

**2020 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY  
LAWS OF INTEREST TO FLORIDA LAW ENFORCEMENT**

This Legal Bulletin contains brief summaries of most laws of interest to the Florida law enforcement community that were passed during the 2020 regular session of the Florida Legislature. The Legislative Summary, available on FDLE's public website, may be found at: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/OGC/Summaries/Legislative-Summaries.aspx>. The Legislative Summary does not address every element of every summarized law, and some laws of potential interest to law enforcement have been omitted; you should review the entire content of any law in which you have a particular interest. The Summary includes Internet hyperlinks to the complete text of all summarized bills.

This year's Summary is the product of the combined efforts of many within the FDLE Office of General Counsel, including Deputy General Counsel James Martin, Assistant General Counsels Shehla Milliron, Matt Casey, Weston Petkovsek, Rebecca Cambria, Janelle Surace, Christopher Bufano, Elisabeth Yerkes, Ray Shackelford, Dorothy Smith, Kate Holmes, Jason Harrison, Jeff Dambly, Regional Legal Advisor Lauren Gonzalez, Operations and Management Consultant Manager Dana Kelly, and Business Consultant Kim Shaw. *Do not rely solely on the Summary for a complete understanding of any bill or the 2020 Session.* Law enforcement officers should check with their chain of command and agency legal advisors to determine the effect specific legislation may have upon agency operations.

*Jason Jones*

FDLE General Counsel  
[JasonJones@fdle.state.fl.us](mailto:JasonJones@fdle.state.fl.us)  
(850) 410-7676

Legislative information, including copies of the laws as passed may be accessed on the Florida Legislature's web site (<http://www.leg.state.fl.us>). Select the bill versions ending in "er" and the greatest numeral, which is the "enrolled" version sent to the Governor. *Those without Internet access may obtain printed copies of laws as passed from:*

**House Documents Office**  
Room 513, The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300  
(850) 717-5650

**Senate Documents Office**  
Room 405, The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100  
(850) 487-5229

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT  
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL



2020 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

**House Bill 37 (Ch. 2020-64): School Bus Safety; Civil Citations; Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; State Agencies; Drivers Licenses; Licenses; Law Enforcement Agencies; Motor Vehicles; Transportation; Vehicles; School Safety**

This bill amends F.S. 318.18 and increases the minimum civil penalty from \$100 to \$200 for a violation of F.S. 316.172(1)(a), failure to stop for a school bus. If at a hearing, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$200. For a second or subsequent offense within a period of 5 years, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall suspend the offender's driver's license for not less than 180 days and not more than 1 year. Prior to this amendment, the period was not less than 90 days and not more than 6 months.

The bill also increases the minimum civil penalty from \$200 to \$400 for a violation of F.S. 316.172(1)(b), passing a school bus on the side that children enter and exit when the school bus displays a stop signal. If at a hearing, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$400. For a second or subsequent offense within a period of 5 years, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall suspend the offender's driver's license for not less than 360 days and not more than 2 years. Prior to this amendment, the period was not less than 180 days and not more than 1 year.

***Effective Date: January 1, 2021***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/37/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 43 (Ch. 2020-40): Child Welfare; Jordan's Law; Judges; Guardian Ad Litem; Law Enforcement Officers; Juveniles; Department of Children and Families; State Agencies; Department of Law Enforcement; Law Enforcement Agencies; Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; Training; Florida Crime Information Center; Child Protective Investigative Services**

This bill is titled "Jordan's Law." The bill requires certain child welfare professionals, judges, Guardian ad Litem program staff, and law enforcement officers to receive training on recognition and response to head trauma and brain injury in children under six years old. The bill also creates a communication process between the Department of Children and Families and law enforcement, requiring the systems to make available information via the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) that a person is a parent or caregiver involved in the child welfare system. The bill requires

law enforcement officers to contact the Florida central abuse hotline under certain circumstances, and for the hotline to provide relevant information to specified parties including a child protective investigator. Additionally, the bill requires the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission to establish standards for the instruction of law enforcement officers on recognition and response to head trauma and brain injury in children under six years old. Finally, the bill requires law enforcement officers to complete such training as part of either basic recruit training, continuing training, or education by a specified date.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/43/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 59 (Ch. 2020-124): Automated Pharmacy Systems; Medicinal Drugs; Outpatient Dispensing; Pharmacies; Community Pharmacies**

The bill amends F.S. 465.0235 to permit licensed community pharmacies to use automated pharmacy systems that may be at a separate location from the pharmacy under specified circumstances. The bill provides that certain medicinal drugs stored in automated pharmacy system for outpatient dispensing are part of inventory of the pharmacy providing services through such systems. Finally, the bill requires community pharmacies to adopt policies and procedures regarding the operation of an automated pharmacy system; the bill requires that the policies and procedures address specific elements to ensure appropriate functioning.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/59/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 70 (Ch. 2020-145): Alert Systems in Public Schools; Alyssa’s Law; Alyssa’s Alert; School Safety; Panic Alert Systems; First Responders; State Agencies; Department of Education; Department of Law Enforcement; Division of Emergency Management; Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission; Local Government; 911**

This bill amends F.S. 1006.07 and is cited as “Alyssa’s Law.” The bill requires all public schools, including charter schools, to implement a mobile panic alert system with interoperability capabilities to allow for coordination among first responders. Such systems, which must be in place by the 2021-2022 school year, will be known as an “Alyssa’s Alert.” The systems must be interoperable with local public safety answering point infrastructure to transmit 911 calls and mobile activations. Additionally, the bill permits a public school district board to develop additional strategies and tools to ensure real-time coordination among first responders in a school security emergency. Finally, the bill instructs the Department of Education to consult with the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, FDLE, and the Division of Emergency Management to develop a competitive solicitation for the mobile panic alert system.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/70/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 89 (Ch. 2020-42): Adoption Records; Exempt or Confidential Records; Court Orders; Investigations**

This bill amends F.S 63.162, which pertains to obtaining adoption records of involved parties to include birth parents, adoptees, and adoptive parents. Prior to this bill, F.S 63.162 required a court order to learn the identities of those involved with an adoption. This bill allows these identities to be disclosed by mere written consent of the parties. It is important to note that the identity of a birth parent may be disclosed upon their written consent, but only if the adoptee is over the age of 18. If the adoptee is under the age of 18 then written consent must also be obtained by the adoptive parents. The same applies to the disclosure of the identities of the adoptee. Adoptive parents can disclose their information with just their written consent. Additionally, the age of the adopted child is relevant in that the adoptee's written consent only qualifies if he or she is 18 years of age or older.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/89/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 103 (Ch. 2020-43): Subpoenas; Corporations; Investigations; Telecommunications Providers; Judicial Proceedings; Courts**

This bill addresses the legal means of effective service of a subpoena upon an out-of-state corporation, and provides recourse against an out-of-state corporation for failure to comply with a properly served subpoena. The bill will likely provide better compliance with investigative subpoenas sent to telecommunications providers. Specifically, it provides that an out of state corporation is properly served when effected upon the corporation's registered agent in this state or as authorized under the laws of the state where process is to be served. It further provides that service on an out-of-state corporation doing business in Florida through the internet may also be made at any location where the corporation routinely accepts service. Regarding recourse for failure to comply with a properly served subpoena upon a business, the bill provides that if either a Florida business or an out-of-state corporation refuses or fails to comply with a subpoena as required by law, the applicant for the subpoena may petition a court to compel compliance. The court is allowed to address the matter as indirect criminal contempt and may punish a business or corporation by a fine of not less than \$100 per day, or more than \$1000 per day for a maximum of 60 days.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/103/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 131 (Ch. 2020-100): Security in Trial Court Facilities; Sheriffs; Law Enforcement Agencies; Courts; Security Plans; Judicial Proceedings**

This bill amends F.S. 30.15 to require the sheriff of each county to coordinate with the board of county commissioners and the chief judge of the circuit on the development of a comprehensive plan to provide security for trial court facilities. The amendment further clarifies the authority of the sheriff and chief judge in relation to the security plan; specifically, each sheriff retains authority over the implementation and provision of law enforcement services for the plan, and the chief judge keeps policymaking authority to ensure the protection of due process rights, i.e., the scheduling and conduct of trials and other judicial proceedings. The bill provides that the “[s]heriffs and their deputies, employees, and contractors are officers of the court when providing security for trial court facilities...”

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/131/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 199 (Ch. 2020-81): Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation; Donna’s Law; Investigations; Statute of Limitations; Sexual Offenses; Juveniles; Judicial Proceedings**

This bill amends F.S. 775.15, creating an exception to certain prosecutorial time limitations and allowing a prosecution to be commenced at any time for any sexual battery offenses pursuant to F.S. 794.011 against victims younger than 18 at the time the offense is committed. The bill eliminates the statute of limitations on sexual offenses committed on victims under the age of 18, which would otherwise begin to run when the victim reaches the age of 18. The bill applies only to a qualifying offense committed on or after July 1, 2020.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/199/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 205 (Ch. 2020-82): Unlawful Use of Uniforms, Medals, or Insignia; Crimes; Veterans; Military**

This bill amends F.S. 817.312 pertaining to the unlawful use of uniforms, medals, or insignia. F.S. 817.312 makes it a third-degree felony for an unauthorized person to misrepresent themselves as a member or veteran of the United States Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Navy, or National Guard, or from wearing a uniform or any medal or insignia authorized for use by members or veterans of those entities, while soliciting charitable contributions or for the purpose of material gain. This bill specifies that “material gain” for purposes of a criminal violation includes, but is not limited to, obtaining employment or political office resulting in receiving compensation.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/205/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 294 (Ch. 2020-163): Crimes Against Veterans; Florida Veterans Protection Act; Crimes; Veterans**

This bill is also known as "Florida Veterans Protection Act." The bill creates a new criminal offense for aggravated white collar crime providing that a person who victimizes ten (10) or more veterans, as defined in F.S. 1.01, and obtains or attempts to obtain \$50,000.00 or more commits a felony of the first degree.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/294/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 327 (Ch. 2020-66): Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; Animals; Crimes; State Agencies; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; Hunting; Licenses**

This bill increases the penalties for taking a bear or possessing a recently-killed bear during closed season periods by making it a first-degree misdemeanor, instead of a second-degree misdemeanor. Additionally, any violator forfeits their license or permit issued by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) for three (3) years after the incident. Anyone who commits a subsequent offense is prohibited from obtaining a FWC permit or license permanently. This bill also makes possessing a bear for sale or selling a bear a third-degree felony.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/327/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 333 (Ch. 2020-83): Bail Pending Appellate Review; Appeals; Sexual Offenses; Juveniles; Judicial Proceedings**

This bill amends F.S. 903.133, prohibiting bail for specified felony convictions pending review by posttrial motion or appeal. The bill expands the list of offenses for which a defendant may not be admitted to bail to include any offense requiring registration as a sexual offender under F.S. 943.0435(1)(h) or as a sexual predator under F.S. 775.21(4) if the defendant was 18 or older at the time of the offense and the victim was a minor.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/333/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 400 (Ch. 2020-17): Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams; State Attorney; Law Enforcement Agencies; Medical Examiners; Investigations; Judges; State Long-Term Care Ombudsman; Clerk of the Court; Victim Services Programs; Medical Examiners; Office of the Attorney General; Department of Elder Affairs; State Agencies**

This bill allows a state attorney to develop an elder abuse fatality review team within their judicial circuit to review elderly deaths that may be related to or caused by, abuse or neglect. The bill provides for possible team members to include, but not be limited to, law enforcement agencies, medical examiners, a county court judge, the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the State Courts Administrator, the clerk of the court, a victim services program, and other persons who have knowledge of fatal incidents regarding elder abuse. Members of the elder abuse fatality review team will serve for two years and produce an annual report, which will be presented to the Department of Elderly Affairs. The report shall in part consist of statistical information on victims and the causes/nature of their deaths; policies, procedures, rules, and statutes that the team believes contribute to the incidence of elder abuse and deaths, along with recommendations for improvements.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/400/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 404 (Ch. 2020-148): Abortion; Pregnancy; Crimes; Parental Notice of and Consent for Abortion Act; Juveniles; Physicians; Consent; Medical Records**

This bill amends F.S. 390.0111(12), terminating a pregnancy of an infant born alive, from a first-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony. This bill also amends the Parental Notice of Abortion Act in F.S. 390.01114, and renames the Act as the Parental Notice of and Consent for Abortion Act. The bill adds the requirement that a physician must notify a parent or legal guardian of and obtain written consent from the parent or legal guardian for the termination of the pregnancy of a minor prior to performing or inducing such. The written consent needed from the parent or legal guardian that must be provided to the physician is government-issued proof of identification and notarized statement which is detailed in the bill; additionally, the physician must keep a copy of these documents of written consent in the minor's medical file for the specified time period. The physician must also include an affidavit acknowledging their acceptance of the written consent in the minor's medical file. Written consent of a parent or legal guardian is not required if: (1) the notification is not required as provided in the bill; (2) a waiver was provided; (3) the consent was waived pursuant to judicial waiver; or (4) a medical emergency exists in the physician's good faith clinical judgment and there was not enough time to comply with the consent requirement. A physician's violation of this bill is a third-degree felony. However, there is a defense if a minor presented a state driver's license or identification card misrepresenting her age or identity unless the physician did not use due diligence or had independent knowledge of the minor's actual age or identity.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/404/BillText/er/PDF>



**Senate Bill 476 (Ch. 2020-5): Law Enforcement Vehicles; Motor Vehicles; Law Enforcement Officers; Condominium, Cooperative and Homeowners' Associations; Police Vehicles**

This bill creates F.S. 718.129, 719.131, and 720.318, which respectively prohibit condominium associations, cooperative associations, and homeowner's associations from preventing law enforcement officers from parking their law enforcement vehicles in locations wherein tenants, guests, residents or owners would otherwise have the right to park.

***Effective Date: February 21, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/476/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 538 (Ch. 2020-53): Emergency Reporting; Mandatory Reporting; State Watch Office; Division of Emergency Management; Major Incidents; Local Government; Law Enforcement Agencies; First Responders**

This bill requires the Division of Emergency Management to create and maintain a list of reportable incidents related to emergencies around the state. The bill also requires political subdivisions of the state to report new incidents to the State Watch Office within the Division of Emergency Management as soon as practicable following its initial response to an incident, though the bill allows for political subdivisions to enact guidelines providing for the method and format to be used in reports. Finally, the bill outlines several types of emergencies that should be reported, to include: major fires; search and rescue operations; bomb threats; natural hazards and severe weather; public health incidents; animal or agricultural events; environmental concerns; nuclear power plant events; major transportation events; major utility or infrastructure events; and military events. The bill notes that this list should not be exhaustive.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/538/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 573 (Ch. 2020-104): First Responders and Correctional Officers; Law Enforcement Officers; First Responders; First Responder Peers; Law Enforcement Agencies; Correctional Officers; Investigations**

This bill creates F.S. 111.09 regarding peer support for first responders. The bill defines first responders, first responder peers, and peer support, and outlines confidentiality for communications a first responder may have with a first responder peer. Through this bill, a first responder's communication with a first responder peer in regards to physical, moral, emotional, or issues associated with being a first responder; by way of electronic, oral, written, or communication made with a mutual expectation of confidentiality, cannot be used in a civil, criminal, administrative, or disciplinary proceeding. Exceptions to the protection are if the first responder peer is the defendant in a suit filed by the first responder; the first responder waives the right in writing; the first responder is suspected of committing or intending to commit a criminal act; and if the communication would lead a reasonable prudent person to fear for the safety of the first responder or someone else.

The bill also amends the Officer's Bill of Rights by expanding the definitions of law enforcement officers and correctional officers to include those employed part time by an agency. The bill also clarifies that the 180-day rule for disciplinary action in F.S. 112.532(6)(a) applies equally to both



internal allegations and external complaints. Finally, the bill provides an agency head with the opportunity to request a sworn investigator from another agency to handle officer investigations under certain enumerated circumstances.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/573/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 625 (Ch. 2020-130): Public Nuisances; Sheriffs; Injunctions; Liens; Real Estate; Rental Property; Forfeitures; Criminal Gangs; Local Government**

This bill adds sheriffs to the authorities that can sue to enjoin nuisances under F.S. 60.05. The bill also revises the notice period from "at least 3 days' notice" to "within 10 days." The bill requires that there must be a second notice given if the nuisance is not timely abated, as well as criteria where the defendant may receive an extension to abate the nuisance. The bill also specifies the required information for notices. The bill amends F.S. 823.05 to add that for any place or premises can be declared a nuisance and may be abated or enjoined that has been used on two occasions within a six-month period as a site for a violation of dealing in stolen property, assault and battery, burglary, theft, or robbery by sudden snatching. Moreover, the bill amends F.S. 823.05 to provide for the declaration of a location as a nuisance when used once by criminal gangs for the purpose of engaging in criminal gang-related activities, which was lowered from the prior "two or more occasions" requirement. The bill also amends F.S. 893.138 to expand the authorization of local administrators to declare a location as a public nuisance when two or more enumerated crimes have occurred at the location within a six-month period, adding the enumerated offenses of murder, attempted felony murder, aggravated battery with a deadly weapon, and aggravated assault with a deadly weapon without intent to kill. Finally, the bill provides for a rental property exception to F.S. 893.138.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/625/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 659 (Ch. 2020-131): Drones; State Agencies; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; Florida Forest Service; Public Lands; Wildfires; Plants and Animals**

This bill amends F.S. 934.50 to add an exception to the prohibited uses of drones by law enforcement or state agencies to allow a non-law enforcement employee of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or of the Florida Forest Service to use drones to manage and eradicate invasive exotic plants or animals on public lands or to suppress and mitigate wildfire threats.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/659/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 664 (Ch. 2020-150): Verification of Employment Eligibility; Employment Eligibility; State Agencies; Local Government; Public Employers; Unauthorized Aliens; E-Verify; Department of Homeland Security; Contracts; State Attorney; Office of the Attorney General; Statewide Prosecutor; Department of Law Enforcement**

This bill creates F.S. 448.095, requiring all public employers, contractors, and subcontractors to register with and use the E-Verify system operated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security beginning on January 1, 2021. The bill requires public employers to use the E-Verify system to verify the work authorization of all newly-hired employees. The bill prohibits public employers, contractors, and subcontractors from entering into contracts with one another unless all parties register and use the E-Verify system. The bill also requires subcontractors who enter into contracts with contractors to provide a certification that the subcontractor does not employ or use unauthorized aliens as defined in the statute, a copy of which the contractor must maintain.

The bill requires public employers, contractors, and subcontractors to terminate a contract if a party has a good faith belief that another party is in violation of F.S. 448.09(1), prohibiting the employment of unauthorized aliens. If a public employer has a good faith belief that the subcontractor has violated these requirements, but that the contractor has otherwise complied, the public employer must notify the contractor to terminate its contract with the subcontractor. The bill also provides a vehicle for a party to challenge a contract termination in accordance with these requirements, and prohibits a penalized contractor from obtaining another contract with a public employer for at least one year.

Finally, the bill also provides requirements regarding employment verification for private employers, and creates an enforcement mechanism wherein FDLE, the Attorney General, a state attorney, or the Statewide Prosecutor may obtain documents to investigate violations of the state's employment verification requirements.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/664/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 675 (Ch. 2020-84): Exposure of Sexual Organs; Crimes; Law Enforcement Officers; Investigations; Sexual Offenses**

This bill amends F.S. 800.03 by specifying that being naked in public in a vulgar or indecent manner is a violation of the statute. The bill also increases the penalty from a first-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony for a second or subsequent offense. The bill continues to provide that a mother breastfeeding her baby is not a violation of F.S. 800.03. The bill states that being naked in a place provided or set apart for that purpose is also not a violation of F.S. 800.03. Additionally, the bill adds paragraph (e) to subsection (9) of F.S. 901.15, which allows for officers to conduct a warrantless arrest for a violation of F.S. 800.03, exposure of sexual organs.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/675/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 680 (Chapter No. 2020-172): Shark Fins; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; State Agencies; Crimes; Kristin Jacobs Ocean Conservation Act; Licenses; Salt Water Products; Vessels**

This bill amends F.S. 379.2426 and prohibits the import, export, and sale of shark fins with specific delineated exceptions involving vessels holding a federal shark fishing permit on January 1, 2020 and dealers holding a federal Atlantic shark dealer permit on January 1, 2020. The amendment makes the prohibited activity a second or first-degree misdemeanor with administrative fines ranging from \$4,500 to \$9,500 and license suspension or revocation (depending on the number of violations). During the license suspension or revocation, the individual may not participate in the harvesting of salt water products from any vessel in this state or be aboard any vessel possessing a commercial quantity of salt water products.

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall evaluate the potential economic impact of this amendment on the commercial shark fishing industry; identifying any actions to lessen the impacts and shall review the potential impact on shark populations. The Commission shall report its findings by December 31, 2021. Based upon the findings in the report, the Legislature may impose a ban on the domestic production of shark fins.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<http://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/680/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 698 (Ch. 2020-31): Reproductive Health; Reproductive Battery; Crimes; Health Care Practitioners; Physicians; Licenses; Sexual Offenses**

This bill establishes the felony crime of "Reproductive Battery" which takes place when a health care practitioner intentionally transfers human reproductive material (such as any human egg or sperm) into the body of a recipient or implanting a human embryo of a donor without consent. The degree of the felony is based on whether the health care practitioner is the donor (second degree) or not (third degree). The bill further defines the words "donor," "health care practitioner," "recipient," "reproductive material," and "zygote," as used in this bill. It is worth noting that a recipient's consent to an anonymous donor is not a defense to the crime of reproductive battery. In addition, this bill makes this crime an act that constitutes grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action by the board and department. "Pelvic Examination" is also defined by this bill. Written consent for a "pelvic examination" is required from the patient or the patient's legal representative unless a court order authorized it or serious risk of imminent substantial and irreversible physical impairment warrants it.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/698/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 787 (Ch. 2020-178): Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; Developmental Disabilities; Drivers Licenses; Licenses; Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; State Agencies**

This bill amends F.S. 322.14 to give a person with a developmental disability or the parent or legal guardian of a child or ward with a developmental disability the option to request the capital letter "D" be displayed on their license or identification card with proof of the diagnosis of such as stated in bill; additionally, this "D" designation for developmental disability can be added or removed from the person's license when the enumerated requirements are met. This bill also amends F.S. 322.081(1) and allows a voluntary financial contribution to Childhood Cancer Care from each driver's license or identification card applicant which will go to the Live Like Bella Childhood Cancer Foundation.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/787/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 821 (Ch. 2020-25): Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology and Security Information; State Agencies; Auditor General; Department of Law Enforcement; Department of Management Services; Chief Inspector General; Judicial Proceedings; Courts; Security Plans**

This bill provides for a public records exemption involving portions of records held by a state agency which detail network schematics, hardware and software configurations, or encryption, making such records confidential and exempt from public disclosure. The bill also makes exempt from the public meetings requirements any discussions of the confidential and exempt records mentioned above. The bill requires that the meetings discussing the confidential and exempt records be recorded and transcribed. It also makes the recordings and transcripts confidential and exempt from public records disclosure unless a court conducts an in camera review and determines that the meeting was not restricted to the discussion of the confidential and exempt data and information. If the court makes that determination the court can then release the nonexempt portion of the meeting recordings or transcripts. The bill also allows for state agencies to share this confidential and exempt information with listed entities including but not limited to, the Auditor General, the Cybercrime Office of the Department of Law Enforcement, the Division of State Technology within the department, and for agencies under the jurisdiction of the Governor, the Chief Inspector General. The bill also provides a public necessity statement as required by law and is retroactive. This bill is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2025 unless reenacted by the Legislature.

***Effective Date: June 9, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/821/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 945 (Ch. 2020-107): Children’s Mental Health; Department of Children and Families; State Agencies; Sheriffs; Law Enforcement Agencies; Mobile Response Teams; De-escalation Strategies; Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute; School Safety**

This bill requires the Department of Children and Families (“DCF”) to add services for the child and adolescent mental health system to include contracting with entities for more response teams throughout the state. The Mobile Response Teams will be tasked with triaging requests to determine the level of severity, prioritizing new requests, responding to a crisis where the crisis is occurring, promoting sharing of information, providing care coordination by facilitating the transition to ongoing services, etc. The requesting managing entity, a corporation under contract with the DCF to manage the daily operational delivery of behavioral health services, is responsible for collaborating with the local sheriff’s office and local law enforcement agencies in regards to the planning, development, evaluation, and selection of the Mobile Response Teams. The bill also requires the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute to develop a model response protocol for Mobile Response Teams by August 1, 2020. Finally, in the case of involuntary examinations, the bill requires that the school verify de-escalation strategies have been utilized, and the outreach Mobile Response Team has been initiated before contacting law enforcement, unless the Principal believes that any delay in removing the student will increase the likelihood of harm to the student or others.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/945/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 971 (Ch. 2020-69): Electric Bicycles; Vehicles; Motor Vehicles; Local Government**

This bill removes "motorized bicycle" from the definition of "bicycle" located at 316.003, F.S., and provides a separate definition for "electric bicycle" which itself is divided into three classes: Class 1 includes bicycles and tricycles equipped with a motor that only provides assistance when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance beyond a speed of 20 miles per hour. Class 2 includes bicycles and tricycles equipped with a motor that may be used to exclusively propel the electric bicycle and that ceases to provide assistance beyond the speed of 20 miles an hour. Class 3 electric bicycles include those with a motor that only provide assistance when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance beyond the speed of 28 miles per hour. The bill provides that operators of electronic bicycles have all the rights and privileges, and are subject to all of the duties of operators of regular, non-electric bicycles. Electric bicycles are considered a “vehicle” to the same extent as regular bicycles, and they generally may operate wherever bicycles are permitted. However, the bill specifically allows local government entities to regulate the operation of electric bicycles in certain areas, including the ability to restrict or entirely prohibit the usage of electric bicycles. The bill provides that electric bicycles and their operators are not subject to the legal requirements of “motor vehicles,” meaning liability insurance is not required, nor is licensure or registration. The bill specifically excludes electric bicycles from the statutory definitions of "motor vehicle," "motorized scooter," and "motorcycle." Notably, the bill does not provide any age restrictions for operation of an electric bicycle.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/971/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 1060 (Ch. 2020-13): Public Records and Meetings/911, E911, or Public Safety Radio Communication System; 911; E911; Exempt or Confidential Records; Judicial Proceedings; Courts**

This bill creates a new public records exemption for building plans and schematics which “depict the structural elements of 911, E911, or public safety radio communication infrastructure.” The bill also makes geographical maps that depict the location or proposed locations of 911, E911, or other public safety radio communication infrastructure exempt from public records disclosure. This exemption includes building plans, blue prints, or schematics whether in draft or final format. The information may be released to another governmental agency in furtherance of its official duties; specified parties who work on the systems; or by court order. The bill also requires entities that receive the information to retain its exempt status. In addition to the public records exemption, the bill also makes exempt from disclosure any portion of a public meeting that would reveal building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, etc. and also exempts from disclosure the geographical maps of locations or proposed locations of 911, E911, or public safety radio communication infrastructure. It requires that any portion of a meeting that discusses these items be recorded and transcribed. Those recordings and transcripts are also exempt from public records disclosure unless a court determines in camera that the meeting was not restricted to the exempt information. The court can then order that nonexempt portion released to a third party.

***Effective Date: April 8, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1060/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 1082 (Ch. 2020-37): Domestic Violence Injunctions; Injunctions; Animals; Judicial Proceedings; Courts**

This bill amends F.S. 741.30 regarding domestic violence injunctions to specifically authorize courts to award in domestic violence injunctions custody of an animal owned by the petitioner, respondent, or a minor child residing in the home of either the petitioner or respondent. The bill gives the court the explicit authority to order a respondent to have no contact with an animal, to include prohibiting the “taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, harming, or otherwise disposing of the animal.”

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1082/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 1091 (Ch. 2020-159): Environmental Accountability; Crimes**

This bill increases the civil fine amount for several environmental civil infractions in various sections of Chapters 373, 376, and 403, Florida Statutes, related to water resources, pollutant discharge prevention and removal, and environmental control, respectively. In addition to raising the amounts of fines, for certain environmental crimes this bill provides for separate individual violations to accrue with each passing day that the offending condition is not remedied after proper legal notice has been provided. The bill also amends F.S. 373.430 to make a violation of subsection (1)(b), pertaining to the failure to obtain, failure to comply with, or violation of specified required permits under the section or associated rules and regulations, a second-degree misdemeanor with a fine of up to \$10,000 if committed due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1091/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 1120 (Ch. 2020-38): Substance Abuse Services; Crimes; Patient-Brokering; Recovery Residences**

This bill generally pertains to substance abuse services, background checks, and recovery residences. Of particular interest to law enforcement is an amendment to F.S. 397.4873, which provides that knowing and willful patient-brokering, or the accepting a referral of a prospective, current, or discharged patient to or from a recovery residence is a first-degree misdemeanor, unless the residence has an appropriate certificate and managed by a certified recovery residence administrator in accordance with the statute's requirements.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1120/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 1259 (Ch. 2020-89): Incarcerated Pregnant Women; Pregnancy; Correctional Officers; Department of Corrections; Department of Juvenile Justice; State Agencies; Detention Facilities; Healthcare; Physicians; Inmate Privacy; Tammy Jackson Healthy Pregnancies for Incarcerated Women Act**

This bill amends F.S. 944.241, and renames the title from "Shackling of Incarcerated Pregnant Women" to "Incarcerated Pregnant Women." The bill states this section may be cited as the "Tammy Jackson Healthy Pregnancies for Incarcerated Women Act." The bill outlines procedures for when a pregnant prisoner is placed in restrictive housing and requires detention facilities to adopt written policies about using restraints and conducting body cavity searches on pregnant prisoners.

The bill adds a definition for an "invasive body search," meaning a search involving a manual inspection of the breasts or a manual inspection using touch, insertion, or probing of the cavities of the human body, including the genitals, buttocks, or anus. An invasive body search may only be conducted according to a correctional institution's written rules, policies, or procedures as required by subsection (6). The bill also adds a definition for a "pregnant prisoner," which means any prisoner whose pregnancy is confirmed or otherwise known to a qualified healthcare professional at the correctional institution. Finally, the bill includes a definition for "restrictive housing," which means housing a prisoner separately from the general population of a



correctional institution and imposing restrictions on her movement, behavior, and privileges. The term includes placing a prisoner in medical isolation, in a medical housing unit, or in the infirmary.

The bill maintains current provisions regarding the use of restraints on pregnant prisoners, but adds the requirement that each county or municipal detention facility and each detention facility operated by a private entity must adopt written policies and procedures regarding the use of restraints and invasive body searches on pregnant prisoners.

The bill addresses restrictive housing for pregnant prisoners. The bill provides that a pregnant prisoner may be involuntarily placed in restrictive housing if less restrictive means are not possible, and if a corrections official in the facility determines that restrictive housing is necessary to protect the health and safety of the pregnant prisoner or others, or to preserve security and order. After placing a pregnant prisoner in restrictive housing, the corrections official must document with particularity why the restrictive housing was necessary, provide justification for why less restrictive means was not available, and if a qualified healthcare professional at the facility objects to the restrictive housing. The corrections official must provide a copy of the report to the pregnant prisoner within 12 hours of placing the prisoner in restrictive housing. The bill also requires a pregnant prisoner placed in restrictive housing to be seen by a qualified healthcare professional at least once every 24 hours and observed by a correctional officer at least once every hour. The pregnant prisoner must be housed in the least restrictive setting given the prisoner's health and safety, and must be given a medical treatment plan developed and approved by qualified healthcare professionals at the facility if the prisoner does not already have a treatment plan in place.

The bill provides that if a pregnant prisoner needs medical care, a primary care nurse practitioner or obstetrician must provide an order for the pregnant prisoner to be placed in a designated medical housing unit or admitted to the infirmary. If a pregnant prisoner has passed her due date, she must either be placed in a designated medical housing unit or admitted to the infirmary until labor begins. A pregnant prisoner placed in a medical housing unit or the infirmary, must be provided the same access to outdoor recreation, visitation, mail, phone calls, and other privileges and classes available to the general population unless (1) the corrections official, after specified consultations, determines that access may pose a danger to safety and security, or (2) a qualified healthcare professional at the facility determines that such access poses a danger of adverse clinical consequences for the pregnant prisoner or others. That decision must be noted in the prisoner's medical file.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1259/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 1286 (Ch. 2020-59): Contraband in Specified Facilities; Detention Facilities; County Detention Facilities; Law Enforcement Agencies; Sheriffs; Department of Corrections; Department of Children and Families; Agency for Persons with Disabilities; Department of Juvenile Justice; State Agencies; Juveniles; Medical Marijuana; Hemp; Vapor-Generating Electronic Devices; Nicotine-Dispensing Devices; Crimes**

This bill amends the lists of materials that constitute contraband at various detention facilities. The bill amends F.S. 916.1085, regarding facilities maintained by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) or the Agency for Persons with Disabilities (DCF), to add the following to the list of contraband in those facilities: medical marijuana, hemp, industrial hemp, cellular telephones and portable communication devices, and vapor-generating electronic devices. The bill creates a first-degree misdemeanor for introduction of cell phones, portable communication devices and vapor-generating electronic devices. Introduction of medical marijuana, hemp, and industrial hemp constitute a third-degree felony.

The bill also amends F.S. 944.47, regarding Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) facilities, by adding medical marijuana, hemp, industrial hemp, and vapor-generating electronic devices to the list of prohibited contraband. The bill creates a first-degree misdemeanor for introduction of vapor-generating electronic devices, whereas unlawful introductions of medical marijuana, hemp and industrial hemp constitute a second-degree felony.

The bill amends F.S. 951.22, regarding county detention facilities, by also adding medical marijuana, hemp, industrial hemp, and vapor-generating electronic devices to the list of prohibited contraband for such facilities. The bill also clarifies that cellular telephones and portable communication devices constitute contraband when intentionally and unlawfully introduced inside the secure perimeter of a facility. Unlawful introduction of medical marijuana, hemp, industrial hemp, cell phones or portable communication devices constitute a third-degree felony, while the unlawful introduction of a vapor-generating electronic device constitutes a first-degree misdemeanor.

The bill amends F.S. 985.711, regarding juvenile detention facilities, to add medical marijuana, hemp, industrial hemp, cellular telephones and other portable communication devices, and vapor-generating electronic devices to the list of prohibited contraband. The bill makes the unlawful introduction of cell phones, portable communication devices, and vapor-generating electronic devices a first-degree misdemeanor, while the unlawful introduction of medical marijuana, hemp or industrial hemp constitute a second-degree felony.

Finally, the bill lists the introduction of a firearm or deadly weapon, controlled substance listed in Chapter 893, F.S., medical marijuana, hemp, or industrial hemp as a level 4 offense on the offense severity ranking chart.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1286/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 1326 (Ch. 2020-153): Child Welfare; State of Hope Act; Department of Children and Families; State Agencies; Sheriffs; Child Protective Investigative Services; Grants; Contracts; Investigations**

This bill outlines a variety of expectations regarding child welfare. Of relevance to law enforcement is the bill's requirement that sheriff offices of counties with which the Department of Children and Families ("DCF") contracts for grants must adopt the child welfare practice model used by DCF investigators. The bill also requires all sheriffs to operate in accordance to the same federal performance standards and metrics that are imposed by federal law, regulation, or funding requirements on protective investigations used by DCF. The bill incorporates safeguards to require the review of protective activities, including requiring DCF to conduct an annual evaluation of the program performance of all sheriffs providing child protective investigative services. The statute distinguishes the evaluative criteria between certain enumerated counties and other counties who receive grants. An annual report produced by DCF will include data and information on both the sheriffs' and DCF's performance of protective investigations.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1326/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 1508 (Ch. 2020-62): Police Vehicles; Motor Vehicles; Vehicles; Law Enforcement Agencies; Crimes**

This bill prohibits persons from knowingly selling, exchanging, or transferring a police vehicle without prior to the sale removing all police markings or insignia or decals from the vehicle. The bill requires law enforcement agencies prior to completing the sale to provide a letter to the purchaser that all police markings have been removed. It also requires sellers and auctioneers to provide an official letter to the purchaser confirming that the police markings have been removed. It exempts the police markings removal requirement from sales of vehicles between law enforcement agencies. The bill provides that the sale of police vehicles to members of the public for the use of collection or display must provide a notice to the purchaser that use of the vehicle to impersonate a law enforcement officer is a third-degree felony.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/1508/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 7005 (Ch. 2020-90): OGSR/RICO Act Investigations; Public Records; Investigations; Exempt or Confidential Records**

This bill removes the scheduled repeal of exemptions from public records requirements for certain documents and information held by an investigative agency under Florida RICO Act investigations. Currently information held by an investigative agency pursuant to a Florida RICO investigation is confidential and exempt. The information can only be disclosed to a government entity in the performance of its official duties or to a court or tribunal. Once the investigation is complete the information ceases to be confidential and exempt. The bill prevents the exemption from being repealed on October 2, 2020.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/7005/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 7009 (Ch. 2020-182): Penalties for Violations of the Constitutional Prohibition Against Abuse of Public Position; Florida Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees; Ethics; Florida Constitution; Constitutional Amendments; Amendment 12; Law Enforcement Officers**

This bill reenacts F.S. 112.317, which provides penalties for violations of the Florida Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees. This reenactment of F.S. 112.317 serves to implement a provision of Amendment 12, which amended Article II, Section 8 and created Article XII, Section 38 of the Florida Constitution. Amendment 12 was approved by Florida voters in the 2018 general election. This bill implements a provision from Amendment 12 that required the Legislature to enact implementing legislation that establishes penalties for abuses of public positions.

***Effective Date: December 31, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/7009/BillText/er/PDF>

**Senate Bill 7012 (Ch. 2020-39): Substance Abuse and Mental Health; First Responder Suicide Deterrence Task Force; Statewide Office for Suicide Prevention; Florida Police Benevolent Association; Fraternal Order of Police; Florida Sheriffs Association; Sheriffs; Detention Facilities; Florida Police Chiefs Association; State Agencies; Department of Children and Families; First Responders; Training; Medical Records**

This bill amends several statutes affecting substance abuse and mental health resources. Of importance to law enforcement, the bill creates the First Responders Suicide Deterrence Task Force in F.S. 14.2019. The purpose of the task force is to assist the Statewide Office for Suicide Prevention by making recommendations to reduce suicides and suicide attempts within the first responder community. The task force must comply with public meetings requirements, and will include representatives from the Florida Police Benevolent Association, the Florida State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, the Florida Sheriffs Association, and the Florida Police Chiefs Association. The task force will focus on developing training recommendations and will find resources to implement its recommendations. The task force is to report on its findings to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives each year from July 1, 2021, through July 1, 2023.

The bill also requires increased coordination between the Department of Children and Families and jails for defendants who are at that time under the care of the Department, to include the sharing of specified medical records, and the continued administration of certain medications if the defendant was receiving those medications prior to being transferred to the jail.

***Effective Date: July 1, 2020***

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/7012/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 7013 (Ch. 2020-49): OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation; Sexual Offenses; Juveniles; Human Trafficking; Public Records; Investigations; Exempt or Confidential Records**

This bill removes the scheduled repeal of exemptions from public records for information about location of certain residential facilities serving victims of sexual exploitation. Currently, information about the location of a safe house, safe foster home, or other residential facility serving child victims of commercial sexual exploitation is confidential and exempt. Such records may be provided to an agency under enumerated circumstances. The bill prevents the exemption from being repealed on October 2, 2020.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/7013/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 7015 (Ch. 2020-183): OGSR/Body Camera Recordings; Public Records; Law Enforcement Agencies; Law Enforcement Officers; Investigations; Exempt or Confidential Records**

This bill removes the scheduled repeal of exemptions from public records for certain body camera recordings. Currently, F.S. 119.071 provides that body camera recordings taken in certain personally sensitive locations are confidential and exempt, while also providing for the disclosure of such information under various circumstances. The bill prevents the exemption from being repealed on October 2, 2020.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/7015/BillText/er/PDF>

**House Bill 7019 (Ch. 2020-170): OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; Public Records; Human Trafficking; Investigations; Law Enforcement Agencies; Sexual Offenses; Juveniles; Exempt or Confidential Records**

This bill removes from the scheduled repeal of exemptions from public records for a series of human trafficking-related exemptions. Currently, F.S. 119.071 provides that certain types of criminal intelligence information and criminal investigative information are confidential and exempt, including: information that reveals the identity of a victim of a crime of child abuse, or that reveals the identity of a persons under the age of 18 who is the victim of human trafficking; any information that may reveal the identity of a person who is the victim of any sexual offense; and images or recordings of a victim of a sexual offense. F.S. 119.071 also provides for when such information may be disclosed by a law enforcement agency.

Additionally, F.S. 943.0583 provides that any information that reveals the identity of a human trafficking victim whose criminal history record has been (or ordered) expunged is confidential and exempt, while also providing for how such information may be disclosed by a law enforcement agency. The bill prevents these exemptions from being repealed on October 2, 2020.

***Effective Date: October 1, 2020***

<https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2020/7019/BillText/er/PDF>

**Bills of Interest to Florida Law Enforcement Passed in the 2020 Legislative Session  
Arranged by Effective Date**

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>
February 21, 2020	2020-5	SB 476	Law Enforcement Vehicles
April 8, 2020	2020-13	SB 1060	Public Records and Meetings/911, E911, or Public Safety Radio Communication System
June 9, 2020	2020-25	HB 821	Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology Security Information
July 1, 2020	2020-40	HB 43	Child Welfare
July 1, 2020	2020-124	HB 59	Automated Pharmacy Systems
July 1, 2020	2020-145	SB 70	Alert Systems in Public Schools
July 1, 2020	2020-42	HB 89	Adoption Records
July 1, 2020	2020-43	HB 103	Subpoenas
July 1, 2020	2020-100	HB 131	Security in Trial Court Facilities
July 1, 2020	2020-81	HB 199	Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation
July 1, 2020	2020-66	HB 327	Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears
July 1, 2020	2020-17	SB 400	Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams
July 1, 2020	2020-148	SB 404	Abortion
July 1, 2020	2020-53	SB 538	Emergency Reporting
July 1, 2020	2020-104	HB 573	First Responders and Correctional Officers
July 1, 2020	2020-130	HB 625	Public Nuisances
July 1, 2020	2020-131	HB 659	Drones
July 1, 2020	2020-150	SB 664	Verification of Employment Eligibility
July 1, 2020	2020-31	SB 698	Reproductive Health
July 1, 2020	2020-107	HB 945	Children's Mental Health
July 1, 2020	2020-69	HB 971	Electric Bicycles
July 1, 2020	2020-37	SB 1082	Domestic Violence Injunctions
July 1, 2020	2020-159	HB 1091	Environmental Accountability
July 1, 2020	2020-38	SB 1120	Substance Abuse Services
July 1, 2020	2020-89	HB 1259	Incarcerated Pregnant Women
July 1, 2020	2020-153	SB 1326	Child Welfare
July 1, 2020	2020-62	SB 1508	Police Vehicles
July 1, 2020	2020-39	SB 7012	Substance Abuse and Mental Health
October 1, 2020	2020-82	HB 205	Unlawful Use of Uniforms, Medals, or Insignia

October 1, 2020	2020-163	SB 294	Crimes Against Veterans
October 1, 2020	2020-83	HB 333	Bail Pending Appellate Review
October 1, 2020	2020-84	HB 675	Exposure of Sexual Organs
October 1, 2020	2020-172	SB 680	Shark Fins
October 1, 2020	2020-178	HB 787	Driver Licenses and Identification Cards
October 1, 2020	2020-59	SB 1286	Contraband in Specified Facilities
October 1, 2020	2020-90	HB 7005	OGSR/RICO Act Investigations
October 1, 2020	2020-49	HB 7013	OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation
October 1, 2020	2020-183	HB 7015	OGSR/Body Camera Recordings
October 1, 2020	2020-170	HB 7019	OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims
December 31, 2020	2020-182	HB 7009	Penalties for Violations of the Constitutional Prohibition Against Abuse of Public Position
January 1, 2021	2020-64	HB 37	School Bus Safety



**INDEX**

**#**

911  
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70..... 2  
Public Records and Meetings/911, E911,  
or Public Safety Radio Communication System; SB 1060 .....13

**A**

Abortion; SB 404..... 6  
Adoption Records; HB 89..... 3  
Agency for Persons with Disabilities; SB 1286.....16  
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70..... 2  
Alyssa’s Alert; SB 70..... 2  
Alyssa’s Law; SB 70..... 2  
Amendment 12; HB 7009 .....18  
Animals  
    Domestic Violence Injunctions; SB 1082 .....13  
    Drones; HB 659 ..... 8  
    Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; HB 327 ..... 5  
Appeals; HB 333 ..... 5  
Auditor General; HB 821 .....11  
Automated Pharmacy Systems; HB 59 ..... 2

**B**

Bail Pending Appellate Review; HB 333 ..... 5

**C**

Chief Inspector General; HB 821 .....11  
Child Protective Investigative Services  
    Child Welfare; HB 43..... 1  
    Child Welfare; SB 1326.....17  
Children’s Mental Health; HB 945 .....12  
Civil Citations; HB 37 ..... 1  
Clerk of the Court; SB 400 ..... 6  
Community Pharmacies; HB 59 ..... 2  
Condominium, Cooperative and Homeowners’ Associations; SB 476 ..... 7  
Constitutional Amendments; HB 7009 .....18  
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....16  
Contracts  
    Child Welfare; SB 1326.....17  
    Verification of Employment Eligibility; SB 664 ..... 9  
Corporations; HB 103 ..... 3  
Correctional Officers  
    First Responders and Correctional Officers; HB 573..... 7  
    Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....14  
County Detention Facilities; SB 1286.....16

Court Orders; HB 89.....	3
Courts	
Domestic Violence Injunctions; SB 1082 .....	13
Public Records and Meetings/911, E911, or Public Safety Radio Communication System; SB 1060 .....	13
Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology and Security Information; HB 821 .....	11
Security in Trial Court Facilities; HB 131.....	4
Subpoenas; HB 103 .....	3
Crimes	
Abortion; SB 404 .....	6
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Crimes Against Veterans; SB 492 .....	4
Environmental Accountability; HB 1091.....	14
Exposure of Sexual Organs; HB 675 .....	9
Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; HB 327 .....	5
Police Vehicles; SB 1508.....	17
Reproductive Health; SB 698 .....	10
Shark Fins; SB 680.....	10
Substance Abuse Services; SB 1120 .....	14
Unlawful Use of Uniforms, Medals, or Insignia; HB 205 .....	4
Crimes Against Veterans; SB 294.....	5
Criminal Gangs; HB 625.....	8
Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; HB 43.....	1

**D**

De-escalation Strategies; HB 945 .....	12
Department of Children and Families	
Child Welfare; HB 43.....	1
Child Welfare; SB 1326.....	17
Children’s Mental Health; HB 945 .....	12
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Substance Abuse and Mental Health .....	19
Department of Corrections	
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Department of Education; SB 70 .....	2
Department of Elder Affairs; SB 400 .....	6
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	
Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; HB 787 .....	11
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
Department of Homeland Security; SB 664.....	9
Department of Juvenile Justice	
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Department of Law Enforcement	
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70.....	2
Child Welfare; HB 43.....	1
Public Records/Information Technology and Security Information; HB 821.....	11
Verification of Employment Eligibility; SB 664 .....	9
Department of Management Services; HB 821 .....	11

Detention Facilities	
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18
Developmental Disabilities; HB 787 .....	11
Division of Emergency Management	
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70 .....	2
Emergency Reporting; SB 538 .....	7
Domestic Violence Injunctions; SB 1082 .....	13
Donna’s Law; HB 199 .....	4
Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; HB 787 .....	11
Drivers Licenses	
Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; HB 787 .....	11
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
Drones; HB 659 .....	8

## E

E911; SB 1060 .....	13
Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams; SB 400 .....	6
Electric Bicycles; HB 971 .....	12
Emergency Reporting; SB 538 .....	7
Employment Eligibility; SB 664 .....	9
Environmental Accountability; HB 1091 .....	14
Ethics; HB 7009 .....	18
E-Verify; SB 664 .....	9
Exempt or Confidential Records	
Adoption Records; HB 89 .....	3
OGSR/Body Camera Recordings; HB 7015 .....	19
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; HB 7019 .....	19
Public Records and Meetings/911, E911, or Public Safety Radio Communication System; SB 1060 .....	13
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation; HB 7013 .....	19
OGSR/RICO Act Investigations; HB 7005 .....	17
Exposure of Sexual Organs; HB 675 .....	9

## F

First Responder Peers; HB 573 .....	7
First Responder Suicide Deterrence Task Force; SB 7012 .....	18
First Responders	
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70 .....	2
Emergency Reporting; SB 538 .....	7
First Responders and Correctional Officers; HB 573 .....	7
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18
First Responders and Correctional Officers; HB 573 .....	7
Florida Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees; HB 7009 .....	18
Florida Constitution; HB 7009 .....	18
Florida Crime Information Center; HB 43 .....	1
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	
Drones; HB 659 .....	8
Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; HB 327 .....	5
Shark Fins; SB 680 .....	10

Florida Forest Service; HB 659 .....	8
Florida Police Benevolent Association; SB 7012 .....	18
Florida Police Chiefs Association; SB 7012 .....	18
Florida Sheriffs Association; SB 7012 .....	18
Florida Veterans Protection Act; SB 294 .....	5
Forfeitures; HB 625 .....	8
Fraternal Order of Police; SB 7012 .....	18

**G**

Grants; SB 1326 .....	17
Guardian Ad Litem; HB 43 .....	1

**H**

Health Care Practitioners; SB 698 .....	10
Healthcare; HB 1259 .....	14
Hemp; SB 1286 .....	16
Human Trafficking	
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; HB 7019 .....	19
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation; HB 7013 .....	19
Hunting; HB 327 .....	5

**I**

Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; HB 327 .....	5
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Injunctions	
Domestic Violence Injunctions; SB 1082 .....	13
Public Nuisances; HB 625 .....	8
Inmate Privacy; HB 1259 .....	14
Investigations	
Adoptions Records; HB 89 .....	3
Child Welfare; SB 1326 .....	17
Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams; SB 400 .....	6
Exposure of Sexual Organs; HB 675 .....	9
First Responder and Correctional Officers; HB 573 .....	7
OGSR/Body Camera Recordings; HB 7015 .....	19
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; HB 7019 .....	19
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation .....	19
OGSR/RICO Act Investigations; HB 7005 .....	17
Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation; HB 199 .....	4
Subpoenas; HB 103 .....	3

**J**

Jordan’s Law; HB 43 .....	1
Judges	
Child Welfare; HB 43 .....	1
Elder Abuse Fatality Review .....	6

Judicial Proceedings	
Bail Pending Appellate Review; HB 333 .....	5
Domestic Violence Injunctions; SB 1082 .....	13
Public Records and Meetings/911, E911, or Public Radio Safety Radio Communication System .....	13
Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology and Security Information; HB 821 .....	11
Security in Trial Court Facilities; HB 131 .....	4
Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation; HB 199 .....	4
Subpoenas; HB 103 .....	3

Juveniles

Abortion; SB 404 .....	6
Bail Pending Appellate Review; HB 333 .....	5
Child Welfare; HB 43 .....	1
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; HB 7019 .....	19
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation; HB 7013 .....	19
Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation; HB 199 .....	4

**K**

Kristin Jacobs Ocean Conservation Act; SB 680 .....	10
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**L**

Law Enforcement Agencies

Child Welfare; HB 43 .....	1
Children’s Mental Health; HB 945 .....	12
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams; SB 400 .....	6
Emergency Reporting; SB 538 .....	7
First Responders and Correctional Officers; HB 573 .....	7
OGSR/Body Camera Recordings; HB 7015 .....	19
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; HB 7019 .....	19
Police Vehicles; SB 1508 .....	17
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
Security in Trial Court Facilities; HB 131 .....	4

Law Enforcement Officers

Child Welfare; HB 43 .....	1
Exposure of Sexual Organs; HB 675 .....	9
First Responders and Correctional Officers; HB 573 .....	7
Law Enforcement Vehicles; SB 476 .....	7
OGSR/Body Camera Recordings; HB 7015 .....	19
Penalties for Violations of the Constitutional Prohibition Against Abuse of Public Position .....	18

Law Enforcement Vehicles; SB 476 .....	7
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Licenses

Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; HB 787 .....	11
Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; HB 327 .....	5
Reproductive Health; SB 698 .....	10
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
Shark Fins; SB 680 .....	10

Liens; HB 625 .....	8
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Local Government	
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70.....	2
Electric Bicycles; HB 971.....	12
Emergency Reporting; SB 538.....	7
Public Nuisances; HB 625 .....	8
Verification of Employment Eligibility; SB 664 .....	9
Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute; HB 945.....	12

**M**

Major Incidents; SB 538 .....	7
Mandatory Reporting; SB 538 .....	7
Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission; SB 70.....	2
Medical Examiners; SB 400 .....	6
Medical Marijuana; SB 1286 .....	16
Medical Records	
Abortion; SB 404 .....	6
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18
Medicinal Drugs; HB 59 .....	2
Military	
Emergency Reporting; SB 538.....	7
Unlawful Use of Uniforms, Medals, or Insignia; HB 205 .....	4
Mobile Response Teams; HB 945.....	12
Motor Vehicles	
Electric Bicycles; HB 971.....	12
Law Enforcement Vehicles; SB 476.....	7
Police Vehicles; SB 1508.....	17
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1

**N**

Nicotine Dispensing Devices	
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16

**O**

Office of the Attorney General	
Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams; SB 400 .....	6
Verification of Employment Eligibility; SB 664 .....	9
OGSR/Body Camera Recordings; HB 7015 .....	19
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation; HB 7013 .....	19
OGSR/RICO Act Investigations; HB 7005.....	17
Outpatient Dispensing; HB 59 .....	2

**P**

Panic Alert Systems; SB 70 .....	2
Parental Notice of and Consent for Abortion Act; SB 404 .....	6
Patient-Brokering; SB 1120.....	14
Penalties for Violations of the Constitutional Prohibition	
Against Abuse of Public Position; HB 7009.....	18
Pharmacies; HB 59.....	2

Physicians	
Abortion; SB 404 .....	6
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Reproductive Health; SB 698 .....	10
Plants and Animals; HB 659 .....	8
Police Vehicles	
Law Enforcement Vehicles; SB 476 .....	7
Police Vehicles; SB 1508.....	17
Pregnancy	
Abortion; SB 404 .....	6
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Public Employers; SB 664 .....	9
Public Lands; HB 659 .....	8
Public Nuisances; HB 625 .....	8
Public Records	
OGSR/Body Camera Recording; HB 7015 .....	19
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims; HB 7019 .....	19
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation; HB 7013 .....	19
OGSR/RICO Act Investigations; HB 7005.....	17
Public Records and Meetings/911, E911, or Public Safety Radio Communication System; SB 1060 .....	13
Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology and Security Information; HB 821 .....	11

**R**

Real Estate; HB 625 .....	8
Recovery Residences; SB 1120.....	14
Rental Property; HB 625.....	8
Reproductive Battery; SB 698 .....	10
Reproductive Health; SB 698.....	10

**S**

Salt Water Products; SB 680 .....	10
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
School Safety	
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70.....	2
Children’s Mental Health; HB 945 .....	12
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
Security in Trial Court Facilities; HB 131 .....	4
Security Plans	
Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology and Security Information; HB 821 .....	11
Security in Trial Court Facilities; HB 131.....	4
Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation; HB 199 .....	4
Sexual Offenses	
Bail Pending Appellate Review; HB 333 .....	5
Exposure of Sexual Organs; HB 675 .....	9
OGSR/Human Trafficking Victims.....	21
OGSR/Residential Facilities Serving Victims of Sexual Exploitation .....	20
Reproductive Health; SB 698 .....	10
Sexual Battery Prosecution Time Limitation; HB 199 .....	4



Shark Fins; SB 680.....	10
Sheriffs	
Child Welfare; SB 1326.....	17
Children’s Mental Health; HB 945 .....	12
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Public Nuisances; HB 625 .....	8
Security in Trial Court Facilities; HB 131.....	4
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18
State Agencies	
Alert Systems in Public Schools; SB 70.....	2
Child Welfare; HB 43.....	1
Child Welfare; SB 1326.....	17
Children’s Mental Health; HB 945 .....	12
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16
Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; HB 787 .....	11
Drones; HB 659 .....	8
Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams; SB 400 .....	6
Illegal Taking, Possession, and Sale of Bears; HB 327 .....	5
Incarcerated Pregnant Women; HB 1259 .....	14
Public Records and Meetings/Information Technology and Security Information; HB 821 .....	11
School Bus Safety; HB 37 .....	1
Shark Fins; SB 680.....	10
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18
Verification of Employment Eligibility; SB 664 .....	9
State Long-Term Care Ombudsman; SB 400.....	6
State of Hope Act; SB 1326.....	17
State Watch Office; SB 538.....	7
Statewide Office for Suicide Prevention; SB 7012.....	18
Statewide Prosecutor; SB 664 .....	9
Statute of Limitations; HB 199.....	4
Subpoenas; HB 103.....	3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18
Substance Abuse Services; SB 1120.....	14

**T**

Tammy Jackson Healthy Pregnancies for Incarcerated Women Act; HB 1259 .....	14
Telecommunications Providers; HB 103.....	3
Training	
Child Welfare; HB 43.....	1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health; SB 7012 .....	18

**U**

Unauthorized Aliens; SB 664 .....	9
Unlawful Use of Uniforms, Medals, or Insignia; HB 205 .....	4

**V**

Vapor-Generating Electronic Devices	
Contraband in Specified Facilities; SB 1286 .....	16

Vehicles	
Electric Bicycles; HB 971.....	12
Law Enforcement Vehicles; SB 476.....	7
Police Vehicles; SB 1508.....	17
Verification of Employment Eligibility; SB 664 .....	9
Vessels; SB 680 .....	10
Veterans	
Crimes Against Veterans; SB 294 .....	5
Unlawful Use of Uniforms, Medals, or Insignia; HB 205 .....	4
Victim Services Programs; SB 400 .....	6

**W**

Wildfires; HB 659.....	8
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