By Senator Evers

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Department of Law Enforcement; amending ss. 125.5801 and 166.0442, F.S.; authorizing counties and municipalities to require state and federal criminal history screening for certain specified persons, including employees, private contractors, and employees of private contractors; amending s. 285.18, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 406.145, F.S.; removing the Unidentified Person Report form developed by the department as a method to enter certain data; amending s. 414.40, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 937.021, F.S.; providing for release of information relating to a missing child; amending s. 937.024, F.S.; eliminating a requirement that the Office of Vital Statistics recall each missing child's birth certificate or birth record from the local registrar of vital statistics in the county of the missing child's birth; amending s. 937.025, F.S.; making grammatical changes; amending s. 937.028, F.S.; requiring fingerprints of a child taken and retained by specified agencies other than the Department of Law Enforcement to be destroyed when the child becomes 18 years of age; requiring that fingerprints of persons, including minors, who are reported missing which have been entered into the automated biometric identification system maintained by the department be retained until the missing person has been recovered; amending s. 943.03, F.S.; removing obsolete provisions

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applicable to the department; amending s. 943.031, F.S.; making the duties of the Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council subject to available funding; removing obsolete provisions; amending s. 943.0435, F.S.; requiring a sexual offender to provide his or her fingerprints and a photograph when registering with the department; amending s. 943.04351, F.S.; requiring a state agency or governmental subdivision, before making an appointment or employment decision, to search certain databases for registered sexual predators and sexual offenders; amending s. 943.0438, F.S.; removing an obsolete date relating to screening athletic coaches as sexual predators or sexual offenders; amending s. 943.045, F.S.; defining the term "biometric"; revising the terms "criminal justice information" and "criminal history information"; amending s. 943.05, F.S.; clarifying duties of the Criminal Justice Information Program pertaining to the statewide automated biometric identification system; amending s. 943.051, F.S.; requiring local law enforcement agencies to have fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images of certain adults and minors captured and electronically submitted to the department; amending s. 943.052, F.S.; revising information that must be included in a disposition report filed with the department; amending s. 943.053, F.S.; requiring that information from criminal justice information systems of the federal government or other states not be disseminated in a manner inconsistent

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with the rules instituted by the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact; amending s. 943.054, F.S.; providing for the availability of federal criminal history records and information in a specified manner; removing certain obsolete restrictions; amending s. 943.0542, F.S.; requiring that payment for a criminal history check be made in the manner prescribed by the department by rule; amending s. 943.0544, F.S.; permitting the department to develop and administer a criminal justice intrastate network; amending ss. 943.055 and 943.056, F.S.; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 943.0582, F.S.; extending the diversion expunction completion date; removing obsolete language; amending ss. 943.0585 and 943.059, F.S.; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 943.125, F.S.; providing for the accreditation of state and local law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, and public agency offices of inspectors general and others; providing legislative intent; specifying the criteria for the law enforcement accreditation; requiring the department to employ and assign support staff to certain accreditation commissions if funding is available; requiring the accreditation commissions to determine accreditation standards used by the accreditation programs; amending s. 943.13, F.S.; removing obsolete provisions and making technical changes; amending s. 943.132, F.S.; deleting a cross-

reference to a federal law relating to the carrying of concealed firearms by qualified active or qualified retired law enforcement officers; amending ss. 943.1395 and 943.1755, F.S.; making technical changes; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 943.1757, F.S.; removing obsolete time provisions; amending s. 943.25, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act and making technical changes; amending s. 943.325, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 943.33, F.S.; providing that state-operated laboratories shall furnish laboratory services to law enforcement officials; revising the definition of the term "good cause"; prohibiting the presence of specified persons inside a state-operated laboratory; declaring who is responsible for costs of providing such materials; amending s. 943.68, F.S.; changing a reporting date; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 125.5801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

111 (Substantial rewording of section. See

- s. 125.5801, F.S., for present text.)
- 113 125.5801 Criminal history record checks for certain county
 114 employees and appointees.—
 - (1) Notwithstanding chapter 435, a county may require, by ordinance, state and national criminal history screening for

117 any:

(a) Position of county employment or appointment, whether paid, unpaid, or contractual, which the governing body of the county finds is critical to security or public safety;

- (b) Private contractor, employee of a private contractor, vendor, repair person, or delivery person who is subject to licensing or regulation by the county; or
- (c) Private contractor, employee of a private contractor, vendor, repair person, or delivery person who has direct contact with individual members of the public or access to any public facility or publicly operated facility in such manner or to such an extent that the governing body of the county finds that preventing unsuitable persons from having such contact or access is critical to security or public safety.
- (2) The ordinance must require each person applying for, or continuing employment or appointment in, any such position, applying for initial or continuing licensing or regulation, or having such contact or access, to be fingerprinted. The fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for a state criminal history record check and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The information obtained from the criminal history record checks conducted pursuant to the ordinance may be used by the county to determine an applicant's eligibility for such employment or appointment and to determine a person's eligibility for continued employment or appointment. This section is not intended to preempt or prevent any other background screening, including, but not limited to, other criminal history record checks, which a county may lawfully

146 undertake.

Section 2. Section 166.0442, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

- s. 166.0442, F.S., for present text.)
- 166.0442 Criminal history record checks for certain municipal employees and appointees.—
 - (1) Notwithstanding chapter 435, a municipality may require, by ordinance, state and national criminal history screening for any:
 - (a) Position of municipal employment or appointment, whether paid, unpaid, or contractual, which the governing body of the municipality finds is critical to security or public safety;
 - (b) Private contractor, employee of a private contractor, vendor, repair person, or delivery person who is subject to licensing or regulation by the municipality; or
 - (c) Private contractor, employee of a private contractor, vendor, repair person, or delivery person who has direct contact with individual members of the public or access to any public facility or publicly operated facility in such manner or to such an extent that the governing body of the municipality finds that preventing unsuitable persons from having such contact or access is critical to security or public safety.
 - (2) The ordinance must require each person applying for, or continuing employment or appointment in, any such position, applying for initial or continuing licensing or regulation, or having such contact or access, to be fingerprinted. The fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law

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Enforcement for a state criminal history record check and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The information obtained from the criminal history record checks conducted pursuant to the ordinance may be used by the municipality to determine an applicant's eligibility for such employment or appointment and to determine a person's eligibility for continued employment or appointment. This section is not intended to preempt or prevent any other background screening, including, but not limited to, other criminal history background checks, that a municipality may lawfully undertake.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 285.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

285.18 Tribal council as governing body; powers and duties.—

- (3) The law enforcement agencies of the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida shall have the authority of "criminal justice agencies" as defined in $\underline{s.\ 943.045(11)(e)}\ \underline{s.\ 943.045(10)(e)}$ and shall have the specific authority to negotiate agreements with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the United States Department of Justice, and other federal law enforcement agencies for access to criminal history records for the purpose of conducting ongoing criminal investigations and for the following governmental purposes:
- (a) Background investigations, which are required for employment by a tribal education program, tribal Head Start program, or tribal day care program as may be required by state or federal law.
 - (b) Background investigations, which are required for

employment by tribal law enforcement agencies.

- (c) Background investigations, which are required for employment by a tribal government.
- (d) Background investigations with respect to all employees, primary management officials, and all persons having a financial interest in a class II Indian tribal gaming enterprise to ensure eligibility as provided in the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. ss. 2701 et al.

With regard to those investigations authorized in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d), each such individual shall file a complete set of his or her fingerprints that have been taken by an authorized law enforcement officer, which set of fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for federal processing. The cost of processing shall be borne by the applicant.

Section 4. Section 406.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

406.145 Unidentified persons; reporting requirements.—When an unidentified body is transported to a district medical examiner pursuant to this chapter, the medical examiner shall immediately report receipt of such body to the appropriate law enforcement agency, provided such law enforcement agency was not responsible for transportation of the body to the medical examiner. If the medical examiner cannot determine the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, he or she shall notify the sheriff of the county in which the medical examiner is located, who shall determine the law enforcement agency

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responsible for the identification. It is the duty of the law enforcement officer assigned to and investigating the death to immediately establish the identity of the body. If the body is not immediately identified, the law enforcement agency responsible for investigating the death shall complete an Unidentified Person Report and enter the data, through the Florida Crime Information Center, into the Unidentified Person File of the National Crime Information Center. An Unidentified Person Report is that form identified by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for use by law enforcement agencies in compiling information for entrance into the Unidentified Person File.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 414.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

414.40 Stop Inmate Fraud Program established; guidelines.-

- (2) The Department of Financial Services is directed to implement the Stop Inmate Fraud Program in accordance with the following guidelines:
- (b) Pursuant to these procedures, the program shall have access to records containing correctional information not exempt from the public records law on incarcerated persons which have been generated as criminal justice information. As used in this paragraph, the term "record" is defined as provided in \underline{s} . $\underline{943.045(8)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{943.045(7)}$, and the term "criminal justice information" is defined as provided in \underline{s} . $\underline{943.045(4)}$ \underline{s} .

Section 6. Paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (e) of subsection (5) of section 937.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 937.021 Missing child and missing adult reports.—

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(5) (a) Upon receiving a request to record, report, transmit, display, or release an Amber Alert or Missing Child Alert information from the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing child, the Department of Law Enforcement as the state Amber Alert coordinator, any state or local law enforcement agency, and the personnel of these agencies; any radio or television network, broadcaster, or other media representative; any dealer of communications services as defined in s. 202.11; or any agency, employee, individual, or entity is immune from civil liability for damages for complying in good faith with the request and is presumed to have acted in good faith in recording, reporting, transmitting, displaying, or releasing an Amber Alert or Missing Child Alert information pertaining to the child.

- (b) Upon receiving a request to record, report, transmit, display, or release information and photographs pertaining to a missing adult or missing child from the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing adult or missing child, the department, a state or local law enforcement agency, and the personnel of these agencies; any radio or television network, broadcaster, or other media representative; any dealer of communications services as defined in s. 202.11; or any agency, employee, individual, or person is immune from civil liability for damages for complying in good faith with the request to provide information and is presumed to have acted in good faith in recording, reporting, transmitting, displaying, or releasing information or photographs pertaining to the missing adult or missing child.
 - (d) The presumption of good faith is not overcome if a

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technical or clerical error is made by any agency, employee, individual, or entity acting at the request of the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, or if the Amber Alert, Missing Child Alert, missing child information, missing adult information, or Silver Alert information is incomplete or incorrect because the information received from the local law enforcement agency was incomplete or incorrect.

(e) Neither This subsection or nor any other provision of law does not create creates a duty of the agency, employee, individual, or entity to record, report, transmit, display, or release the Amber Alert, Missing Child Alert, missing child information, missing adult information, or Silver Alert information received from the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The decision to record, report, transmit, display, or release information is discretionary with the agency, employee, individual, or entity receiving the information.

Section 7. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 937.024, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

937.024 Birth records of missing children; registrars' duties.—

- (1) The Office of Vital Statistics shall:
- (d) Recall each missing child's birth certificate or birth record from the local registrar of vital statistics in the county of the missing child's birth.
- (d) (e) Collect each month a list of missing children who have been located, as provided by the Department of Law Enforcement's Florida Crime Information Center; identify which,

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if any, of the located children were born in this state; and remove its flags from the birth certificates or birth records of such children accordingly.

(2) (a) A copy of the birth certificate or information concerning the birth record of any child whose record has been flagged or recalled pursuant to paragraph (1) (c) or paragraph (1) (d) may not be provided by the State Registrar or any local registrar in response to any inquiry, unless the flag has been removed pursuant to paragraph (1) (d) or upon the official request of the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse in the department (1) (e).

Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 937.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

937.025 Missing children; student records; reporting requirements; penalties.—

(7) A person who knowingly provides false information concerning a missing child or the efforts to locate and return a missing child whose to a parent, family member, or guardian of a child who has been reported the child missing commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 9. Section 937.028, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

937.028 Fingerprints; missing persons children.-

(1) If fingerprints have been taken for the purpose of identifying a child, in the event that child becomes missing, the state agency, public or private organization, or other person who took such fingerprints <u>may shall</u> not release the fingerprints to any law enforcement agency or other person for

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any purpose other than the identification of a missing child.

Such records and data are exempt from the provisions of s.

119.07(1).

(2) Fingerprints of children taken and retained by any state agency, other than the department, any public or private organization, or other person, excluding the parent or legal custodian of the child, shall be destroyed when the child becomes 18 years of age. Fingerprints of persons, including minors, who are reported missing which have been entered into the automated biometric identification system maintained by the department may be retained until the department is notified that the missing person has been recovered.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) and subsections (12), (13), and (15) of section 943.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.03 Department of Law Enforcement.

- (6) (a) The department shall be governed by all laws regulating the purchase of supplies and equipment as other state agencies and may enter into contracts with other state agencies to make photographs and photocopies photostats, to transmit information electronically by teletype, and to perform all those services consonant with the purpose of this chapter.
- (12) The department may establish, implement, and maintain a statewide, integrated violent crime information system capable of transmitting criminal justice information relating to violent criminal offenses to and between criminal justice agencies throughout the state.
- (13) Subject to sufficient annual appropriations, the department shall develop and maintain, in consultation with the

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Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council under s. 943.08, an information system that supports the administration of the state's criminal and juvenile justice information sharing system in compliance with this chapter and other provisions of law. The department shall serve as custodial manager of the Criminal Justice Network statewide telecommunications and data network developed and maintained as part of the information system authorized by this subsection.

- (15) The Department of Law Enforcement, in consultation with the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council established in s. 943.06, shall modify the existing statewide uniform statute table in its criminal history system to meet the business requirements of state and local criminal justice and law enforcement agencies. In order to accomplish this objective, the department shall:
- (a) Define the minimum business requirements necessary for successful implementation.
- (b) Consider the charging and booking requirements of sheriffs' offices and police departments and the business requirements of state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, clerks of court, judges, and state law enforcement agencies.
- (c) Adopt rules establishing the necessary technical and business process standards required to implement, operate, and ensure uniform system use and compliance.

The required system modifications and adopted rules shall be implemented by December 31, 2012.

Section 11. Subsections (2), (4), and (5), paragraphs (b)

and (c) of subsection (6), and subsection (8), of section 408 943.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 943.031 Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council.-
- 410 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—The council shall consist of 14 members, as 411 follows:
 - (a) The Attorney General or a designate.
 - (b) A designate of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement.
 - (c) The Secretary of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Department of Corrections or a designate.
 - (d) The Secretary of Juvenile Justice or a designate.
 - (e) The Commissioner of Education or a designate.
 - (f) The president of the Florida Network of Victim/Witness Services, Inc., or a designate.
 - (g) The policy coordinator in the Public Safety Unit of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting, or a designate.
 - (h) The Chief Financial Officer, or a designate.
 - (i) Six members appointed by the Governor, consisting of two sheriffs, two chiefs of police, one medical examiner, and one state attorney or their designates.

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The Governor, when making appointments under this subsection, must take into consideration representation by geography, population, ethnicity, and other relevant factors to ensure that the membership of the council is representative of the state at large. Designates appearing on behalf of a council member who is unable to attend a meeting of the council are empowered to vote on issues before the council to the same extent the designating council member is so empowered.

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(4) MEETINGS.—The council must meet at least <u>annually</u> semiannually. Additional meetings may be held when it is determined by the <u>department and</u> chair that extraordinary circumstances require an additional meeting of the council. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum. The council meetings may be conducted by conference call, teleconferencing, or similar technology.

- (5) DUTIES OF COUNCIL.—Subject to available funding provided to the department by the Legislature, the council shall provide advice and make recommendations, as necessary, to the executive director of the department.
- (a) The council may advise the executive director on the feasibility of undertaking initiatives which include, but are not limited to, the following:
- 1. Establishing a program that provides grants to criminal justice agencies that develop and implement effective violent crime prevention and investigative programs and which provides grants to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of drug control, criminal gang, and illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that are determined by the council to significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent significant criminal gang investigative efforts, that represent a significant illicit money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333, subject to the limitations provided in this section. The grant program may include an innovations grant program to provide startup funding for new

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initiatives by local and state law enforcement agencies to combat violent crime or to implement drug control, criminal gang, or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts by law enforcement agencies, including, but not limited to, initiatives such as:

- a. Providing enhanced community-oriented policing.
- b. Providing additional undercover officers and other investigative officers to assist with violent crime investigations in emergency situations.
- c. Providing funding for multiagency or statewide drug control, criminal gang, or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that cannot be reasonably funded completely by alternative sources and that significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent significant criminal gang investigative efforts, that represent a significant illicit money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333.
- 2. Expanding the use of automated <u>biometric</u> fingerprint identification systems at the state and local level.
 - 3. Identifying methods to prevent violent crime.
- 4. Identifying methods to enhance multiagency or statewide drug control, criminal gang, or illicit money laundering investigative efforts or task force efforts that significantly contribute to achieving the state's goal of reducing drug-related crime, that represent significant criminal gang investigative efforts, that represent a significant illicit

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money laundering investigative effort, or that otherwise significantly support statewide strategies developed by the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council established under s. 397.333.

- 5. Enhancing criminal justice training programs that address violent crime, drug control, illicit money laundering investigative techniques, or efforts to control and eliminate criminal gangs.
- 6. Developing and promoting crime prevention services and educational programs that serve the public, including, but not limited to:
- a. Enhanced victim and witness counseling services that also provide crisis intervention, information referral, transportation, and emergency financial assistance.
- b. A well-publicized rewards program for the apprehension and conviction of criminals who perpetrate violent crimes.
- 7. Enhancing information sharing and assistance in the criminal justice community by expanding the use of community partnerships and community policing programs. Such expansion may include the use of civilian employees or volunteers to relieve law enforcement officers of clerical work in order to enable the officers to concentrate on street visibility within the community.
 - (b) The full council shall:
- 1. Receive periodic reports from regional violent crime investigation and statewide drug control strategy implementation coordinating teams which relate to violent crime trends or the investigative needs or successes in the regions, including discussions regarding the activity of significant criminal gangs

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in the region, factors, and trends relevant to the implementation of the statewide drug strategy, and the results of drug control and illicit money laundering investigative efforts funded in part by the council.

- 2. Maintain and use criteria for the disbursement of funds from the Violent Crime Investigative Emergency and Drug Control Strategy Implementation Account or any other account from which the council may disburse proactive investigative funds as may be established within the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund or other appropriations provided to the Department of Law Enforcement by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. The criteria shall allow for the advancement of funds to reimburse agencies regarding violent crime investigations as approved by the full council and the advancement of funds to implement proactive drug control strategies or significant criminal gang investigative efforts as authorized by the Drug Control Strategy and Criminal Gang Committee or the Victim and Witness Protection Review Committee. Regarding violent crime investigation reimbursement, an expedited approval procedure shall be established for rapid disbursement of funds in violent crime emergency situations.
- (c) As used in this section, "significant criminal gang investigative efforts" eligible for proactive funding must involve at a minimum an effort against a known criminal gang that:
 - 1. Involves multiple law enforcement agencies.
- 2. Reflects a dedicated significant investigative effort on the part of each participating agency in personnel, time devoted to the investigation, and agency resources dedicated to the

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552 effort.

3. Reflects a dedicated commitment by a prosecuting authority to ensure that cases developed by the investigation will be timely and effectively prosecuted.

4. Demonstrates a strategy and commitment to dismantling the criminal gang via seizures of assets, significant money laundering and organized crime investigations and prosecutions, or similar efforts.

The council may require satisfaction of additional elements, to include reporting criminal investigative and criminal intelligence information related to criminal gang activity and members in a manner required by the department, as a prerequisite for receiving proactive criminal gang funding.

- (6) DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY AND CRIMINAL GANG COMMITTEE.-
- by the Legislature, the committee shall review and approve all requests for disbursement of funds from the Violent Crime
 Investigative Emergency and Drug Control Strategy Implementation Account within the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund and from other appropriations provided to the department by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. An expedited approval procedure shall be established for rapid disbursement of funds in violent crime emergency situations. Committee meetings may be conducted by conference call, teleconferencing, or similar technology.
- (c) Those receiving any proactive funding provided by the council through the committee shall be required to report the results of the investigations to the council once the

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investigation has been completed. The committee shall also require ongoing status reports on ongoing investigations using such findings in its closed sessions, and may require a recipient to return to the council any portion of unspent funding that has been provided.

- (8) VICTIM AND WITNESS PROTECTION REVIEW COMMITTEE.-
- (a) The Victim and Witness Protection Review Committee is created within the Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council, consisting of the statewide prosecutor or a state attorney, a sheriff, a chief of police, and the designee of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement. The committee shall be appointed from the membership of the council by the chair of the council after the chair has consulted with the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement. Committee members shall meet in conjunction with the meetings of the council or at other times as required by the department and the chair. Committee meetings may be conducted by conference call, teleconferencing, or similar technology.
- (b) Subject to available funding provided to the department by the Legislature, the committee shall:
- 1. Maintain and use criteria for disbursing funds to reimburse law enforcement agencies for costs associated with providing victim and witness $\underline{\text{temporary}}$ protective or temporary relocation services.
- 2. Review and approve or deny, in whole or in part, all reimbursement requests submitted by law enforcement agencies.
- (c) The lead law enforcement agency providing victim or witness protective or temporary relocation services pursuant to the provisions of s. 914.25 may submit a request for

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reimbursement to the Victim and Witness Protection Review
Committee in a format approved by the committee. The lead law
enforcement agency shall submit such reimbursement request on
behalf of all law enforcement agencies that cooperated in
providing protective or temporary relocation services related to
a particular criminal investigation or prosecution. As part of
the reimbursement request, the lead law enforcement agency must
indicate how any reimbursement proceeds will be distributed
among the agencies that provided protective or temporary
relocation services.

- (d) The committee, in its discretion, may use funds available to the committee to provide all or partial reimbursement to the lead law enforcement agency for such costs, or may decline to provide any reimbursement.
- (e) The committee may conduct its meeting by teleconference or conference phone calls when the chair of the committee finds that the need for reimbursement is such that delaying until the next scheduled council meeting will adversely affect the requesting agency's ability to provide the protection services.

Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 943.0435, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0435 Sexual offenders required to register with the department; penalty.—

- (2) A sexual offender shall:
- (b) Provide his or her name; date of birth; social security number; race; sex; height; weight; hair and eye color; tattoos or other identifying marks; fingerprints; photograph; occupation and place of employment; address of permanent or legal residence

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or address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state, address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d); date and place of each conviction; and a brief description of the crime or crimes committed by the offender. A post office box may shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.

- 1. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department through the sheriff's office written notice of the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department written notice of the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat: the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the

department through the sheriff's office the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported in person at the sheriff's office, within 48 hours after any change in status. The sheriff shall promptly notify each institution of the sexual offender's presence and any change in the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.

When a sexual offender reports at the sheriff's office, the sheriff shall take a photograph and a set of fingerprints of the offender and forward the photographs and fingerprints to the department, along with the information provided by the sexual offender. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual offender.

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(d) A sexual offender must register any electronic mail address or instant message name with the department <u>before</u> prior to using such electronic mail address or instant message name on or after October 1, 2007. The department shall establish an online system through which sexual offenders may securely access and update all electronic mail address and instant message name information.

Section 13. Section 943.04351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.04351 Search of registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders required <u>before</u> prior to appointment or employment.—A state agency or governmental subdivision, before prior to making any decision to appoint or

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employ a person to work, whether for compensation or as a volunteer, at any park, playground, day care center, or other place where children regularly congregate, must conduct a search of that person's name or other identifying information against the registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders through the Dru Sjodin National Sexual Offender Public Website maintained by the United States Department of Justice. If, for any reason, that website is not available, a search of the registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders maintained by the department under s. 943.043 must be performed maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.043. The agency or governmental subdivision may conduct the search using the Internet site maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement. This section does not apply to those positions or appointments within a state agency or governmental subdivision for which a state and national criminal history background check is conducted.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 943.0438, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0438 Athletic coaches for independent sanctioning authorities.—

- (2) An independent sanctioning authority shall:
- (a)1. Conduct a background screening of each current and prospective athletic coach. A No person may not shall be authorized by the independent sanctioning authority to act as an athletic coach after July 1, 2010, unless a background screening has been conducted and did not result in disqualification under paragraph (b). Background screenings shall be conducted annually for each athletic coach. For purposes of this section, a

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background screening shall be conducted with a search of the athletic coach's name or other identifying information against state and federal registries of sexual predators and sexual offenders, which are available to the public on Internet sites provided by:

- a. The Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.043; and
- b. The Attorney General of the United States under 42 U.S.C. s. 16920.
- 2. For purposes of this section, a background screening conducted by a commercial consumer reporting agency in compliance with the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act using the identifying information referenced in subparagraph 1. and that includes searching that information against the sexual predator and sexual offender Internet sites listed in sub-subparagraphs 1.a. and b. shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this section.

Section 15. Present subsections (3) and (4) of section 943.045, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (6) through (18) are renumbered as subsections (7) through (19), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

943.045 Definitions; ss. 943.045-943.08.—The following words and phrases as used in ss. 943.045-943.08 shall have the following meanings:

(3) "Biometric" refers to impressions, reproductions, or representations of human physical characteristics, such as DNA, fingerprints, palm prints and footprints, eye retinas and irises, voice patterns, and facial images, by means such as booking and driver license photographs, which, when measured and

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analyzed, can be used for identification purposes.

(4) (3) "Criminal justice information" means information on individuals collected or disseminated as a result of arrest, detention, or the initiation of a criminal proceeding by criminal justice agencies, including arrest record information, correctional and release information, criminal history record information, conviction record information, offender registration information, identification record information, and wanted persons record information. The term does shall not include statistical or analytical records or reports in which individuals are not identified and from which their identities are not ascertainable. The term does shall not include criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information.

(5) (4) "Criminal history information" means information collected by criminal justice agencies on persons, which information consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, or other formal criminal charges and the disposition thereof. The term does not include identification information, such as biometrics fingerprint records, if the information does not indicate involvement of the person in the criminal justice system.

Section 16. Paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 943.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.05 Criminal Justice Information Program; duties; crime reports.—

- (2) The program shall:
- (b) Establish, implement, and maintain a statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system capable

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of, but not limited to, reading, classifying, matching, and storing fingerprints, rolled fingerprints, and latent fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images. Information contained within the system must shall be available to every criminal justice agency that is responsible for the administration of criminal justice.

- (c) Initiate a crime information system that \underline{is} shall be responsible for:
- 1. Preparing and disseminating semiannual reports to the Governor, the Legislature, all criminal justice agencies, and, upon request, the public. Each report <u>must shall</u> include, but <u>need</u> not be limited to, types of crime reported, offenders, arrests, and victims.
- 2. Upon request, providing other states and federal criminal justice agencies with Florida crime data. Where convenient, such data shall conform to definitions established by the requesting agencies.
- 3. In cooperation with other criminal justice agencies, developing and maintaining an offender-based transaction system.
- (d) Adopt rules to effectively and efficiently implement, administer, manage, maintain, and use the automated <u>biometric</u> fingerprint identification system and uniform offense reports and arrest reports. The rules shall be considered minimum requirements and <u>do</u> shall not preclude a criminal justice agency from implementing its own enhancements. However, rules and forms prescribing uniform arrest or probable cause affidavits and alcohol influence reports to be used by all law enforcement agencies in making DUI arrests under s. 316.193 shall be adopted, and shall be used by all law enforcement agencies in

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this state. The rules and forms prescribing such uniform affidavits and reports shall be adopted and implemented by July 1, 2004. Failure to use these uniform affidavits and reports does, however, shall not prohibit prosecution under s. 316.193.

- (e) Establish, implement, and maintain a Domestic and Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System capable of electronically transmitting information to and between criminal justice agencies relating to domestic violence injunctions, injunctions to prevent child abuse issued under chapter 39, and repeat violence injunctions issued by the courts throughout the state. Such information must include, but is not limited to, information as to the existence and status of any such injunction for verification purposes.
- (g) Upon official written request, and subject to the department having sufficient funds and equipment to participate in such a request, from the agency executive director or secretary or from his or her designee, or from qualified entities participating in the volunteer and employee criminal history screening system under s. 943.0542, or as otherwise required by law, retain fingerprints submitted by criminal and noncriminal justice agencies to the department for a criminal history background screening as provided by rule and enter the fingerprints in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system authorized by paragraph (b). Such fingerprints must shall thereafter be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprint submissions entered into the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051.
 - (h) For each agency or qualified entity that officially

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requests retention of fingerprints or for which retention is otherwise required by law, search all arrest fingerprint submissions received under s. 943.051 against the fingerprints retained in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system under paragraph (g).

- 1. Any arrest record that is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject to background screening as provided in paragraph (g) shall be reported to the appropriate agency or qualified entity.
- 2. To participate in this search process, agencies or qualified entities must notify each person fingerprinted that his or her fingerprints will be retained, pay an annual fee to the department unless otherwise provided by law, and inform the department of any change in the affiliation, employment, or contractual status of each person whose fingerprints are retained under paragraph (g) if such change removes or eliminates the agency or qualified entity's basis or need for receiving reports of any arrest of that person, so that the agency or qualified entity is not obligated to pay the upcoming annual fee for the retention and searching of that person's fingerprints to the department. The department shall adopt a rule setting the amount of the annual fee to be imposed upon each participating agency or qualified entity for performing these searches and establishing the procedures for the retention of fingerprints and the dissemination of search results. The fee may be borne by the agency, qualified entity, or person subject to fingerprint retention or as otherwise provided by law. Consistent with the recognition of criminal justice agencies expressed in s. 943.053(3), these services shall be provided to

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criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes free of charge. Qualified entities that elect to participate in the fingerprint retention and search process are required to timely remit the fee to the department by a payment mechanism approved by the department. If requested by the qualified entity, and with the approval of the department, such fees may be timely remitted to the department by a qualified entity upon receipt of an invoice for such fees from the department. Failure of a qualified entity to pay the amount due on a timely basis or as invoiced by the department may result in the refusal by the department to permit the qualified entity to continue to participate in the fingerprint retention and search process until all fees due and owing are paid.

- 3. Agencies that participate in the fingerprint retention and search process may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to require employers to keep the agency informed of any change in the affiliation, employment, or contractual status of each person whose fingerprints are retained under paragraph (g) if such change removes or eliminates the agency's basis or need for receiving reports of any arrest of that person, so that the agency is not obligated to pay the upcoming annual fee for the retention and searching of that person's fingerprints to the department.
- (3) If fingerprints submitted to the department for background screening, whether retained or not, are identified with the fingerprints of a person having a criminal history record, such fingerprints may thereafter be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest <u>fingerprints</u> fingerprints cards, including, but not limited to, entry into the statewide

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automated <u>biometric</u> <u>fingerprint</u> identification system to augment or replace the fingerprints that identify the criminal history record.

Section 17. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 943.051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.051 Criminal justice information; collection and storage; fingerprinting.—

- (2) Each adult person charged with or convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, or violation of a comparable ordinance by a state, county, municipal, or other law enforcement agency shall have fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images captured and electronically be fingerprinted, and such fingerprints shall be submitted to the department in the manner prescribed by rule. Exceptions to this requirement for specified misdemeanors or comparable ordinance violations may be made by the department by rule.
- (3) (a) A minor who is charged with or found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult shall have fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images captured and electronically be fingerprinted and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the department in the manner prescribed by rule.
- (b) A minor who is charged with or found to have committed the following offenses shall be fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the department unless the child is issued a civil citation pursuant to s. 985.12:
 - 1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
 - 2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
 - 3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 790.01(1).

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929 4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as defined in s. 790.1615(1).

- 5. Negligent treatment of children, as defined in \underline{s} . 827.03(1)(e) former \underline{s} . 827.05.
- 6. Assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a) and (b).
 - 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
 - 8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.
 - 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 790.22(5).
 - 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3).
 - 11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
 - 12. Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1).
 - 13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property as defined in s. 790.115.
 - Section 18. Section 943.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 943.052 Disposition reporting.—The Criminal Justice Information Program shall, by rule, establish procedures and a format for each criminal justice agency to monitor its records and submit reports, as provided by this section, to the program. The disposition report shall be developed by the program and must shall include the offender-based transaction system number.
 - (1) Each law enforcement officer or booking officer shall include, with submitted on the arrest information and fingerprints, fingerprint card the offender-based transaction system number.

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(2) Each clerk of the court shall submit the uniform dispositions to the program or in a manner acceptable to the program. The report shall be submitted at least monthly, once a month and, when acceptable by the program, may be submitted in an automated format acceptable to the department. The disposition report is mandatory for dispositions relating to adult offenders only. Beginning July 1, 2008, a disposition report for each disposition relating to a minor offenders offender is mandatory.

- (3) (a) The Department of Corrections shall submit information to the program relating to the receipt $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ any person who is sentenced to a state correctional institution.
- (b) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall submit fingerprints, palm prints, and facial images information to the program relating to the receipt or discharge of a any minor who is found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, or is found to have committed a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3), and who is committed to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Section 19. Subsections (2), (3), (11), and (13) of section 943.053, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.053 Dissemination of criminal justice information; fees.—

(2) Criminal justice information derived from federal criminal justice information systems or criminal justice information systems of other states <u>may shall</u> not be disseminated in a manner inconsistent with the <u>rules instituted</u> by the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, 42 U.S.C.

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s. 14616, as approved and ratified by the Legislature in s. 943.0543, or with other applicable laws or rules laws, regulations, or rules of the originating agency.

- (3) (a) Criminal history information, including information relating to minors, compiled by the Criminal Justice Information Program from intrastate sources shall be available on a priority basis to criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes free of charge. After providing the program with all known personal identifying information, persons in the private sector and noncriminal justice agencies may be provided criminal history information upon tender of fees as established in this subsection and in the manner prescribed by rule of the Department of Law Enforcement. Any access to criminal history information by the private sector or noncriminal justice agencies as provided in this subsection shall be assessed without regard to the quantity or category of criminal history record information requested.
- (b) The fee per record for criminal history information provided pursuant to this subsection and s. 943.0542 is \$24 per name submitted, except that the fee for the guardian ad litem program and vendors of the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Elderly Affairs shall be \$8 for each name submitted; the fee for a state criminal history provided for application processing as required by law to be performed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be \$15 for each name submitted; and the fee for requests under s. 943.0542, which implements the National Child Protection Act, shall be \$18 for each volunteer name submitted. The state offices of the Public

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Defender $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be assessed a fee for Florida criminal history information or wanted person information.

- (11) A criminal justice agency that is authorized under federal rules or law to conduct a criminal history background check on an agency employee who is not certified by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission under s. 943.12 may submit to the department the fingerprints of the noncertified employee to obtain state and national criminal history information. The fingerprints shall be retained and entered in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system authorized by s. 943.05 and must shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprint submissions entered in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051. The department shall search all arrest fingerprint submissions received pursuant to s. 943.051 against the fingerprints retained in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system pursuant to this section. In addition to all purposes and uses authorized for arrest biometric fingerprint submissions for which submitted fingerprints may be used, any arrest record that is identified with the retained employee fingerprints must be reported to the submitting employing agency.
- (13) (a) For the department to accept an electronic fingerprint submission from:
- 1. A private vendor engaged in the business of providing electronic fingerprint submission; or
- 2. A private entity or public agency that submits the fingerprints of its own employees, volunteers, contractors,

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1045 associates, or applicants for the purpose of conducting a required or permitted criminal history background check, 1046

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1048 the vendor, entity, or agency submitting the fingerprints must 1049 enter into an agreement with the department which that at a 1050 minimum obligates the vendor, entity, or agency to comply with 1051 certain specified standards to ensure that all persons who have 1052 having direct or indirect responsibility for verifying information, taking fingerprints, identifying, and 1053

- electronically submitting fingerprints are qualified to do so. 1055 The agreement must also and will ensure the integrity and 1056 security of all personal information gathered from the persons 1057 whose fingerprints are submitted.
 - (b) Such standards must shall include, but need not be limited to, requirements requiring that:
 - 1. All persons responsible for taking fingerprints and collecting personal identifying information from the persons being fingerprinted to meet current written state and federal guidelines for identity verification and for recording legible fingerprints;
 - 2. The department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's technical standards for the electronic submission of fingerprints be are satisfied;
 - 3. The fingerprint images electronically submitted satisfy the department's and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's quality standards; and
 - 4. A person may not take his or her own fingerprints for submission to the department.
 - (c) The requirement for entering into an agreement with the

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department for this purpose does not apply to criminal justice agencies as defined in s. 943.045(11) at s. 943.045(10).

(d) The agreement with the department must require the vendor, entity, or agency to collect from the person or entity on whose behalf the fingerprints are submitted the fees prescribed by state and federal law for processing the fingerprints for a criminal history check. The agreement must provide that such fees be timely remitted to the department by a payment mechanism approved by the department. If requested by the vendor, entity, or agency, and with the approval of the department, such fees may be timely remitted to the department by a vendor, entity, or agency upon receipt of an invoice for such fees from the department. Failure of a vendor, entity, or agency to pay the amount due on a timely basis or as invoiced by the department may result in the refusal by the department to accept future fingerprint submissions until all fees due and owing are paid.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 943.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.054 Exchange of federal criminal history records and information.—

- (1) Criminal history information derived from any United States Department of Justice criminal justice information system is available:
- (a) To criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes.
- (b) Pursuant to applicable federal laws and regulations, including those instituted by the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, 42 U.S.C. s. 14616, for use in connection with

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licensing or local or state employment or for such other uses only as authorized by federal or state laws which have been approved by the United States Attorney General or the Attorney General's designee. When no active prosecution of the charge is known to be pending, arrest data more than 1 year old is not disseminated unless accompanied by information relating to the disposition of that arrest.

(c) For issuance of press releases and publicity designed to effect the apprehension of wanted persons in connection with serious or significant offenses.

Section 21. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 943.0542, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0542 Access to criminal history information provided by the department to qualified entities.—

(2)

- (b) A qualified entity shall submit to the department a request for screening an employee or volunteer or person applying to be an employee or volunteer by submitting fingerprints on a completed fingerprint card, or the request may be submitted electronically. The qualified entity must maintain a signed waiver allowing the release of the state and national criminal history record information to the qualified entity.
- (c) Each such request must be <u>paid for</u> accompanied by a fee for a statewide criminal history check by the department established by s. 943.053, plus the amount currently prescribed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the national criminal history check in compliance with the National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended. <u>Payment must be made in the manner prescribed</u> by the department by rule.

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Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 943.0544, Florida 1133 Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0544 Criminal justice information network and information management.—

(2) The department may develop, implement, maintain, manage, and operate the Criminal Justice Network, which shall be an <u>intrastate network for agency intraagency</u> information and data-sharing network for use by the state's criminal justice agencies. The department, in consultation with the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council, shall determine and regulate access to the Criminal Justice Network by the state's criminal justice agencies.

Section 23. Section 943.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.055 Records and audit.-

- (1) Criminal justice agencies disseminating criminal justice information derived from a Department of Law Enforcement criminal justice information system shall maintain a record of dissemination in accordance with the user agreements in s.

 943.0525 with rules adopted by the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (2) The Criminal Justice Information Program shall arrange for any audits of state and local criminal justice and noncriminal justice agencies necessary to assure compliance with federal laws and regulations, this chapter, and rules of the Department of Law Enforcement pertaining to the establishment, operation, security, and maintenance of criminal justice information systems.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 943.056, Florida

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1161 Statutes, is amended to read:

 $943.056 \ \mbox{Access}$ to, review and challenge of, criminal history records.—

(2) Criminal justice agencies subject to chapter 120 shall be subject to hearings regarding those portions of criminal history records for which the agency served as originator. When it is determined what the record should contain in order to be complete and accurate, the Criminal Justice Information Program shall be advised and shall conform state and federal records to the corrected criminal history record information and shall request that the federal records be corrected.

Section 25. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3), subsection (5), and subsection (6) of section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0582 Prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion program expunction.—

- (3) The department shall expunde the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program if that minor:
- (b) Submits the application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction no later than $\underline{12}$ 6 months after completion of the diversion program.
- (c) Submits to the department, with the application, an official written statement from the state attorney for the county in which the arrest occurred certifying that he or she has successfully completed that county's prearrest or postarrest diversion program, and that his or her participation in the program was based on an arrest is strictly limited to minors arrested for a nonviolent misdemeanor, and that he or she has

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who have not otherwise been charged with or found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.

(5) This section operates retroactively to permit the expunction of any nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program on or after July 1, 2000; however, in the case of a minor whose completion of the program occurred before the effective date of this section, the application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction must be submitted within 6 months after the effective date of this section.

(5) (6) Expunction or sealing granted under this section does not prevent the minor who receives such relief from petitioning for the expunction or sealing of a later criminal history record as provided for in ss. 943.0585 and 943.059, if the minor is otherwise eligible under those sections.

Section 26. Subsection (1), paragraph (f) of subsection (2), and paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (4) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.—The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice

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1219 agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person 1220 seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and 1221 received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to 1222 subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, 1223 s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 1224 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 1225 1226 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or 1227 any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration 1228 as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to 1229 whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such 1230 registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant 1231 to s. 943.0435, may not be expunded, without regard to whether 1232 adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found quilty of 1233 or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the 1234 defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled 1235 guilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a 1236 delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a 1237 criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident 1238 of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this 1239 section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the 1240 expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than 1241 one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the 1242 original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of 1243 records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must 1244 be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not 1245 expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the 1246 order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court 1247 to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This

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1248 section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction 1249 of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one 1250 arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. 1251 Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice 1252 agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests 1253 of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or 1254 confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the 1255

- expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.
 - (1) PETITION TO EXPUNGE A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD.—Each petition to a court to expunge a criminal history record is complete only when accompanied by:
 - (a) A valid certificate of eligibility for expunction issued by the department pursuant to subsection (2).
 - (b) The petitioner's sworn statement attesting that the petitioner:
 - 1. Has never, <u>before</u> prior to the date on which the petition is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3) (b).
 - 2. Has not been adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition pertains.
 - 3. Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14,

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former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, or s. 943.059 from any jurisdiction outside the state, unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (2)(h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.

4. Is eligible for such an expunction to the best of his or her knowledge or belief and does not have any other petition to expunge or any petition to seal pending before any court.

Any person who knowingly provides false information on such sworn statement to the court commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPUNCTION.—Prior to petitioning the court to expunge a criminal history record, a person seeking to expunge a criminal history record shall apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for expunction. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for expunction. A certificate of eligibility for expunction is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record if that person:

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(f) Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, or s. 943.059 unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.

- (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.—Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history record ordered expunged that is retained by the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation indicating compliance with an order to expunge.
- (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record that is expunged under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the subject of the record:
- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
 - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
 - 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under

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1335 this section or s. 943.059;

- 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Families Family Services, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the disabled, or the elderly; or
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities.
- 7. Is seeking authorization from a scaport listed in s. 311.09 for employment within or access to one or more of such scaports pursuant to s. 311.12.
- (c) Information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record which is provided in accordance with paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the existence of a criminal history record ordered expunged to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6., and 7. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes, and to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an

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entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., or subparagraph (a)6., or subparagraph (a)7. to disclose information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record of a person seeking employment, access authorization, or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having direct responsibility for employment, access authorization, or licensure decisions. Any person who violates this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 27. Subsection (1), paragraph (e) of subsection (2), and subsection (4) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records. The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter

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1393 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 1394 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation 1395 specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual 1396 predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that 1397 offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for 1398 registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may 1399 not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was 1400 withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or 1401 nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, 1402 was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to 1403 committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only 1404 order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one 1405 arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as 1406 provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, 1407 order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to 1408 more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate 1409 to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the 1410 sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency 1411 1412 may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if 1413 the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court 1414 to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section 1415 does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a 1416 portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any 1417 1418 law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with 1419 laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions 1420 relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of 1421 criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This

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section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

- (1) PETITION TO SEAL A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD.—Each petition to a court to seal a criminal history record is complete only when accompanied by:
- (a) A valid certificate of eligibility for sealing issued by the department pursuant to subsection (2).
- (b) The petitioner's sworn statement attesting that the petitioner:
- 1. Has never, prior to the date on which the petition is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).
- 2. Has not been adjudicated guilty of or adjudicated delinquent for committing any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to seal pertains.
- 3. Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, former s. 943.058, $\underline{\text{s. 943.0585}}$ or from any jurisdiction outside the state.
- 4. Is eligible for such a sealing to the best of his or her knowledge or belief and does not have any other petition to seal or any petition to expunge pending before any court.

Any person who knowingly provides false information on such sworn statement to the court commits a felony of the third

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1451 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 1452 775.084.

- (2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SEALING.—Prior to petitioning the court to seal a criminal history record, a person seeking to seal a criminal history record shall apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for sealing. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for sealing. A certificate of eligibility for sealing is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for sealing to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record provided that such person:
- (e) Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, or s. 943.0585.
- (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING.—A criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and is available only to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, which include conducting a criminal

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history background check for approval of firearms purchases or transfers as authorized by state or federal law, to judges in the state courts system for the purpose of assisting them in their case-related decisionmaking responsibilities, as set forth in s. 943.053(5), or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes.

- (a) The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:
- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
 - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.0585;
 - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Families Family Services, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the disabled, or the elderly;
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university

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laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities; or

- 7. Is attempting to purchase a firearm from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer and is subject to a criminal history check under state or federal law...
- 8. Is seeking authorization from a Florida seaport identified in s. 311.09 for employment within or access to one or more of such seaports pursuant to s. 311.12.
- (b) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person who has been granted a sealing under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held under any provision of law of this state to commit perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false statement by reason of such person's failure to recite or acknowledge a sealed criminal history record.
- (c) Information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal record provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the sealed criminal history record to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., or subparagraph (a)6., or subparagraph (a)6., or subparagraph (a) a sealed criminal history record of a person

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seeking employment, access authorization, or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having direct responsibility for employment, access authorization, or licensure decisions. Any person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 28. Section 943.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.125 Accreditation of state and local law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, public agency offices of inspectors general, and operations offering pretrial diversion operations within offices of the state attorneys, the county governments, or the sheriffs agency accreditation; intent.—

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, public agency offices of inspectors general, and operations offering pretrial diversion within offices of the state attorneys, the county governments, or the sheriffs in the state be upgraded and strengthened through the adoption of meaningful standards of operation for those agencies, facilities, and offices and their functions.
- (2) It is the further intent of the Legislature that <u>these</u> law enforcement agencies voluntarily adopt standards designed to promote <u>enhanced professionalism for:</u>
- <u>(a)</u> Equal and fair law enforcement, to maximize the capability of law enforcement agencies to <u>enforce the law and</u> prevent and control criminal activities, and to increase <u>interagency cooperation throughout the state</u>.

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(b) Correctional facilities, to maintain best practices for the care, custody, and control of inmates.

- (c) Public agency offices of inspectors general, to promote more effective scrutiny of public agency operations and greater accountability of those serving in those agencies.
- (d) Operation and management of pretrial diversion programs offered by and through the offices of the state attorneys, the county governments, or the sheriffs.
- encourage the continuation of a voluntary state accreditation program to facilitate the enhanced professionalism of the agencies, facilities, and offices and their operations Florida Sheriffs Association and the Florida Police Chiefs Association to develop, either jointly or separately, a law enforcement agency accreditation program. Other than the staff support by the department as authorized in subsection (5), the accreditation program must be independent of any law enforcement agency, the Department of Corrections, the Florida Sheriffs Association, or the Florida Police Chiefs Association.
- (4) The <u>law enforcement accreditation</u> program must address, at a minimum, the following aspects of law enforcement:
 - (a) Vehicle pursuits.
 - (b) Seizure and forfeiture of contraband articles.
 - (c) Recording and processing citizens' complaints.
 - (d) Use of force.
 - (e) Traffic stops.
 - (f) Handling natural and manmade disasters.
 - (g) Special operations.
 - (h) Prisoner transfer.

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(i) Collection and preservation of evidence.

- (j) Recruitment and selection.
- (k) Officer training.
- (1) Performance evaluations.
- (m) Law enforcement disciplinary procedures and rights.
- (n) Use of criminal investigative funds.
- (5) Subject to available funding, the department shall employ and assign adequate support staff to the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc., and the Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission in support of the accreditation programs.
- (6) The Commission for Florida Law Enforcement

 Accreditation shall determine accreditation standards related to law enforcement and inspectors general which must be used by the accreditation programs established in this section. The Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission, Inc., shall determine accreditation standards related to corrections functions and pretrial diversion programs.

Section 29. Subsection (5) of section 943.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.13 Officers' minimum qualifications for employment or appointment.—On or after October 1, 1984, any person employed or appointed as a full-time, part-time, or auxiliary law enforcement officer or correctional officer; on or after October 1, 1986, any person employed as a full-time, part-time, or auxiliary correctional probation officer; and on or after October 1, 1986, any person employed as a full-time, part-time, or auxiliary correctional officer by a private entity under contract to the Department of Corrections, to a county

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commission, or to the Department of Management Services shall:

(5) Have documentation of his or her processed fingerprints on file with the employing agency or, if a private correctional officer, have documentation of his or her processed fingerprints on file with the Department of Corrections or the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission. If administrative delays are caused by the department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the person has complied with subsections (1)-(4) and (6) -(9), he or she may be employed or appointed for a period not to exceed 1 calendar year from the date he or she was employed or appointed or until return of the processed fingerprints documenting noncompliance with subsections (1)-(4) or subsection (7), whichever occurs first. Beginning January 15, 2007, the department shall retain and enter into the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system authorized by s. 943.05 all fingerprints submitted to the department as required by this section. Thereafter, the fingerprints must shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprints fingerprint cards entered in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051. The department shall search all arrest fingerprints fingerprint cards received pursuant to s. 943.051 against the fingerprints retained in the statewide automated biometric fingerprint identification system pursuant to this section and report to the employing agency any arrest records that are identified with the retained employee's fingerprints. By January 1, 2008, a person who must meet minimum qualifications as provided in this section and whose fingerprints are not retained by the department pursuant to this

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section must be refingerprinted. These fingerprints shall must be forwarded to the department for processing and retention.

Section 30. Section 943.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.132 Implementation of federal <u>law on qualified active</u> or retired law enforcement officers carrying concealed firearms <u>Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004.</u>

- (1) The commission shall by rule establish the manner in which Title 18, 44 U.S.C. ss. 926B and 926C, the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, relating to the carrying of concealed firearms by qualified law enforcement officers and qualified retired law enforcement officers, as defined in the act, shall be implemented in the state. In order to facilitate the implementation within the state of Title 18, 44 U.S.C. ss. 926B and 926C, the commission shall develop and authorize a uniform firearms proficiency verification card to be issued to persons who achieve a passing score on the firing range testing component as utilized in the minimum firearms proficiency course applicable to active law enforcement officers, indicating the person's name and the date upon which he or she achieved the passing score. Each such card shall be issued only by firearms instructors currently certified by the commission.
- (2) Facilities operating firing ranges on which firearms instructors certified by the commission administer the firing range testing component as utilized in the minimum firearms proficiency course applicable to active law enforcement officers may open the firing range under terms and conditions established by the operating entity to other persons for purposes of

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allowing such persons to demonstrate their ability to achieve a passing score on the firing range testing component as <u>used</u> <u>utilized</u> in the minimum firearms proficiency course. All costs associated with the demonstration by any such person that he or she meets the requirements of the firing range testing component as utilized in the minimum firearms proficiency course shall be at the expense of the person being tested.

Section 31. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 943.1395, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1395 Certification for employment or appointment; concurrent certification; reemployment or reappointment; inactive status; revocation; suspension; investigation.—

- (6) The commission shall revoke the certification of any officer who is not in compliance with the provisions of s. 943.13(4) or who intentionally executes a false affidavit established in s. 943.13(8), s. 943.133(2), or s. 943.139(2).
- (a) The commission shall cause to be investigated any ground for revocation from the employing agency pursuant to s. 943.139 or from the Governor, and the commission may cause investigate verifiable complaints to be investigated. Any investigation initiated by the commission pursuant to this section must be completed within 6 months after receipt of the completed report of the disciplinary or internal affairs investigation from the employing agency or Governor's office. A verifiable complaint shall be completed within 1 year after receipt of the complaint. An investigation shall be considered completed upon a finding by a probable cause panel of the commission. These time periods shall be tolled during the appeal of a termination or other disciplinary action through the

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administrative or judicial process or during the period of any criminal prosecution of the officer.

Section 32. Subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and subsection (6) of section 943.1755, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.1755 Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute.-

- (2) The institute is established within the Department of Law Enforcement and affiliated with the State University System. The Board of Governors of the State University System shall, in cooperation with the Department of Law Enforcement, determine the specific placement of the institute within the system. The Bureau of Professional Development of the department maintains responsibility for delivering and facilitating all Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute training.
- (3) The institute shall cooperate with the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, and shall be guided and directed by a policy board composed of the following members:
 - (a) The following persons shall serve on the policy board:
- 1. The executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement $\underline{\text{or his or her designee}}$.
 - 2. The Secretary of Corrections or his or her designee.
- 3. The Commissioner of Education or <u>his or her designee</u> an employee of the Department of Education designated by the Commissioner.
- 4. The Secretary of Juvenile Justice $\underline{\text{or his or her}}$ designee.
- (6) <u>Seven</u> Six members constitute a quorum of the board. Section 33. Section 943.1757, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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943.1757 Criminal justice executives; training; policy report.—

- (1) The Legislature finds that there exists a need to provide training to criminal justice executives in the subject of interpersonal skills relating to diverse populations, with an emphasis on the awareness of cultural differences.
- Institute shall identify the needs of criminal justice executive executives regarding issues related to diverse populations, and ensure that such needs are met through appropriate training.

 Beginning January 1, 1995, and every 5 years thereafter, the policy board shall provide to the appropriate substantive committees of each house a report describing executive training needs. In addition, The policy board shall prepare a biennial report to the appropriate substantive committees of each house describing how these needs are being met through training by the Criminal Justice Executive Institute.

Section 34. Subsection (9) of section 943.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.25 Criminal justice trust funds; source of funds; use of funds.—

(9) Up to \$250,000 per annum from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund may be used to develop, validate, update, and maintain test or assessment instruments and to include computer-based testing relating to selection, employment, training, or evaluation of officers, instructors, or courses. Pursuant to s. 943.12(4), (5), and (8), the commission shall adopt those test or assessment instruments that which are appropriate and job-related as minimum requirements.

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Section 35. Subsection (14) of section 943.325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.325 DNA database.-

(14) RESULTS.—The results of a DNA analysis and the comparison of analytic results shall be released only to criminal justice agencies as defined in $\underline{s.\ 943.045(11)}$ $\underline{s.}$ $\underline{943.045(10)}$, at the request of the agency. Otherwise, such information is confidential and exempt from the provisions of $\underline{s.}$ 119.07(1) and $\underline{s.\ 24(a)}$, Art. I of the State Constitution.

Section 36. Section 943.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.33 State-operated criminal analysis laboratories.-The state-operated laboratories shall furnish laboratory service upon request to law enforcement officials in the state. The testing services of such laboratories by persons employed by or acting on behalf of the department are shall also be available to any defendant in a criminal case upon showing of good cause and upon order of the court with jurisdiction in the case. When such service is to be made available to the defendant, the order shall be issued only after motion by the defendant and hearing held after notice with a copy of the motion being served upon the prosecutor and the state-operated laboratory from which the service is being sought. As used in For purposes of this section, the term "good cause" means a finding by the court that the laboratory service being sought by the defendant is anticipated to produce evidence that is relevant and material to the defense; τ that the service sought is one that which is reasonably within the capacity of the state-operated laboratory and will not be unduly burdensome upon the laboratory, impede

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normal daily laboratory operations, negatively impact the laboratory's certifications or equipment calibration, and violate the laboratory's national certification or accreditation standards; and that the service cannot be obtained from any qualified private or nonstate operated laboratory within the state or otherwise reasonably available to the defense. This section does not authorize the presence of defense experts or others representing the defense inside a state-operated laboratory facility where actual testing or analysis is occurring, and does not authorize the use of state-operated laboratory equipment or facilities by defense experts or other persons not employed by or acting on the behalf of the department. The court shall assess the costs of all testing, equipment operation, personnel costs, and any other costs directly attributable to the court-ordered testing such service ordered by the court to the defendant or the defendant's counsel, whether public, private, or pro bono, who obtained the testing order local public defender's office. The laboratory providing the service ordered shall include with the report of the analysis, comparison, or identification a statement of the costs of the service provided and shall provide a copy of all reports and analysis performed and cost statement being provided to the prosecutor in the case and the court.

Section 37. Subsection (9) of section 943.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.68 Transportation and protective services.-

(9) The department shall submit a report each <u>August</u> July 15 to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Cabinet, detailing all transportation and protective services provided under

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1828 subsections (1), (5), and (6) within the preceding fiscal year.

1829 Each report shall include a detailed accounting of the cost of such transportation and protective services, including the names of persons provided such services and the nature of state business performed.

Section 38. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.