bonus payments to applicable employing agencies for distribution to eligible officers.
 - The method by which an officer must reimburse the state if he or she received a bonus payment under the program but failed to maintain continuous employment for the required 2-year period.

Amends F.S. 683.11 (Law Enforcement Appreciation Day and Law Enforcement Appreciation Month) by creating May 1 of each year as Law Enforcement Appreciation Day.

Amends F.S. 943.17 (Basic recruit, advanced, and career development training programs; participation; cost; evaluation) by no longer requiring a recruit, who is a veteran or holds an associate degree or higher from an accredited college or university, to take the basic skills examination and assessment instrument before entering a law enforcement officer basic recruit training program.

Creates F.S. 943.1745 (Training relating to officer health and wellness principles), which requires, by July 1, 2023, the Commission to incorporate into the course curriculum required for initial certification of a law enforcement officer instruction on health and wellness principles specific to the law enforcement profession, which include officer health and wellness. The training must include, but need not be limited to:

- understanding the role secondary trauma and work-related incidents have on the personal life of an officer;
- methods for identifying and addressing personal and work related stressors;
- strategies to better understand when to seek professional help and what kind of professional help to seek; and
- strategies to normalize conversations about stress, trauma, and mental health within the law enforcement community.

The section is also amended to require the Commission to establish a rule By July 1, 2023, which requires that every law enforcement officer receive, as part of the 40 hours of required instruction for continued employment or appointment, instruction on health and wellness principles specific to the law enforcement profession. The training must include, but need not be limited to, the same criteria as for initial certification as a law enforcement officer.

Amends F.S. 1002.394 (The Family Empowerment Scholarship Program) by including law enforcement officer's children as eligible for Family Empowerment Scholarships.

Creates F.S. 1003.4933 (911 public safety telecommunication training programs) which encourages each district school board to establish a public safety telecommunication training program in at least one public high school in the district. The district school board may partner with an existing public safety telecommunication training program operated by a law enforcement agency or Florida College System Institution.

Additionally, the school district must allow a student attending a public high school in the district to enroll in the public safety telecommunication training program at another public high school in the district unless:

- the student's school offers a public safety telecommunication training program;
- the student does not meet the minimum enrollment qualifications for the public safety telecommunication training program; or
- scheduling of the student's courses of study does not allow the student to attend the public safety telecommunication training program at another public high school in the district.

Creates F.S. 1003.49966 (Law Enforcement Explorer Program) which encourages each district school board to partner with a law enforcement agency to offer a law enforcement explorer program at public middle and high schools to educate students about law enforcement careers and the criminal justice system. The

program may be integrated into existing curriculum, offered as an elective course, or offered as an after-school program. Additionally, any student enrolled in the program must receive course credit for completion of the course.

Creates F.S. 1004.098 (College credit for law enforcement training) which requires the Board of Governors & State Board of Education to create a process that enables eligible active and former law enforcement officers to earn credit for college-level training & education acquired while serving an officer. “Law enforcement training and experience” means training courses, specialized assignments or work experience, and other similar activities performed by a person during his or her service as a law enforcement officer that require education beyond the basic skills of an officer. The credits would apply to all Florida public post-secondary educational institutions.

Creates F.S. 1009.896 (Florida Law Enforcement Academy Scholarship Program) which beginning with the 2022-2023 academic year, the Florida Law Enforcement Academy Scholarship Program is created to assist in the recruitment of law enforcement officers within the state by providing financial assistance to trainees who enroll in a commission approved law enforcement officer basic recruit training program.

Creates F.S. 1009.8961 (Reimbursement for out-of-state and special operations forces law enforcement equivalency training) which beginning with the 2022-2023 academic year provides for reimbursement for eligible applicants who relocate from outside the state or who transition from service in the special operations forces to become a full-time law enforcement officer within this state for eligible expenses incurred while obtaining a Florida law enforcement officer certification.

HB 95 – Controlled Substance Offenses [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-129]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 782.04 (Murder) by adding Methamphetamines to the listed narcotics that can support a first degree murder charge if the distribution was the proximate cause of the death of the user.

Bill amends F.S. 893.13(1)(h) (Prohibited acts; penalties) by adding a mental health facility, health care facility which provides substance abuse treatment; a licensed service provider that provided services that include clinical treatment, intervention, or prevention of substance abuse, a recovery residence, an assisted living facility, or a pain management clinic to the penalty enhancement for the sale, manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance within 1,000 feet thereof.

Bill amends F.S. 893.135 (Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking) by renaming Trafficking in Fentanyl to Trafficking in Dangerous Fentanyl or Fentanyl Analogues.

SB 98 – Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-2]

Effective Date: 2/17/22

Bill creates F.S. 252.3711 (Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund), which is created in the Executive Office of the Governor. The fund is established for use as a primary funding source for the Governor for purposes of preparing or responding to a disaster declared by the Governor as a state of emergency that exceeds regularly appropriated funding sources.

HB 173 – Care of Students with Epilepsy or Seizure Disorders [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-19]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 1006.0626 (Care of students with epilepsy or seizure disorders) which requires a school to provide epilepsy or seizure disorder care to a student based upon the student's individualized seizure action plan ("ISAP"), individualized education plan, or accommodation plan issued under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as applicable. To initiate the implementation of an ISAP, a student's parent must submit an ISAP to the school principal and school nurse or other appropriate school employee.

The Bill also requires that the school verify that each school employee whose duties include regular contact with the student has completed training in the care of students with epilepsy and seizure disorders. The training must include how to recognize the symptoms of and provide care for epilepsy and seizure disorders. Online training courses will be identified on the Department of Education's website. The training shall consist of online training provided by a nonprofit national organization that supports the welfare of individuals with epilepsy and seizure disorders and are available free of charge to schools.

The school shall provide each school employee whose duties include regular contact with the student with all of the following: notice of the student's condition, information from the ISAP on how to provide the recommended care for the student if he or she demonstrates symptoms of the epilepsy or seizure disorder, and the contact information for the student's parent and emergency contacts.

HB 195 – Juvenile Diversion Program Expunction [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-111]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 943.0582 (Diversion program expunction) by adding non-forcible felonies to the list of offenses eligible for expunction, with the exception of a felony involving the manufacture, sale, purchase, transport, possession, or use of a firearm or weapon. Prior to the amendment, only misdemeanor offenses were eligible. The Bill also allows a person who had their record expunged to deny or fail to acknowledge their participation in the program, unless the inquiry is made by a criminal justice agency for the purpose of determining eligibility for a diversion program, a criminal investigation, or making a prosecutorial decision. The expunction is not available to juveniles who have been charged by the state attorney or have been found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.

HB 197 – Public Record/Nonjudicial Arrest Record of a Minor [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-112]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 943.0582 (Diversion program expunction) which creates a public record exemption for an FDLE nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor who has successfully completed a diversion program, which is sealed or expunged. The record is identified as confidential and exempt.

SB 226 – Care for Retired Law Enforcement Dogs

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 943.69 (Care for Retired Law Enforcement Dogs Program) by requiring FDLE to contract with a nonprofit corporation to administer and manage the Program. The Program will provide funds to the former handler or the adopter of a retired law enforcement dog that served for 5 years or more as a law enforcement dog upon receipt of:

1. valid documentation from the law enforcement agency from which the dog retired which verifies that the dog was in service for 5 years or more; and

2. a valid invoice from a veterinarian for veterinary care provided in this state for the dog and documentation establishing payment of the invoice by the former handler or the adopter.

Annual disbursements to a former handler or an adopter may not exceed \$1,500 per dog. Additionally, a former handler or an adopter of a retired law enforcement dog may not accumulate unused funds from a current year for use in a future year. Additionally, the funds received are limited by the amount appropriated by the legislature for the specific fiscal year.

HB 235 – Restraint of Students with Disabilities in Public Schools [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-20]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Amends F.S. 1003.573 (Seclusion and restraint of students with disabilities in public schools) by prohibiting school personnel's use of mechanical restraints on students with disabilities. However, this restriction does not apply to school resource officers, school safety officers, school guardians, or school security guards as described in F.S. 1006.12, (Safe-school officers at each public school) who may use mechanical restraint in the exercise of their powers and duties to restrict students in grades 6 through 12.

Additionally, physical restraint may only be used to protect the safety of students, school personnel, or others and may not be used for student discipline or to correct student noncompliance.

****Note** – The restriction does apply to safe school officers, including SROs, when dealing with student with disabilities in grades K-5.

SB 254 – Religious Institutions

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 252.64 (Protection of religious institutions) by prohibiting emergency orders from directly or indirectly prohibiting a religious institution from conducting regular religious services or activities. However, a general provision in an emergency order which applies uniformly to all entities in the affected jurisdiction may be applied to a religious institution if the provision is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

SB 266 – Motor Vehicle Insurance [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-91]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 627.7491 (Official law enforcement vehicles; motor vehicle insurance requirements) which requires an 'employing agency' that employs a law enforcement officer to provide insurance coverage, including bodily injury, death, and property damage liability coverage, for any law enforcement vehicle that an officer is authorized to use to travel to their place of residence and for the vehicle's use to and from any other permitted assignment.

However, the insurance is not required to cover an officer who makes a distinct deviation for a nonessential personal errands unless a CBA permits such deviation or when an officer acts in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

HB 273 – Money Services Businesses [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-113]

Effective Date: 1/1/23

Bill revises various provisions related to licensing and violations of money services business activities & penalties for such violations, including F.S. 560.123 (Florida Control of Money Laundering in Money Services Business Act) by defining and adding virtual currency.

HB 287 – Tampering with or Fabricating Physical Evidence [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-84]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 918.13 (Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence) by enhancing the penalties for tampering or fabricating evidence in an investigation or proceeding involving a capital felony from a 3rd degree to a 2nd degree felony.

HB 399 – Motor Vehicle and Vessel Law Enforcement [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-180]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 316.191 (Racing on highways) as follows:

- adding street takeover and stunt driving to the list of prohibited activities;
- defining "street takeover" as "the taking over of a portion of a highway, roadway, or parking lot by blocking or impeding the regular flow of traffic to perform a race, drag race, burnout, doughnut, drifting, wheelie, or other stunt driving;
- defining "stunt driving" as "to perform or engage in any burnouts, doughnuts, drifting, wheelies, or other dangerous motor vehicle activity on a highway, roadway, or parking lot as part of a street takeover";
- defining "doughnut" as a maneuver performed while operating a motor vehicle whereby the front or rear of the motor vehicle is rotated around the opposite set of wheels in a continuous motion which may cause a circular skid-mark pattern of rubber on the driving surface or the tires to heat up and emit smoke from friction, or both
- defining "drifting" as a maneuver performed while operating a motor vehicle whereby the motor vehicle is steered so that it makes a controlled skid sideways through a turn with the front wheels pointed in a direction opposite to that of the turn.
- defining a "wheelie" as a maneuver performed while operating a motor vehicle whereby a motor vehicle is ridden for a distance with the front wheel or wheels raised off the ground;
- adds the prohibition of participating or coordination of any prohibited event through social media;
- adds prohibition of impeding pedestrian traffic to the vehicle traffic prohibition;
- adds prohibition of operating a motor vehicle for the purpose of filming or recording the activities of participants in any such race, drag race, street takeover, stunt driving, competition, contest, test, or exhibition, with an exception for members of the news media;
- adds prohibition for the operation of a motor vehicle carrying fuel for the purposes of fueling a motor vehicle involved in any of the prohibited activities; and
- adds a prohibition against being a spectator at such activity.

It should be noted that the Bill does not increase the penalties. The penalties remain as follows:

- fine of \$500 – \$1000 for first offense;
- 1st degree misdemeanor for a 2nd offense within 5 years with \$1000-\$3000 fine and a two-year license suspension; and
- 1st degree misdemeanor for a 3rd offense within 5 years, with \$2000-\$5000 fine and a 4-year license suspension.

- Penalties for spectator violations is a civil traffic infraction.

Bill amends F.S. 316.2397 (Certain lights prohibited; exceptions) by creating a 1st degree misdemeanor for operating a vehicle with red, red, and white, or blue lights visible and in so doing effects or attempts to effect a stop of another vehicle.

SB 444 – Lewd or Lascivious Molestation [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-164]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 794.051 (Indecent, lewd, or lascivious touching of certain minors) which creates the 3rd degree felony for a person 24 years of age or older who intentionally touches in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of a person 16 or 17 years of age, or forces or entices a person 16 or 17 years of age to so touch the perpetrator. However, it is not a violation if the 16/17 year old had the disability of nonage removed.

HB 453 – Officer and Firefighter Physical Examination Req. and Recs. [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-114]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 112.18 (Firefighters and law enforcement or correctional officers; special provisions relative to disability) by adding correctional officers and probations officers to the protections.

Bill also amends F.S. 943.13 (Officers' minimum qualifications for employment or appointment) by requiring the employing agency to maintain records of the physical examination for at least 5 years after the employee's separation from the employing agency. If the employing agency fails to maintain the records of the physical examination for the 5-year period after the employee's separation, it is presumed that the employee has met the requirements.

SB 494 – Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-142]

Effective Date: Except as otherwise provided

Amends in part:

F.S. 327.352 (Vessel Safety-Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal) and F.S. 327.35215 (Penalty for Failure to Submit to Test) by revising the notices a person must be given for failure to submit to certain tests for alcohol, chemical substances or controlled substances. The person shall be told that their failure to submit to any lawful breath test will result in a civil fine of \$500, and that if they refuse and have been previously fined under F.S. 327.35215 or their driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to any lawful breath, urine or blood test, they commit a 1st degree misdemeanor.

Amends F.S. 327.371 (Human-powered vessels regulated) by allowing a person to operate a human-powered vessel within the boundaries of the marked channel of the Florida ICW when participating in interscholastic, intercollegiate, intramural, or club athletic teams or sports affiliated with an educational institution if the adjacent area outside of the marked channel is not suitable. FWC must be notified in writing of the details of any such competition, and the notification must include, but need not be limited to, the date, time, and location of the competition.

F.S. 327.4107 (Vessels at risk of becoming derelict on waters of this state) by allowing an FWC officer or other law enforcement officer to determine that a vessel is at risk of becoming derelict if it is tied to an unlawful or unpermitted structure or mooring.

Amends F.S. 327.46 (Boating-restricted areas) by clarifying that when municipalities and counties establish public bathing beach or swim areas as vessel-exclusion zones, they may not establish them within the marked channel of the ICW or within 100 feet of any portion of the marked channel.

Repeals F.S. 376.15 (Derelict vessels; relocation or removal from waters of this state).

Amends F.S. 379.101 (Definitions-Fish and Wildlife Conservation) by revising the definitions of “marine fish” and “saltwater fish”.

Amends F.S. 705.101 (Lost or abandoned property) by adding vessels declared a public nuisance to the definitions of abandoned property. Vessels that are abandoned property are declared a public nuisance after having been found at risk of dereliction three or more times for the same condition within 18 months.

Effective 7/1/23, Amends F.S. 705.103 (Procedure for abandoned or lost property) by clarifying notice requirements and procedures. The Bill adds vessels declared to be a public nuisance into the notice requirements and liability provisions. The Bill also allows law enforcement officers to dispose of derelict vessels or vessels declared to be a public nuisance.

Amends F.S. 823.11 (Derelict vessels; relocation or removal; penalty) by clarifying that additional time is provided for an owner or responsible party to remove a derelict vessel from the waters of this state, or to repair and remedy the vessel’s derelict condition in the event of an accident or event (within 7 days after boating accident or other sudden event outside of their control or 45 days after the hurricane has passed over the state), does not apply if the vessel was already derelict.

The Bill removes language allowing law enforcement to destroy or dispose of derelict vessels threatening navigation or endangering environment, property, or persons. However, the vessel can still be relocated, removed, and stored.

SB 514 – Substitution of Work Experience for Postsecondary Education Requirements

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 112.219 (Substitution of work experience for postsecondary educational requirements) which permits the head of an employing agency to elect to substitute verifiable, related work experience in lieu of postsecondary educational requirements for a position of employment if the person seeking the position of employment is otherwise qualified for such position. However, related work experience may not substitute for any required licensure, certification, or registration required for the position as established by the employing agency and indicated in the advertised description of the position of employment.

If the head of an employing agency elects to substitute related work experience for postsecondary educational requirements, the employing agency must include, in all advertisements for the position of employment made by the employing agency, a notice that such substitution is authorized and a description of the related work experience equivalencies that may be substituted for the required postsecondary education.

SB 544 – Drug-related Overdose Prevention [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-28]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 381.887 (Emergency treatment for suspected opioid overdose) by adding law enforcement personnel (sworn and unsworn), correctional probation officers, and child protection investigators to the list of persons who are immune from any civil liability or criminal liability as a result

of administering an emergency opioid antagonist. It should be noted that unsworn law enforcement personnel are only afforded immunity if they are acting in the course and scope of their employment.

Bill also amends F.S. 1002.20 (K-12 student and parent rights) by authorizing a public school to purchase a supply of naloxone from a wholesale distributor, requiring that it be maintained in a secure location on school premises, and provides civil immunity for a school district employee who administers an opioid antagonist to a student, if done so in compliance with applicable law.

HB 593 – Telecommunicator Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-51]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 401.465 (911 public safety telecommunicator certification) by requiring 911 public safety telecommunicators who answer telephone calls and provide dispatch functions for emergency medical conditions to complete telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation training every two years.

"Telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation training" is defined as specific training, including continuous education, that is evidence based and contains nationally accepted guidelines for high-quality telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation with the recognition of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest over the telephone and the delivery of telephonic instructions for treating cardiac arrest and performing compression-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

The Bill also permits a public safety agency or any agency that receives or dispatches telephone calls for emergency medical conditions to enter into a reciprocal agreement with another public safety agency or agency that receives or dispatches such telephone calls, a dedicated phone line, or a call center to provide telephonic assistance in administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation, if the agency, dedicated phone line, or call center accepting the telephone calls employs 911 public safety telecommunicators who have completed telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation training.

Any employee of a public safety agency or agency receiving or dispatching telephone calls for emergency medical conditions who answers such telephone calls must directly provide telephonic assistance in administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation, when appropriate, or transfer such calls to the applicable agency, dedicated phone line, or call center with which the transferring agency has a reciprocal agreement.

SB 606 – Boating Safety

Effective Date as provided below:

Bill amends F.S. 327.30 (Collisions, accidents, and casualties) by adding a provision which permits a court to order a person convicted of a violation of this section or of any rule adopted or order issued by the commission pursuant to this section to pay an additional fine of up to \$1,000 per violation. All fines assessed and collected are to be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used to enhance state and local law enforcement activities related to boating infractions. A "conviction" means any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

Bill amends F.S. 327.395 (Boating safety education) by adding a provision, which takes effect on October 1, 2022, which requires the Commission approved boating safety course to include topics regarding:

- diving vessels, awareness of divers in the water, and divers-down warning devices,
- the danger associated with:
 - passenger riding on a seat back, gunwale, transom, bow, motor cover, or any other vessel area not designed by the manufacturer for seating,

- passenger falling overboard,
 - operating a vessel with a person in the water near the vessel,
 - starting a vessel with the engine in gear, and
 - leaving the vessel running when a passenger is boarding or disembarking.
- The proper use and lifesaving benefits of an engine cutoff switch for motorboats and personal watercraft.

Bill amends F.S. 327.50 (Vessel safety regulations; equipment and lighting requirements), effective 10/1/22, by providing that the operator of a vessel used in the instruction of a water sport or activity must use an engine cutoff switch and wear an operative link to the switch when a person participating in the water sport or activity is in the water.

Bill amends F.S. 327.54 (Liveries; safety regulations; penalty), effective January 1, 2023, by prohibiting a livery from offering a vessel for lease or rent without first being issued a no-cost livery permit by the Commission. The permit must be renewed annually.

To qualify for issuance or renewal of a livery permit, an applicant must provide the Commission with a list of all vessels offered by the livery for lease or rent, have valid insurance, have an amount of United States Coast Guard-approved lawful personal floatation devices on site sufficient to accommodate the capacity of all vessels offered by the livery for rent or lease, have on site all required safety equipment to equip all vessels offered by the livery for rent or lease, and display the required boating safety information for the public to see.

Additionally, the livery must have a written agreement with the renter or lessee. The written agreement must include the name, address, and date of birth of the renter and the number of people aboard the vessel, as well as the time the vessel is required to be returned to the livery or another specified location and an emergency contact name, address, and telephone number. The livery shall maintain each agreement for no less than 1 year and, upon request, make each agreement available for inspection by law enforcement.

Furthermore, a livery must make its facilities records available for inspection within 24 hours of request by a law enforcement officer.

HB 689 – Workers’ Comp. Benefits for PTSD [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-148]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Amends F.S. 112.1815 (Firefighters, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, and law enforcement officers; special provisions for employment-related accidents and injuries) by clarifying the time for notice of injury is measured from one of the qualifying events or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

Creates F.S. 112.18155 (Correctional officers and part-time correctional officers; special provisions for posttraumatic stress disorder) which creates a process for compensating these employees for posttraumatic stress disorder. The process is the same as set out in F.S. 112.1815.

SB 692 – Sexual Offenses Definitions [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-165]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill amends various State Statutes by defining “female genitals” as including the labia minora, labia majora, clitoris, vulva, hymen, and vagina.

HB 749 – Fraud Prevention [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-169]

Effective Date: As provided below

Bill creates F.S. 324.252 (Electronic insurance verification) by requiring the State's electronic credentialing system is required to display driver vehicle and registration information and provide a driver notification of any lapse in their insurance coverage needed for compliance with the financial responsibility requirements of F.S. Ch. 324, and allow the driver to update his or her policy information via the system.

Additionally, by October 1, 2023, the DHSMV shall provide the Legislature with recommendations on the means by which the department, law enforcement agencies, and other entities authorized by the Department may electronically verify a driver's compliance with their financial responsibility requirements.

SB 752 – Probationary or Supervision Services for Misd. Offenders [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-166]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 948.01 (When court may place defendant on probation or into community control) by permitting the Dept. of Corrections to supervise misdemeanor offenders when ordered to do so by the circuit court.

Bill amends F.S. 948.03 (Terms and conditions of probation) by permitting an offender to complete their reporting requirements remotely subject to the policy and procedures of the probation authority.

Bill amends F.S. 948.05 (Court to admonish or commend probationer or offender in community control; graduated incentives) by authorizing the Department of Corrections, without leave of court, to:

- incentivize educational achievement by awarding a probationer or offender in community control with a 60 day reduction of their term of supervision for each educational advancement activity they complete during the term of supervision.
 - “Educational advancement activity” is defined as a high school equivalency degree, an academic degree, or a vocational certificate.
- incentivize stable employment by awarding a probationer or offender in community control a 30 day reduction of their term of supervision for each period of workforce achievement they complete during the term of supervision.
 - “Workforce achievement” is defined as a continuous and verifiable full-time employment, for at least 30 hours per week for a 6-month period, for which the probationer or offender earns a wage.

HB 817 – Emerg. Med. Care and Trtmt Minors w/o Parent Consent [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-53]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 743.064 (Emergency medical care or treatment to minors without parental consent) by removing the requirement that the care was being provided in a hospital or college health care setting.

HB 905 – Protective Injunctions [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-173]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 741.30 (Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement; public records exemption) by permitting the use of electronic copies of temporary and

permanent injunctions which the clerk of court shall electronically transmit to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county for service in the same manner as a certified paper copy. The electronic injunctions must be certified by the clerk of court to be deemed valid.

SB 914 – Department of Highway Safety Motor Vehicle [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-175]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill, in part, amends the following Statutes:

- F.S. 316.305 (Wireless communications devices; prohibition) by requiring law enforcement agencies to submit to the DHSMV the race and ethnicity of any person receiving a citation by April 1 annually. Beginning July 1, 2023, DHSMV shall report the data collected annually to the Governor, President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- F.S. 316.646 (Security required; proof of security and display thereof), clarifying that a citation for no proof of insurance may be issued to the operator of a motor vehicle regardless if the operator is the registered owner. However, only the owner/operator can have their license suspended for failure to provide the court proof of insurance.
- F.S. 322.051 (Identification cards) and F.S. 322.14 (Licenses issued to drivers) by requiring that beginning November 1, 2023, each distinguishing number assigned to an original, renewal, or replacement identification card or driver's license must have a minimum of four randomly generated digits.
- F.S. 319.141 (Rebuilt motor vehicle inspection program) by requiring FDHSMV to implement a program in Bay, Broward, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, and Volusia Counties County for rebuilt inspection services offered by private sector participants, by October 1, 2022.

HB 963 – Funding for Sheriffs [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-58]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Amends F.S. 39.3065 (Sheriffs of certain counties to provide child protective investigative services; procedures; funding) by permitting a sheriff to carry forward documented unexpended state funds from one fiscal year to the next. However, the cumulative amount of state funds carried forward may not exceed 8 percent of the sheriff's office total contract amount or grant agreement amount. Any unexpended state funds in excess of that amount and all unexpended federal funds must be returned to DCF. The funds carried forward may not be used to create increased recurring future obligations or for any type of program or service that is not currently authorized by the existing contract or grant award agreement with DCF. Additionally, the expenditure of funds carried forward must be separately reported to DCF. A sheriff must return all unexpended funds to DCF, if that sheriff's office will no longer be providing child protective investigations.

SB 1012 – Victim of Crimes [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-106]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 960.001 (Guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems), F.S. 960.0021 (Legislative intent; advisement to victims), and F.S. 985.036 (Rights of victims; juvenile proceedings) by clarifying that a victim has a right, upon request, to be

informed, present, and heard at all stages of a criminal or juvenile proceeding. The victim also must be informed that they have a right to employ private counsel. Law enforcement also has the obligation to provide a victim's rights brochure or information card which explains the rights.

SB 1046 – Pub. Records/Law Enforcement Geolocation Info. [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-107]

Effective Date: 5/12/22

Bill amends F.S. 119.071 (General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records) by exempting from public disclosure law enforcement geolocation information. Law enforcement geolocation information is defined as information collected using a GPS or another mapping, locational, or directional information system that allows tracking of the location or movement of a law enforcement officer or a law enforcement vehicle. However, this exemption does not apply to uniform traffic citations, crash reports, homicide reports, arrest reports, incident reports, or any other official reports issued by an agency which contain law enforcement geolocation information.

Additionally, the information must be disclosed if so ordered by a circuit court or requested for use in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding.

SB 1244 – Statute of Limitations for Offenses Relating to Sexual Performance by a Child [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-170]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 775.15 (Time limitations; general time limitations; exceptions) increasing the time frame to bring a criminal prosecution for a violation of F.S.S. 827.071(2) or (3), if the offender was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense to any time as long as the prosecution was not otherwise barred from prosecution on or before 7/1/22.

SB 1262 – Mental Health and Substance Abuse [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-36]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill in part amends F.S.S. 394.463 (Involuntary examination) and 397.6772 (Protective custody without consent) by requiring the report authored by the presenting law enforcement officer to include all emergency contact information for the person that is readily accessible to the law enforcement officer, including information available through electronic databases maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement or by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (emergency contact information). Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to F.S. 119.0712(2)(d) and must be made part of the patient's clinical record.

Bill also added F.S. 394.463(5) (Unlawful activities related to examination and treatment; penalties) which creates 1st degree misdemeanor for knowingly and willfully furnishing false information for the purpose of:

- obtaining emergency or other involuntary admission of another;
- causing or otherwise securing, or conspiring with or assisting another to cause or secure any emergency or other involuntary procedure of another person under false pretenses; or
- cause, or conspire with or assist another to cause, without lawful justification, the denial to any person of any right afforded to a patient as described in F.S. Ch. 394 (Mental Health).

HB 1421 – School Safety [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-174]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 943.082 (School Safety Awareness Program) by clarifying that knowingly submitting a false tip through FortifyFL is a violation of F.S. 837.05 (False Reports to law enforcement authorities). In the event that a false tip is made, the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the device on which the tip was submitted will be provided to law enforcement for further investigation. The also clarified that with the exception of a criminal investigation of a false tip, the reporting party's identity shall be anonymous.

Bill amends F.S. 943.687 (Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission) by clarifying how the Commission monitors the implementation of school safety legislation by using the below additional criteria:

- evaluating the activities of the Office of Safe Schools to provide guidance to school districts, identifying areas of noncompliance and mechanisms used to achieve compliance;
- reviewing the findings of the Auditor General regarding school district school safety policies and procedures that need improvement to ensure and demonstrate compliance with state law;
- reviewing school hardening grant expenditures and evaluating such expenditures based on the report of the School Hardening and Harm Mitigation Workgroup, recommendations of law enforcement agencies, and the return on investment analysis;
- evaluating the utilization of the centralized integrated data repository by schools and its effectiveness in conducting threat assessments; and
- assessing efforts by local governments to improve communication and coordination among regional emergency communications systems

Bill amends F.S. 1001.11 (Commissioner of Education; other duties) by clarifying the Commissioner's duties to include the overseeing and enforcing compliance with the requirements relating to school safety and security by school districts; district school superintendents; and public schools, including charter schools.

Bill amends F.S. 1001.212 (Office of Safe Schools) by requiring the Office to provide the following additional tasks:

- provide ongoing professional development opportunities to school district and charter school personnel;
- to coordinate with FDLE to provide a unified search tool known as the Florida School Safety Portal to improve access to timely, complete, and accurate information for, at a minimum, social media Internet posts, DCF, FDLE, DJJ, FortifyFL, school environmental safety incident reports, and local law enforcement,
- develop, in coordination with the DEM; other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; fire and rescue agencies; and first responder agencies, a model family reunification plan for use by childcare facilities, public K-12 schools, and public postsecondary educational institutions that are closed or unexpectedly evacuated due to a natural or manmade disaster. The model plan shall be reviewed annually and updated, as applicable,
- maintain a current directory of public school-based diversion programs and cooperate with each judicial circuit and DJJ to facilitate efforts to monitor and enforce each governing body's compliance with juvenile civil citation and similar diversion programs.

Bill amends F.S. 1006.07 (District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety) by:

- Requiring that law enforcement officers responsible for responding to the school in the event of an active assailant emergency, as determined necessary by the sheriff in coordination with the district's school safety specialist, be physically present on campus and directly involved in the execution of active assailant emergency drills.
- School districts are also required to notify law enforcement officers at least 24 hours before conducting an active assailant emergency drill, during which such law enforcement officers are expected to attend. This training must be performed at least annually.
- Requiring the school board and charter school governing board to adopt, in coordination with local law enforcement agencies and local governments, a family reunification plan to reunite students and employees with their families in the event that a school is closed or unexpectedly evacuated due to a natural or manmade disaster. This reunification plan must be reviewed annually and updated, as applicable.
- By requiring all members of a threat assessment team to be involved in the threat assessment process and final decision making.
- By requiring each district school board shall adopt policies to ensure that district schools and local mobile response teams use the same suicide screening instrument approved by the department pursuant to F.S. 1012.583.

Bill amends F.S. 1006.12 (Safe-school officers at each public school) by:

- Clarifying that a school safety officer authority to make arrests for violations of law applies to activity on property owned or leased by a charter school under a charter contract.
- Requiring each safe-school officer who is also a sworn law enforcement officer to complete mental health crisis 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.
- Requiring non-sworn safe school officers to receive de-escalation training.

HB 1435 – Code and Traffic Enforcement [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-149]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 316.1891 (Designation of special event zones; definitions; enhanced penalties; vehicle impoundment) which authorizes the sheriff or chief administrative officer of a county or municipality to designate a special event zone in response to a special event that takes place or is reasonably anticipated to take place on a roadway, street, or highway over which the sheriff or chief administrative officer has jurisdiction. If the special event takes place or is reasonably anticipated to take place in multiple jurisdictions, the sheriff or chief administrative officer of each jurisdiction may coordinate to designate a special event zone covering multiple jurisdictions. The enforcement of a special event zone must take place in a manner in a manner that causes the least inconvenience to the public and that is consistent with preserving the public health, safety, and welfare.

The entity creating the special event zone must following the Statute's requirements regarding the posting of signage. The creation of the zone permits creation of temporary occupancy limits, doubles the penalties for traffic violations, and permits the impoundment of vehicles for a specific length of time.

A “special event” is defined as an unpermitted temporary activity or event organized or promoted via a social media platform, which is attended by 50 or more persons and substantially increases or disrupts the normal flow of traffic on a roadway, street, or highway.

A “special event zone” means a contiguous area on or along a roadway, street, or highway which is designated by warning signs. The zone may be a parking structure, a parking lot, or any other property, whether public or private, immediately adjacent to or along the designated area.

Additionally, any individual who commits a noncriminal traffic infraction within the special event zone is subject to a fine double the statutory amount. As a supplement to citations for traffic violations, a law enforcement officer may impound the motor vehicle of a person who commits a noncriminal traffic infraction or a criminal traffic violation in a special event zone. However, the impoundment may not exceed 72 hours and the owner must pay all impoundment costs and fees, unless the noncriminal traffic infraction or the criminal charge is dismissed.

Bill also amends F.S. 316.3045 (Operation of radios or other mechanical sound making devices or instruments in vehicles; exceptions) by removing the business and political sound exceptions thereby making the Statute constitutional. The amendment also expands the types of sound making devices to include a: compact disc player, portable music or video player, cellular telephone, tablet computer, laptop computer, stereo, television, or musical instrument.

SB 1534 – Retail Theft [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-192]

Effective Date: 10/1/2022

Amends F.S. 812.015 (Retail and farm theft; transit fare evasion; mandatory fine; alternative punishment; detention and arrest; exemption from liability for false arrest; resisting arrest; penalties) by clarifying that a theft is a felony offense if the aggregated amount of value is over \$750 and the thefts are committed within a 30-day period.

Creates a 3rd degree felony for individually or in concert with one or more other persons, committing five or more retail thefts within a 30-day period and in committing such thefts obtains or uses 10 or more items of merchandise, and the number of items stolen during each theft is aggregated within the 30-day period to determine the total number of items stolen, regardless of the value of such merchandise, and two or more of the thefts occur at different physical merchant locations. The felony becomes a 2nd degree felony if the thefts obtain 20 or more items of merchandise.

HB 1571 – Residential Picketing [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-118]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill creates F.S. 810.15 (Residential picketing) which creates a 2nd degree misdemeanor for picketing or protesting before or about the dwelling of any person with the intent to harass or disturb that person in their dwelling. Before a person may be arrested for a violation of this section, an officer must go as near to the person as may be done safely and shall command any person picketing or protesting to immediately and peaceably disperse. If the person fails to peacefully disperse, they be arrested. A “dwelling” is defined as “any building, structure, or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as a residence by one or more families”.

SB 1614 – Public Records/Motor Vehicles Crashes/Traffic Citations [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-198]

Effective Date: 3/1/2023

Amends F.S. 316.066 (Written Reports of Crashes) by:

- Expanding the entities/individuals that may obtain a report to include: victim services programs, and any federal, state, or local governmental agency or any private person or entity acting on behalf of a federal, state, or local governmental agency in carrying out its functions, but not for redistribution to any person or entity not listed herein.
- Permitting Crash which do not contain the home or employment street addresses, driver license or identification card numbers, dates of birth, and home and employment telephone numbers of the parties involved in the crash to be made immediately available to radio and television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission and newspapers qualified to publish legal notices.
- Permitting crash report to be made available to any third party acting on behalf of a person or entity authorized to access the crash report, except that the third party may disclose the crash report only to the person or entity authorized to access the crash report.
- Permitting an agency to enter into an MOU to provide data derived from crash reports to a third party solely for the purpose of identifying vehicles involved in crashes if such data does not reveal the identity, home or employment telephone number or home or employment address, or other personal information of the parties involved in the crash.
- Creates a civil cause of action against a person who knowing discloses or uses the personal information contained in a crash report for an unpermitted purpose.

Amends F.S. 316.650 (Traffic Citations) by identifying “driver information” contained on a traffic citation as exempt from public disclosure. “Driver information” is defined as a driver’s DOB, DL or ID card number, address excluding the five-digit zip code, telephone number, motor vehicle license plate number, and trailer tag number. However, the term does not include the driver’s name.

SB 1798 – Sexually Related Offenses [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-212]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Amends F.S. 775.0847 (Possession or promotion of certain images of child pornography; reclassification) by expanding the definition of “child pornography,” to include any image depicting an actual and identifiable minor who appears, as a result of digitization, to be engage in sexual conduct. Defines “identifiable minor” as a person “who was a minor at the time the image was created, altered, adapted, or modified, or whose image as a minor was used in the creating, altering, adapting, or modifying of the image; and who is recognizable as an actual person by the person’s face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark, or other recognizable feature. The amendment also replaces the term “movie” with “motion picture, film, video, or computer-generated motion picture, film, or video.

Amends F.S. 827.071 (Sexual performance by a child; child pornography; penalties) by defining and redefining “child” or “minor” as a person whose identity is known or unknow, younger than 18 y.o. and defining “child pornography” as, to include images depicting as minor engaged in sexual conduct or any

image that has been created, altered, or modified by electronic, mechanical, or other means to portray an identifiable minor engaged in sexual conduct.

Amends the definition of “sexual conduct” to include simulated lewd exhibition of the genitals.

Amends F.S. 828.126 (Sexual activities involving animals) by revising the prohibition on sexual activities with animals, increasing the penalties for such activities and requiring the courts to issue orders prohibiting persons convicted of such activities from engaging in specified activities, from residing in certain households and engaging in certain occupations or positions in which animals are present.

Creates F.S. 836.13 (Promotion of an altered sexual depiction; prohibited acts; penalties; applicability) defines terms prohibiting the willful and malicious promotion of certain sexual depictions without consent by providing criminal penalties and a civil cause of action. Altered sexual depictions colloquially known as “deep fakes” which depict individuals engaging in sexual behavior that they did not engage in.

Creates F.S. 836.14 (Theft or unauthorized promotion of a sexually explicit image) which creates two third degree felony offenses and one second degree felony offense, related to theft or unauthorized promotion of a sexually explicit image. The Bill provides criminal and civil penalties relating to theft or unauthorized promotion of sexually explicit image.

Amends F.S. 847.001 (Obscenity-Definitions) by redefining “identifiable minor” and “promote” as a person “Who was a minor at the time the image was created, altered, adapted, or modified, or whose image as a minor was used in the creating, altering, adapting, or modifying of the image; and Who is recognizable as an actual person by the person’s face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark, or other recognizable feature. The term may not be construed to require proof of the actual identity of the identifiable minor.

Amends F.S. 847.011 (Prohibition of certain acts in connection with obscene, lewd, etc., materials; penalty) which authorizes law enforcement officers to arrest certain persons without a warrant and authorizing a search warrant to be issued for further investigation upon proper affidavits being made.

Amends F.S. 847.0137 (Transmission of pornography by electronic device or equipment prohibited; penalties) by deleting the definition of the term “minor” and redefining the term “transmit” to include the act of providing access for receiving and causing to be delivered any image, information or data.

SB 1808 – Immigration Enforcement

Effective Date: 6/17/22

Bill amends F.S. 900.05 (Criminal justice data collection) by adding immigration status to the information required to be collected and reported, on a monthly basis, to FDLE by the clerk of court, any county detention facility, and the Department of Corrections.

Bill amends F.S. 908.102 (Definitions) by revising the definition of the term “sanctuary policy” to include specified laws, policies, practices, procedures, or customs that limit or prohibit a law enforcement agency from providing specified immigration information to a state entity.

Bill creates F.S. 908.11 (Immigration enforcement assistance agreements; reporting requirement) which requires by January 1, 2023, each law enforcement agency operating a county detention facility to enter into a written agreement with the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement to participate in the immigration program established under Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Until the

agreement is entered, beginning no later than October 1, 2022, and until the law enforcement agency enters into the written agreement, each law enforcement agency operating a county detention facility must notify FDLE on a quarterly basis, the status of such written agreement and any reason for noncompliance with entering into the agreement.

Bill creates F.S. 908.111 (Prohibition against governmental entity contracts with common carriers; required termination provisions) which prohibits any governmental entity from executing, amending, or renewing any contract with a common carrier or contracted carrier if the carrier is willfully providing any service in furtherance of transporting a person into the State knowing that the person is an unauthorized alien, except to facilitate the detention, removal, or departure of the person from this state or the United States.

Additionally, any contract between a governmental entity and a common carrier or contracted carrier which is executed, amended, or renewed on or after October 1, 2022, including a grant agreement or economic incentive program payment agreement, must include: (a) an attestation by the carrier, attesting that the carrier is not willfully providing and will not willfully provide any service during the contract term in furtherance of transporting a person into this state knowing that the person is an unauthorized alien, except to facilitate the detention, removal, or departure of the person from this state or the United States.

SB 1844 – Mental Health and Substance Abuse [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-41]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Bill, in part, amends F.S. 394.463 (Involuntary examination) and creates F.S. 397.341 (Transportation of individuals by law enforcement officers) requiring a law enforcement officer who restrains a subject for transport for a Baker Act, to restrain the individual in the least restrictive manner available and appropriate under the circumstances.

HB 5007 – State-administered Retirement Systems [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-159]

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Amends F.S. 121.091 (Benefits payable under the system) by revises authorizing members of the Special Risk Class, who are law enforcement officers who are a DROP participant on or after July 1, 2022, may participate in DROP for up to 36 calendar months beyond the 60-month period if they entered DROP on or before June 30, 2028. Additionally, the Bill revises required employer retirement contribution rates for each membership class & subclass of FRS and revises allocations to investment plan member accounts.

HB 6037 – Travelling Across State Lines to Commit a Burglary [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-116]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Bill amends F.S. 843.22(2) (Traveling across county lines with intent to commit a burglary) by removing the element which required that the travel across state lines had to be with the intent to thwart law enforcement's attempts to track the items stolen in the burglary.

HB 7015 – OSGR/Identity of a Witness to a Murder [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-88]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Amends F.S. 119.071 (General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records) by removing the sunset provision for the identity of a murder witness exemption. As such, the law will remain in effect.

HB 7024 – OSGR/Alleged Victim or Victim of Sexual Harassment [Fla. Stat. Ch. 2022-172]

Effective Date: 10/1/22

Amends F.S. 119.071 (General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records) by creating an exemption (confidential and exempt) for information that identifies a person as an alleged victim or as a victim of sexual harassment.

HB 7055 – Cybersecurity

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Amends various statutes by requiring state agencies and local governments to report cybersecurity & ransomware incidents and creating cybersecurity training requirements. Bill also prohibits certain entities from paying or otherwise complying with ransom demands.

HB 7057 – Cybersecurity

Effective Date: 7/1/22

Creates F.S. 119.0725 (Agency cybersecurity information; public records exemption; public meetings exemption) which creates a public record exemption for certain cybersecurity insurance information, critical infrastructure information, cybersecurity incident information, and certain cybersecurity-related information held by an agency. The Bill also creates an exemption from public meetings requirements for portions of a meeting that would reveal certain cybersecurity related information held by an agency.