1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to materials harmful to minors; 3 amending s. 847.001, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "child pornography," "harmful to minors," 4 5 "obscene," and "person"; amending s. 847.012, F.S.; 6 prohibiting a person from selling or renting specified 7 materials to a minor for monetary consideration; 8 prohibiting a person from loaning specified materials 9 to a minor for any reason; requiring school districts 10 to proactively remove specified materials; requiring 11 school districts to remove such materials independent 12 of a parent or resident complaint; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; providing that a public school student 13 14 may be exposed to certain teaching only in accordance with a specified procedure; making a technical change; 15 amending s. 1003.42, F.S.; requiring school districts 16 17 or specified schools to notify and request the written consent of parents before the teaching of reproductive 18 19 health or any sexually transmitted disease; prohibiting schools from allowing students to be 20 21 exposed to such teaching without the written consent 22 of their parent; prohibiting a student whose parent 23 does not give such written consent from being penalized; amending s. 1006.28, F.S.; adding certain 24 25 materials to the policy district school boards are

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required to adopt which allows certain objections from parents or county residents; requiring district school boards to annually review specified materials and immediately discontinue the use of any found to be inappropriate or unsuitable, regardless of whether a complaint was received; authorizing a student's parent or a county resident to contest on specified grounds a district school board's adoption of certain instructional material; specifying a certain petition to be filed and the form required for the filing; requiring the school board to make the form available to the public and to publish the form on the school district's website; requiring the school board to grant the petition or refer the matter to a hearing within a certain timeframe; providing that an administrative law judge has final order authority to rule on the petition; providing for the award of attorney fees and costs under certain circumstances; reenacting ss. 92.561(1) and 288.1254(1)(b) and (j), F.S., relating to the prohibition against reproducing child pornography and the exclusion of obscene content under the entertainment industry financial incentive program, respectively, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 847.001, F.S., in references thereto; providing effective dates.

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51 52 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 53 54 Section 1. Effective October 1, 2021, subsections (3), 55 (6), (10), and (11) of section 847.001, Florida Statutes, are 56 amended to read: 57 847.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term: 58 "Child pornography" means any image depicting or text 59 describing a minor engaged in sexual conduct. 60 "Harmful to minors" means any reproduction, imitation, characterization, description, exhibition, presentation, or 61 62 representation, of whatever kind or form, depicting nudity, 63 sexual conduct, or sexual excitement when it: 64 Predominantly appeals to a prurient, shameful, or 65 morbid interest; and Is patently offensive to prevailing standards for 66 67 minors in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material or conduct for minors; and 68 69 (c) Taken as a whole, is without serious literary, 70 artistic, political, or scientific value for minors. 71 72 A mother's breastfeeding of her baby is not under any circumstance "harmful to minors." 73 74 "Obscene" means the status of materials that material 75 which:

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76	(a) $1.$ The average person, applying contemporary community
77	standards, would find, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient
78	interest;
79	2.(b) Depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way,
80	sexual conduct as specifically defined herein; and
81	3.(c) Taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic,
82	political, or scientific value <u>; or</u>
83	(b)1. The average person, applying contemporary community
84	standards for appropriate materials for minors, would object to
85	as depicting or describing, in a patently offensive way, sexual
86	conduct as defined herein which is harmful to minors; and
87	2. Taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic,
88	political, or scientific value for minors.
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90	A mother's breastfeeding of her baby is not under any
91	circumstance "obscene."
92	(11) "Person" includes individuals, minors children,
93	firms, associations, joint ventures, partnerships, estates,
94	trusts, business trusts, syndicates, fiduciaries, corporations,
95	and all other groups or combinations.
96	Section 2. Effective October 1, 2021, section 847.012,
97	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
98	847.012 Harmful materials; sale or distribution to minors
99	or using minors in production prohibited; use in public schools

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prohibited; penalty.-

(1) As used in this section, "knowingly" means having the general knowledge of, reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry of both:

- (a) The character and content of any material described in this section which is reasonably susceptible of examination by the defendant; and
 - (b) The age of the minor.

- (2) A person's ignorance of a minor's age, a minor's misrepresentation of his or her age, a bona fide belief of a minor's age, or a minor's consent may not be raised as a defense in a prosecution for a violation of this section.
- (3) A person may not knowingly sell \underline{or}_{τ} rent $\underline{for\ monetary}$ $\underline{consideration}_{\tau}$ or loan for $\underline{any\ reason}$ $\underline{monetary\ consideration}$ to a minor:
- (a) Any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, motion picture film, videocassette, or similar visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body which depicts nudity or sexual conduct, sexual excitement, sexual battery, bestiality, or sadomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors; or
- (b) Any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter however reproduced, or sound recording that contains any matter defined in s. 847.001, explicit and detailed verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual excitement, or sexual conduct and that is harmful to minors; or

(c) Any material used in a public K-12 school classroom, made available in a public K-12 school library, or included on a public K-12 school recommended reading list which contains obscene content or is harmful to minors or is prohibited as conduct inappropriate for minors. Such materials are not acceptable and the school district shall proactively remove all such materials. If the district school board finds that any instructional material, including any materials used in the classroom or assigned or offered as reading material, violates this section, the material shall be proactively removed. This required action is not dependent on a parent or resident complaint.

- (4) A person may not knowingly use a minor in the production of any material described in subsection (3), regardless of whether the material is intended for distribution to minors or is actually distributed to minors.
- (5) An adult may not knowingly distribute to a minor on school property, or post on school property, any material described in subsection (3). As used in this subsection, the term "school property" means the grounds or facility of any kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, junior high school, or secondary school, whether public or nonpublic. This subsection does not apply to the distribution or posting of school-approved instructional materials that by design serve as a major tool for assisting in the instruction of a subject or

course by school officers, instructional personnel, administrative personnel, school volunteers, educational support employees, or managers as those terms are defined in s. 1012.01.

- (6) Any person violating any provision of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (7) Every act, thing, or transaction forbidden by this section constitutes a separate offense and is punishable as such.
- (8)(a) The circuit court has jurisdiction to enjoin a violation of this section upon complaint filed by the state attorney in the name of the state upon the relation of such state attorney.
- (b) After the filing of such a complaint, the judge to whom it is presented may grant an order restraining the person complained of until final hearing or further order of the court. Whenever the relator state attorney requests a judge of such court to set a hearing upon an application for a restraining order, the judge shall set the hearing for a time within 3 days after the making of the request. The order may not be made unless the judge is satisfied that sufficient notice of the application therefor has been given to the party restrained of the time when and place where the application for the restraining order is to be made.
 - (c) The person sought to be enjoined is entitled to a

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trial of the issues within 1 day after joinder of issue, and a decision shall be rendered by the court within 2 days after the conclusion of the trial.

- (d) If a final decree of injunction is entered, it must contain a provision directing the defendant having the possession, custody, or control of the materials, matters, articles, or things affected by the injunction to surrender the same to the sheriff and requiring the sheriff to seize and destroy the same. The sheriff shall file a certificate of her or his compliance.
- (e) In any action brought as provided in this section, a bond or undertaking may not be required of the state or the state attorney before the issuance of a restraining order provided for by paragraph (b), and the state or the state attorney may not be held liable for costs or for damages sustained by reason of the restraining order in any case where a final decree is rendered in favor of the person sought to be enjoined.
- (f) Every person who has possession, custody, or control of, or otherwise deals with, any of the materials, matters, articles, or things described in this section, after the service upon her or him of a summons and complaint in an action for injunction brought under this section, is chargeable with knowledge of the contents and character thereof.
 - (9) The several sheriffs and state attorneys shall

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vigorously enforce this section within their respective jurisdictions.

- (10) This section does not apply to the exhibition of motion pictures, shows, presentations, or other representations regulated under s. 847.013.
- Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (3) HEALTH ISSUES.—

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- (d) Reproductive health and disease education.—A public school student whose parent makes written request to the school principal shall be exempted from may be exposed to the teaching of reproductive health or any sexually transmitted disease, including HIV/AIDS, only in accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.42(3).
- Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 1003.42, Florida

 222 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1003.42 Required instruction.-
- 224 (3) School districts, or schools as defined in s.
 225 1003.01(2), shall notify and request the written consent of

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parents at least 10 instructional days before Any student whose parent makes written request to the school principal shall be exempted from the teaching of reproductive health or any sexually transmitted disease, including HIV/AIDS, and its symptoms, development, and treatment. A school may not allow a student to be exposed to such teaching without the prior written consent of his or her parent. A student whose parent does not give written consent for such teaching so exempted may not be penalized by reason of that withholding of consent exemption. Course descriptions for comprehensive health education may shall not interfere with the local determination of appropriate curriculum which reflects local values and concerns.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1006.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.28 Duties of district school board, district school superintendent; and school principal regarding K-12 instructional materials.—

- (2) DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—The district school board has the constitutional duty and responsibility to select and provide adequate instructional materials for all students in accordance with the requirements of this part. The district school board also has the following specific duties and responsibilities:
- (a) Courses of study; adoption.—Adopt courses of study, including instructional materials, for use in the schools of the district.

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1. Each district school board is responsible for the content of all instructional materials and any other materials used in a classroom, made available in a school library, or included on a reading list, whether adopted and purchased from the state-adopted instructional materials list, adopted and purchased through a district instructional materials program under s. 1006.283, or otherwise purchased or made available. Each district school board shall maintain on its website a current list of instructional materials, by grade level, purchased by the district.

- 2. Each district school board must adopt a policy regarding an objection by a parent or a resident of the county to the use of a specific instructional material, which clearly describes a process to handle all objections and provides for resolution. The process must provide the parent or resident the opportunity to proffer evidence to the district school board that:
- a. An instructional material does not meet the criteria of s. 1006.31(2) or s. 1006.40(3)(d) if it was selected for use in a course or otherwise made available to students in the school district but was not subject to the public notice, review, comment, and hearing procedures under s. 1006.283(2)(b)8., 9., and 11.
- b. Any material used in a classroom, made available in a school library, or included on a reading list contains content

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that constitutes child pornography, is harmful to minors, or is obscene, as those terms are defined in s. 847.001, is pornographic or prohibited under s. 847.012, is not suited to student needs and their ability to comprehend the material presented, or is inappropriate for the grade level and age group for which the material is used.

- By July 1, 2022, and each July 1 thereafter, district school boards shall complete a review of all instructional material used in a public K-12 school classroom, made available in a public K-12 school library, or included on a public K-12 school reading list within the district. If the district school board finds that an instructional material does not meet the criteria under sub-subparagraph a. or that any other material contains prohibited content under sub-subparagraph b., the school district shall immediately discontinue use of the material for any grade level or age group for which such use is inappropriate or unsuitable, regardless of whether the district school board has received any complaint about the material.
- 3. Each district school board must establish a process by which the parent of a public school student or a resident of the county may contest the district school board's adoption of a specific instructional material. The parent or resident must file a petition, on a form provided by the school board, within 30 calendar days after the adoption of the material by the

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school board. The school board must make the form available to the public and publish the form on the school district's website. The form must be signed by the parent or resident, include the required contact information, and state the objection to the instructional material based on the criteria of s. 1006.31(2) or s. 1006.40(3)(d). Within 30 days after the 30day period has expired, the school board must, for all petitions timely received, conduct at least one open public hearing before an unbiased and qualified hearing officer. The hearing officer may not be an employee or agent of the school district. The hearing is not subject to the provisions of chapter 120; however, the hearing must provide sufficient procedural protections to allow each petitioner an adequate and fair opportunity to be heard and present evidence to the hearing officer. The school board's decision after convening a hearing is final and not subject to further petition or review.

4. Notwithstanding subparagraph 3., the parent of a public school student or a resident of the county may contest the district school board's adoption of a specific instructional material at any time before or after the material's adoption by the district school board on the grounds that the material constitutes child pornography, is harmful to minors, or is obscene, as those terms are defined in s. 847.001, or is pornographic or prohibited under s. 847.012. The parent or resident must file a petition on a form provided by the school

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board. The school board shall make the form available to the public and publish the form on the school district's website. The form must be signed by the parent or resident, include any required contact information, and state the objection to the instructional material, based on the criteria in s. 847.001 or s. 847.012. Within 30 days, the school board must either grant the petition or refer the matter to the Division of Administrative Hearings for a hearing under chapter 120. The administrative law judge has final order authority to rule on the parent or resident's petition. The administrative law judge shall award a prevailing parent or resident reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred during the administrative proceeding and any appeals.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 847.001, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 92.561, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 92.561 Prohibition on reproduction of child pornography.-
- (1) In a criminal proceeding, any property or material that portrays sexual performance by a child as defined in s. 827.071, or constitutes child pornography as defined in s. 847.001, must remain secured or locked in the care, custody, and control of a law enforcement agency, the state attorney, or the court.
 - Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments

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made by this act to section 847.001, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b) and (j) of subsection (1) of section 288.1254, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

288.1254 Entertainment industry financial incentive program.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Digital media project" means a production of interactive entertainment that is produced for distribution in commercial or educational markets. The term includes a video game or production intended for Internet or wireless distribution, an interactive website, digital animation, and visual effects, including, but not limited to, three-dimensional movie productions and movie conversions. The term does not include a production that contains content that is obscene as defined in s. 847.001.
- (j) "Qualified production" means a production in this state meeting the requirements of this section. The term does not include a production:
- 1. In which, for the first 2 years of the incentive program, less than 50 percent, and thereafter, less than 60 percent, of the positions that make up its production cast and below-the-line production crew, or, in the case of digital media projects, less than 75 percent of such positions, are filled by legal residents of this state, whose residency is demonstrated by a valid Florida driver license or other state-issued

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identification confirming residency, or students enrolled fulltime in a film-and-entertainment-related course of study at an institution of higher education in this state; or

2. That contains obscene content as defined in s. 847.001(10).

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Section 8. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

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