1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to carrying and possession of weapons 3 and firearms; amending s. 790.001, F.S.; revising the 4 definition of the term "law enforcement officer"; amending s. 790.013, F.S.; prohibiting the carrying of 5 6 a concealed handgun or an unconcealed firearm without 7 a license and the possession of such handgun or 8 firearm without valid identification; providing 9 penalties; repealing s. 790.02, F.S., relating to 10 arrests without warrant and upon probable cause; 11 repealing s. 790.051, F.S., relating to an exemption 12 from licensing requirements for law enforcement officers; amending s. 790.053, F.S.; allowing the open 13 14 carrying of any otherwise legal firearm or electric weapon or device; deleting provisions prohibiting open 15 16 carry; amending s. 790.06, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the collection of fees for licenses to 17 carry concealed weapons or concealed firearms; 18 revising the list of places into which a person may 19 not carry a handgun or concealed weapon or concealed 20 21 firearm; providing exceptions; amending s. 790.0625, 22 F.S.; deleting provisions relating to collection of 23 fees by tax collectors for licenses to carry concealed 24 weapons or concealed firearms; amending s. 790.065, 25 F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the

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act; amending s. 790.115, F.S.; deleting a provision allowing school districts to restrict the possession of a weapon or firearm in a vehicle in compliance with specified provisions; amending s. 790.222, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "bump-fire stock"; amending s. 790.25, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising a provision concerning possession of a handgun or other weapon within the interior of a private conveyance; amending s. 790.251, F.S.; deleting specified exceptions to statutory protections of the right to keep and bear arms in motor vehicles; repealing s. 790.401, F.S., relating to risk protection orders; amending ss. 27.53, 394.463, 943.051, 943.0585, 943.059, and 985.11, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees that the right to keep and bear arms is a fundamental individual right that is incorporated to the state and shall not be infringed, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature acknowledges that s. 8(a), Art. I of the State Constitution declares that "The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the

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manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law," and
WHEREAS, the Florida appellate courts have found the
issuance of a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm to
be a privilege and not a vested right, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that any regulation of a manner of bearing arms that constitutes a general ban on unconcealed carry or a general ban on the carry or possession of an entire class of arms that is in common use for lawful purposes would be an unconstitutional infringement of the fundamental individual rights of the people guaranteed by both the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 8, Art. I of the State Constitution, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature seeks to protect the fundamental individual right to keep and bear arms, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (12) of section 790.001, Florida Statutes, to read:

790.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except where the context otherwise requires:

- (12) "Law enforcement officer" means:
- (g) A person holding a judicial office, as defined in s. 105.011(1).
 - Section 2. Section 790.013, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

790.013 Carrying of concealed weapons, or concealed handguns, or unconcealed firearms without a license.—A person who carries a concealed weapon, a or concealed handgun, or an unconcealed firearm without a license as authorized under s. 790.01(1)(b) or s. 790.053(1)(b):

- (1) Must carry valid identification at all times when he or she is in actual possession of a concealed weapon, a exconcealed handgun, or an unconcealed firearm and must display such identification upon demand by a law enforcement officer. A violation of this subsection is a noncriminal violation punishable by a \$25 fine, payable to the clerk of the court.
- (2) Is subject to s. 790.06(12) in the same manner as a person who is licensed to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm.
 - Section 3. Section 790.02, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
 - **Section 4.** Section 790.051, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 5. Section 790.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.053 Open carrying of weapons.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law and in subsection (2), it is <u>lawful</u> unlawful for any person to openly carry on or about his or her person any <u>otherwise legal</u> firearm or electric weapon or device. It is not a violation of this section for a person who carries a concealed firearm as authorized in s.

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101	790.01(1) to briefly and openly display the firearm to the
102	ordinary sight of another person, unless the firearm is
103	intentionally displayed in an angry or threatening manner, not
104	in necessary self-defense.
105	(2) A person may openly carry, for purposes of lawful
106	self-defense:
107	(a) A self-defense chemical spray.
108	(b) A nonlethal stun gun or dart-firing stun gun or other
109	nonlethal electric weapon or device that is designed solely for
110	defensive purposes.
111	(3) Any person violating this section commits a
112	misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
113	775.082 or s. 775.083.
114	Section 6. Subsections (16) through (18) of section
115	790.06, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (15)
116	through (17), respectively, and paragraph (b) of subsection (5),
117	paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (6), subsection (11),
118	paragraph (a) of subsection (12), and present subsection (15) of
119	that section are amended to read:
120	790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or concealed
121	firearm.—
122	(5) The applicant shall submit to the Department of
123	Agriculture and Consumer Services or an approved tax collector
124	pursuant to s. 790.0625:
125	(b) A nonrefundable license fee of up to \$55 if he or she

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has not previously been issued a statewide license or of up to \$45 for renewal of a statewide license. The cost of processing fingerprints as required in paragraph (c) shall be borne by the state from general revenue applicant. However, an individual holding an active certification from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9) is exempt from the licensing requirements of this section. If such individual wishes to receive a concealed weapon or concealed firearm license, he or she is exempt from the background investigation and all background investigation fees but must pay the current license fees regularly required to be paid by nonexempt applicants. Further, a law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, or a correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3) is exempt from the required fees and background investigation for 1 year after his or her retirement.

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- (b) The sheriff's office shall provide fingerprinting service if requested by the applicant and may charge a fee not to exceed \$5 for this service.
- (e) A consular security official of a foreign government that maintains diplomatic relations and treaties of commerce, friendship, and navigation with the United States and is

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certified as such by the foreign government and by the appropriate embassy in this country must be issued a license within 20 days after the date of the receipt of a completed application, certification document, color photograph as specified in paragraph (5)(e), and a nonrefundable license fee of \$300. Consular security official licenses shall be valid for 1 year and may be renewed upon completion of the application process as provided in this section.

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(11) (a) At least 90 days before the expiration date of the license, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall mail to each licensee a written notice of the expiration and a renewal form prescribed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The licensee must renew his or her license on or before the expiration date by filing with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services the renewal form containing an affidavit submitted under oath and under penalty of perjury stating that the licensee remains qualified pursuant to the criteria specified in subsections (2) and (3), and a color photograph as specified in paragraph (5)(e), and the required renewal fee. Out-of-state residents must also submit a complete set of fingerprints and fingerprint processing fee. The license shall be renewed upon receipt of the completed renewal form, color photograph, appropriate payment of fees, and, if applicable, fingerprints. Additionally, a licensee who fails to file a renewal application on or before its expiration date must

renew his or her license by paying a late fee of \$15. A license may not be renewed 180 days or more after its expiration date, and such a license is deemed to be permanently expired. A person whose license has been permanently expired may reapply for licensure; however, an application for licensure and fees under subsection (5) must be submitted, and a background investigation shall be conducted pursuant to this section. A person who knowingly files false information under this subsection is subject to criminal prosecution under s. 837.06.

- (b) A license issued to a servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01, is subject to paragraph (a); however, such a license does not expire while the servicemember is serving on military orders that have taken him or her over 35 miles from his or her residence and shall be extended, as provided in this paragraph, for up to 180 days after his or her return to such residence. If the license renewal requirements in paragraph (a) are met within the 180-day extension period, the servicemember may not be charged any additional costs, such as, but not limited to, late fees or delinquency fees, above the normal license fees. The servicemember must present to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services a copy of his or her official military orders or a written verification from the member's commanding officer before the end of the 180-day period in order to qualify for the extension.
 - (12) (a) A license issued under this section does not

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authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm into:

- 1. Any place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05;
- 2. Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station;
- 3. Any detention facility, prison, or jail;
- 4. Any courthouse, except that nothing in this subparagraph precludes a judge from carrying a weapon or firearm or determining who will carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm in his or her courtroom or chambers, and this exception shall not extend to any parking facility in or near any courthouse;
- 5. Any courtroom, except that nothing in this section precludes a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or concealed firearm or determining who will carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm in his or her courtroom;
 - 6. Any polling place;

- $\underline{6.7.}$ Any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special district;
- 7.8. Any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof, except that nothing in this section precludes a member of the Legislature from carrying a concealed weapon or concealed firearm in such meeting or in the Capitol Complex, as defined in s. 281.01;
- 9. Any school, college, or professional athletic event not related to firearms;

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226 8.10. Any elementary or secondary school facility or 227 administration building; 228 11. Any career center; 9.12. Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense 229 230 alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which 231 portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to such 232 purpose; 13. Any college or university facility unless the licensee 233 234 is a registered student, employee, or faculty member of such 235 college or university and the weapon is a stun gun or nonlethal 236 electric weapon or device designed solely for defensive purposes 237 and the weapon does not fire a dart or projectile; 238 10.14. The inside of the passenger terminal and sterile area of any airport, provided that no person shall be prohibited 239 240 from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, which firearm is encased for shipment for purposes of checking such firearm as 241 242 baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; or 11.15. Any place where the carrying of firearms is 243 244 prohibited by federal law. (15) All funds received by the sheriff pursuant to the 245 246 provisions of this section shall be deposited into the general 247 revenue fund of the county and shall be budgeted to the sheriff. Subsections (6) through (8) of section 248

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790.0625, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5)

through (7), respectively, and present subsections (5) and (8)

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of that section are amended to read:

790.0625 Appointment of tax collectors to accept applications for a concealed weapon or firearm license; fees; penalties.—

(5) A tax collector appointed under this section may collect and retain a convenience fee of \$22 for each new application, \$12 for each renewal application, \$12 for each replacement license, \$9 for fingerprinting services associated with the completion of an application submitted online or by mail, and \$9 for photographing services associated with the completion of an application submitted online or by mail, and shall remit weekly to the department the license fees pursuant to s. 790.06 for deposit in the Division of Licensing Trust Fund.

(7) (8) Upon receipt of a completed renewal application and, a new color photograph, and payment of required fees, a tax collector authorized to accept renewal applications for concealed weapon or firearm licenses under this section may, upon approval and confirmation of license issuance by the department, print and deliver a concealed weapon or firearm license to a licensee renewing his or her license at the tax collector's office.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.—

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(1) (a) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer may not sell or deliver from her or his inventory at her or his licensed premises any firearm to another person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, until she or he has:

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- 1. Obtained a completed form from the potential buyer or transferee, which form shall have been promulgated by the Department of Law Enforcement and provided by the licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, which shall include the name, date of birth, gender, race, and social security number or other identification number of such potential buyer or transferee and has inspected proper identification including an identification containing a photograph of the potential buyer or transferee.
- 2. Collected a fee from the potential buyer for processing the criminal history check of the potential buyer. The fee shall be established by the Department of Law Enforcement and may not exceed \$8 per transaction. The Department of Law Enforcement may reduce, or suspend collection of, the fee to reflect payment received from the Federal Government applied to the cost of maintaining the criminal history check system established by this section as a means of facilitating or supplementing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The Department of Law Enforcement shall, by rule, establish procedures for the fees to be transmitted by the licensee to the

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Department of Law Enforcement. Such procedures must provide that fees may be paid or transmitted by electronic means, including, but not limited to, debit cards, credit cards, or electronic funds transfers. All such fees shall be deposited into the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, but shall be segregated from all other funds deposited into such trust fund and must be accounted for separately. Such segregated funds must not be used for any purpose other than the operation of the criminal history checks required by this section. The Department of Law Enforcement, each year before February 1, shall make a full accounting of all receipts and expenditures of such funds to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of each house of the Legislature, and the chairs of the appropriations committees of each house of the Legislature. In the event that the cumulative amount of funds collected exceeds the cumulative amount of expenditures by more than \$2.5 million, excess funds may be used for the purpose of purchasing soft body armor for law enforcement officers.

- 2.3. Requested, by means of a toll-free telephone call or other electronic means, the Department of Law Enforcement to conduct a check of the information as reported and reflected in the Florida Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center systems as of the date of the request.
 - 3.4. Received a unique approval number for that inquiry

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from the Department of Law Enforcement, and recorded the date and such number on the consent form.

Section 9. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 790.115, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 790.115 Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions.—
- (2) (a) A person shall not possess any firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon as defined in s. 790.001, including a razor blade or box cutter, except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or on the property of any school, school bus, or school bus stop; however, a person may carry a firearm:
- 1. In a case to a firearms program, class or function which has been approved in advance by the principal or chief administrative officer of the school as a program or class to which firearms could be carried;
- 2. In a case to a career center having a firearms training range; or
- 3. In a vehicle pursuant to s. 790.25(4); except that school districts may adopt written and published policies that waive the exception in this subparagraph for purposes of student and campus parking privileges.

For the purposes of this section, "school" means any preschool,

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elementary school, middle school, junior high school, secondary school, career center, or postsecondary school, whether public or nonpublic.

- (c) 1. Except as provided in paragraph (e), a person who willfully and knowingly possesses any firearm in violation of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. A person who stores or leaves a loaded firearm within the reach or easy access of a minor who obtains the firearm and commits a violation of subparagraph 1. commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; except that this does not apply if the firearm was stored or left in a securely locked box or container or in a location which a reasonable person would have believed to be secure, or was securely locked with a firearm-mounted push-button combination lock or a trigger lock; if the minor obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry by any person; or to members of the Armed Forces, National Guard, or State
 Militia, or to police or other law enforcement officers, with respect to firearm possession by a minor which occurs during or incidental to the performance of their official duties.

Section 10. Section 790.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.222 Bump-fire stocks prohibited.—A person may not import into this state or transfer, distribute, sell, keep for

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sale, offer for sale, possess, or give to another person a bumpfire stock. A person who violates this section commits a felony
of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this section, the term "bumpfire stock" means a conversion kit, a tool, an accessory, or a
device used to alter the rate of fire of a firearm to mimic
automatic weapon fire or which is used to increase the rate of
fire to a faster rate than is possible for a person to fire such
semiautomatic firearm unassisted by a kit, a tool, an accessory,
or a device.

Section 11. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 790.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.—

- (2) LAWFUL USES.—Notwithstanding ss. 790.01, 790.053, and 790.06, the following persons may own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes if they are not otherwise prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under state or federal law:
- (a) Members of the Militia, National Guard, Florida State Guard, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, Coast Guard, organized reserves, and other armed forces of the state and of the United States, when on duty, when training or preparing themselves for military duty, or while subject to recall or mobilization;

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(b) Citizens of this state subject to duty in the Armed Forces under s. 2, Art. X of the State Constitution, under chapters 250 and 251, and under federal laws, when on duty or when training or preparing themselves for military duty;

(c) Persons carrying out or training for emergency management duties under chapter 252;

- (d) Sheriffs, marshals, prison or jail wardens, police officers, Florida highway patrol officers, game wardens, revenue officers, forest officials, special officers appointed under the provisions of chapter 354, and other peace and law enforcement officers and their deputies and assistants and full-time paid peace officers of other states and of the Federal Government who are carrying out official duties while in this state;
- (e) Officers or employees of the state or United States duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon or a concealed firearm;
- (f) Guards or messengers of common carriers, express companies, armored car carriers, mail carriers, banks, and other financial institutions, while actually employed in and about the shipment, transportation, or delivery of any money, treasure, bullion, bonds, or other thing of value within this state;
- (g) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive weapons or firearms from the United States or from this state, or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for target, skeet, or trap shooting, while at

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or going to or from shooting practice; or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for modern or antique firearms collecting, while such members are at or going to or from their collectors' gun shows, conventions, or exhibits;

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- (h) A person engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition;
- (i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person while engaged in the lawful course of such business;
- (j) A person discharging a weapon or firearm for testing or target practice under safe conditions and in a safe place not prohibited by law or going to or from such place;
- (k) A person discharging a weapon or firearm in a safe and secure indoor range for testing and target practice;
- (1) A person traveling in a public conveyance when the weapon or firearm is securely encased and not in the person's manual possession;
- (m) A person while carrying a handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper, concealed or otherwise, from the place of purchase to his or her home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his or her home or place of business;
- (n) A person possessing weapons or firearms at his or her home or place of business;

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(o) Investigators employed by the several public defenders of the state, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:

1. Are employed full time;

- 2. Meet the official training standards for firearms established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(5) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and
- 3. Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the employing public defender and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the employing public defender resides.
- (p) Investigators employed by the capital collateral regional counsel, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:
 - 1. Are employed full time;
- 2. Meet the official training standards for firearms as established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(1) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1) (a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and
- 3. Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the capital collateral regional counsel and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the investigator is headquartered.
 - (q)1. A tactical medical professional who is actively

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operating in direct support of a tactical operation by a law enforcement agency provided that:

- a. The tactical medical professional is lawfully able to possess firearms and has an active concealed weapon or concealed firearm license issued pursuant to s. 790.06.
- b. The tactical medical professional is appointed to a law enforcement tactical team of a law enforcement agency by the head of the law enforcement agency.
- c. The law enforcement agency has an established policy providing for the appointment, training, and deployment of the tactical medical professional.
- d. The tactical medical professional successfully completes a firearms safety training and tactical training as established or designated by the appointing law enforcement agency.
- e. The law enforcement agency provides and the tactical medical professional participates in annual firearm training and tactical training.
- 2. While actively operating in direct support of a tactical operation by a law enforcement agency, a tactical medical professional:
- a. May carry a firearm in the same manner as a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10 and, notwithstanding any other law, at any place a tactical law enforcement operation occurs.

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b. Has no duty to retreat and is justified in the use of any force which he or she reasonably believes is necessary to defend himself or herself or another from bodily harm.

- c. Has the same immunities and privileges as a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10, in a civil or criminal action arising out of a tactical law enforcement operation when acting within the scope of his or her official duties.
- 3. This paragraph may not be construed to authorize a tactical medical professional to carry, transport, or store any firearm or ammunition on any fire apparatus or EMS vehicle.
- 4. The appointing law enforcement agency shall issue any firearm or ammunition that the tactical medical professional carries in accordance with this paragraph.
- 5. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "tactical medical professional" means a paramedic, as defined in s. 401.23, a physician, as defined in s. 458.305, or an osteopathic physician, as defined in s. 459.003, who is appointed to provide direct support to a tactical law enforcement unit by providing medical services at high-risk incidents, including, but not limited to, hostage incidents, narcotics raids, hazardous surveillance, sniper incidents, armed suicidal persons, barricaded suspects, high-risk felony warrant service, fugitives refusing to surrender, and active shooter incidents.
 - (4) POSSESSION IN PRIVATE CONVEYANCE.

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526	(a) Notwithstanding s. 790.01, a person 18 years of age or
527	older who is in lawful possession of a handgun or other weapon
528	may possess such a handgun or weapon within the interior of a
529	private conveyance if the handgun or weapon is securely encased
530	or otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use. A person
531	who possesses a handgun or other weapon as authorized under this
532	paragraph may not carry the handgun or weapon on his or her
533	person.
534	Section 12. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (7) of
535	section 790.251, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
536	790.251 Protection of the right to keep and bear arms in
537	motor vehicles for self-defense and other lawful purposes;
538	prohibited acts; duty of public and private employers; immunity
539	from liability; enforcement.—
540	(7) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibitions in subsection (4) do not
541	apply to:
542	(a) Any school property as defined and regulated under s.
543	790.115.
544	(b) Any correctional institution regulated under s. 944.47
545	or chapter 957.
546	Section 13. Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is
547	repealed.
548	Section 14. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 27.53,
549	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
550	27.53 Appointment of assistants and other staff: method of

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The public defender of each judicial circuit is authorized to employ and establish, in such numbers as authorized by the General Appropriations Act, assistant public defenders and other staff and personnel pursuant to s. 29.006, who shall be paid from funds appropriated for that purpose. Notwithstanding s. 790.01 ss. 790.01 and 790.02, an investigator employed by a public defender, while actually carrying out official duties, is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm if the investigator complies with s. 790.25(2)(o). However, such investigators are not eligible for membership in the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System. The public defenders of all judicial circuits shall jointly develop a coordinated classification and pay plan which shall be submitted on or before January 1 of each year to the Justice Administrative Commission, the office of the President of the Senate, and the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such plan shall be developed in accordance with policies and procedures of the Executive Office of the Governor established in s. 216.181. Each assistant public defender appointed by a public defender under this section shall serve at the pleasure of the public defender. Each investigator employed by a public defender shall have full authority to serve any witness subpoena or court order issued, by any court or judge within the judicial circuit served by such public defender, in a

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criminal case in which such public defender has been appointed to represent the accused.

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(4)The five criminal conflict and civil regional counsels may employ and establish, in the numbers authorized by the General Appropriations Act, assistant regional counsels and other staff and personnel in each judicial district pursuant to s. 29.006, who shall be paid from funds appropriated for that purpose. Notwithstanding s. 790.01 ss. 790.01 and 790.02, an investigator employed by an office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, while actually carrying out official duties, is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm if the investigator complies with s. 790.25(2)(0). However, such investigators are not eligible for membership in the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System. The five regional counsels shall jointly develop a coordinated classification and pay plan for submission to the Justice Administrative Commission, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1 of each year. The plan must be developed in accordance with policies and procedures of the Executive Office of the Governor established in s. 216.181. Each assistant regional counsel appointed by the regional counsel under this section shall serve at the pleasure of the regional counsel. Each investigator employed by the regional counsel shall have full authority to serve any witness subpoena or court order issued by any court or judge in a

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criminal case in which the regional counsel has been appointed to represent the accused.

Section 15. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.463 Involuntary examination.-
- (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—

- (d)1. A law enforcement officer taking custody of a person under this subsection may seize and hold a firearm or any ammunition the person possesses at the time of taking him or her into custody if the person poses a potential danger to himself or herself or others and has made a credible threat of violence against another person.
- 2. If the law enforcement officer takes custody of the person at the person's residence and the criteria in subparagraph 1. have been met, the law enforcement officer may seek the voluntary surrender of firearms or ammunition kept in the residence which have not already been seized under subparagraph 1. If such firearms or ammunition are not voluntarily surrendered, or if the person has other firearms or ammunition that were not seized or voluntarily surrendered when he or she was taken into custody, a law enforcement officer may petition the appropriate court under s. 790.401 for a risk protection order against the person.
- 3. Firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered under this paragraph must be made available for

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return no later than 24 hours after the person taken into custody can document that he or she is no longer subject to involuntary examination and has been released or discharged from any inpatient or involuntary outpatient treatment provided or ordered under paragraph (g), unless a risk protection order entered under s. 790.401 directs the law enforcement agency to hold the firearms or ammunition for a longer period or the person is subject to a firearm purchase disability under s. 790.065(2) $_{7}$ or a firearm possession and firearm ownership disability under s. 790.064. The process for the actual return of firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered under this paragraph may not take longer than 7 days.

4. Law enforcement agencies must develop policies and procedures relating to the seizure, storage, and return of firearms or ammunition held under this paragraph.

Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 943.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3)

(b) A minor who is charged with or found to have committed the following offenses shall be fingerprinted and the fingerprints shall be submitted electronically to the department, unless the minor is issued a prearrest delinquency citation pursuant to s. 985.12:

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651	1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
652	2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
653	3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s.
654	790.01(2).
655	4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as
656	defined in s. 790.1615(1).
657	5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).
658	6. Assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, a
659	firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s.
660	784.07(2)(a) and (b).
661	7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
662	7.8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.
663	8.9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s.
664	790.22(5).
665	9.10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3).
666	10.11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
667	11.12. Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1).
668	12.13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or
669	firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property, as
670	provided in s. 790.115.
671	Section 17. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
672	943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
673	943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history
674	records
675	(1) ELIGIBILITY.—A person is eligible to petition a court

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676
     to expunge a criminal history record if:
677
               The person has never, as of the date the application
678
     for a certificate of expunction is filed, been adjudicated
     guilty in this state of a criminal offense or been adjudicated
679
680
     delinquent in this state for committing any felony or any of the
681
     following misdemeanors, unless the record of such adjudication
682
     of delinquency has been expunded pursuant to s. 943.0515:
683
          1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011;
             Battery, as defined in s. 784.03;
684
685
              Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or
     other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a);
686
687
          4. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s.
688
     790.01(2);
689
          5. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053;
690
          5.6. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or
691
     firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property, as
692
     defined in s. 790.115;
693
          6.7. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as
694
     defined in s. 790.1615(1);
695
          7.8. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s.
696
     790.22(5);
697
          8.9. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03;
698
          9.\frac{10.}{10.} Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1);
          10.<del>11.</del> Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3);
699
700
          11.12. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1) (e);
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01	or
02	12.13. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
03	Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
04	943.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
05	943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history
06	records.—
07	(1) ELIGIBILITY.—A person is eligible to petition a court
08	to seal a criminal history record when:
09	(b) The person has never, before the date the application
10	for a certificate of eligibility is filed, been adjudicated
11	guilty in this state of a criminal offense, or been adjudicated
12	delinquent in this state for committing any felony or any of the
13	following misdemeanor offenses, unless the record of such
14	adjudication of delinquency has been expunged pursuant to s.
15	943.0515:
16	1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011;
17	2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03;
18	3. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or
19	other specified officers, as defined in s. $784.07(2)(a)$;
20	4. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s.
21	790.01(2);
22	5. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053;
23	5.6. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or
24	firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property, as
25	defined in s. 790.115;

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726
          6.7. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as
727
     defined in s. 790.1615(1);
728
          7.8. Unlawful possession of a firearm by a minor, as
729
     defined in s. 790.22(5);
730
           8.9. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03;
731
           9.\frac{10.}{10.} Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1);
732
          10.<del>11.</del> Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3);
733
          11.12. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e);
734
     or
735
          12.\overline{13.} Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
736
           Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
737
     985.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
738
           985.11 Fingerprinting and photographing.-
739
           (1)
740
                Unless the child is issued a prearrest delinquency
           (b)
741
     citation pursuant to s. 985.12, a child who is charged with or
742
     found to have committed one of the following offenses shall be
743
     fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the
744
     Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b):
745
           1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
746
           2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
747
              Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s.
           3.
     790.01(2).
748
           4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as
749
     defined in s. 790.1615(1).
750
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751 5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).

- 6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a).
 - 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
 - 7.8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.
- 8.9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 757 790.22(5).
 - 9.10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014.
 - 10.11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
 - 11.12. Arson, resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter, as defined in s. 806.031(1).
 - $\underline{12.13.}$ Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property as defined in s. 790.115.

A law enforcement agency may fingerprint and photograph a child taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has committed any other violation of law, as the agency deems appropriate. Such fingerprint records and photographs shall be retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile Confidential." These records are not available for public disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(2), but shall be available to other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state

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attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person authorized by the court to have access to such records. In addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records and used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of identifying the person who committed such crime.

Section 20. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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