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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal justice; providing a short title; providing legislative intent; requiring state agencies and regulatory boards to prepare reports that identify and evaluate restrictions on licensing and employment for ex-offenders; amending s. 112.011, F.S.; prohibiting state agencies from denying an application for a license, permit, certificate, or employment based on a person's lack of civil rights; providing an exception; amending s. 768.096, F.S.; revising the presumption against negligent hiring of an employee in circumstances in which a background investigation of a prospective employee revealed that the employee was unsuitable for the context of the employment in general; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Jim King Keep Florida Working Act."
- Section 2. Restrictions on the employment of ex-offenders; legislative intent; state agency reporting requirements.—
- (1) The Legislature declares that a goal of this state is to clearly identify the occupations from which ex-offenders are disqualified based on their specific offenses. The Legislature intends to make employment opportunities available to exoffenders in a manner that encourages them to become productive members of society and preserves the safety of the public. To this end, all state agencies shall identify all restrictions on

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employment imposed by the agencies or by boards that regulate professions and occupations and attempt to define each restriction as narrowly as possible while continuing to maintain public safety.

- (2) Each state agency, including, but not limited to, professional and occupational regulatory boards, shall, by December 31, 2011, and every 8 years thereafter, submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report that includes:
- (a) A list of all agency or board policies that disqualify from employment or licensure persons who have been convicted of a crime and have completed any incarceration and restitution to which they have been sentenced for such a crime.
- (b) A determination of whether the disqualifying policies are readily available to prospective employers and licensees.
- (c) The identification and evaluation of alternatives to the disqualifying policies which promote the employment of exoffenders and protect the public.
- (d) An evaluation of whether the disqualifying polices are too broad and whether crimes or acts of moral turpitude that disqualify a person from licensure should be more specifically or narrowly identified.
- Section 3. Section 112.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.011 <u>Disqualification from licensing and public</u>
 employment based on criminal conviction Felons; removal of
 disqualifications for employment, exceptions.-
- (1) (a) Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be disqualified from employment by the state, any of its

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agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality solely because of a prior conviction for a crime. However, a person may be denied employment by the state, any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality by reason of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or first degree misdemeanor and directly related to the position of employment sought.

- (b) Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person whose civil rights have been restored shall not be disqualified to practice, pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which a license, permit, or certificate is required to be issued by the state, any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality solely because of a prior conviction for a crime. However, a person whose civil rights have been restored may be denied a license, permit, or certification to pursue, practice, or engage in an occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business by reason of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or first-degree first degree misdemeanor that is relevant to the standards normally associated with, or determined by the regulatory authority to be necessary for the protection of the public or other parties for, and directly related to the specific occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, permit, or certificate is sought.
- (c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a state agency may not deny an application for a license, permit, certificate, or employment based on the applicant's lack of civil rights.

 However, this paragraph does not apply to applications for a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm under chapter

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790.

- (2) (a) This section $\underline{\text{does}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not $\underline{\text{apply}}$ $\underline{\text{be applicable}}$ to any law enforcement or correctional agency.
- (b) This section does shall not apply be applicable to the employment practices of any fire department relating to the hiring of firefighters. An applicant for employment with any fire department who has with a prior felony conviction shall be excluded from employment for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence or final release by the Parole Commission unless the applicant, before prior to the expiration of the 4-year period, has received a full pardon or has had his or her civil rights restored.
- (c) This section <u>does</u> shall not <u>apply</u> be applicable to the employment practices of any county or municipality relating to the hiring of personnel for positions deemed to be critical to security or public safety pursuant to ss. 125.5801 and 166.0442.
- (3) Any complaint concerning the violation of this section shall be adjudicated in accordance with the procedures set forth in chapter 120 for administrative and judicial review.

Section 4. Section 768.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.096 Employer presumption against negligent hiring.-

(1) In a civil action for the death of, or injury or damage to, a third person caused by the intentional tort of an employee, such employee's employer is presumed not to have been negligent in hiring such employee if, before hiring the employee, the employer conducted a background investigation of the prospective employee and the investigation did not reveal any information that reasonably demonstrated the unsuitability

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of the prospective employee for the particular work to be performed or for the <u>context of the</u> employment in general. A background investigation under this section must include:

- (a) Obtaining a criminal background investigation on the prospective employee under subsection (2);
- (b) Making a reasonable effort to contact references and former employers of the prospective employee concerning the suitability of the prospective employee for employment;
- (c) Requiring the prospective employee to complete a job application form that includes questions concerning whether he or she has ever been convicted of a crime, including details concerning the type of crime, the date of conviction and the penalty imposed, and whether the prospective employee has ever been a defendant in a civil action for intentional tort, including the nature of the intentional tort and the disposition of the action;
- (d) Obtaining, with written authorization from the prospective employee, a check of the driver's license record of the prospective employee if such a check is relevant to the work the employee will be performing and if the record can reasonably be obtained; or
 - (e) Interviewing the prospective employee.
- (2) To satisfy the criminal-background-investigation requirement of this section, an employer must request and obtain from the Department of Law Enforcement a check of the information as reported and reflected in the Florida Crime Information Center system as of the date of the request.
- (3) The election by an employer not to conduct the investigation specified in subsection (1) does not raise any

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presumption that the employer failed to use reasonable care in hiring an employee.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.