By Senator Bracy

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the administration of justice; amending s. 40.24, F.S.; revising the rate of compensation for jurors; requiring clerks of the circuit court to provide quarterly estimates regarding juror compensation costs to the Justice Administrative Commission; requiring the commission to submit a request for payment to the Chief Financial Officer upon receipt and endorsement of the clerks' estimates; amending s. 900.05, F.S.; requiring each law enforcement agency to collect and report specified information to the Department of Law Enforcement on a monthly basis; creating s. 900.06, F.S.; requiring law enforcement agencies that employ law enforcement officers being investigated for use of force by a citizen review board to include a member of the citizen review board as part of the law enforcement agency's investigative team; creating s. 900.061, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; requiring the county commission or other governing body of each county to establish by a specified date a citizen review board with the authority and ability to independently investigate law enforcement agencies within that county; providing requirements for citizen review boards; creating s. 900.07, F.S.; requiring the state attorney of a judicial circuit in which a law enforcement officer use of force death occurs to

circuit review the case and make a certain written and

request that a state attorney from another judicial

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detailed recommendation; requiring a state attorney who receives such a request to provide a specified notice to the requesting state attorney within a certain timeframe; amending s. 913.08, F.S.; prohibiting the use of peremptory challenges to strike prospective jurors in criminal jury trials that commence on or after a specified date; repealing Rule 3.350, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, relating to peremptory challenges, to conform to changes made by the act; requesting the Florida Supreme Court to amend Rule 1.431(d), Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, to prohibit the use of peremptory challenges in jury selection for civil jury trials; creating s. 943.1714, F.S.; requiring the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission to establish and maintain standards for instruction of officers in the subjects of implicit bias and deescalation of conflict to minimize violence; requiring every basic skills course required for officers to obtain initial certification to include such training; amending s. 943.1718, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining the term "vehicle dash camera"; requiring every law enforcement agency to mandate that its law enforcement officers wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras; requiring law enforcement agencies to establish specified policies and procedures; deleting a provision relating to applicability; providing a declaration of important state interest; creating s. 943.6872, F.S.; defining terms; requiring that each

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law enforcement agency have a written policy regarding the investigation of officer-involved deaths; providing requirements for such policies; authorizing internal investigations under certain circumstances; authorizing compensation for certain investigations to be determined in a manner consistent with mutual aid agreements; requiring certain investigators to provide a complete report to the appropriate state attorney; requiring such investigators to publicly release the completed report, redacted as required by law, if the state attorney determines that there is no basis to prosecute the law enforcement officer involved; creating s. 943.6875, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; requiring every law enforcement agency to create an early intervention system to track and identify potentially damaging patterns of behavior by law enforcement officers; providing risk indicators; providing effective dates.

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

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- Section 1. Effective October 1, 2021, subsections (3) and (4) of section 40.24, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:
  - 40.24 Compensation and reimbursement policy.-
- (3) (a) Jurors who are regularly employed and who continue to receive regular wages while serving as a juror are not entitled to receive compensation from the clerk of the circuit court for the first 3 days of juror service.

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(b) Jurors who are not regularly employed or who do not continue to receive regular wages while serving as a juror are entitled to receive  $\frac{$30}{9}$   $\frac{$15}{9}$  per day for the first 3 days of juror service.

- (4) Each juror who serves more than 3 days is entitled to be paid by the clerk of the circuit court for the fourth day of service and each day thereafter at the rate of \$50 \$30 per day of service.
- (9) Beginning October 1, 2021, each clerk of the circuit court shall forward to the Justice Administrative Commission a quarterly estimate of funds necessary to pay compensation to jurors in accordance with subsections (3) and (4). Upon receipt of such estimates, the Justice Administrative Commission shall endorse the amount deemed necessary for payment to the clerks of the circuit court during the quarter and shall submit a request for payment to the Chief Financial Officer.
- Section 2. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (3) of section 900.05, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 900.05 Criminal justice data collection.-
- (3) DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING.—An entity required to collect data in accordance with this subsection shall collect the specified data and report them in accordance with this subsection to the Department of Law Enforcement on a monthly basis.
- (h) Law enforcement agencies.—Each law enforcement agency shall collect all of the following data:
  - 1. The number of full-time law enforcement officers.
  - 2. The number of part-time law enforcement officers.
  - 3. The number of law enforcement officer stops, including:

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a. The race or ethnicity of each law enforcement officer and individual involved in each stop; and

- b. Whether the stop was a vehicle traffic stop or was made on foot or by other means, which must be specified.
- 4. The number of arrests by, or notices to appear in lieu of physical arrest issued by, law enforcement officers, including:
- a. The race or ethnicity of each law enforcement officer and individual involved in the arrest or issuance of notice to appear; and
- b. Whether the arrest or issuance of notice to appear arose out of a vehicle traffic stop or was made on foot or by other means, which must be specified.
- Section 3. Section 900.06, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 900.06 Citizen review board member participation in use of force investigations.—Each law enforcement agency in this state that employs a law enforcement officer for whom an investigation is opened under s. 900.061(4)(b)1. by a citizen review board shall include a member of the citizen review board as part of the law enforcement agency's investigative team.
- Section 4. Section 900.061, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 900.061 Citizen review boards.-
- (1) The Legislature finds that an effective way for our communities and the law enforcement agencies that serve them to build mutual trust and positive relationships is through the establishment of citizen review boards.
  - (2) It is the intent of the Legislature to require the

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establishment of a citizen review board in each county of this

state to provide civilian oversight of law enforcement agencies

within that county through independent investigations.

- (3) By July 1, 2022, the county commission or other governing body, as appropriate, of each county in this state shall establish a citizen review board with the authority and ability to independently investigate each law enforcement agency within that county.
- (4) Each citizen review board shall comply with all of the following requirements:
- (a) Be composed of at least 5 but not more than 15 individuals appointed by the county commission or other governing body of the county, as appropriate. A member of the board may not be a current employee of the state or county, or of any subdivision of the county.
  - (b) Investigate all complaints relating to:
- 1. Use of force. This includes, but is not limited to, an investigation into whether excessive force was used or whether use of force was justified.
- 2. Abuse of authority. This includes, but is not limited to, investigations to determine whether unauthorized or illegal searches or seizures, inappropriate entry onto property, or refusal to provide name and badge number occurred.
- 3. Discourtesy. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of foul language, acting in a rude or unprofessional manner, or the display of rude or offensive gestures.
- 4. Discriminatory language. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of slurs based on race, religion, ethnicity, sex, or gender.

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(c) Create a standard form and a uniform process for the submission of complaints.

- (d) Create a uniform process or procedure for the processing of complaints.
  - (e) Meet with the individual who submitted the complaint.
- (f) Meet with the law enforcement officer against whom the complaint was made.
- (g) Meet with one or more witnesses, if any, to the event that prompted the complaint.
  - (h) Prepare a report on the findings of the investigation.
- (i) Submit the report and any recommendations to the county commission or other governing body of the county, as appropriate, and to the head of the law enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer.
- Section 5. Section 900.07, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 900.07 Requiring review and recommendation from another state attorney in cases of law enforcement officer use of force deaths.—
- (1) In each case in which a death results from a law enforcement officer's use of force, the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the use of force death occurred shall request a state attorney from another judicial circuit to review the case and the circumstances surrounding the use of force death and to make a written and detailed recommendation on whether he or she believes that charges should be brought against the law enforcement officer.
- (2) A state attorney who receives a request under subsection (1) must notify the requesting state attorney within

trial.

11-00036-21 2021740 204 10 business days after receipt as to whether the state attorney 205 receiving the request can review the case and, if so, must 206 provide the written and detailed recommendation in an 207 expeditious manner. 208 Section 6. Effective October 1, 2021, section 913.08, 209 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 210 913.08 Number of Peremptory challenges prohibited.—For any 211 trial that commences on or after October 1, 2021, any party to 212 the proceeding may not use a peremptory challenge to strike a 213 prospective juror from the venire. 214 (1) The state and the defendant shall each be allowed the 215 following number of peremptory challenges: 216 (a) Ten, if the offense charged is punishable by death or 217 imprisonment for life; 218 (b) Six, if the offense charged is punishable by 219 imprisonment for more than 12 months but is not punishable by 220 death or imprisonment for life; 221 (c) Three, for all other offenses. 222 (2) If two or more defendants are tried jointly, each 223 defendant shall be allowed the number of peremptory challenges 224 specified in subsection (1), and the state shall be allowed as 225 many challenges as are allowed to all of the defendants. 226 Section 7. Effective October 1, 2021, Rule 3.350, Florida 227 Rules of Criminal Procedure, is repealed. 228 Section 8. Effective October 1, 2021, the Supreme Court is 229 requested to amend Rule 1.431(d), Florida Rules of Civil 230 Procedure, relating to peremptory challenges, to prohibit the 231 use of peremptory challenges in jury selection in a civil jury

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Section 9. Section 943.1714, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.1714 Basic skills training relating to implicit bias and deescalation of conflict.—The commission shall establish and maintain standards for instruction of officers in the subjects of implicit bias and deescalation of conflict to minimize violence. Every basic skills course required in order for officers to obtain initial certification must include training on implicit bias and deescalation of conflict to minimize violence.

Section 10. Section 943.1718, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.1718 Body cameras <u>and vehicle dash cameras required;</u> policies and procedures.—

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to require that all law enforcement officers in this state wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras to ensure the safety of both the law enforcement officers and members of the public and for purposes of accountability and accuracy in instances when the circumstances surrounding a law-enforcement-related encounter or activity are in question.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Body camera" means a portable electronic recording device that is worn on a law enforcement officer's person which that records audio and video data of the officer's lawenforcement-related encounters and activities.
- (b) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency that has a primary mission of preventing and detecting crime and enforcing the penal, criminal, traffic, and motor vehicle laws of the

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state and in furtherance of that primary mission employs law enforcement officers as defined in s. 943.10.

- (c) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided in s. 943.10.
- (d) "Vehicle dash camera" means a nonportable electronic recording device used by a law enforcement officer in a law enforcement officer's vehicle which records audio or video data of the officer's law-enforcement-related encounters and activities.
- (3) (2) Every A law enforcement agency shall require that permits its law enforcement officers to wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras and shall establish policies and procedures addressing the proper use, maintenance, and storage of body cameras and vehicle dash cameras and the data recorded by the body cameras and vehicle dash cameras. The policies and procedures must include all of the following:
- (a) General guidelines for the proper use, maintenance, and storage of body cameras and vehicle dash cameras.
- (b) Any limitations on which law enforcement officers are required permitted to wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras.
- (c) Any limitations on law-enforcement-related encounters and activities in which law enforcement officers are <a href="required">required</a> permitted to wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras.
- (d) A provision <u>authorizing</u> permitting a law enforcement officer using a body camera <u>or vehicle dash camera</u> to review the recorded footage from the body camera <u>or vehicle dash camera</u>, upon his or her own initiative or request, before writing a report or providing a statement regarding any event arising

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within the scope of his or her official duties. Any such provision may not apply to an officer's inherent duty to immediately disclose information necessary to secure an active crime scene or to identify suspects or witnesses.

- (e) General guidelines for the proper storage, retention, and release of audio and video data recorded by body cameras <u>and</u> vehicle dash cameras.
- (4) (3) Each A law enforcement agency under subsection (3) that permits its law enforcement officers to wear body cameras shall:
- (a) Ensure that all personnel who wear, use, maintain, or store body cameras and vehicle dash cameras are trained in the law enforcement agency's policies and procedures concerning them.
- (b) Ensure that all personnel who use, maintain, store, or release audio or video data recorded by body cameras and vehicle dash cameras are trained in the law enforcement agency's policies and procedures.
- (c) Retain audio and video data recorded by body cameras in accordance with the requirements of s. 119.021, except as otherwise provided by law.
- (d) Perform a periodic review of actual agency body camera and vehicle dash camera practices to ensure conformity with the agency's policies and procedures.
- (4) Chapter 934 does not apply to body camera recordings made by law enforcement agencies that elect to use body cameras.
- Section 11. The Legislature finds that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served by safeguarding law enforcement officers and the persons they interact with on a

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daily basis and by validating the accuracy of the circumstances
surrounding such interactions. The Legislature determines and
declares that this act fulfills an important state interest.

Section 12. Section 943.6872, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 943.6872 Investigations of officer-involved deaths.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency that has as its primary mission the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, and motor vehicle laws of this state and, in furtherance of that primary mission, employs law enforcement officers.
- (b) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as in s. 943.10.
- (c) "Officer-involved death" means the death of an individual which results directly from an action or an omission by a law enforcement officer while the law enforcement officer is on duty or while he or she is off duty but performing activities that are within the scope of his or her law enforcement duties.
- (2) Each law enforcement agency in this state shall have a written policy regarding the investigation of officer-involved deaths that involve a law enforcement officer employed by that law enforcement agency. Each policy adopted under this subsection:
- (a) Must require that any such investigation be conducted by at least two investigators, one of whom must be designated the lead investigator. An investigator may not be employed by the law enforcement agency that employs a law enforcement

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officer involved in the officer-involved death.

- (b) Must require that, if the officer-involved death being investigated is traffic-related, the investigators use a crash reconstruction unit from a law enforcement agency that does not employ a law enforcement officer involved in the officer-involved death; however, the policy may provide that, if the law enforcement agency is a state law enforcement agency, the state law enforcement agency may use a crash reconstruction unit from the same state law enforcement agency.
- (c) May allow an internal investigation of the officerinvolved death if the internal investigation does not interfere with the investigation conducted under paragraph (a).
- (3) Compensation for investigations conducted under paragraph (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(b) may be determined in a manner consistent with mutual aid agreements.
- (4) (a) The investigators who conduct an investigation under paragraph (2) (a) or paragraph (2) (b) shall provide, in an expeditious manner, a complete report to the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the officer-involved death occurred.
- (b) If the state attorney determines that there is no basis for prosecuting the law enforcement officer involved in the officer-involved death, the investigators who provided the report to the state attorney must publicly release the completed report, after redacting any information as required by law.

Section 13. Section 943.6875, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{943.6875}$  Early intervention systems for law enforcement officers.—

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(1) The Legislature finds that a small percentage of law enforcement officers is responsible for a disproportionate number of excessive force complaints received by law enforcement agencies. The Legislature also finds that proactive and early identification of that small percentage of law enforcement officers and intervention through mentorship, counseling, and additional training may lead to positive outcomes in the careers of such officers and in their encounters with the public.

- (2) The Legislature intends for all law enforcement agencies in this state to create early intervention systems to proactively identify law enforcement officers who are likely to engage in potentially damaging behaviors, such as excessive force, before such behaviors occur in order to protect such officers, other law enforcement officers, and the members of the public with whom they interact and to offer intervention through mentorship, counseling, and additional training.
- (3) Every law enforcement agency in this state shall create an early intervention system to track and identify potentially damaging patterns of behavior by law enforcement officers.
- (4) Risk indicators to track which may identify potentially damaging patterns of behavior by law enforcement officers include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) Complaints against an individual law enforcement officer or a group of law enforcement officers.
  - (b) Frequency and severity of disciplinary incidents.
  - (c) Incidents involving use of force.
  - (d) Incidents involving use of deadly force.
- (e) Arrests made by a law enforcement officer of individuals for resisting arrest.

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| 407 |       | (f) Reports of injuries suffered by a law enforcement      |
| 408 | offic | cer.   |
| 409 |       | (g) Vehicle accidents involving a law enforcement officer. |
| 410 |       | (h) Civil litigation filed against a law enforcement       |
| 411 | offic | cer.   |
| 412 |       | Section 14. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this |
| 413 | act,  | this act shall take effect July 1, 2021.                   |
|     |       |  |