

CHAPTER 2025-176

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1371

An act relating to law enforcement officers and other personnel; amending s. 112.1815, F.S.; authorizing first responder amputees to continue to serve as first responders under certain circumstances; creating s. 112.195, F.S.; creating the Florida Medal of Valor and the Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal; providing requirements for such medals; creating a board to evaluate applications for awarding such medals; providing for board membership; creating s. 316.2675, F.S.; prohibiting the use of motor vehicle kill switches; providing exceptions; providing a criminal penalty; amending s. 775.0823, F.S.; requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for attempted murder in the first degree committed against specified justice system personnel; amending s. 817.49, F.S.; providing legislative findings concerning prosecution of the false reporting of crimes; amending s. 843.025, F.S.; prohibiting a person from depriving specified officers of digital recording devices or restraint devices; prohibiting a person from rendering a specified officer's weapon, radio, digital recording device, or restraint device useless or otherwise preventing the officer from defending himself or herself or summoning assistance; providing a criminal penalty; amending s. 933.05, F.S.; requiring certain search warrants to be returned to the court within a specified time period; amending ss. 937.021 and 937.022, F.S.; revising requirements for the reporting of missing persons information; creating s. 943.0413, F.S.; creating the Critical Infrastructure Mapping Grant Program within the Department of Law Enforcement; providing eligibility; specifying requirements for maps created by the program; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 951.27, F.S.; specifying requirements for testing inmates for infectious diseases; requiring test results to be reported to specified persons; requiring a first responder and other specified persons to provide notice upon his or her exposure to certain substances; requiring an employing agency to provide notice if a first responder or specified person is unable to provide notice; requiring a detention facility to test an inmate upon receipt of a specified notice; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (7) is added to section 112.1815, Florida Statutes, to read:

112.1815 Firefighters, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, and law enforcement officers; special provisions for employment-related accidents and injuries.—

(7) An individual who is certified as a first responder and has a physical disability resulting from an amputation may continue to serve as a first

responder if he or she meets the first responder certification requirements without an accommodation.

Section 2. Section 112.195, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

112.195 Florida Medal of Valor and Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal.—

(1)(a) There is created the Florida Medal of Valor for first responders as defined in s. 112.1815 and related personnel. The medal may be awarded only to a first responder or related personnel who goes above and beyond the call of duty to save the life of an individual.

(b) There is created the Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal. The medal shall be awarded to a law enforcement officer, firefighter, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer who is injured in the line of duty.

(2) The Governor, or his or her designee, may present the awards. The awards shall be issued and administered through the Department of Law Enforcement. A resident of this state or an employing agency in this state must apply for the Florida Medal of Valor or the Florida Blue/Red Heart Medal on behalf of the potential recipient.

(3)(a) An application for a medal under this section must be considered and acted upon by a board charged with the duty of evaluating the appropriateness of the application. The board shall be composed of five members as follows:

1. Three members appointed by the Governor.
2. One member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
3. One member appointed by the President of the Senate.

(b) Members of the board shall serve 2-year terms. Any vacancy on the board must be filled within 3 months. At least three board members must be active, retired, or former law enforcement officers or firefighters.

Section 3. Section 316.2675, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

316.2675 Vehicle kill switches; prohibited uses.—

(1) A person may not use any device that can be remotely activated to disable a vehicle's engine or to prevent a vehicle's engine from starting unless he or she is:

- (a) The owner of the vehicle;
- (b) A law enforcement officer acting in the course and scope of his or her duties to prevent the commission of a felony; or

(c) Acting for or on behalf of a company that offers a subscription, recurring payment program, or lease in connection with the vehicle.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) This section does not apply to the manufacturer of a vehicle.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 775.0823, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.0823 Violent offenses committed against specified justice system personnel.—The Legislature does hereby provide for an increase and certainty of penalty for any person convicted of a violent offense against any law enforcement or correctional officer, as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); against any state attorney elected pursuant to s. 27.01 or assistant state attorney appointed under s. 27.181; against any public defender elected pursuant to s. 27.50 or regional counsel appointed pursuant to s. 27.511(3); against any court-appointed counsel appointed under s. 27.40 or defense attorney in a criminal proceeding; or against any justice or judge of a court described in Art. V of the State Constitution, which offense arises out of or in the scope of the officer’s duty as a law enforcement or correctional officer, the state attorney’s or assistant state attorney’s duty as a prosecutor or investigator, the public defender or regional counsel acting in his or her capacity as defense counsel, the court-appointed counsel or defense attorney in a criminal proceeding acting in his or her capacity as defense counsel, or the justice’s or judge’s duty as a judicial officer, as follows:

(2) For attempted murder in the first degree as described in s. 782.04(1), a sentence pursuant to s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted under this subsection must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years.

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, with respect to any person who is found to have violated this section, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld.

Section 5. Subsection (4) is added to section 817.49, to read:

817.49 False reports of commission of crimes; penalty.—

(4) The Legislature finds that the false reporting of crimes is a threat to public safety and a threat to the safety of law enforcement officers and other first responders. As such, the Legislature encourages each state attorney to adopt a pro-prosecution policy for the false reporting of crimes as prohibited in this section.

Section 6. Section 843.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.025 Depriving officer of means of protection or communication.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to do any of the following to deprive a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), a correctional officer as defined in s. 943.10(2), or a correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3):

(a) Deprive the officer of her or his weapon or radio; digital recording device, including a body camera as defined in s. 943.1718(1); or restraint device, including handcuffs, or to otherwise deprive the officer of the means to defend herself or himself or summon assistance.

(b) Render useless the officer's weapon or radio; digital recording device, including a body camera as defined in s. 943.1718(1); or restraint device, including handcuffs, or to otherwise prevent the officer from defending herself or himself or summoning assistance.

(2) Any person who violates this section commits ~~is guilty of~~ a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 7. Section 933.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

933.05 Issuance in blank prohibited.—A search warrant cannot be issued except upon probable cause supported by affidavit or affidavits, naming or describing the person, place, or thing to be searched and particularly describing the property or thing to be seized; no search warrant shall be issued in blank, and any such warrant shall be returned within 10 days after issuance thereof, except that a search warrant issued for a computer, a computer system, or an electronic device, as those terms are defined in s. 815.03, that is in the actual possession of a law enforcement agency at the time such warrant is issued shall be returned to the court within 45 days after issuance thereof.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 937.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

937.021 Missing child and missing adult reports.—

(1) Law enforcement agencies in this state shall adopt written policies that specify the procedures to be used to investigate reports of missing children and missing adults. The policies must ensure that cases involving missing children and adults are investigated promptly using appropriate resources. The policies must include:

(c) Standards for maintaining and clearing computer data of information concerning a missing child or missing adult which is stored in the Florida Crime Information Center, the National Crime Information Center, and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System. The standards must require, at a minimum, a monthly review of each case entered into the Florida Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center, an annual review of each case entered into the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, and a determination of whether the case should be maintained in the databases ~~database~~.

(4)(a) Upon the filing of a police report that a child is missing by the parent or guardian, the Department of Children and Families, or a community-based care provider, the law enforcement agency receiving the report shall immediately inform all on-duty law enforcement officers of the missing child report, communicate the report to every other law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the county, and within 2 hours after receipt of the report, transmit the report for inclusion within the Florida Crime Information Center and, the National Crime Information Center, ~~and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System~~ databases, and shall, within 90 days after receipt of the report, transmit the report to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System. A law enforcement agency may not require a reporter to present an order that a child be taken into custody or any other such order before accepting a report that a child is missing.

(b) Upon the filing of a credible police report that an adult is missing, the law enforcement agency receiving the report shall, within 2 hours after receipt of the report, transmit the report for inclusion within the Florida Crime Information Center and, the National Crime Information Center, ~~and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System~~ databases, and shall, within 90 days after receipt of the report, transmit the report to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 937.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

937.022 Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse.—

(3) The clearinghouse shall:

(b) Provide a centralized file for the exchange of information on missing endangered persons.

1. Every state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency shall submit to the clearinghouse information concerning missing endangered persons.

2. Any person having knowledge may submit a missing endangered person report to the clearinghouse concerning a child or adult younger than 26 years of age whose whereabouts is unknown, regardless of the circumstances, subsequent to reporting such child or adult missing to the appropriate law enforcement agency within the county in which the child or adult became missing, and subsequent to entry by the law enforcement agency of the child or person into the Florida Crime Information Center and, the National Crime Information Center, ~~and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System~~ databases. The missing endangered person report shall be included in the clearinghouse database.

3. Only the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case may submit a missing endangered person report to the clearinghouse

involving a missing adult age 26 years or older who is suspected by a law enforcement agency of being endangered or the victim of criminal activity.

4. Only the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case may make a request to the clearinghouse for the activation of a state Silver Alert or a Purple Alert involving a missing adult if circumstances regarding the disappearance have met the criteria for activation of the Silver Alert Plan or the Purple Alert.

Section 10. Section 943.0413, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.0413 Critical Infrastructure Mapping Grant Program.—

(1)(a) Subject to legislative appropriation, the Critical Infrastructure Mapping Grant Program is created within the department to support the ongoing assessment of this state's vulnerability to, and ability to detect, prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from, acts of terrorism within or affecting this state.

(b) The state, or any law enforcement agency, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state, or any agent thereof, which has constitutional or statutory authority to employ or appoint law enforcement officers is eligible to receive funding from the grant program to map critical infrastructure locations that meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Grant funds may be used to map critical infrastructure as defined in s. 812.141, public gathering places, places of worship, and any other location for which a map would be deemed of high value for facilitating an emergency response.

(3) Each map of such locations must be created in an electronic or digital format and must be provided to all local, state, and federal responding agencies that request such maps for use in responding to emergencies. Each map must satisfy all of the following requirements:

(a) Be compatible with and integrate into the department's statewide database and be compatible with software platforms used by local, state, and federal public safety agencies that provide emergency services to the specific location for which the data is provided without requiring such agencies to purchase additional software or requiring a fee to view or access the data.

(b) Be in a printable format and, if requested, be in a digital file format that can be integrated into interactive mobile platforms currently in use.

(c) Be verified for accuracy, which must include a walk-through of a building or grounds.

(d) Be oriented to true north.

(e) Be overlaid on current aerial imagery.

(f) Contain site-specific labeling that matches the structure of the building, including, but not limited to, room labels, hallway names, and external door or stairwell numbers and locations of hazards, critical utility locations, key boxes, automated external defibrillators, and trauma kits.

(g) Contain site-specific labeling that matches the grounds, including, but not limited to, parking areas, surrounding roads, and neighboring properties.

(h) Be overlaid with gridded x and y coordinates.

(4) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 11. Section 951.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

951.27 Blood tests of inmates.—

(1) Each county and each municipal detention facility must develop shall have a written procedure regarding the blood testing of inmates developed, in consultation with the facility medical provider. The written procedure must:

(a) Include, establishing conditions under which an inmate will be tested for infectious disease, including human immunodeficiency virus pursuant to s. 775.0877, which procedure is consistent with guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and recommendations of the Correctional Medical Authority.

(b) Specify the conditions which require the detention facility to test an inmate for infectious diseases immediately following his or her booking into a detention facility, including upon receipt of a notice of exposure under subsection (4).

(c) Require the test results to be provided to:

1. The sheriff or chief correctional officer of the detention facility.

2. Employees or officers of the sheriff or chief correctional officer who are responsible for the care and custody of the affected inmate.

3. Any employees or officers of the sheriff or chief correctional officer, or any first responders, as defined in s. 112.1815, who provided a notice of exposure to the detention facility as required under subsection (4) It is not unlawful for the person receiving the test results to divulge the test results to the sheriff or chief correctional officer.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, serologic blood test results obtained pursuant to subsection (1) are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. However, it is not unlawful for the person receiving the test results to divulge the test results to the sheriff or chief correctional officer. Such test results must also may be

provided to employees or officers of the sheriff or chief correctional officer who are responsible for the custody and care of the affected inmate and have a need to know such information, any person who provided a notice of exposure under subsection (4), and as provided in ss. 775.0877 and 960.003. In addition, upon request of the victim or the victim's legal guardian, or the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor, the results of any HIV test performed on an inmate arrested for any sexual offense involving oral, anal, or female genital penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another, must be disclosed to the victim or the victim's legal guardian, or to the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor. In such cases, the county or municipal detention facility shall furnish the test results to the Department of Health, which is responsible for disclosing the results to public health agencies as provided in s. 775.0877 and to the victim or the victim's legal guardian, or the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor, as provided in s. 960.003(3). As used in this subsection, the term "female genitals" includes the labia minora, labia majora, clitoris, vulva, hymen, and vagina.

(3) The results of any serologic blood test on an inmate are a part of that inmate's permanent medical file. Upon transfer of the inmate to any other correctional facility, such file is also transferred, and all relevant authorized persons must be notified of positive HIV test results, as required in s. 775.0877.

(4)(a) Any first responder, as defined in s. 112.1815, or any employee or officer of the sheriff or chief correctional officer, who, in the performance of his or her official duties, is exposed to a bodily fluid or a potential bloodborne pathogen by a person who has been arrested and subsequently booked into a county or municipal detention facility must provide notice of such exposure to the detention facility as soon as possible after the person is booked, but no later than 24 hours after such exposure. If the first responder, employee, or officer is incapacitated and cannot provide the notice of exposure, his or her employing agency must provide such notice.

(b) Upon receipt of a notice of exposure under paragraph (a), the detention facility must immediately test the inmate who was the cause of the exposure unless such a test has already been performed. The test must be conducted in accordance with the detention facility's written procedures under subsection (1).

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

Approved by the Governor June 23, 2025.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 23, 2025.