

**2021 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 2021 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. *Do not rely solely on the Summary for a complete understanding of any bill or the 2021 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.

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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



2021 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

House Bill 1 (Ch. 2021-6): Combating Public Disorder; Crimes; Public Disorder; Riots; Affray; Burglary; Robbery; Law Enforcement Agencies; Municipalities; Sovereign Immunity; Roadways; Aggravated Assault; Law Enforcement Officers; Mob Intimidation; Memorials and Historical Property; Cyberintimidation; Traffic Enforcement; Civil Liability; Personal Identification Information

This bill provides a series of updates to laws related to riots and associated offenses, such as affray, burglary, and robbery, while also creating new criminal offenses. The bill creates an appeals process for municipal law enforcement agencies who may be potentially subjected to funding reductions. The bill also outlines the Legislature’s intent for municipal law enforcement agencies to “respond appropriately to protect persons and property during a riot or an unlawful assembly,” and provides that a governing body’s breach of that duty could render the municipality civilly liable for damages through a waiver of sovereign immunity for such causes of action.

This bill also provides for a series of amendments to criminal and civil statutes. The bill amends F.S. 316.2045, Obstruction of public streets, highways, and roads, to generally prohibit standing on or remaining in the street, highway, or road regardless of intent, punishable as a pedestrian violation. The bill amends F.S. 784.011 to create the first degree misdemeanor offense of assault in furtherance of a riot or aggravated riot. The bill also amends F.S. 784.021 to enhance the severity ranking of aggravated assault when committed in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot. The bill amends F.S. 784.03 to create the third degree misdemeanor offense of battery in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot. The bill also amends F.S. 784.045 to enhance the severity ranking of aggravated battery when committed in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot. The bill also requires a mandatory imprisonment of six months for any persons convicted of battery on a law enforcement officer if committed in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot.

The bill next creates the first degree misdemeanor offense of mob intimidation, while also requiring persons arrested for this violation to be held in custody until they are brought before a judge for bail proceedings. The bill also creates the third degree felony offense of defacing or damaging a memorial or historical property, as defined in F.S. 806.135(1), if damage to the memorial or historic property is greater than \$200, and provides that any person convicted of violating that provision must pay restitution, including the full cost of repair. The bill creates a second degree felony for destroying or demolishing such property, and creates a similar restitution requirement. The bill also creates the first degree misdemeanor offense for cyberintimidation by publication, which criminalizes publishing electronically another person’s personal identification information with the intent for others to incite violence or commit a crime against the person, or to threaten or harass the person, placing the person in reasonable fear of bodily harm.

The bill also amends F.S. 810.02 to enhance the severity of a burglary that occurs during a riot or aggravated riot, and the burglary is facilitated by "conditions arising from the riot," which is defined as "civil unrest, power outages, curfews, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel..." The bill amends F.S. 812.014 to create similar enhancements for theft during a riot or aggravated riot if the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the riot.

The bill amends F.S. 870.01 to create statutory definitions for "affray," "riot," and the second degree felony offense of an "aggravated riot," as well as the third degree felony offense of inciting a riot, and the second degree felony offense of aggravated inciting a riot. With the exception of affray, each of these offenses require an accused person remain in custody until they are brought before a judge for bail proceedings. F.S. 870.02 is amended to add a similar requirement for persons accused of unlawful assemblies. Language is added to F.S. 870.01 to provide that these provisions do not prohibit constitutionally protected activity such as peaceful protests.

Finally, the bill creates an affirmative defense in civil actions for personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage if such action arose from an injury sustained by a participant acting in furtherance of a riot.

Effective Date: April 19, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 9 (Ch. 2021-34): Protecting Consumers Against Pandemic-related Fraud; Consumers; Pandemic-Related Fraud; Crimes; False Statements; Personal Protective Equipment; COVID-19; Vaccines; Office of the Attorney General; State Agencies

This bill creates F.S. 817.418, which makes it unlawful to knowingly and willfully make a materially false or misleading statement, or to disseminate false or misleading information, related to the characteristics, authenticity, effectiveness, or availability of personal protective equipment. This prohibition applies to marketing and advertisement materials, websites, social media platforms, or other media via telephone, text messages, mail or email. An individual must intend to obtain or receive money or another valuable consideration. This offense is a third degree felony, but subsequent offenses are a second degree felony. The bill also allows the Attorney General to initiate a civil action against violators. Finally, the bill creates F.S. 817.504, which creates similar prohibitions for fraudulent advertising for COVID-19 vaccines.

Effective Date: May 25, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/9/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 44 (Ch. 2021-165): Use of Drones by Government Agencies; Drones; Government Agencies; Law Enforcement Agencies; Mass Gatherings; Constitutional Protections; Traffic Management; Traffic Crash Investigations; Department of Management Services; State Agencies

This bill amends F.S. 934.50 to allow a law enforcement agency to use a drone to provide for an aerial perspective of a crowd of 50 people or more. To use a drone for this purpose, the agency must have policies and procedures in place that provide guidelines for the agency's use of the drone; for proper storage, retention, and release of images or video captured by the drone; and

for the safety and constitutional protections of people being observed. The head of the agency must provide written authorization for the drone's use for this purpose, and that writing must be maintained by the agency. The bill also provides that a law enforcement agency may use a drone to assist with traffic management, provided that the drone is not used to issue traffic infraction citations. A law enforcement agency may also use a drone for evidence collection at a crime or traffic crash scene. The bill provides for the Department of Management Services (DMS) to develop security standards for government use of drones, to include approved manufacturers. By July 1, 2022, all government agencies must submit to DMS a comprehensive plan for discontinuing the use of unapproved drones, and must completely discontinue use by January 1, 2023.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/44/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 68 (Ch. 2021-48): Public Records/Staff and Domestic Violence Advocates of Domestic Violence Centers; Public Records; Domestic Violence Advocates; Domestic Violence Centers

This bill extends protections for agency personnel information found in F.S. 119.071(4) to provide that certain information – to include home addresses, telephone numbers, places of employment, dates of birth, and photographs – of staff and domestic violence victim advocates of domestic violence centers certified by the Department of Children and Families are exempt from public disclosure. Spouses and children of those staff members share the same exemptions, along with the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children.

Effective Date: June 4, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/68/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 70 (Ch. 2021-92): Domestic Violence Centers; Crimes

This bill creates a first degree misdemeanor for the offense of maliciously publishing, disseminating, or disclosing any descriptive information or image that may identify a domestic violence center, or that otherwise maliciously discloses the location of a center. The bill also creates a third degree felony for subsequent offenses.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/70/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 96 (Ch. 2021-170): Child Welfare; Department of Children and Families; Law Enforcement Agencies; State Attorneys; Criminal Investigations; Crimes; Civil Liability; State Agencies

This bill creates F.S. 39.101, which requires the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to maintain a central hotline for the receiving of all reports of suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect on a 24/7 basis. Recordings of such communications are required to be maintained and may be released to law enforcement agencies or a state attorney's office. Reports involving the impregnation of a child must be immediately sent to the appropriate sheriff's office or other law enforcement agency. DCF is also required to provide an oral report, followed by a full written report to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction within 3 business days, when DCF

undertakes an assessment in cases wherein there are allegations of sexual abuse of a child or juvenile sexual abuse.

The bill also amends F.S. 39.302 to require that DCF provide a state attorney's office or law enforcement agency with all investigative reports upon request. Additionally, the bill creates F.S. 39.208, which creates the obligation for any person required to investigate child abuse and who observes evidence leading to reasonable belief that animal cruelty may be taking place to report those observations within 72 hours with certain outlined reporting criteria. Knowingly and willfully failing to do so constitutes a second degree misdemeanor.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021, Except as Otherwise Provided in the Act

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/96/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 148 (Ch. 2021-30): Beverage Law; Alcoholic Beverages

This bill amends F.S. 561.20 to allow for the sale of "to-go" alcoholic beverages in certain circumstances. The bill allows authorized licensees to sell or deliver wine-based or liquor-based alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption in a sealed container if food is also sold as part of an order. Any such alcohol beverage must be placed in a sealed container that prevents immediate consumption, and then must be placed in a sealed bag or other container. During transport, beverages not sealed by the manufacturer must be placed in a locked compartment, a locked trunk, or in the area behind the last upright seat of a motor vehicle. Persons under the age of 21 may not transport sold alcoholic beverages.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/148/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 184 (Ch. 2021-93): Purple Alert; Missing Endangered Persons; Department of Law Enforcement; Law Enforcement Agencies; Department of Transportation; Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; Department of the Lottery; Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse; State Agencies; Civil Liability

This bill amends the definition of a "missing endangered person" in F.S. 937.0201 to include "[a] missing adult who meets the criteria for activation of the Purple Alert of the Department of Law Enforcement..." The bill also creates F.S. 937.0205 to establish a Purple Alert for a local law enforcement agency to issue regarding missing adults (1) who have a mental or cognitive disability that is not Alzheimer's disease or a dementia-related disorder; an intellectual disability or a developmental disability; a brain injury; another physical, mental, or emotional disability that is not related to substance abuse; or a combination of any of these factors; (2) whose disappearance indicates a credible threat of immediate danger or serious bodily harm to themselves, as determined by a local law enforcement agency; (3) who cannot be returned safely without law enforcement intervention; and (4) who does not otherwise meet Silver Alert criteria.

The bill requires the Department of Law Enforcement, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of the Lottery, and local law enforcement agencies, to establish and implement the Purple Alert. The bill provides that a Purple Alert should be the only reasonable means by which a missing adult be

safely returned home. The bill also emphasizes providing privacy, dignity, and independence of missing adults to the greatest extent possible when issuing a Purple Alert. The bill also calls for limited geographic dissemination of Purple Alerts based on contextual factors. A local law enforcement agency may also request that a missing persons case be opened by the Department of Law Enforcement's Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse. Finally, the bill extends immunity from civil liability for agencies acting in good faith under F.S. 937.021.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021, unless otherwise provided in the Act

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/184/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 221 (Ch. 2021-197): Recovery of Spaceflight Assets; Spaceflight; Spaceflight Assets; Law Enforcement Officers; Crimes

This bill creates F.S. 331.502 to ensure property rights of spaceflights assets remain with their original owner. A "spaceflight asset" is defined as any item, or any part of an item, owned by a spaceflight entity which is used in spaceflight activities. The bill requires that any person who locates items reasonably identifiable as spaceflight assets to report the description and location of such assets to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction at that location. The agency is required to make a reasonable effort to identify and notify the owner of the spaceflight asset with any information possessed that would help with the recovery effort. The bill also provides that an owner of a spaceflight asset may enter private property to recover any asset if a law enforcement officer authorizes such action after a determination of exigent circumstances. The bill provides that exigent circumstances may include, but are not limited to, a determination that a failure to timely recover the spaceflight asset may result in an immediate danger to public safety or damage to, or destruction of, the spaceflight asset. The bill also creates a first degree misdemeanor for knowingly appropriating an item reasonably identifiable as a spaceflight asset, to use a spaceflight asset, or to refuse to surrender a spaceflight asset to a law enforcement officer or owner upon demand.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/221/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 234 (Ch. 2021-156): Sexual Offender Registration; Sexual Offenses; Sanctions; State Agencies

This bill overturns the Second District Court of Appeals' ruling in State v. James, 298 So.3d 90, by clarifying when an individual meets the criteria to register as a sexual offender pursuant to F.S. 943.0435. The bill provides that a sexual offender is required to register for a qualifying offense if they have been convicted on or after October 1, 1997, and they either had no sanction imposed upon conviction or when they are released from a sanction imposed upon conviction. This bill clarifies that a sexual offender released from a jail or prison sentence, or probation, cannot avoid registration based on outstanding monetary fees.

Effective Date: June 22, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/234/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 241 (Ch. 2021-199): Parents’ Bill of Rights; Crimes; Health Care Practitioners; Parental Consent; Health Care Services; Juveniles

This bill creates F.S. 1014.86, which creates a first degree misdemeanor for a health care practitioner or any other person who violates the requirements for parental consent to health care services found in the section, including the providing, soliciting or arranging to provide health care services, prescribe medicines, or perform medical procedures on a minor child without first receiving written parental consent.

Effective July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/241/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 259 (Ch. 2021-200): Safety of Religious Institutions; Concealed Weapons; Firearms; Religious Institutions

This bill allows a person to lawfully carry a concealed weapon or firearm on property owned, rented, leased, borrowed, or lawfully used by a church, synagogue, or other religious institution. However, the bill does not limit the property rights of the religious institution to exercise control over the property, so these institutions may continue to prohibit firearms or weapons if they choose to do so.

Effective Date: June 29, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/259/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 327 (Ch. 2021-19): Pub. Rec./Disaster Response; Public Records; Disaster Response; Disasters; Emergency Shelters; Hurricanes

This bill amends F.S. 252.385 to provide that the address and telephone number of a person given public emergency shelter during a storm or catastrophic event is exempt from F.S. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution when held by a government agency.

Effective Date: May 7, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/327/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 363 (Ch. 2021-21): Privileged Communications Made to Crime Stoppers Organizations; Privileged Communications; Crime Stoppers Organizations; Crimes; Civil Liability

This bill amends F.S. 16.557 by adding the offense of obtaining or attempting to obtain privileged information made to a crime stoppers organization as a third degree felony. The bill also adds a “knowingly and willfully” mental requirement for any violation of F.S. 16.557(2)(a). The bill specifies that there are exceptions for employees, board members, and volunteers of the crime stoppers organization when acting in the course and scope of their duties, and for those complying with criminal discovery rules. Finally, the bill provides for immunity from civil liability when they receive, forward, or act on privileged communications in the scope of their duties, unless their act or omission was intentional or grossly negligent.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/363/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 371 (Ch. 2021-64): False Reports of Crimes; Crimes; False Reports; Law Enforcement Agencies

This bill amends F.S. 817.49, False reports of commission of crimes, to provide enhancing factors. The bill provides that it is a third degree felony if a false report of a crime leads to a response by a federal, state, district, municipal, or another public safety agency resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability because of lawful conduct arising from the response. Similarly, if the response results in death to any person, the false reporter commits a second degree felony. The bill also adds that any person convicted of violating this section shall pay restitution, including the full cost incurred by the responding agency.

Effective Date: June 4, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/371/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 388 (Ch. 2021-119): Injured Police Canines; Law Enforcement Officers; Emergency Medical Technicians; Paramedics; Veterinary Clinics

This bill creates F.S. 401.254, Treatment of injured police canines. This bill allows emergency services to transport police canines injured in the line of duty to a veterinary clinic or similar facility if there is no individual requiring medical attention or transport at the same time. The bill also allows a paramedic or emergency medical technician to treat a police canine injured in the line of duty while at the scene of an emergency or during transport.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/388/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 400 (Ch. 2021-173): Public Records; State Agencies; Law Enforcement Agencies; Sheriffs

This bill amends F.S. 119.07 to prevent a government agency from responding to a request to inspect or copy records by filing an action for declaratory relief against the requestor to determine whether the record is a public record pursuant to F.S. 119.011, or to determine the status of the record as exempt or confidential and exempt pursuant to F.S. 119.07(1).

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/400/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 583 (Ch. 2021-207): Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications Made in Violation of Protective Orders; Interception of Communications; Injunctions; Protective Orders; Victims of Sexual Offenses; Law Enforcement Agencies

This bill amends F.S. 934.03, to provide a lawful exception to the general prohibition against intercepting communications. Specifically, the bill allows a person who is protected under an active temporary or final injunction for repeat violence, sexual violence, dating violence, stalking, domestic violence, or any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the person to intercept and record a communication in violation of such orders. The bill allows the intercepting person to provide the recording to a law enforcement agency, an attorney, or a court to prove the violation. The perpetrator must either be aware their conduct is prohibited or must have already been served with the injunction.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/583/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 673 (Ch. 2021-213): DNA Evidence Collected in Sexual Offense Investigations; Gail’s Law; Sexual Offense Investigations; Department of Law Enforcement; Sexual Offense Evidence Kits; Victims of Sexual Offenses; DNA Evidence; Law Enforcement Agencies; Sheriffs; State Agencies

This bill is known as “Gail’s Law.” The bill amends F.S. 943.326 to require the Department of Law Enforcement to develop a statewide database for tracking sexual offense evidence kits by July 1, 2023. The database will track the location, processing status, and storage of each evidence kit collected after the creation of the database. Alleged victims and law enforcement agencies will be able to access the database. The database will track kits through the criminal justice process, from initial collection at medical facilities to storage or destruction after the completion of analysis. The bill allows the Department of Law Enforcement to create rules to ensure requirements for all participating entities. The bill also requires the Department to ensure that all alleged victims are notified of the existence of the database and are provided instructions on how to access it. The bill provides that alleged victims are entitled to know when a DNA match occur, but such notification will not provide any identifying information. The bill allows for notification to be delayed for up to 180 days if notification would negatively affect an investigation. Finally, the bill allows the Department to phase in participation, but requires that all entities in the chain of custody of sexual offense evidence kits will fully participate in the database no later than one year after implementation.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/673/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 776 (Ch. 2021-55): Racketeering; Crimes; Fish and Wildlife

This bill amends F.S. 895.02 to add activities to the definition of what constitutes a “racketeering activity.” The bill adds any crime found under Chapter 379, Florida Statutes, related to the illegal sale, purchase, collection, harvest, capture, or possession of wild animal life, freshwater aquatic life, or marine life, and related crimes. The bill also adds any violation of Title 68 of the Florida Administrative Code related to the illegal sale, purchase, collection, harvest, capture or possession of wild animal life, freshwater aquatic life, or marine life, to the definition of “racketeering activity.”

Effective Date: June 4, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/776/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 781 (Ch. 2021-215): Public Records; County Public Records; Disclosure of Exempt Information; Crimes

This bill addresses public records in the possession of county recorders and issues of access to public records. The bill amends F.S. 28.2221 to create a second degree misdemeanor for the use of any official record in a manner not authorized by the statute; the bill also creates a third degree felony for the unlawful use of any official record with the intent to cause bodily harm.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/781/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 804 (Ch. 2021-128): Substance Abuse Services; Crimes; False Reports

This bill amends F.S. 397.403 to add a subsection that criminalizes a willful and knowingly false representation of a material fact in a license application by a substance abuse licensed service provider. This amendment creates a third degree felony for such misrepresentations.

Effective: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/804/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 805 (Ch. 2021-90): Volunteer Ambulance Services; Emergency Medical Technicians; Paramedics; Traffic Enforcement; Vehicles

This bill amends F.S. 316.003 to include a definition for a "volunteer ambulance service," and also includes them in the class of exceptions for authorized emergency vehicles found in F.S. 316.072 regarding obedience of traffic laws. The bill amends F.S. 316.2397 and F.S. 316.2398 to allow for volunteer ambulance services to display red lights on their vehicles and operate them during an emergency. The bill requires an emergency medical technician, a doctor, or a paramedic who is using their personal vehicle with a red light to respond to an emergency to complete a 16-hour emergency vehicle operator course.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/805/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 833 (Ch. 2021-216): Unlawful Use of DNA; Crimes; DNA Information; Personal Identification Information

This bill creates F.S. 817.5655, which creates a first degree misdemeanor for the willful collection or retention of another person's DNA sample without express consent and with the intent to perform DNA analysis. The bill also creates a third degree felony for willfully, and without express consent, submitting another's person's DNA sample for analysis, or to conduct analysis, or contract with a third party to conduct analysis on, another person's DNA. Additionally, the bill creates a third degree felony for disclosing another person's DNA results without express consent. Finally, the bill creates a second degree felony for selling or otherwise transferring another person's DNA sample without express consent, regardless of whether the DNA sample was collected, retained, or analyzed with consent. The bill also provides exceptions, including DNA samples, analysis, or results used for the purposes of criminal investigations or prosecutions, compliance with legal processes, compliance with federal law, for allowed research, and certain medical practices.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/833/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 890 (Ch. 2021-129): Use of Electronic Databases; Electronic Databases; Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; Driver and Vehicle Information Database; Law Enforcement Accreditation; Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; Personal Identification Information; State Agencies

This bill creates a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine up to \$2,000, for using or releasing information contained in the Driver and Vehicle Information Database for a purpose not specifically authorized by law. The bill also requires the law enforcement accreditation program to address the access and use of personal identification information contained in electronic databases. The bill requires the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission to incorporate into its initial law enforcement officer curriculum instruction on the authorized access and use of personal identification information in a law enforcement capacity, to include proper uses, limitations, and penalties for improper use. Finally, this bill requires that, by rule, similar instruction be incorporated into continued employment training.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/890/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 921 (Ch. 2021-220): Electronic Crimes; Cyberstalking; Written Threats; Crimes; Mass Casualty Events

This bill amends the definition of cyberstalking found in F.S. 784.048 to include indirect communication pertaining to a specific person. The bill also amends F.S. 836.10 by prohibiting the sending, posting, or transmitting, or to procure the sending, posting, or transmission of, a writing or other record, including an electronic record, in any manner in which it may be viewed by another person, when in such writing or record the person makes a threat to either (1) kill or to do bodily harm to another person; or (2) conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism. The penalty remains a second degree felony.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/921/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 922 (Ch. 2021-57): Veterans' Preference in Employment; Educational Requirements; Veterans; Armed Forces; Florida National Guard; Cities and Municipalities; Recruitment Plans; Policies and Procedures

This bill amends F.S. 295.07 to allow the state and its political subdivisions to waive a postsecondary educational requirement for certain positions of employment for a current member of any reserve component of the armed forces, the Florida National Guard, or a veteran who has been honorably discharged if the person is otherwise qualified for the position. The bill also requires each political subdivision of the state to develop and implement a written veterans' recruitment plan. The bill also amends the numerical point values awarded to certain persons in a selection process pursuant to F.S. 295.08.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/922/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 950 (Ch. 2021-180): Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety; Traffic Enforcement; Bicyclists; Vehicles

This bill amends F.S. 316.083 to require a driver of a motor vehicle to maintain a safe distance of a least 3 feet when overtaking a bicycle, electric bicycle, or other nonmotorized vehicle occupying the same travel lane. If the driver cannot do so, the bill requires they wait until the driver can safely pass with the enumerated spacing. The bill also amends F.S. 216.0875, regarding no passing zones, to exempt a driver who drives to the left of the center of the roadway to overtake and pass a bicycle, electric bicycle, or other nonmotorized vehicle. Additionally, the bill amends F.S. 316.151 to require that a driver of a motor vehicle only make a right turn when overtaking a bicycle if the bicycle is at least 20 feet from the intersection and sufficiently distant to allow a safe turn. The bill also amends F.S. 316.2065 to allow bicyclists to ride two abreast if both can remain in a bicycle lane; however, bicyclists may temporarily ride two abreast on certain roads to avoid hazards or overtake another bicyclist. The bill allows bicyclists to travel through intersections with stop signs in groups of 10 or less when following all applicable traffic laws, while motor vehicles must allow such groups to pass before moving forward into an intersection.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/950/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1041 (Ch. 2021-221): Protection of Elderly Persons and Disabled Adults; Elderly Person or Disabled Adult; Crimes; Exploitation of An Elderly Person or Disabled Adult; Improper Benefits; Agents; Guardians; Trustees; Exploitation; Estates and Trusts

This bill expands the definition of abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, a third degree felony pursuant to F.S. 825.102, to include intentionally, and without lawful authority, isolating or restricting access of an elderly person or a disabled adult to family members for any length of time which could reasonably be expected to result in physical or psychological injury to the elderly person or disabled adult. It is also a third degree felony to take such action with the intent to promote, facilitate, conceal, or disguise some form of criminal activity involving the person or property of the elderly person or disabled adult. The bill provides a defense wherein the defendant has reasonable cause to believe that their action was necessary to protect the elderly person or disabled adult from danger to their own welfare.

The bill also amends F.S. 825.103 to expand the definition of exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult to include the breach of a fiduciary duty to an elderly person or disabled adult by certain individuals that results in a kickback or receipt of an improper benefit. For agents, guardians and trustees, this also includes obtaining appointments with the purpose and design of benefiting someone other than the principal or beneficiary. Finally, the definition of exploitation is also expanded to include obtaining, endeavoring or conspiring to obtain or use funds, assets, property, or estate without intentional modification, alteration, or fraudulent creation of a plan of distribution or disbursement expressed in certain testamentary devices of an elderly person or disabled adult without a court order, an authorizing written instrument executed by the elderly person or disabled adult, or action of an agent under a valid power or attorney.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1041/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1046 (Ch. 2021-132): Arrest Booking Photographs; Dissemination; Personal Identification Information; Civil Liability

This bill amends F.S. 901.43 regarding the dissemination of arrest booking photographs. The bill clarifies that an entity who publishes or otherwise disseminates arrest booking photographs must cease publication and dissemination within 10 calendar days after receipt of a written request for removal of the photograph(s). The publishing or disseminating entity is prohibited from republication or redissemination. Persons in violation of the prohibition against republication or redissemination may be civilly liable for up to \$5,000 per day, in addition to reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1046/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1048 (Ch. 2021-182): Public Records/Conviction Integrity Unit Reinvestigation Information; Public Records; Conviction Integrity Unit; Reinvestigation Information; State Attorneys; Criminal Investigations

This bill amends F.S. 119.071(2) to provide that conviction integrity unit reinvestigation information developed by a conviction integrity unit at a state attorney's office is exempt from disclosure for a reasonable time during an active, ongoing, and good faith investigation of a claim of actual innocence in a case that previously resulted in the conviction of the accused person and until the claim is no longer capable of further investigation.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1048/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1055 (Ch. 2021-223): Pub. Rec./Trade Secrets; Public Records; Trade Secrets; Government Agencies; Civil Liability; Cities and Municipalities; Sheriffs; Law Enforcement Agencies

This bill creates F.S. 119.0715, which provides that trade secrets held by an agency is confidential and exempt from public disclosure; however, an agency may disclose a trade secret to another agency or governmental entity whose use of the trade secret is within the scope of their lawful duties. Additionally, an agency employee who disclosed a trade secret while acting in good faith and in the performance of their duties is not criminally or civilly liable for the release.

Effective Date: June 29, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1055/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1080 (Ch. 2021-14): Tobacco and Nicotine Products; Crimes; Sale or Delivery; Law Enforcement Officers; Sheriffs; Department of Business and Professional Regulation; Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco; Retail Nicotine Products Dealers Permits

This bill generally amends the minimum age for the sale of tobacco products to 21 years old. The bill amends F.S. 210.095 to provide that a person who is 21 years of age or older and knowingly submits a false certification for the mailing, shipping, or delivery of tobacco products commits a first degree misdemeanor. The bill also provides that a person who delivers tobacco products to a person under 21 years old commits a second degree misdemeanor. Additionally, the bill provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor for any violation of the statute by a person under 21 years old. The bill creates a second degree misdemeanor for similar nicotine product delivery offenses created in F.S. 569.45.

The bill also amends F.S. 569.101 to provide that it is a second degree misdemeanor to sell, deliver, barter, furnish, or give any tobacco product to a person under 21 years old; however, any subsequent offenses within one year constitutes a first degree misdemeanor. The bill amends F.S. 569.11 to provide that possession of tobacco products by a person under 21 years old is a non-criminal violation. The bill also prohibits misrepresentations by persons under 21 years old in order to induce a dealer to sell, give, barter, furnish, deliver, or purchase any tobacco product. The bill provides for similar offenses related to nicotine products through the creation of F.S. 569.41 and 569.42.

The bill amends F.S. 569.12 to expand jurisdiction for law enforcement officers to enforce provisions of Chapter 569, Florida Statutes, related to both tobacco and nicotine products. The bill also provides that tobacco product dealers must clearly place a sign indicating that tobacco products are only sold to persons 21 years of age or older, and failing to do so constitutes a second degree misdemeanor. The bill provides for similar offenses related to nicotine dispensing devices through the creation of F.S. 569.43.

The bill creates F.S. 569.33, which provides that an applicant for a retail nicotine products dealer permit agrees that any place covered by the permit may be subject to inspection and search without a search warrant by certain actors, to include sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, and agents of the Division of the Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Finally, the bill creates F.S. 569.34, which provides for a non-criminal infraction for any person, firm, association, or corporation to offer or allow retail nicotine products or vending machines on their premises without having a retail nicotine product dealer permit.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1080/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1086 (Ch. 2021-184): Operation and Safety of Motor Vehicles and Vessels; Driving Under the Influence; Boating Under the Influence; Crimes; Temporary Protection Zones; Spaceflight Assets; Law Enforcement Agencies; Vessels; Vehicles; At-Risk Vessels; Mangroves; Civil Liability; No-Discharge Zones; Special Water Hazards; Public Nuisances; Artificial Reefs; Derelict Vessels

This bill amends several statutes within Chapters 316 and 327, Florida Statutes, to clarify that a person who refuses to provide a lawful breath sample after having already had their driving or boating privilege suspended or if they have been previously fined pursuant to F.S. 327.35215 for a prior refusal commits a first degree misdemeanor. The bill also creates F.S. 327.462 to establish temporary protection zones for spaceflight launches and recovery of spaceflight assets. These protection zones would allow law enforcement agencies to temporarily prohibit vessels from entering or staying in a protection zone before or after a launch or reentry service. The bill provides for establishment and reporting criteria, and creates a second degree misdemeanor for violations of protection zones. The bill also amends F.S. 327.4107 to provide that law enforcement officers can relocate an at-risk vessel to a distance greater than 20 feet from a mangrove or upland vegetation. An officer or agency involved in such relocation is to be held harmless for any resulting damage except in cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct. The bill creates F.S. 327.463 regarding special water hazard operating requirements and provides a non-criminal infraction for violations, while also creating F.S. 327.521 regarding no-discharge zones, which also provides for a non-criminal infraction for violations.

The bill amends F.S. 705.103 to provide for specified notice requirements for law enforcement agencies for derelict vessels or vessels declared to be public nuisances, with a particular notice template outlined in statute. The amendment also includes details regarding the procedural process and ultimate removal or repurposing such vessels as artificial reefs. The amendment provides that a person who has neglected or refused to pay all costs of removal, storage, disposal, and destruction of a vessel or motor vehicle, after having been provided notice via certified mail that costs are owed, and who applies for and is issued registration for a vessel or motor vehicle prior to paying such costs commits a first degree misdemeanor. The bill also adds a similar first degree misdemeanor to F.S. 823.11 regarding derelict vessels.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021, Except as Otherwise Provided in the Act

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1086/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1120 (Ch. 2021-185): Telephone Solicitation; Caller Identifications; False Impersonation

This bill criminalizes the use of technology that deliberately displays a different caller identification number than the number the call is originating from to conceal the true identity of the caller. Commercial telephone sellers or salespeople who make a call using such technology are guilty of a second degree felony.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1120/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1189 (Ch. 2021-229): Victims of Sexual Offenses; Sexual Assault Response Teams; Health Departments; Policies and Procedures; Evidence Retention; Forensic Examinations; Forensic Examiners; Law Enforcement Agencies; Cities and Municipalities; Sheriffs; State Attorneys; Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; Law Enforcement Officers; Officer Standards; Florida Council Against Sexual Violence

This bill creates F.S. 154.012 regarding sexual assault response teams. The bill outlines requirements and composition of such teams, to include that the health department in each county will participate in these teams if created. The teams will meet quarterly and will develop protocols governing responses, including the roles of each team member; the procedures for responding to reports of sexual assault; procedures for evidence retention, storage, and destruction; and the confidentiality of victims during forensic examinations. These teams will promote the use of qualified sexual assault forensic examiners who have met specified training requirements. The teams will also enumerate membership, which will at least include, among law enforcement partners, the state attorney, the chief of police of a law enforcement agency within the county, and the county sheriff.

The bill also amends F.S. 943.17 to provide that the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission will establish minimum standards for basic skills and continued education training for law enforcement officers that include a culturally responsive, trauma-informed response to sexual assault. These standards will be developed in consultation with the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence. The bill creates F.S. 943.1724 to require the incorporation of these standards into every basic skills course required for a law enforcement officer to obtain initial certification. The bill also requires that every law enforcement officer, either through the basic skills course or through continuing education, must complete training on culturally responsive, trauma-informed training on interviewing sexual assault victims and investigations of sexual assault incidents. Every officer must complete this requirement by July 1, 2024.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1189/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1209 (Ch. 2021-113): Department of Financial Services; State Agencies; Crimes; Personal Identification Information; Sexual Harassment Victims; Dissemination; Consumer Services; False Impersonation; Division of Forensic Services; Consumers

This bill covers a variety of issues under the purview of the Department of Financial Services (DFS). The bill creates a first degree misdemeanor for the dissemination of personal identifying information of a sexual harassment victim, except when provided to a government entity in furtherance of its official duties or pursuant to a court order. The bill also creates a third degree felony for unlicensed practices of funeral, cemetery, and consumer services, and also for the aiding and abetting of unlicensed bail bonds activities. Finally, the bill amends F.S. 843.08 to prohibit the false impersonation of a Division of Investigative and Forensic Services employee.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1209/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1289 (Ch. 2021-233): Autonomous Vehicles; Traffic Enforcement; Vehicles

This bill amends F.S. 316.2122 to allow certain low-speed autonomous delivery vehicles on any road where the posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less. The vehicle is allowed to cross a road or street at an intersection if that crossed road has a higher posted speed limit. Such vehicles are allowed on streets or roads with a posted speed limit up to 45 miles per hour if the vehicle travels in the right lane, except for completing a turn, for up to one mile. The vehicle is required to turn off the higher-speed road as quickly as safely possible if five or more vehicles are backed up behind the autonomous vehicle if they are unable to safely pass. The bill also covers standards and equipment requirements of such vehicles.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1289/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1313 (Ch. 2021-235): Digital Driver Licenses and Identification Cards; Traffic Enforcement; Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; State Agencies; Driver Licenses; Identification Cards; Crimes; False Impersonation; Law Enforcement Officers

This bill amends F.S. 322.032 to require the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to establish a process for digital proofs of driver licenses and identification cards. A person may not receive a digital driver license or identification card until they are eligible to receive, and have been issued, a physical copy. A digital version of a driver license may not be issued if the licensee's driving privilege is suspended, revoked, or disqualified. The bill also creates the second degree misdemeanor of possession of false digital proof or an identification card. Finally, the bill amends F.S. 322.15 to require an individual to present a law enforcement officer with the physical copy of their driver license if the officer cannot immediately verify it.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1313/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 1523 (Ch. 2021-75): Corporate Espionage; Combating Corporate Espionage in Florida Act; Crimes; Trade Secrets; Foreign Governments; Foreign Agents; Corporate Espionage

This bill amends F.S. 812.081 to amend the definition of trade secrets to include tangible or intangible items, regardless of whether or how it is stored, compiled or memorialized. The bill creates a second degree felony for trafficking in, or endeavoring to traffic in, a trade secret obtained or used without authorization. The bill also provides enhancements for violations of this statute when committed with the intent to benefit a foreign government or agent.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1523/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1598 (Ch. 2021-104): Consumer Protection; Crimes; Insurance Activities; Unlicensed Practices; Consumers

This bill creates a third degree felony for knowingly aiding or abetting an unlicensed person in transacting insurance or otherwise engaging in insurance activities in this state without a license.

Effective Date: June 17, 2021, Except as Otherwise Provided in the Act

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1598/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1770 (Ch. 2021-133): Genetic Counseling; Genetic Counseling Workforce Act; Crimes; Department of Health; State Agencies; False Information; Unlicensed Practices

This bill creates the Genetic Counseling Workforce Act, which covers the creation of minimum standards for the practice of genetic counseling. The bill creates F.S. 483.916, which makes a second degree felony for a false or fraudulent statement in an application, affidavit, or statement presented to the Department of Health; practicing genetic counseling without an appropriate license; or holding out one's self as a genetic counselor without an appropriate license.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1770/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 1826 (Ch. 2021-189): Human Trafficking; Confidential Communications; Privileged Communications; Dissemination; Human Trafficking Victims; Victim Advocates; Crimes; Exploitation; Expunctions

This bill creates F.S. 90.5037, which provides for a new confidentiality privilege for communications between human trafficking victims and human trafficking victim advocates. Such communications are meant to be confidential if it is not intended to be disclosed to third persons. Exceptions for persons present to further the interests of the victim, those necessary for transmission of the communication, and those persons to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose of communicating with the victim advocate. The victim has the ability to refuse to disclose, or prevent others from disclosing, communication made to the victim advocate unless prior written consent is provided. Certain persons may claim the privilege on behalf of the victim. The bill also creates training requirements for human trafficking victim advocates.

Additionally, this bill amends F.S. 787.06 to include additional offenses within the scope of human trafficking. The bill amends the definition of human trafficking to include purchasing, patronizing, or procuring another person for the purpose of exploitation. The bill also amends the definition of "obtain" to include commercial sexual activity and to "receive, take possession of, or take custody of another person..." The bill also extends felony offenses for labor or services of any child to also include acts against "an adult believed by the person to be a child younger than 18 years of age."

The bill extends the ability for a human trafficking victim to petition for the expunction of “one or more offenses,” whereas only “an offense” was previously allowed.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/1826/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 6095 (Ch. 2021-154): Scheduling of Drug Products Containing Cannabidiol; Drugs; Controlled Substance Schedules; Cannabidiol; Epidiolex; Cannabis

This bill removes Epidiolex from the list of Schedule V controlled substances found in F.S. 893.03, consistent with recent updates to federal law. The bill also makes conforming edits to the definition of cannabis in F.S. 893.02.

Effective Date: June 21, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/6095/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 7017 (Ch. 2021-76): Foreign Influence; Foreign Gifts; Foreign Contracts; Foreign Governments; Department of Financial Services; State Agencies; Grants; Contracts

This bill creates F.S. 286.101, Foreign gifts and contracts, which requires any state agency or political subdivision that receives a gift or grant worth \$50,000 or more from any foreign source to disclose the gift or grant to the Department of Financial Services (DFS). The bill also requires any entity that applies for a grant from, or proposes a contract to, a state agency or political subdivision to disclose to that governmental organization certain ties to foreign countries, including any interest, contract, grant or gift with a value of \$50,000 or more within the past five years. Such disclosures must also be made to DFS.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/7017/BillText/er/PDF>

Senate Bill 7028 (Ch. 2021-105): OGSR/Data Processing Software; Public Records; Data Processing Software; Trade Secrets; Dissemination; Licensing Agreements

This bill removes a public records exemption found in F.S. 119.071 for data processing software obtained by an agency under a licensing agreement that prohibits its disclosure and is a trade secret.

Effective Date: October 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/7028/BillText/er/PDF>

House Bill 7051 (Ch. 2021-241): Law Enforcement and Correctional Officer Practices; Law Enforcement Officers; Law Enforcement Agencies; Sheriffs; Cities and Municipalities; Use of Force Investigations; Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; Officer Applications; Agency Investigations; Background Investigation Records; De-escalation; Chokeholds; Mental Health Illness; Officer Standards; Policies and Procedures; Juveniles

This bill covers several issues with the legislative intent of “promoting effective policing and correctional practices...” The bill amends F.S. 943.13 to require an applicant for any full or part-time law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer to disclose any pending investigation by a local, state, or federal agency or entity for criminal, civil, or administrative wrongdoing. An applicant must also disclose whether they separated or resigned from their previous criminal justice employment while they were under investigation. The bill also amends F.S. 943.133, which now requires an employing agency to include the facts and reasons of an applicant’s prior separations in the background investigation records. The bill requires agencies to maintain employment information for at least 5 years after an officer is terminated, resigns, or retires.

The bill also creates F.S. 943.1735, which requires the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC) to develop standards for the instruction on use of force that includes proportional use of force; use of force alternatives such as de-escalation; limiting the use of chokeholds to circumstances in which an officer perceives an immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death to themselves or another person; the duty to intervene in another officer’s excessive use of force; the duty to render medical assistance following use of force; and instruction on the recognition of symptoms and characteristics of an individual with a substance abuse disorder or a mental health illness, along with appropriate responses to such individuals. In addition to CJSTC instruction, the bill requires all Florida agencies to adopt conforming policies based on statutory requirements and CJSTC standards.

The bill creates F.S. 943.1740, which discusses standards for use of force investigations when a law enforcement officer’s use of force results in the death of any person or the intentional discharge of a firearm that results in injury or death to any person. The bill requires every law enforcement agency to develop and maintain policies for such use of force investigations of its officers. The policies must require an independent review of the use of force by either (1) a law enforcement agency that did not employ the officer under investigation at the time of the event; (2) a law enforcement officer who is not employed by the same employing agency as the officer under investigation; or (3) the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the use of force occurred. The policies also require the reviewer to complete an independent report upon completion of the review, which will be submitted to the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the event occurred.

The bill requires law enforcement agencies to report to FDLE data related to use of force events by their officers resulting in serious bodily injury, death, or the discharge of a firearm at a person.

Finally, the bill creates F.S. 985.031, the Kaia Rolle Act, which prohibits the arrest, charging, or adjudicating delinquent a child for an act that occurred before the child turns 7 years old. The bill provides an exception for defined forcible felonies.

Effective Date: July 1, 2021

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/7051/BillText/er/PDF>

**Bills of Interest to Florida Law Enforcement Passed in the 2021 Legislative Session
Arranged by Effective Date**

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>
April 19, 2021	2021-6	HB 1	Combating Public Disorder
May 7, 2021	2021-19	HB 327	Pub. Rec./Disaster Response
May 25, 2021	2021-34	HB 9	Protecting Consumers Against Pandemic-related Fraud
June 4, 2021	2021-48	SB 68	Public Records/Staff and Domestic Violence Advocates of Domestic Violence Centers
June 4, 2021	2021-64	HB 371	False Reports of Crimes
June 4, 2021	2021-55	SB 776	Racketeering
June 17, 2021	2021-104	SB 1598	Consumer Protection
June 21, 2021	2021-154	HB 6095	Scheduling of Drug Products Containing Cannabidiol
June 22, 2021	2021-156	SB 234	Sexual Offender Registration
June 29, 2021	2021-200	HB 259	Safety of Religious Institutions
June 29, 2021	2021-223	HB 1055	Pub. Rec./Trade Secrets
July 1, 2021	2021-165	SB 44	Use of Drones by Government Agencies
July 1, 2021	2021-92	SB 70	Domestic Violence Centers
July 1, 2021	2021-170	SB 96	Child Welfare
July 1, 2021	2021-30	SB 148	Beverage Law
July 1, 2021	2021-93	SB 184	Purple Alert
July 1, 2021	2021-197	HB 221	Recovery of Spaceflight Assets
July 1, 2021	2021-199	HB 241	Parents' Bill of Rights
July 1, 2021	2021-119	SB 388	Injured Police Canines
July 1, 2021	2021-173	SB 400	Public Records
July 1, 2021	2021-207	HB 583	Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications Made in Violation of Protective Orders
July 1, 2021	2021-213	HB 673	DNA Evidence Collected in Sexual Offense Investigations
July 1, 2021	2021-215	HB 781	Public Records
July 1, 2021	2021-128	SB 804	Substance Abuse Services
July 1, 2021	2021-90	HB 805	Volunteer Ambulance Services
July 1, 2021	2021-57	SB 922	Veterans' Preference in Employment
July 1, 2021	2021-180	SB 950	Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety
July 1, 2021	2021-221	HB 1041	Protection of Elderly Persons and Disabled Adults

July 1, 2021	2021-182	SB 1048	Public Records/Conviction Integrity Unit Reinvestigation Information
July 1, 2021	2021-184	SB 1086	Operation and Safety of Motor Vehicles and Vessels
July 1, 2021	2021-185	SB 1120	Telephone Solicitation
July 1, 2021	2021-229	HB 1189	Victims of Sexual Offenses
July 1, 2021	2021-113	HB 1209	Department of Financial Services
July 1, 2021	2021-233	HB 1289	Autonomous Vehicles
July 1, 2021	2021-235	HB 1313	Digital Driver Licenses and Identification Cards
July 1, 2021	2021-133	SB 1770	Genetic Counseling
July 1, 2021	2021-189	SB 1826	Human Trafficking
July 1, 2021	2021-76	HB 7017	Foreign Influence
July 1, 2021	2021-241	HB 7051	Law Enforcement and Correctional Officer Practices
October 1, 2021	2021-216	HB 833	Unlawful Use of DNA
October 1, 2021	2021-129	SB 890	Use of Electronic Databases
October 1, 2021	2021-220	HB 921	Electronic Crimes
October 1, 2021	2021-132	SB 1046	Arrest Booking Photographs
October 1, 2021	2021-21	HB 363	Privileged Communications Made to Crime Stoppers Organizations
October 1, 2021	2021-14	SB 1080	Tobacco and Nicotine Products
October 1, 2021	2021-75	HB 1523	Corporate Espionage
October 1, 2021	2021-105	SB 7028	OGSR/Data Processing Software

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