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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 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 solely on a person's lack of civil rights; providing an exception; providing effective dates. 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.-The Legislature declares that a goal of this state is (1) to clearly identify the occupations from which ex-offenders are disqualified based on the nature of their offenses. The Legislature seeks to make employment opportunities available to ex-offenders in a manner that serves to preserve and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public, yet encourages them to become productive members of society. To this end, state agencies that exercise regulatory authority are in the best position to identify all restrictions on employment imposed by the agencies or by boards that regulate professions and occupations and are obligated to protect the health, safety,

28 and welfare of the general public by clearly setting forth those

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29	restrictions in keeping with standards and protections
30	determined by the agencies to be in the least restrictive
31	manner.
32	(2) Each state agency, including, but not limited to,
33	those state agencies responsible for professional and
34	occupational regulatory boards, shall ensure the appropriate
35	restrictions necessary to protect the overall health, safety,
36	and welfare of the general public are in place, and by December
37	31, 2011, and every 4 years thereafter, submit to the Governor,
38	the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
39	Representatives a report that includes:
40	(a) A list of all agency or board statutes or rules that
41	disqualify from employment or licensure persons who have been
42	convicted of a crime and have completed any incarceration and
43	restitution to which they have been sentenced for such crime.
44	(b) A determination of whether the disqualifying statutes
45	or rules are readily available to prospective employers and
46	licensees.
47	(c) The identification and evaluation of alternatives to
48	the disqualifying statutes or rules which protect the health,
49	safety, and welfare of the general public without impeding the
50	gainful employment of ex-offenders.
51	Section 3. Effective January 1, 2012, section 112.011,
52	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
53	112.011 Disqualification from licensing and public
54	employment based on criminal conviction Felons; removal of
55	disqualifications for employment, exceptions
56	(1)(a) Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person <u>may</u> shall
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57 not be disqualified from employment by the state, any of its 58 agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality solely because of a prior conviction for a crime. However, a person may 59 60 be denied employment by the state, any of its agencies or 61 political subdivisions, or any municipality by reason of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or first 62 63 degree misdemeanor and directly related to the position of 64 employment sought.

Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person whose civil 65 (b) 66 rights have been restored shall not be disqualified to practice, 67 pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, 68 profession, or business for which a license, permit, or 69 certificate is required to be issued by the state, any of its 70 agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality solely 71 because of a prior conviction for a crime. However, a person 72 whose civil rights have been restored may be denied a license, 73 permit, or certification to pursue, practice, or engage in an 74 occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business by reason 75 of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or 76 first-degree first degree misdemeanor that is and directly 77 related to the standards determined by the regulatory authority 78 to be necessary and reasonably related to the protection of the 79 public health, safety, and welfare for the specific occupation, 80 trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, 81 permit, or certificate is sought. 82 (c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a state

83 agency may not deny an application for a license, permit,

84 certificate, or employment based solely on the applicant's lack

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85 of civil rights. However, this paragraph does not apply to 86 applications for a license to carry a concealed weapon or 87 firearm under chapter 790.

88 (2)(a) This section <u>does shall</u> not <u>apply</u> be <u>applicable</u> to
89 any law enforcement or correctional agency.

90 This section does shall not apply be applicable to the (b) 91 employment practices of any fire department relating to the 92 hiring of firefighters. An applicant for employment with any 93 fire department who has with a prior felony conviction shall be excluded from employment for a period of 4 years after 94 expiration of sentence or final release by the Parole Commission 95 96 unless the applicant, before prior to the expiration of the 4-97 year period, has received a full pardon or has had his or her 98 civil rights restored.

99 (c) This section <u>does</u> shall not <u>apply</u> be applicable to the 100 employment practices of any county or municipality relating to 101 the hiring of personnel for positions deemed to be critical to 102 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.

106Section 4. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this107act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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