



Florida School Boards Association

The voice of education in Florida.

Summary of SB 7026 – Public Safety

SB 7026 – Public Safety

By Senate Appropriations Committee (*HB 7101 by House Appropriations Committee*)

AMENDS: Sections 16.555, 20.15, 30.15, 121.091, 394.463, 394.495, 790.065, 790.0655, 836.10, 921.0022, 1002.32, 1006.04, 1006.07, 1006.08, 1006.12, 1006.13, 1011.62, 1013.64, F.S.

CREATES: Sections 790.064, 790.222, 790.401, 943.082, 943.687, 1001.212, 1006.1493, 1012.584, F.S.

REENACTS: Sections 397.6760(2), 790.335(3)(e), 794.056, and 938.085, F.S.

EFFECTIVE: Upon becoming a law except as otherwise expressly provided

This bill has school board policy implications

The bill, cited as the *Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act*, seeks to comprehensively address the crisis of gun violence, particularly gun violence on school campuses. Components of the bill include, among others, provisions to enhance school safety policies, procedures, and personnel on the state and local level, to improve and expand mental health services, and to revise laws and empower law enforcement and the courts to limit access to firearms by young adults or by individuals exhibiting a risk of harming themselves or others. The bill also creates and/or revises operating and capital funding policies and provides appropriations to implement the provisions of the bill.

School Safety Policies, Procedures, and Personnel

Public Safety Commission (Bill Section 20)

The bill creates s. 943.687, F.S., to establish the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). The Commission:

- Must convene by June 1, 2018.
- Is comprised of 16 members including 5 members appointed by Governor, 5 members appointed by the Speaker of the House, 5 members appointed by the President of the Senate, and the Commissioner of the FDLE. In addition, the Secretary of the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the Secretary of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the Secretary of the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), and the Commissioner of the Department of Education (FDOE) serve as ex officio, nonvoting members of the Commission.
- Must investigate system failures in the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and prior mass violence incidents in this state and develop recommendations for system improvements. At a minimum the commission shall:
 - Develop a timeline of the incident, incident response, and all relevant events preceding the incident, with particular attention to all perpetrator contacts with local, state and national government agencies and entities and any contract providers of such agencies and entities.
 - Investigate any failures in incident responses by local law enforcement agencies and school resource officers.
 - Investigate any failures in interactions with perpetrators preceding mass violence incidents.
- Has the power to investigate, subpoena witnesses and relevant documents, and may request and must be provided with access to any information or records, including exempt or confidential and exempt information or records.
- Must submit an initial report on its findings and recommendations by January 1, 2019, and may issue reports annually thereafter.
- Shall sunset July 1, 2023.

FDOE Office of Safe Schools (Bill Section 21)

The bill creates s. 1001.212, F.S., to establish the Office of Safe Schools within the FDOE. The office shall serve as a central repository for best practices, training standards, and compliance oversight in all matters regarding school safety and security, including prevention efforts, intervention efforts, and emergency preparedness planning. The office shall:

- Establish and update a school security risk assessment tool for use by school districts and available for use by charter schools.
- Provide ongoing professional development opportunities to school district personnel.
- Provide a coordinated and interdisciplinary approach to providing technical assistance and guidance to school districts on safety and security best practices [per s. 1006.07(6)].
- Develop and implement a School Safety Specialist Training Program for school safety specialists [per s. 1006.07(6)].
- Review and provide recommendations on the security risk assessments. FDOE may contract with safety and security experts for consultant services.
- Coordinate with the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to provide a centralized integrated data repository and data analytics resources to improve access to timely, complete, and accurate information integrating data from, at a minimum, social media, FDLE, Department of Children and Families (DCF), Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), and local law enforcement.
 - Data that is exempt or confidential and exempt from public records requirements retains its exempt and/or confidential status when incorporated into the data repository.
 - Data governance and security must ensure compliance with all applicable state and federal data privacy requirements through the use of user authorization and role based security, data anonymization and aggregation and auditing capabilities.
 - Each source agency providing data for the repository must be the sole custodian of the data for the purpose of any request for inspection or copies and FDOE must only allow access to data from the source agencies in accordance with rules adopted by the respective source agencies.
- Award grants to schools to improve the safety and security of school buildings based upon recommendations of the security risk assessment.
- In consultation with the FDLE, disseminate to participating schools awareness and education materials on the School Safety Awareness Program [per s. 943.082].
- Section 19 of the bill creates s. 943.082, F.S., to establish the School Safety Awareness Program. FDLE, in collaboration with Legal Affairs, must competitively procure a mobile suspicious activity reporting tool that allows students and the community to relay information anonymously concerning unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities, or the threat of these activities, to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials. The program will be named *FortifyFL*.

District Safe Schools Policies and Procedures (Bill Section 24)

The bill substantially amends s. 1006.07, F.S., relating to district school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety, as follows:

- Revises the current requirement that each student, at the time of initial registration in the school district, to note previous school expulsions, arrests resulting in a charge, and juvenile justice actions the student has had by adding the requirement that the student must also report any prior referrals to mental health services. If the student is admitted, the student may be placed in an appropriate educational program and referred to mental health services identified by the school district, when appropriate, at the direction of the school board.
- Revises the required elements that must be covered in the Code of Student Conduct to require the inclusion of policies to be followed for the assignment of violent or disruptive students to an alternative educational program or referral of such students to mental health services identified by the school district. Such policies must include notice that any student who is determined to have brought a firearm or weapon to school or who is determined to have made a threat or false report, in addition to other existing actions, must be referred to mental health services identified by the school district [per s. 1012.584(4)] for evaluation or treatment.

- Revises provisions relating to the Student Crime Watch Program to require that the program must allow students and the community to anonymously relay information concerning unsafe and potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities, or the threat of these activities, to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials.
- Revises provisions relating to Emergency Drills and Emergency Procedures to:
 - Require that policies and procedures for emergency drills and procedures are formulated in consultation with the appropriate public safety agencies.
 - Add “active shooter and hostage situations” to the types of emergency drills for fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats that must be conducted.
 - Require that drills must involve all students and faculty at all K-12 public schools.
 - Require that drills for active shooter and hostage situations are conducted at least as often as other emergency drills.
 - Require the emergency response policy to identify the individuals responsible for contacting the primary emergency response agency as well as the emergency response agency that is responsible for notifying the school district for each type of emergency.
 - Revises requirements for the district’s model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures to require that the active shooter situation training for each school engage the participation of the district school safety specialist, threat assessment team members, faculty, staff, and students and must be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school’s campus.
 - Establish a schedule to test the functionality and coverage capacity of all emergency communication systems and determine if adequate signal strength is available in all areas of the school’s campus.
- Revises provisions relating to Safety and Security Best Practices to:
 - Require each district school superintendent to establish policies and procedures for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the assessment of, and intervention with, individuals whose behavior poses a threat to the safety of the school community.
 - Require each district school superintendent to designate a school administrator as a school safety specialist for the district. The school safety specialist must earn a certificate of completion of the school safety specialist training provided by the Office of Safe Schools within 1 year after appointment and is responsible for the supervision and oversight for all school safety and security personnel, policies, and procedures in the school district. The school safety specialist shall:
 - Review policies and procedures for compliance with state law and rules.
 - Provide the necessary training and resources to students and school district staff in matters relating to youth mental health awareness and assistance, emergency procedures, and school safety and security.
 - Serve as the school district liaison with local public safety agencies and national, state, and community agencies and organizations in matters of school safety and security.
 - Conduct a school security risk assessment [per s. 1006.1493] at each public school using the school security risk assessment tool developed by the Office of Safe Schools.
- Requires each district school board to adopt policies for the establishment of threat assessment teams at each school. The duties of the threat assessment teams include the coordination of resources and assessment and intervention with individuals whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of school staff or students consistent with the model policies developed by the Office of Safe Schools. The threat assessment team must include persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration, and law enforcement and provide guidance to students, faculty, and staff regarding recognition of threatening or aberrant behavior that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.
 - Upon a preliminary determination that a student poses a threat of violence or physical harm to him/herself or others, the threat assessment team must immediately report its determination to the superintendent who must immediately attempt to notify the student’s parent or legal guardian.

- Upon a preliminary determination that a student poses a threat of violence to him/herself or others or exhibits significantly disruptive behavior or need for assistance, the threat assessment team may obtain criminal history record information. A member of a threat assessment team may not disclose any criminal history record information or otherwise use any record of an individual beyond the purpose for which such disclosure was made.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all state and local agencies and programs that provide services to students experiencing, or at risk of, an emotional disturbance or a mental illness may share with each other records or information that are confidential or exempt from disclosure under chapter 119 if the records or information are reasonably necessary to ensure access to appropriate services for the student or to ensure the safety of the student or others.
- If an immediate mental health or substance abuse crisis is suspected, school personnel shall follow policies established by the threat assessment team to engage behavioral health crisis resources. Behavioral health crisis resources, including mobile crisis teams and school resource officers trained in crisis intervention, shall provide emergency intervention and assessment, make recommendations, and refer the student for appropriate services. Onsite school personnel must report all such situations and actions taken to the threat assessment team.
- Each threat assessment team shall report quantitative data on its activities to the Office of Safe Schools in accordance with guidance from the office.
- Requires a district school board to allow the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the district's campuses to tour such campuses once every 3 years. Any changes related to school safety and emergency issues recommended by a law enforcement agency based on a campus tour must be documented by the district school board.

Additional Safe Schools Provisions

- Section 3 of the bill amends s. 16.555, F.S., relating to Crime Stoppers Trust Fund, to authorize the Department of Legal Affairs within the office of the Attorney General to award grants to applicants to fund student crime watch programs [per s. 1006.07(3)].
- Section 25 of the bill amends s. 1006.08, F.S., relating to district school superintendent duties relating to student discipline and school safety, to provide that, in addition to notifying the district superintendent of information of any student found to have committed a delinquent act or other criminal act, the court must notify the appropriate district school superintendent of the name and address of any student the court refers to mental health services.
- Section 27 of the bill amends s. 1006.13, F.S., relating to the policy of zero tolerance, to provide that, if a student commits more than one misdemeanor, the threat assessment team must consult with law enforcement to determine if the act should be reported.
- Section 28 of the bill creates s. 1006.1493, F.S., relating to the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT), to provide that FDOE must contract with a security consulting firm that specializes in development of risk assessment software solutions and has experience in conducting security assessments of public facilities to develop, update, and implement a risk assessment tool, which shall be known as the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT). FSSAT must be used by school officials in conducting security assessments for use by school officials at each school district and public school site in the state. The FSSAT must help school officials identify threats, vulnerabilities, and appropriate safety controls.

Safe School Officers and School Guardians (Bill Sections 26 and 5)

The bill amends s. 1006.12, F.S., relating to safe-school officers, to provide that each district school board and school district superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school officers at each school facility within the district by implementing any combination of the following options which best meets the needs of the district:

- Establish School Resource Officer (SRO) programs through cooperative agreements with law enforcement agencies.
 - SROs shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be certified law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), who are employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4). The powers and duties of a law enforcement officer shall continue throughout the employee's tenure as a SRO.
 - SROs shall abide by district school board policies and shall consult with and coordinate activities through the school principal, but shall be responsible to the law enforcement agency in all matters relating to employment, subject to agreements between a district school board and a law enforcement agency. Activities conducted by the school resource officer which are part of the regular instructional program of the school shall be under the direction of the school principal.
 - SROs shall complete mental health crisis intervention training using a curriculum developed by a national organization with expertise in mental health crisis intervention. The training shall improve officers' knowledge and skills as first responders to incidents involving students with emotional disturbance or mental illness, including de-escalation skills to ensure student and officer safety.
- Commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend, and the district school board may appoint, one or more school safety officers.
 - School safety officers shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), certified under the provisions of chapter 943 and employed by either a law enforcement agency or by the district school board. If the officer is employed by the district school board, the district school board is the employing agency for purposes of chapter 943, and must comply with the provisions of that chapter.
 - A school safety officer has and shall exercise the power to make arrests for violations of law on district school board property and to arrest persons, whether on or off such property, who violate any law on such property under the same conditions that deputy sheriffs are authorized to make arrests. A school safety officer has the authority to carry weapons when performing his or her official duties.
 - A school board may enter into mutual aid agreements with one or more law enforcement agencies as provided in chapter 23. A school safety officer's salary may be paid jointly by the district school board and the law enforcement agency, as mutually agreed.
- At the school district's discretion, participate in the Guardian Program, if such program is established by the sheriff, to meet the requirement of establishing a safe-school officer at each school facility.

Section 5 of the bill amends s. 30.15, F.S., to provide that sheriffs, in their respective counties, shall establish, if the sheriff so chooses, a Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program to aid in the prevention or abatement of active assailant incidents on school premises. If established, the Guardian Program shall operate as follows:

- A school guardian has no authority to act in any law enforcement capacity except to the extent necessary to prevent or abate an active assailant incident on a school premises.
- Excluded from participating in the Guardian Program are individuals who exclusively perform classroom duties as classroom teachers [per s. 1012.01(2)(a)]. This limitation does not apply to classroom teachers of a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, a current servicemember [per s. 250.01], or a current or former law enforcement officer [per s. 943.10(1), (6), or (8)].
- The sheriff who chooses to establish the program shall appoint as school guardians, without the power of arrest, school employees who volunteer and who:
 - Hold a valid license under s. 790.06 (license to carry a concealed weapon)
 - Complete 132 total hours of firearm safety and proficiency training that must include:

- 80 hours of firearms instruction
- 16 hours of instruction in precision pistol
- 8 hours of discretionary shooting instruction with a simulator
- 8 hours of instruction active shooter or assailant scenarios
- 8 hours of instruction in defensive tactics
- 12 hours of instruction in legal issues
- Pass a psychological evaluation
- Pass an initial drug test and subsequent random drug tests
- Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual basis
- Successfully complete at least 12 hours of a certified diversity training program.
- The sheriff shall issue a school guardian certificate to individuals who meet these requirements.
- The sheriff shall maintain documentation of weapon and equipment inspections, as well as the training, certification, inspection, and qualification records of each school guardian appointed by the sheriff.

Additional Safe School Officers Provisions

- Section 6 of the bill directs the Division of Law Revision and Information to change references from “school marshal program” to “Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program” and references from “school marshal” to “school guardian” wherever those terms appear in the bill.]
- Section 7 of the bill amends s. 121.091, F.S., relating to benefits payable under the Florida Retirement System (FRS), to provide that a retired law enforcement officer may be reemployed as a school resource officer by an employer that participates in the FRS and receive compensation from that employer and retirement benefits after meeting the definition of termination, but may not receive both a salary from the employer and retirement benefits for 6 calendar months immediately subsequent to the date of retirement. The reemployed retired law enforcement officer may not renew membership in the FRS, except as provided in s. 121.122, F.S., relating to renewed membership.
- Section 22 of the bill amends s. 1002.32, F.S., relating to developmental research (laboratory) schools, to provide that the requirements of 1006.12(2), F.S., relating to safe-school officers at each public school will be held in abeyance for developmental research schools.
- Section 29 of the bill amends s. 1011.62, F.S., relating to funds for operation of schools, to provide that any additional funds appropriated to the safe schools allocation in the 2018- 2019 fiscal year to the school resource officer program established pursuant to s. 1006.12 shall be used exclusively for employing or contracting for school resource officers, which shall be in addition to the number of officers employed or contracted for in the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Mental Health Services (Bill Sections 29, 30, 23, and 9)

The bill amends s. 1011.62, F.S., relating to funds for operation of schools, to create the mental health assistance allocation to provide funding to assist school districts in establishing or expanding school-based mental health care.

- Each school district shall receive a minimum of \$100,000 with the remaining balance allocated based on each school district’s proportionate share of the state’s total unweighted FTE student enrollment. Charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share of district funding.
- The allocated funds may not supplant funds that are provided for this purpose from other operating funds and may not be used to increase salaries or provide bonuses.
- The school district must develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures to the district school board for approval. A charter school must submit a plan to its governing body for approval and, once approved, it must be provided to the charter school’s sponsor. School districts must submit approved plans, including approved plans of each charter school in the district, to the commissioner by August 1 of each fiscal year.
- Beginning September 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, each school district must submit to the FDOE a report on its program outcomes and expenditures for the previous fiscal year.

- At least 90% of a district's allocation must be expended on the following:
 - Provision of mental health assessment, diagnosis, intervention, treatment, and recovery services to students with one or more mental health or co-occurring substance abuse diagnoses and students at high risk of such diagnoses.
 - Coordination of such services with a student's primary care provider and with other mental health providers involved in the student's care.

The bill creates s. 1012.584, F.S., to establish continuing education and inservice training for youth mental health awareness and assistance.

- Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, the FDOE shall establish an evidence-based youth mental health awareness and assistance training program to help school personnel identify and understand the signs of emotional disturbance, mental illness, and substance use disorders and provide such personnel with the skills to help a person who is developing or experiencing an emotional disturbance, mental health, or substance use problem.
- The FDOE shall select a national authority on youth mental health awareness and assistance to facilitate providing the training, using a trainer certification model, to all school personnel in elementary, middle, and high schools. Each school safety specialist must earn, or designate one or more individuals to earn, certification as a youth mental health awareness and assistance trainer. The school safety specialist shall ensure that all school personnel within his or her school district receive the training.
- The training program shall include, but is not limited to:
 - An overview of mental illnesses and substance use disorders and the need to reduce the stigma of mental illness.
 - Information on the potential risk factors and warning signs of emotional disturbance, mental illness, or substance use disorders, common treatments for these conditions, and how to assess these risks.
 - Information on how to engage at-risk students with the skills, resources, and knowledge required to assess the situation, and how to identify and encourage the student to use appropriate professional help and other support strategies.
- Each school district must notify all school personnel who have received training of mental health services that are available in the school district, and the individual to contact if a student needs services.

The bill amends s. 1006.04, F.S., relating to educational multiagency services for students with severe emotional disturbance. The multiagency network for students with emotional and behavioral disabilities works with education, mental health, child welfare, and juvenile justice professionals, along with other agencies and families, to provide children with mental illness or emotional and behavioral problems and their families with access to the services and supports they need to succeed. The multiagency network shall:

- Support and represent the needs of students in each school district in joint planning with fiscal agents of children's mental health funds, including the expansion of school-based mental health services, transition services, and integrated education and treatment programs.
- Improve coordination of services for children with, or at risk of, emotional or behavioral disabilities and their families by assisting multi-agency collaborative initiatives to identify critical issues and barriers of mutual concern and develop local response systems that increase home and school connections and family engagement.
- Increase parent and youth involvement and development with local systems of care.
- Facilitate student and family access to effective services and programs for students with and at risk of emotional or behavioral disabilities that include necessary educational, residential, and mental health treatment services, enabling these students to learn appropriate behaviors, reduce dependency, and fully participate in all aspects of school and community living.

The bill amends s. 394.495, F.S., relating to child and adolescent mental health, to require DCF to contract for community action treatment teams throughout the state with the managing entities. A community action treatment team shall:

- Provide community-based behavioral health and support services to children from 11 to 13 years of age, adolescents, and young adults from 18 to 21 years of age with serious behavioral health conditions who are at risk of out-of-home placement as shown by:
 - Repeated failures at less intensive levels of care;
 - Two or more behavioral health hospitalizations;
 - Involvement with DJJ;
 - A history of multiple incidents with law enforcement; or
 - Record of poor academic performance or suspensions.Children under 11 may be candidates for services if they meet two or more of the characteristics listed above.
- Use an integrated service delivery approach to comprehensively address the needs of the child, adolescent, or young adult and strengthen his/her family and support systems to assist him/her to live successfully in the community. A community action treatment team shall:
 - Address the therapeutic needs of the child, adolescent, or young adult and assist parents and caregivers in obtaining services and support.
 - Make referrals to specialized treatment providers if necessary, with follow up by the community action treatment team to ensure services are received.
- Focus on engaging the child, adolescent, or young adult and his/her family as active participants in every phase of the treatment process. Community action treatment teams shall be available to the child, adolescent, or young adult and his or her family at all times.
- Coordinate with other key entities providing services and supports to the child, adolescent, or young adult and his or her family, including, but not limited to, his/her school, the local educational multiagency network for severely emotionally disturbed students [per s. 1006.04], the child welfare system, and the juvenile justice system.
- Subject to appropriations and at a minimum, individually serve each of several counties or regions and contract for additional teams through the managing entities to ensure the availability of community action treatment team services in the remaining areas of the state.

Limits on Access to Firearms (Bill Sections 8, 15, 16, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 17)

Section 8 of the bill amends s. 394.463, F.S., relating to involuntary examination under the Baker Act as follows:

- A law enforcement officer (LEO) acting in accordance with an ex parte order for an involuntary examination of a person may use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises and to take custody of the person.
 - The LEO may seize and hold a firearm or any ammunition the person possesses if the person poses a potential danger to him/herself or others and has made a credible threat of violence against another person.
 - The LEO may seek the voluntary surrender of any other firearms or ammunition kept in the residence and, if not voluntarily surrendered or if not seized or surrendered when the person was taken into custody, a LEO may petition the court for a risk protection order against the person [per s. 790.401].
- Firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered must be made available for return no later than 24 hours after the person can document that he/she is no longer subject to involuntary examination unless a risk protection order [per 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, possession, or ownership disability [per ss. 790.065(2) or 790.064].
- The process for the actual return of firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered may not take longer than 7 days.
- Law enforcement agencies must develop policies and procedures relating to the seizure, storage, and return of firearms or ammunition held under these provisions.

The bill create s. 790.401, F.S., cited as *The Risk Protection Order Act*, to allow a LEO or law enforcement agency to file a petition against an individual alleging that, by having access to a firearm or any ammunition, the individual poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to him/herself or others.

- Upon receipt of a petition, the court must order a hearing to be held no later than 14 days after the date of the order and must issue a notice of hearing to the respondent for the same.
 - The court must consider specified information and, if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the grounds for a protection order exist, the court must issue a risk protection order for a period that it deems appropriate, but not exceeding 12 months.
 - If the protection order is issued, the respondent must surrender immediately all firearms and ammunition and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm.
 - The court must inform the respondent that he or she is entitled to request a hearing to vacate the order. The bill provides the eligibility and process for vacating the order.
- A petitioner may request that a temporary ex parte risk protection order be issued before the hearing for a risk protection order, without notice to the respondent, by including in the petition detailed allegations based on personal knowledge that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to him/herself or others in the near future if the respondent has, or will have, access to a firearm or ammunition. If issued, a temporary ex parte risk protection order ends upon the hearing on the risk protection order.

The bill creates s.790.064, F.S., relating to firearm possession and ownership disability to provide that a person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or who has been committed to a mental institution [per s. 790.065(2)], may not own a firearm or possess a firearm until relief from the firearm possession and firearm ownership disability is obtained. The bill specifies a procedure for obtaining relief.

The bill amends s. 790.065, F.S., relating to the sale and delivery of firearms, to provide that a person younger than 21 years of age may not purchase a firearm. A person who violates this provision commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided by law. This prohibition does not apply to the purchase of a rifle or shotgun by a LEO, a correctional officer, or a servicemember.

The bill amends s. 790.0655, F.S., relating to mandatory waiting period between the purchase and delivery of firearms, to provide:

- The waiting period applies to the purchase of firearms (rather than handguns).
- The waiting period between the purchase and delivery of the firearm is 3 days, excluding weekends and holidays, or upon completion of the required records check, whichever occurs later.
- The waiting period does not apply in the following circumstances:
 - When a firearm is being purchased by a holder of a concealed weapons permit.
 - To a trade-in of another firearm.
 - To the purchase of a rifle or shotgun, if the purchaser has successfully completed a minimum of a 16-hour hunter safety course or if the purchaser has completed a hunter safety course approved by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or similar agency of another state and holds a valid Florida hunting license.
 - When a rifle or shotgun is being purchased by a LEO or correctional officer.
- A person who violates these provisions commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided by law.

The bill creates s. 790.222, F.S., relating to bump-fire stocks, to provide that a person may not import into this state or transfer, distribute, sell, keep for sale, offer for sale, possess, or give to another person a bump-fire stock. A person who violates this provisions commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided by law.

The bill amends s. 836.10, relating to threats to kill, do bodily injury, or conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism, to provide that any person who makes, posts, or transmits a threat in a writing or other record, including an electronic record, to conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism, in any manner that would allow another person to view the threat commits a 2nd degree felony.

Funding Policies and Allocations (Bill Sections 31 and 36 - 51)

The bill amends s. 1013.64, F.S., relating to construction cost maximums, to provide that the cost per student station caps do not include the cost for securing entries, checkpoint construction, lighting specifically designed for entry point security, security cameras, automatic locks and locking devices, electronic security systems, fencing designed to prevent intruder entry into a building, bullet-proof glass, or other capital construction items approved by the school safety specialist to ensure building security for new educational, auxiliary, or ancillary facilities. Costs for these items must be below 2% per student station.

The bill provide the following specific appropriations:

- \$69,237,286 in recurring funds to the FDOE to fund the mental health assistance allocation.
- \$500,000 in recurring funds and \$6,200,000 in nonrecurring funds to the FDOE to implement the youth mental health awareness and assistance training.
- \$1,000,000 in nonrecurring funds to FDOE for the design and construction of a memorial at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County.
- \$25,262,714 in nonrecurring funds to FDOE to replace Building 12 at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County.
- \$500,000 in recurring funds and \$67 million in nonrecurring funds to FDOE to allocate to sheriffs' offices who establish a school marshal program pursuant to s. 30.15, F.S. The funds shall be used for screening-related and training-related costs and providing a one-time stipend of \$500 to school marshals who participate in the school marshal program.
- \$344,393 in recurring funds to FDOE to fund the Office of Safe Schools, including authorization for three full-time equivalent positions with an associated salary rate of 150,000.
- \$97,500,000 in recurring funds to FDOE for the safe schools allocation. These funds are in addition to the safe schools allocation funds appropriated in the FEFP in the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act. From these funds, \$187,340 shall be distributed to each school district and developmental research school to increase each school districts' minimum amount to \$250,000 when combined with the minimum amount appropriated in the 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act.
- \$100,000 in recurring funds to FDOE to competitively procure the active shooter training component of the school safety specialist training program.
- \$98,962,286 in nonrecurring funds to FDOE to implement a grant program that will provide awards to schools to fund, in whole or in part, the fixed capital outlay costs associated with improving the physical security of school buildings as identified by a security risk assessment completed before August 1, 2018, by a school district or charter school. By August 31, 2018, the department shall submit the grant guidelines, which must include an application submission deadline of no later than December 1, 2018, and the specific evaluation criteria, to all school districts and charter schools. The department shall award grants no later than January 15, 2019, based upon the evaluation criteria set forth in the application guidelines.
- \$300,000 in nonrecurring funds and \$100,000 in recurring funds to FDLE to competitively procure proposals for the development or acquisition of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool.
- \$600,000 in recurring funds, and \$50,000 in nonrecurring funds to FDLE to fund the operations of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, including five full-time equivalent positions, with associated salary rate of \$345,000.
- \$9,800,000 in recurring funds to DCF to competitively procure for additional community action treatment teams to ensure reasonable access among all counties.
- \$18,300,000 in recurring funds to DCF to competitively procure proposals for additional mobile crisis teams to ensure reasonable access among all counties

- \$18,321 in recurring funds and \$225,000 in nonrecurring funds to FDOE to provide for the benefits awarded to the three Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School staff members who lost their lives on February 14, 2018
- \$3,000,000 in recurring funds to FDOE to competitively procure for the development or acquisition of the centralized data repository and analytics resources pursuant to s. 1001.212, Florida Statutes. The department shall collaborate with the Department of Law Enforcement and school districts to identify the requirements and functionality of the data repository and analytics resources and shall make such resources available to the school districts no later than December 1, 2018.
- \$1,000,000 in nonrecurring funds to FDOE to competitively procure a contract with a third-party security consultant with experience in conducting security risk assessments of public schools.
 - Contract funds shall be used to review and analyze the department’s current security risk assessment tool known as the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT) and a sample of self-assessments conducted by school districts using the FSSAT to determine the effectiveness of the recommendations produced based upon the FSSAT.
 - The review shall include any recommended updates and enhancements with associated costs for their implementation to aid districts in developing recommendations to address safety and security issues discovered by the FSSAT.
 - The department shall submit the completed review to the State Board of Education, the Executive Office of the Governor’s Office of Policy and Budget, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee no later than January 1, 2019.

[NOTE: [SB 1940](#) and [SB 7024](#) provide exemptions from public records and public meeting requirements for specified individuals, meetings, and information related to incidents of violence.]