A bill to be entitled
An act relating to local law enforcement agencies;
providing a short title; amending ss. 943.10 and
943.11, F.S.; redesignating the Criminal Justice
Standards and Training Commission as the Public Safety
Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission;
revising the membership of the commission; limiting
members terms; revising meeting requirements;
requiring the Legislature to appropriate funds;
authorizing the commission to seek legislative
authority to charge fees; providing for implementation
of membership changes; providing a directive to the
Division of Law Revision; creating ch. 953, F.S.;
requiring cities and counties to create public safety
departments; specifying divisions of such departments;
limiting when law enforcement officers may initiate
traffic stops; providing for duties of law enforcement
officers at accident scenes; providing for rulemaking;
providing for the hiring of traffic monitors;
providing for certification; providing for
qualification and duties of monitors; providing
training requirements; authorizing traffic monitors to
request assistance from law enforcement officers in
certain situations; requiring body and dashboard
cameras; prohibiting chases; providing exceptions;
prohibiting use of criminal history information; providing exceptions; providing requirements for vehicles and uniforms; prohibiting the carrying of firearms; providing for nonlethal weapons; providing requirements for use of force; prohibiting employment of law enforcement officers as traffic monitors; specifying duties of traffic monitoring divisions; requiring collection and publication of certain data; specifying uses of traffic fines; providing requirements for supervision of monitors; providing for establishment of local hiring and training standards; prohibiting contracting for services; providing exceptions; providing for traffic enforcement training schools; providing for certification; providing for rulemaking; requiring schools to make certain information available; requiring naming requirements; providing for injunctions and fines for violations; providing for crisis response and intervention teams; providing for qualification and duties of crisis interveners; specifying duties of law enforcement officers in certain situations; authorizing crisis interveners to request assistance from law enforcement officers in certain situations; requiring body cameras; providing for certification; providing qualification and
training requirements; providing requirements for
vehicles and uniforms; prohibiting the carrying of
firearms; providing for nonlethal weapons; providing
requirements for use of force; prohibiting the hiring
of a law enforcement officer as a crisis intervener;
specifying duties of crisis responder divisions;
requiring collection and publication of certain data;
providing requirements for supervision of monitors;
providing for establishment of local hiring and
training standards; prohibiting contracting for
services; providing exceptions; authorizing interlocal
agreements for services; providing for crisis response
and intervention training schools; providing for
certification; providing for rulemaking; requiring
schools to make certain information available;
requiring naming requirements; providing for
injunctions and fines for violations; providing for
public safety answering points; providing for
certification; providing qualification and training
requirements; prohibiting contracting for services;
providing exceptions; authorizing interlocal
agreements for services; creating s. 30.001, F.S.;
providing that a county's sheriff shall serve as the
law enforcement division of the county's public safety
department; amending s. 30.49, F.S.; revising
requirements for proposed budgets for county sheriffs; requiring sheriffs to provide additional information when requested; deleting provisions relating to budgeting decision appeals by petition; amending ss. 316.008 and 316.640, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Public Safety Innovation Act."

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 943.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.10 Definitions; ss. 943.085-943.255.—The following words and phrases as used in ss. 943.085-943.255 are defined as follows:

(5) "Commission" means the Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.

Section 3. Effective upon this act becoming a law, section 943.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.11 Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; membership; meetings; compensation.—

(1)(a) There is created a Public Safety Standards,
Training, and Accreditation Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission which shall be an independent public body within the Department of Law Enforcement. The commission shall be composed of 19 members, consisting of two members appointed by the Secretary of Corrections or a designated assistant; the Attorney General or a designee; the Director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol; and four members appointed by the Governor, consisting of four law enforcement officers from any local law enforcement agency of the rank lieutenant or higher; six members appointed by the Florida Mental Health Counselors Association, consisting of two persons holding state licenses in mental health counseling, two persons holding state licenses in clinical social work, and two persons holding state licenses in marriage and family therapy; two members appointed by the America Civil Liberties Union of Florida; two members appointed by the NAACP Florida State Conference, neither of whom may be current or former law enforcement or corrections officers; one member appointed by the Florida Association of Counties, which member may not be a current or former law enforcement or corrections officer; one member appointed by the Florida League of Cities, which member may not be a current or former law enforcement or corrections officer; and one member appointed by the Florida Legislative Black Caucus 3 sheriffs; 3 chiefs of police; 5 law enforcement officers who are of the rank of sergeant or below within the employing agency; 2 correctional
officers, 1 of whom is an administrator of a state correctional institution and 1 of whom is of the rank of sergeant or below within the employing agency; 1 training center director; 1 person who is in charge of a county correctional institution; and 1 resident of the state who falls into none of the foregoing classifications. Prior to the appointment, the sheriff, chief of police, law enforcement officer, and correctional officer members must have had at least 4 years' experience as law enforcement officers or correctional officers.

(b) The Governor, in making appointments under this section, shall take into consideration representation by geography, population, and other relevant factors in order that the representation on the commission be apportioned to give representation to the state at large rather than to a particular area. Of the appointed members, and except for correctional officers of a state institution, there may be only one appointment from any employing agency.

1. In appointing the three sheriffs, the Governor shall choose each appointment from a list of six nominees submitted by the Florida Sheriffs Association. The Florida Sheriffs Association shall submit its list of six nominees at least 3 months before the expiration of the term of any sheriff member.

2. In appointing the three chiefs of police, the Governor shall choose each appointment from a list of six nominees submitted by the Florida Police Chiefs Association.
Police Chiefs Association shall submit its list of six nominees at least 3 months before the expiration of the term of any police chief member.

3. In appointing the five law enforcement officers and one correctional officer of the rank of sergeant or below, the Governor shall choose each appointment from a list of six nominees submitted by a committee comprised of three members of the collective bargaining agent for the largest number of certified law enforcement bargaining units, two members of the collective bargaining agent for the second largest number of certified law enforcement bargaining units, and one member of the collective bargaining agent representing the largest number of state law enforcement officers in certified law enforcement bargaining units. At least one of the names submitted for each of the five appointments who are law enforcement officers must be an officer who is not in a collective bargaining unit.

(c) Members of the Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission appointed by the Governor shall be appointed for terms of 4 years, and no member shall serve beyond the time he or she ceases to hold the office, or employment, or professional license by reason of which the member was eligible for appointment to the commission. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring because of death, resignation, or ineligibility for membership shall serve only for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor. A member may not be appointed
more than three times consecutively, or serve more than 12 consecutive years.

  (d) Each member appointed by the Governor shall be accountable to the Governor for the proper performance of the duties of his or her office. The Governor may remove from office any such member for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, incompetence, or permanent inability to perform official duties or for pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, or being found guilty of, a felony.

  (e) Membership on the commission shall be construed as an extension of the duties of the office by which the member was appointed to the commission. Membership on the commission does not disqualify a member from holding any other public office or being employed by a public entity, except that no member of the Legislature shall serve on the commission. The Legislature finds that the commission serves a state, county, and municipal purpose and that service on the commission is consistent with a member's principal service in a public office or employment.

  (f) Members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses as provided by s. 112.061.

(2) The commission shall annually elect its chair and other officers. The commission shall hold at least one regular meeting each month. In addition to monthly regular meetings, the commission may meet four regular meetings each year at the call
of the chair or upon the written request of three members of the
commission. A majority of the members of the commission
constitutes a quorum.

(3) The Department of Legal Affairs shall serve as legal
counsel to the commission at the request of the commission, or
the commission may hire its own counsel.

(4) The Legislature shall annually appropriate funds
sufficient for the commission to operate and conduct its
business.

(5) The commission may seek Legislative authority to
charge fees for its accreditation services.

Section 4. The implementation of the changes to the
composition of the Public Safety Standards, Training, and
Accreditation Commission required by the amendments to s.
943.11, Florida Statutes, made by this act must be completed no
later than July 1, 2021.

Section 5. The Division of Law Revision is directed to
prepare a reviser's bill for the 2022 Regular Session of the
Legislature to:

(1) Redesignate the Criminal Justice Standards and
Training Commission as the "Public Safety Standards, Training,
and Accreditation Commission" wherever that term appears in the
Florida Statutes.

(2) Correct any cross-references in the Florida Statutes
that need revision due to the changes made by this act.
Section 6. Chapter 953, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 953.101-953.111, is created to read:

CHAPTER 953
PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENTS

953.101 Public safety departments.—
(1) No later than July 1, 2023, each city and county shall establish and organize, within its government a department to be known as the "Public Safety Department."

(2) Each municipal public safety department must establish, within that department, distinct operational divisions devoted to the following public safety functions:

(a) Law enforcement.
(b) Traffic enforcement.
(c) Crisis response and intervention.
(d) Emergency call answering and dispatch.

(3) The public safety department of each county must establish within that department operational divisions devoted to the following public safety functions:

(a) Traffic enforcement.
(b) Crisis response and intervention.
(c) Emergency call answering and dispatch.

(4)(a) Each traffic enforcement division shall be responsible for monitoring vehicular and pedestrian traffic, enforcing applicable state and local traffic laws, and investigating vehicular crashes. The division shall employ
persons to be known as "traffic monitors" to carry out the responsibilities of the division.

(b) Each crisis response and intervention division shall be responsible for initiating contact with members of the public in circumstances specified in s. 953.106(1). Crisis response and intervention divisions shall employ persons to be known as "crisis responders," or alternatively as "crisis interveners," to carry out the primary responsibilities of the division. In the field, crisis responders shall work in teams to carry out to the responsibilities of their employing division. The teams shall be known as "crisis response and intervention teams."

(5) Each public safety department and each division thereof, must seek and obtain accreditation from the Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission.

953.102 Law enforcement officers prohibited from initiating traffic stops; exceptions; assistance provided to traffic monitors.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a law enforcement officer may not initiate a traffic stop for moving infractions.

(2) A law enforcement officer may initiate a traffic stop only if the officer:

(a) Has knowledge that the driver or passenger of the vehicle that he or she is stopping, has an outstanding felony warrant, and the warrant is for a violent offense listed in s.
775.084(1)(b)1.

(b) Has proof that the driver or passenger is involved in an ongoing, nontraffic-related felony, the vehicle accurately matches the description of a suspect vehicle in a felony offense, or the vehicle is a stolen vehicle.

(c) Observes the driver committing one of the following:

1. Reckless driving as defined in s. 316.192(1)(a).
2. Racing.
3. Speeding in excess of 30 mph of the posted speed limit.
4. Driving under the influence.

(3) A law enforcement officer may assist a traffic monitor in traffic stop but only if such officer is asked to assist by the traffic monitor, in accordance with other provisions of this chapter or rules created by the public safety commission.

(4) If a law enforcement officer happens upon an accident scene involving a vehicle, he or she may secure the scene, and then call for assistance from the traffic enforcement division or paramedics. If no one is injured, and if there’s no evidence that the crash involved any kind of criminal act, then the officer shall give a written statement of his or her observations to the traffic monitor when he or she arrives, and then the officer shall leave the scene.

(5) The public safety commission shall, by rule, create standards and training for new and current law enforcement officers to implement the standards specified in this chapter.
953.103  Traffic monitors.—

(1) A traffic monitor employed by a traffic enforcement division of a municipal or county public safety agency may a traffic initiate stop for any moving violation that he or she observes and may issue citations for any such violation.

(2) A person must be certified by the Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission in order to be employed by any agency as a traffic monitor. To be certified by the Public Safety Commission as traffic monitor, a person must:

(a) Be at least 19 years old.

(b) Be a high school graduate, or its equivalent as defined by the commission.

(c) Not have been convicted of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement, or have received a dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces of the United States. Any person who has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to or has been found guilty of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement is not eligible for certification as a traffic monitor, notwithstanding suspension of sentence or withholding of adjudication.

Notwithstanding this subsection, any person who has pleaded nolo contendere to a misdemeanor involving a false statement, and has had such record sealed or expunged shall not be deemed ineligible for employment or appointment as a traffic monitor.

(d) Have good moral character as determined by a history
investigation under procedures established by the commission.

(e) Execute and submit to the employing governmental entity an affidavit-of-applicant form, adopted by the commission, attesting to his or her compliance with paragraphs (a) through (d). The affidavit shall be executed under oath and constitutes an official statement within the purview of s. 837.06. The affidavit shall include conspicuous language that the intentional false execution of the affidavit constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree. The affidavit shall be retained by the employing agency.

(f) Complete a commission-approved basic training program for new recruits as traffic monitors and achieve an acceptable score on the traffic monitor certification exam.

(3) The public safety commission shall create standards and a curriculum for the basic training of new traffic monitors as well as a certification exam for new traffic monitors. The basic training standards and the certification exam must cover at least the following content areas:

(a) Traffic laws and citation issuance procedures.
(b) When and how to coordinate on a scene with armed law enforcement officers as well as crisis responders.
(c) Violence prevention, verbal deescalation tactics, and self-defense. The training must put emphasis on these situations and how to deal with uncooperative and belligerent individuals.
(d) Identifying DUI drivers and handling DUI driving
situations.

(e) Conducting accident investigations.

(f) Implicit bias, procedural justice, and civil rights law.

(g) The use of automated traffic enforcement technology.

(4) The public safety commission shall, by rule, adopt a program that requires all traffic monitors, as a condition of continued employment, to receive periodic commission-approved continuing training or education. Such continuing training or education shall be required at a rate of 40 hours annually. A traffic monitor may not be denied a reasonable opportunity by the employing agency to comply with this continuing education requirement. The employing agency must document that the continuing training or education is job-related and consistent with the needs of the employing agency. The employing agency must maintain and submit, or electronically transmit, the documentation to the commission, in a format approved by the public safety commission. The continuing education program devised by the public safety commission must address at least the following areas:

(a) Traffic laws and citation issuance procedures.

(b) When and how to coordinate on a scene with armed law enforcement officers as well as crisis responders.

(c) Violence prevention, verbal deescalation tactics, and self-defense. The training must put emphasis on these situations
and how to deal with uncooperative and belligerent individuals.

(d) Identifying DUI drivers and handling DUI driving situations.

(e) Conducting accident investigations.

(f) Implicit bias, procedural justice, and civil rights law.

(g) The use of automated traffic enforcement technology.

(5) A traffic monitor may request the assistance of law enforcement in initiating or conducting a traffic stop only in the following circumstances:

(a) If he or she as a reasonable suspicion that the driver is in the process of committing a nontraffic-related, felony criminal act involving violence or an imminent threat of violence.

(b) If the driver is physically violent toward the monitor and deescalation has failed or the situation is such that a reasonable person would conclude that deescalation would be futile.

(c) If the driver has hit a person or property.

(6) A traffic monitor may conduct a DUI investigation if he or she has a reasonable suspicion that the driver is under the influence.

(7) Each traffic enforcement division must equip each monitor with a body camera and their vehicles with dashboard cameras and must require these cameras to be turned on upon the
initiation of a traffic stop. Traffic monitors should be trained to notify the driver that they are being recorded.

(8) Traffic monitors have the primary responsibility for conducting accident investigations.

(9) If a driver refuses to stop or flees after stopping, and has not committed an offense described in subsection (5), then the traffic monitor may not chase the driver. The vehicle owner is subject to 5 times the amount of the original fine for the violation.

(a) A traffic monitor may only chase a driver, if, based on his or her observations, he or she has reasonable suspicion that the driver or a person in the vehicle has committed an offense described in subsection (5).

(b) While a monitor is engaged in a chase under paragraph (a), he or she shall call for assistance from law enforcement.

(10)(a) Traffic monitors may ask for documentation needed for the purpose of enforcing motor vehicle laws, including license, registration, and proof of insurance.

(b) Traffic monitors may not detain, search, or arrest an individual; or conduct criminal investigations except for DUI investigations and investigations necessary to ascertain whether a driver or vehicle occupant has committed an offense as described in paragraph (5)(a) or paragraph (5)(c).

(c) Traffic monitors may not run criminal history checks. Traffic monitors and the traffic enforcement agencies they are
employed by may not obtain access to criminal history data except for data needed to determine whether someone has previously had a DUI or has committed an offense described in subsection (5).

(d) Traffic monitors may not request assistance from the law enforcement officers except as provided for in paragraphs subsection (5).

(11) The Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission shall, by rule, adopt standards and guidance for local traffic enforcement divisions to ensure that the vehicles driven by traffic monitors, as well their uniforms, are unique and distinct from law enforcement vehicles and uniforms such that civilians can quickly and clearly distinguish traffic monitors from law enforcement officers. Traffic monitors shall identify themselves as traffic monitors, not as law enforcement officers, when interacting with the public.

(12) Traffic monitors may not be carry firearms, but they may be armed with dart-firing stun guns or mace, which may be used only in self-defense or in the defense of another person in accordance with training standards created by the public safety commission.

(13) A person who is employed as a law enforcement officer may not also be employed as a traffic monitor.

953.104 Traffic enforcement divisions.—

(1) Traffic enforcement divisions shall operate
independently of law enforcement agencies.

(2) Traffic enforcement divisions must collect certain data and publish data quarterly. The data collected by the divisions must include at least the following:

(a) Demographic characteristics of stopped drivers, characteristics such as race, gender, and age.

(b) The basis for each stop.

(c) The location of each stop.

(d) The disposition of each stop.

(e) Whether and why traffic monitors requested assistance from law enforcement, and what happened thereafter.

(3) Funds resulting from payment of citations made by traffic monitors, other than funds statutorily to be provided to clerks of court, shall be placed in their own account by the local government whose employee issued the citation. The funds may only be spent on public transit or on pedestrian or cycling safety infrastructure.

(4) Traffic enforcement divisions may not require traffic monitors to meet citation quotas. Supervisors are prohibited from favorably or unfavorably evaluating traffic monitors based on how many or how few citations they issue.

(5) Supervisors of traffic monitors must review, at least semiannually, the data from subsection (2) for each traffic monitor under their supervision to identify and address possible instances of racial profiling or unequal and inequitable traffic enforcement.
enforcement patterns, including stops on the basis of race, sex
or gender, age, and geographic area.

(6)(a) A traffic enforcement division may establish
qualifications and standards for employment, appointment,
training, or promotions of traffic monitors that exceed the
minimum requirements set by this chapter or the public safety
commission.

(b) The qualifications of a traffic enforcement division
that exceed the minimum employment or basic training course
established by the commission shall be recognized by the public
safety commission.

(7)(a) Each local government entity with a public safety
agency and a traffic enforcement division within that agency
must seek and obtain accreditation of that agency with the
public safety standards, training, and accreditation commission.

(b) The public safety commission shall, by rule, adopt an
accreditation program for all traffic enforcement divisions
within local government public safety departments. The
accreditation program shall adopt by rule, policies for the
traffic monitors, including policies to ensure that the traffic
enforcement division is independent of law enforcement influence
and that there is proof that the training is used in the field
and the policies and written directives are being followed.

(c)1. All the written policies and directives required by
paragraph (b) shall be adopted in effect no later than July 1,
2023. Each traffic enforcement division must obtain a certification, indicating that its written policies and directives are in compliance with the rules promulgated by the public safety commission before they may take effect.

2. Given that proof of compliance and fidelity to the written policies and directives is need to gain accreditation, each traffic enforcement division will have until July 1, 2024, to acquire the proofs necessary for full accreditation.

3. After July 1, 2024, each traffic enforcement division shall be reaccredited every 2 years.

(8)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), traffic divisions, or the local governments under which they exist, may not contract with a private entity for any of the traffic enforcement functions described in this chapter. Traffic monitors must be public employees, and any automated traffic enforcement technology must be overseen and used by public employees.

(b) Nonmonitoring services, including accounting, legal work, cleaning, and information technology services may be contracted with private entities.

(9) Local governments may agree to perform traffic monitoring at a regional level by interlocal agreement, whereby one local government contracts with another local government so as to allow that local government to perform traffic enforcement in their area.
953.105  Traffic enforcement training schools.—
(1) Each traffic enforcement training school approved by
the public safety commission shall obtain from the commission a
certificate of compliance, with rules of the commission, signed
by the chair of the commission.
(2) Any certificate or diploma issued by any traffic
enforcement training school which relates to completion,
graduation, or attendance in traffic enforcement training or
educational subjects, or related matters, must be approved by
commission staff in the department's public safety
professionalism program.
(3) The commission shall establish, by rule, procedures
for the certification and discipline of all instructors in any
traffic enforcement training school.
(4) Before the issuance of a certificate of compliance, or
as a condition of continuing certification, all records of any
traffic enforcement training school that relate to training and
all financial and personnel records of the school shall be made
available to the commission upon request.
(5) A private traffic enforcement training school may not
include within its name the word "commission," "bureau," or
"division" together with the word "Florida" or "state," the name
of any county or municipality, or any misleading derivative
thereof which might be construed to represent a government
agency or an entity authorized by a government agency.
(6) If a traffic enforcement training school or person violates this section, or any rule adopted of the department implementing this section, the Department of Legal Affairs, at the request of the chair of the public safety commission, shall apply to the circuit court in the county in which the violation or violations occurred for injunctive relief prohibiting the traffic enforcement training school or person from operating contrary to this section.

(7)(a) In addition to any injunctive relief available under subsection (6). The commission may impose a civil fine upon any traffic enforcement training school or person who violates subsection (1) or subsection (5), or any rule implementing them, of up to $10,000 for each violation. The commission may impose a civil fine upon any traffic enforcement training school or person who violates subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4), or any rule adopted implementing them, of up to $1,000 for each violation.

(b) A proceeding under this paragraph shall comply with chapter 120, and the final order of the commission constitutes final agency action for the purposes of chapter 120. When the public safety commission imposes a civil fine and the fine is not paid within a reasonable time, the Department of Legal Affairs, at the request of the chair of the public safety commission, shall bring a civil action under s. 120.69 to recover the fine. The public safety commission and the
Department of Legal Affairs are not required to post any bond in any proceeding herein.

953.106  Crisis response and intervention teams.—
(1) Crisis response and intervention teams are responsible for responding to and initiating contact with members of the public in the circumstances specified in this subsection, and law enforcement officers may not initiate contact with a member of public under these circumstances. The public safety commission shall, by rule, implement this section to provide a clear understanding of such circumstances. A law enforcement officer may not initiate contact with a member of the public in situations of:
(a) Attempted or threatened suicide, if the person is medically stabilized and there is no threat of immediate harm.
(b) Encountering:
1. A mentally ill person, if the person is not violent.
2. Drug use, including drug overdoses.
3. Public intoxication or public drinking.
4. Trespassing and loitering.
5. An injured person, if the person is not in need of immediate first aid.
(2) This section does not prevent a law enforcement officer from responding and initiating contact in a situation listed in this subsection, but, if a situation combines elements from either paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b), as well as
elements of this subsection, then a crisis response and
intervention team must respond with a law enforcement officer in
the following circumstances:

(a) Calls requiring immediate medical attention.

(b) Calls involving a person using or brandishing a gun,
knife, or weapon, especially when there is a credible threat of
violence.

(c) Calls involving physical domestic abuse and assault or
battery.

(d) A call involving a reportedly violent individual other
than a threatened or attempted suicide.

(3) Crisis response and intervention teams must also be
dispatched to domestic abuse and assault and battery scenes, at
which scenes, law enforcement officers are to take direction
from the crisis response and intervention team.

(4) Law enforcement officers may provide support and
assistance to crisis teams in cases described in subsection (1),
but only if they are asked by a crisis intervention team leader
to provide that assistance and support. When on the scene at the
request of a crisis response and intervention team, the law
enforcement officers must take direction from the leader of that
crisis response and intervention team.

(5) Crisis response and intervention teams may not request
support from a law enforcement officer at the discretion of a
team leader except in limited circumstances. The public safety
commission shall, by rule, implement this section to provide a clear understanding of such circumstances.

(a) Crisis response and intervention teams may request the assistance of law enforcement if they have a reasonable suspicion that a person is in the process of committing a felony criminal offense involving violence or an imminent threat of violence, including kidnapping, aggravated battery or assault, child neglect or abuse, or human trafficking.

(b) A crisis response and intervention team may request the assistance of law enforcement if the person is physically violent and deescalation has failed or the situation is such that a reasonable person would conclude that deescalation would be futile.

(6) The employers of crisis response and intervention teams shall equip team members with body-worn cameras and other mobile video devices, and must require these cameras to be turned on upon initiating contact with a member of the public. Crisis responders shall be trained to notify the members of the public that they are being recorded.

(7) In responding to a call, as long as the behavior or condition of the person of concern gave rise to the call is not violent or making credible threats of violence under subsection (5), the role and function of the crisis response and intervention team is to provide the following services:

(a) On-site evaluation of the person of concern.
(b) Crisis intervention and brief counseling services.

c) Linkage and referral.

d) Follow-up as needed to promote crisis resolution.

e) Evaluation and arrangement for inpatient hospitalization, as needed.

(f) Deescalation of situations that have the potential to endanger the safety of the public.

§ 953.107 Training and certification of crisis responders.—

(1) A person must be certified by the Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission in order to be employed by any agency to work on a crisis response and intervention team. To be certified by the Public Safety Commission to work on a crisis response and intervention team, a person must:

(a) Be at least 25 years old.

(b) Have a Florida license in mental health counseling, clinical social work, or marriage and family therapy.

(c) Not have been convicted of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement, or have received a dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces of the United States. Any person who has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to or has been found guilty of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement is not eligible for certification to work on a crisis response and intervention team, notwithstanding suspension of sentence or
withholding of adjudication. Notwithstanding this subsection, any person who has pleaded nolo contendere to a misdemeanor involving a false statement, and has had such record sealed or expunged shall not be deemed ineligible for employment or appointment as crisis intervener.

(d) Have good moral character as determined by a history investigation under procedures established by the commission.

(e) Execute and submit to the employing governmental entity an affidavit-of-applicant form, adopted by the commission, attesting to his or her compliance with paragraph (a) through (d). The affidavit shall be executed under oath and constitutes an official statement within the purview of s. 837.06. The affidavit shall include conspicuous language that the intentional false execution of the affidavit constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree. The affidavit shall be retained by the employing agency.

(f) Complete a commission-approved basic training program for new crisis responder recruits and achieve an acceptable score on the crisis response and intervention certification exam.

(2) The public safety commission shall create standards and curriculum for the basic training of new crisis responder recruits as well as a certification exam for new crisis responder recruits. The basic training standards and the certification exam must cover at least the following content
areas:

(a) When and how to coordinate on a scene with armed law enforcement officers as well as traffic monitors.

(b) Violence prevention, verbal deescalation tactics, and self-defense. The training must put emphasis on these situations and how to deal with uncooperative and belligerent individuals.

(c) Intervention techniques, counseling, and short-term therapy.

(d) Implicit bias, procedural justice, and civil rights law.

(3) Comply with the continuing training and education requirements of the public safety commission.

(4) The commission shall, by rule, require all persons working on crisis response and intervention teams, as a condition of continued employment, to receive periodic commission-approved continuing trading or education. Such continuing training or education shall be required at a rate of 40 hours annually. Crisis responders may not be denied a reasonable opportunity by the employing agency to comply with this continuing education requirement. The employing agency must document that the continuing training or education is job-related and consistent with the needs of the employing agency. The employing agency must maintain and submit, or electronically transmit, the documentation to the commission, in a format approved by the public safety commission. The continuing
education program devised by the public safety commission must address at least the following areas:

(a) When and how to coordinate on a scene with armed law enforcement officers as well as traffic monitors.

(b) Violence prevention, verbal deescalation tactics, and self-defense. The training must put emphasis on these situations and how to deal with uncooperative and belligerent individuals.

(c) Intervention techniques, counseling, and short-term therapy.

(d) Implicit bias, procedural justice, and civil rights law.

The Public Safety Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission shall, by rule, adopt standards and guidance for local crisis response and intervention divisions to ensure the vehicles driven by traffic monitors, as well their uniforms, are unique and distinct from law enforcement vehicles and uniforms such that civilians can quickly and clearly distinguish crisis responders from law enforcement officers. People working as crisis interveners are to identify themselves as such, not as law enforcement officers, when dealing with the public.

(6) A crisis responder may not carry firearms, but they may be armed with dart-firing stun guns or mace, which may be used only in self-defense or in the defense of another person in accordance with training standards created by the public safety
(7) A person who is employed as a law enforcement officer may not also be employed as a crisis responder.

953.108 Crisis response and intervention divisions.—
(1) Crisis response and intervention divisions are to operate independently of law enforcement agencies.
(2) Crisis response and intervention divisions must collect certain data and publish data quarterly. Such data must include at least the following:
   (a) Demographic characteristics of persons they interact with, including characteristics such as race, gender, and age.
   (b) The bases for each interaction.
   (c) Whenever possible, the demographics of the persons who made the emergency call to which crisis responders were dispatched.
   (d) Location of the intervention.
   (e) The disposition of each intervention.
   (f) Whether and why crisis intervenors requested assistance from law enforcement, and what happened thereafter.
(3) Supervisors at crisis response and intervention divisions must review, at least semiannually, the data from subsection (2) for each crisis intervenor under their supervision in order to identify and address possible instances of racial profiling or unequal patterns of conduct, including conduct based on race, sex or gender, age, or geographic area.
(4) Establishment of qualifications and standards stricter than the minimum set by the public safety commission:

(a) A crisis response and intervention division may establish qualifications and standards for employment, appointment, training, or promotions of crisis interveners that exceed the minimum requirements set by this chapter or by the public safety commission.

(b) The qualifications of a crisis response and intervention division that exceed the minimum employment or basic training course established by the commission are binding on individuals it affects, and shall be recognized by the public safety commission.

(5)(a) Every local government entity with a public safety agency and a crisis response and intervention division within that agency must seek and obtain accreditation of that agency with the public safety standards, training, and accreditation commission.

(b) The public safety commission shall, by rule, adopt an accreditation program for all crisis response and intervention divisions within local government public safety departments. The accreditation program shall adopt, by rule, policies for the crisis responders, including policies to ensure that the crisis response and intervention division is independent of law enforcement influence and that there is proof that the training is used in the field and the policies and written directives are...
(c) 1. All the written policies and directives required by paragraph (b) shall be adopted in effect no later than July 1, 2023. Each crisis response and intervention division must obtain a certification, indicating that its written policies and directives are in compliance with the rules promulgated by the public safety commission before they may take effect.

2. Given that proof of compliance and fidelity to the written policies and directives is need to gain accreditation, each crisis response and intervention division will have until July 1, 2024, to acquire the proofs necessary for full accreditation.

3. After July 1, 2024, each crisis response and intervention division shall be reaccredited every 2 years.

(6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), crisis response and intervention divisions, or the local governments under which they exist, may not contract with private entities for any of the crisis response and intervention functions as described in this chapter. The crisis responders must be public employees.

(b) Noncrisis-intervention for, including accounting, legal work, cleaning, and information technology services may be contracted for with private entities.

(7) Local governments may agree to perform crisis response and intervention at a regional level by interlocal agreement.
whereby one local government contracts with another local government so as to allow that local government to perform crisis response and intervention in their area.

953.109 Crisis response and intervention training schools.—

(1) Each crisis response and intervention training school approved by the public safety commission shall obtain from the commission a certificate of compliance with rules of the commission, signed by the chair of the commission.

(2) Any certificate or diploma issued by any crisis response and intervention training school which relates to completion, graduation, or attendance in crisis response and intervention training or educational subjects, or related matters, must be approved by commission staff in the department's public safety professionalism program.

(3) The commission shall establish, by rule, procedures for the certification and discipline of all instructors in any crisis responder training school.

(4) Before the issuance of a certificate of compliance, or as a condition of continuing certification, all records of any crisis response and intervention training school that relate to training and all financial and personnel records of the school shall be made available to the commission upon request.

(5) A private crisis response and intervention training school may not include within its name the word "commission,"

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
"bureau," or "division" together with the word "Florida" or "state," the name of any county or municipality, or any misleading derivative thereof which might be construed to represent a government agency or an entity authorized by a government agency.

(6) If a crisis response and intervention training school or person violates this section, or any rule adopted pursuant hereto, the Department of Legal Affairs, at the request of the chair of the public safety commission, shall apply to the circuit court in the county in which the violation or violations occurred for injunctive relief prohibiting the crisis response and intervention training school or person from operating contrary to this section.

(7)(a) In addition to any injunctive relief available under subsection (6), the commission may impose a civil fine upon any crisis response and intervention training school or person who violates subsection (1) or subsection (5), or any rule implementing them, of up to $10,000 for each violation. The commission may impose a civil fine upon any crisis response and intervention training school or person who violates subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4), or any rule implementing them, of up to $1,000 for each violation.

(b) A proceeding under this paragraph shall comply with chapter 120, and the final order of the commission constitutes final agency action for the purposes of chapter 120. When the
public safety commission imposes a civil fine and the fine is 
not paid within a reasonable time, the Department of Legal 
Affairs, at the request of the chair of the public safety 
commission, shall bring a civil action under s. 120.69 to 
recover the fine. The public safety commission and the 
Department of Legal Affairs are not required to post any bond in 
any proceeding herein.

953.111 Public safety answering points.—
(1) A public safety answering point may not be operated by 
a law enforcement agency.
(2) A person must be certified by the Public Safety 
Standards, Training, and Accreditation Commission in order to 
work as an emergency dispatcher. To be certified by the Public 
Safety Commission a person must:
(a) Be at least 19 years old.
(b) Have a high school diploma or equivalent as determined 
by the public safety commission.
(c) Not have been convicted of any felony or of a 
misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement, or have 
received a dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces 
of the United States. Any person who has pleaded guilty or nolo 
contendere to or has been found guilty of any felony or of a 
misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement is not 
eligible for certification to work as an emergency dispatcher, 
notwithstanding suspension of sentence or withholding of
adjudication. Notwithstanding this subsection, any person who
has pleaded nolo contendere to a misdemeanor involving a false
statement, and has had such record sealed or expunged shall not
be deemed ineligible for employment or appointment as an
emergency dispatcher.

(d) Have good moral character as determined by a history
investigation under procedures established by the commission.

(e) Execute and submit to the employing governmental
entity an affidavit-of-applicant form, adopted by the
commission, attesting to his or her compliance with paragraphs
(a) through (d). The affidavit shall be executed under oath and
constitutes an official statement within the purview of s.
837.06. The affidavit shall include conspicuous language that
the intentional false execution of the affidavit constitutes a
misdemeanor of the second degree. The affidavit shall be
retained by the employing agency.

(f) Complete a commission-approved basic training program
for new emergency dispatcher recruits and achieve an acceptable
score on the emergency dispatch certification exam.

(3) The public safety commission shall create standards
and curriculum for the basic training of new emergency
dispatchers as well as a certification exam for new emergency
dispatchers. The basic training standards and the certification
exam must cover at least the following content areas:

(a) Cross disciplinary procedures and protocols.
(b) How best to facilitate coordination between law enforcement, traffic enforcement, and crisis response and intervention personnel.

(c) Implicit bias, procedural justice, and civil rights law.

(4) Comply with the continuing training and education requirements of the public safety commission.

(5) The public safety commission shall, by rule, adopt a program that requires emergency dispatchers, as a condition of continued employment in that work, to receive periodic commission-approved continuing training or education. Such continuing training or education shall be required at a rate of 40 hours annually. A person working as an emergency dispatcher may not be denied a reasonable opportunity by the employing agency to comply with this continuing education requirement. The employing agency must document that the continuing training or education is job-related and consistent with the needs of the employing agency. The employing agency must maintain and submit, or electronically transmit, the documentation to the commission, in a format approved by the public safety commission. The continuing education program devised by the public safety commission must address at least the following areas:

(a) Cross disciplinary procedures and protocols.

(b) How best to facilitate coordination between law enforcement, traffic enforcement, and crisis response and
intervention personnel.

(c) Implicit bias, procedural justice, and civil rights law.

(6)(a) Each local government entity with a public safety agency and an emergency answering and dispatch division within that agency must seek and obtain accreditation of that agency with the public safety standards, training, and accreditation commission.

(b) The public safety commission shall, by rule, adopt an accreditation program for all emergency answering and dispatch divisions within local government public safety departments. The accreditation program shall adopt by rule, policies for the traffic monitors, including policies to ensure that the traffic enforcement division is independent of law enforcement influence and that there is proof that the training is used in the field and the policies and written directives are being followed.

(c)1. All the written policies and directives required by paragraph (b) shall be adopted in effect no later than July 1, 2023. Each emergency answering and dispatch division must obtain a certification, indicating that its written policies and directives are in compliance with the rules promulgated by the public safety commission before they may take effect.

2. Given that proof of compliance and fidelity to the written policies and directives is need to gain accreditation, each emergency answering and dispatch division has until July 1,
2024, to acquire the proofs necessary for full accreditation.

3. After July 1, 2024, each emergency answering and dispatch division shall be reaccredited every 2 years.

(7)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), emergency answering points, or the local governments under which they exist, may not contract with a private entity for any of the key emergency dispatch functions.

(b) Nonemergency-answering-point services, including accounting, legal work, cleaning, and information technology services may be contracted with private entities.

(8) The public safety commission must, by rule, create standards and training for new and currently officers to reflect the reforms discussed above.

Section 7. Section 30.001, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

30.001 Sheriff as part of the public safety department.—
The sheriff of each county sheriff shall serve as the law enforcement division of the county's public safety department.

Section 8. Section 30.49, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

30.49 Budgets.—

(1) Pursuant to s. 129.03(2), each sheriff shall annually prepare and submit to the board of county commissioners a proposed budget for carrying out the powers, duties, and operations of the office for the next fiscal year. The fiscal
year of the sheriff commences on October 1 and ends September 30 of each year.

(2)(a) The proposed budget must show the estimated amounts of all proposed expenditures for operating and equipping the sheriff's office and jail, excluding the cost of construction, repair, or capital improvement of county buildings during the fiscal year. The expenditures must be categorized at the appropriate fund level in accordance with the following functional categories:

1. General law enforcement.
2. Corrections and detention alternative facilities.
3. Court services, excluding service of process.

(b) The sheriff shall submit a sworn certificate along with the proposed budget stating that the proposed expenditures are reasonable and necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the office for the next fiscal year.

(c) Within the appropriate fund and functional category, expenditures must be itemized in accordance with the uniform accounting system prescribed by the Department of Financial Services, as follows:

1. Personnel services.
2. Operating expenses.
3. Capital outlay.
4. Debt service.
5. Grants and aids.
6. Other uses.
   (d) The sheriff shall submit to the board of county commissioners for consideration and inclusion in the county budget, as deemed appropriate by the county, requests for construction, repair, or capital improvement of county buildings operated or occupied by the sheriff.
   (e) The subobject code level categories for spending shall be those contained in the 2020-2021 uniform accounting system prescribed by the Department of Financial Services. If the department subsequently changes the subobject code level categories for expenditures in a way that would allow the sheriff to provide a less detailed budget, the level of detail prescribed by the 2020-2021 uniform accounting system shall continue to be required.
   (3) The sheriff shall furnish to the board of county commissioners or the budget commission, if there is a budget commission in the county, all relevant and pertinent information concerning expenditures made in previous fiscal years and proposed expenditures which the board or commission deems necessary, including expenditures at the subobject code level in accordance with the uniform accounting system prescribed by the Department of Financial Services. The board of county commissioners or the budget commission, if there is a budget commission in the county, may request additional detail on expenditures within an itemized subobject code level.
sheriff must provide all additional details requested by the board or the commission if there is a budget commission in the county. The board or commission may amend expenditures in the budget presented by the sheriff at any level of detail. The board or commission may not amend, modify, increase, or reduce any expenditure at the subobject code level. The board or commission may not require confidential information concerning details of investigations which is exempt from s. 119.07(1).

(4) The board of county commissioners or the budget commission, as appropriate, may require the sheriff to correct mathematical, mechanical, factual, and clerical errors and errors as to form in the proposed budget. At the hearings held pursuant to s. 200.065, the board or commission may amend, modify, increase, or reduce any or all items of expenditure in the proposed budget, as certified by the sheriff pursuant to paragraphs (2)(a)-(c), and shall approve such budget, as amended, modified, increased, or reduced. The board or commission must give written notice of its action to the sheriff and specify in such notice the specific items amended, modified, increased, or reduced. The budget must include the salaries and expenses of the sheriff's office, cost of operation of the county jail, purchase, maintenance and operation of equipment, including patrol cars, radio systems, transporting prisoners, court duties, and all other salaries, expenses, equipment, and investigation expenditures of the entire sheriff's office for
the previous year.

(a) The sheriff, within 30 days after receiving written notice of such action by the board or commission, in person or in his or her office, may file an appeal by petition to the Administration Commission. The petition must set forth the budget proposed by the sheriff, in the form and manner prescribed by the Executive Office of the Governor and approved by the Administration Commission, and the budget as approved by the board of county commissioners or the budget commission and shall contain the reasons or grounds for the appeal. Such petition shall be filed with the Executive Office of the Governor, and a copy served upon the board or commission from the decision of which appeal is taken by delivering the same to the chair or president thereof or to the clerk of the circuit court.

(b) The board or commission shall have 5 days following delivery of a copy of such petition to file a reply with the Executive Office of the Governor, and shall deliver a copy of such reply to the sheriff.

(5) Upon receipt of the petition, the Executive Office of the Governor shall provide for a budget hearing at which the matters presented in the petition and the reply shall be considered. A report of the findings and recommendations of the Executive Office of the Governor thereon shall be promptly submitted to the Administration Commission, which, within 30 days, shall enter an order disposing of the petition.
days, shall either approve the action of the board or commission
as to each separate item, or approve the budget as proposed by
the sheriff as to each separate item, or amend or modify the
budget as to each separate item within the limits of the
proposed board of expenditures and the expenditures as approved
by the board of county commissioners or the budget commission,
as the case may be. The budget as approved, amended, or modified
by the Administration Commission shall be final.

(5)(6) The board of county commissioners and the budget
commission, if there is a budget commission within the county,
shall include in the county budget the items of proposed
expenditures as set forth in the budget required by this section
to be submitted, after the budget has been reviewed and approved
as provided herein; and the board or commission, as the case may
be, shall include the reserve for contingencies provided herein
for each budget of the sheriff in the reserve for contingencies
in the budget of the appropriate county fund.

(6)(7) The reserve for contingencies in the budget of a
sheriff shall be governed by the same provisions governing the
amount and use of the reserve for contingencies appropriated in
the county budget, except that the reserve for contingency in
the budget of the sheriff shall be appropriated upon written
request of the sheriff.

(7)(8) The items placed in the budget of the board of
county commissioners pursuant to this section law shall be
subject to the same provisions of law as the county annual budget; except that no amendments may be made to the appropriations for the sheriff's office except as requested by the sheriff.

(8) The proposed expenditures in the budget shall be submitted to the board of county commissioners or budget commission, if there is a budget commission within the county, by June 1 each year; and the budget shall be included by the board or commission, as the case may be, in the budget of either the general fund or the fine and forfeiture fund, or in part of each.

(9) If in the judgment of the sheriff an emergency should arise by reason of which the sheriff would be unable to perform his or her duties without the expenditure of larger amounts than those provided in the budget, he or she may apply to the board of county commissioners for the appropriation of additional amounts. If the board of county commissioners approves the sheriff's request, no further action is required on either party. If the board of county commissioners disapproves a portion or all of the sheriff's request, the sheriff may apply to the Administration Commission for the appropriation of additional amounts. The sheriff shall at the same time deliver a copy of the application to the Administration Commission, the board of county commissioners, and the budget commission, if there is a budget commission within the county.
Administration Commission may require a budget hearing on the
application, after due notice to the sheriff and to the boards,
and may grant or deny an increase or increases in the
appropriations for the sheriff's offices. If any increase is
granted, the board of county commissioners, and the budget
commission, if there is a budget commission in the county, shall
amend accordingly the budget of the appropriate county fund or
funds. Such budget shall be brought into balance, if possible,
by application of excess receipts in such county fund or funds.
If such excess receipts are not available in sufficient amount,
the county fund budget or budgets shall be brought into balance
by adding an item of "Vouchers unpaid" in the appropriate amount
to the receipts side of the budget, and provision for paying
such vouchers shall be made in the budget of the county fund for
the next fiscal year.

(10) (11) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
contrary, a sheriff may include a clothing and maintenance
allowance for plainclothes deputies within his or her budget.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection
(2) of section 316.008, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.008 Powers of local authorities.—
(1) The provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to
prevent local authorities, with respect to streets and highways
under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of
the police power, from:
(b) Regulating traffic by means of traffic monitors or official traffic control devices.

(2) The municipality, through its duly authorized officers, shall have nonexclusive jurisdiction over the prosecution, trial, adjudication, and punishment of violations of this chapter when a violation occurs within the municipality and the person so charged is charged by a traffic monitor municipal police officer. The disposition of such matters in the municipality shall be in accordance with the charter of that municipality. This subsection does not limit those counties which have the charter power to provide and regulate arterial, toll, and other roads, bridges, tunnels, and related facilities from the proper exercise of those powers pertaining to the consolidation and unification of a traffic court system within such counties.

Section 10. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.640 Enforcement.—The enforcement of the traffic laws of this state is vested as follows:

(3) MUNICIPALITIES.—

(a) The police department of each chartered municipality shall enforce the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the municipality wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle through the use of traffic monitors as provided in s. 953.103.
In addition, the police department may be required by a municipality to require traffic monitors to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the municipality has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b). However, nothing in this chapter shall affect any law, general, special, or otherwise, in effect on January 1, 1972, relating to "hot pursuit" without the boundaries of the municipality.

(b) The police department of a chartered municipality may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic crash is authorized to issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person involved in the crash has committed an offense under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the
crash. This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority.

(c)1. A chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.

2. A parking enforcement specialist employed by a chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking within the boundaries of the municipality employing the specialist, or, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the county and the municipality, within the boundaries of the county in which the chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality is located, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

3. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection may not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.

(4)(a) Any sheriff's department, or any police department of a municipality, may employ as a traffic control officer any
individual who successfully completes at least 8 hours of
instruction in traffic control procedures through a program
approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and
Training of the Department of Law Enforcement, or through a
similar program offered by the local sheriff's department or
police department, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet
the uniform minimum standards established by the Criminal
Justice Standards and Training Commission for law enforcement
officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under s. 943.13.
A traffic control officer employed pursuant to this subsection
may direct traffic or operate a traffic control device only at a
fixed location and only upon the direction of a fully qualified
law enforcement officer; however, it is not necessary that the
traffic control officer's duties be performed under the
immediate supervision of a fully qualified law enforcement officer.

(b) In the case of a special event or activity in relation
to which a nongovernmental entity is paying for traffic control
on public streets, highways, or roads, traffic control officers
may be employed to perform such traffic control responsibilities
only when off-duty, full-time law enforcement officers, as
defined in s. 943.10(1), are unavailable to perform those
responsibilities. However, this paragraph may not be construed
to limit the use of traffic infraction enforcement officers for
traffic enforcement purposes.
(e) This subsection does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do traffic control officers have arrest authority.

(5)(a) Any sheriff's department or police department of a municipality may employ, as a traffic infraction enforcement officer, any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. Any such traffic infraction enforcement officer who observes the commission of a traffic infraction or, in the case of a parking infraction, who observes an illegally parked vehicle may issue a traffic citation for the infraction when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed which constitutes a noncriminal traffic infraction as defined in s. 318.14. In addition, any such traffic infraction enforcement officer may issue a traffic citation under s. 316.0083. For purposes of enforcing s. 316.0083, any sheriff's department or police department of a municipality may designate employees as traffic
infraction enforcement officers. The traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically located in the county of the respective sheriff's or police department.

(b) The traffic infraction enforcement officer shall be employed in relationship to a selective traffic enforcement program at a fixed location or as part of a crash investigation team at the scene of a vehicle crash or in other types of traffic infraction enforcement under the direction of a fully qualified law enforcement officer; however, it is not necessary that the traffic infraction enforcement officer's duties be performed under the immediate supervision of a fully qualified law enforcement officer.

(c) This subsection does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do traffic infraction enforcement officers have arrest authority other than the authority to issue a traffic citation as provided in this subsection.

Section 11. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2021.