## By Senator Brandes

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Whistleblower's Act; amending

ss 14 32 and 20 055 F.S.; conforming provisions to

ss. 14.32 and 20.055, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 112.3187, F.S.; revising a short title; revising legislative intent; revising, reordering, and providing definitions; revising the actions that an agency or independent contractor is prohibited from taking against an employee who participates in protected activity or discloses certain information; providing nonapplicability of whistleblower remedies and protections to certain persons; revising requirements related to the disclosure of information and methods of reporting the information; revising requirements related to remedies; revising affirmative defenses; amending s. 112.3188, F.S.; conforming crossreferences to changes made by the act; amending s. 112.3189, F.S.; revising applicability of provisions relating to investigative procedures upon receipt of whistleblower information; revising powers and responsibilities of the Chief Inspector General and agency inspectors general; revising reporting requirements; reordering and amending s. 112.31895, F.S.; revising investigative procedures relating to prohibited personnel actions; revising complaint requirements; revising fact-finding responsibilities of the Florida Commission on Human Relations; revising commission powers and responsibilities; providing requirements for the termination of an investigation; amending ss. 112.31901 and 760.06, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 14.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

14.32 Office of Chief Inspector General.-

- (2) The Chief Inspector General shall:
- (f) Coordinate the activities of the Florida Public Whistleblower's Whistle-blower's Act pursuant to chapter 112 and maintain the whistleblower's whistle-blower's hotline to receive complaints and information concerning the possible violation of law or administrative rules, mismanagement, fraud, waste, abuse of authority, malfeasance, or a substantial or specific danger to the health, welfare, or safety of the public.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (f) of subsection (7) of section 20.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

20.055 Agency inspectors general.-

- (7) In carrying out the investigative duties and responsibilities specified in this section, each inspector general shall initiate, conduct, supervise, and coordinate investigations designed to detect, deter, prevent, and eradicate fraud, waste, mismanagement, misconduct, and other abuses in state government. For these purposes, each inspector general shall:
- (a) Receive complaints and coordinate all activities of the agency as required by the <u>Florida Public Whistleblower's</u> Whistleblower's Act pursuant to ss. 112.3187-112.31895.
- (b) Receive and consider the complaints which do not meet the criteria for an investigation under the Florida Public

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<u>Whistleblower's</u> Whistle-blower's Act and conduct, supervise, or coordinate such inquiries, investigations, or reviews as the inspector general deems appropriate.

(f) Submit in a timely fashion final reports on investigations conducted by the inspector general to the agency head, except for whistleblower's whistle-blower's investigations, which shall be conducted and reported pursuant to s. 112.3189.

Section 3. Section 112.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.3187 Adverse action against employee for disclosing information of specified nature prohibited; employee remedy and relief.—
- (1) SHORT TITLE.—Sections 112.3187-112.31895 may be cited as the "Florida Public Whistleblower's Whistle-blower's Act."
- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature to prevent agencies or independent contractors from taking retaliatory action against an employee who reports to an appropriate agency or supervisory official violations of law on the part of a public employer or independent contractor that create a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare. It is further the intent of the Legislature to prevent agencies or independent contractors from taking retaliatory action against any person who discloses information to an appropriate agency or supervisory official alleging acts of gross mismanagement, malfeasance, misfeasance, gross misconduct improper use of governmental office, gross waste of public funds, Medicaid fraud or abuse, or any other abuse or gross neglect of duty on the part of an agency, public officer,

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or employee.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this act, unless otherwise specified, the following words or terms shall have the meanings indicated:

- (a) "Agency" means any state, regional, county, local, or municipal government entity, whether executive, judicial, or legislative; any official, officer, department, division, bureau, commission, authority, or political subdivision therein; or any public school, community college, or state university.
- (b) "Employee" means a person who performs services for, and under the control and direction of, or contracts with, an agency or independent contractor for wages or other remuneration. The term includes a current or former employee or an applicant for employment.
- (i) (c) "Retaliatory Adverse personnel action" means the discharge, suspension, transfer, or demotion of an any employee or the withholding of bonuses, the reduction in salary or benefits, or any other adverse action taken against an employee within the terms and conditions of employment by an agency or independent contractor that may dissuade a reasonable employee from reporting or disclosing any activity described in subparagraphs (h)1. and 2.
- (c) "Gross misconduct" means a willful transgression of law or established rule that is of such a degree or recurrence as to show a substantial disregard of the employer's interests or the employee's duties and obligations to the public.
- (e) (d) "Independent contractor" means a person, other than an agency, engaged in any business and who enters into a contract, including a provider agreement, with an agency.

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(d) (e) "Gross mismanagement" means a continuous pattern of managerial abuses, wrongful or arbitrary and capricious actions, or fraudulent or criminal conduct which may have a substantial adverse economic impact.

- (f) "Malfeasance" means engaging in misconduct or wrongdoing with a disregard of the employer's interests or the employee's duties and obligations to the public.
- (g) "Misfeasance" means the performance of a lawful act in an improper or illegal manner.
  - (h) "Protected activity" means:
- 1. The reporting to an appropriate agency or supervisory official of violations of law on the part of a public employer or independent contractor which create a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare.
- 2. The disclosure of information to an appropriate agency or supervisory official alleging acts of gross mismanagement, malfeasance, misfeasance, gross misconduct, gross waste of public funds, Medicaid fraud or abuse, or gross neglect of duty on the part of an agency, public officer, or employee.
- 3. Participation in an investigation, hearing, or other inquiry pursuant to this section by an agency or federal government entity.
- 4. Refusal to participate in any retaliatory action prohibited by this section.
- (j) "State agency" means any official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch of state government.
  - (4) ACTIONS PROHIBITED.
  - (a) An agency or independent contractor shall not dismiss,

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149 discipline, or take any other retaliatory adverse personnel action against an employee for participating in protected activity or for disclosing information pursuant to subsection 152 (6) the provisions of this section.

- (b) An agency or independent contractor shall not take any adverse action that affects the rights or interests of a person in retaliation for the person's disclosure of information under this section.
- (c) The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable when an employee or person discloses information known, or which reasonably should be known, by the employee or person to be false.
- (c) A remedy or protection under ss. 112.3187-112.31895 does not apply to:
- 1. A person who has committed, or intentionally participated in committing, a violation or suspected violation for which protection under ss. 112.3187-112.31895 is being sought.
- 2. A person while he or she is under the care, custody, or control of the state correctional system, or after release from the care, custody, or control of the state correctional system, with respect to circumstances that occurred during any period of incarceration.
  - (5) NATURE OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED.-
- (a) The information disclosed by employees and persons under this section must include:
- 1. (a) Any violation or suspected violation of any federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation committed by an employee or agent of an agency or independent contractor which

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creates and presents a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare; or  $\div$ 

- 2.(b) Any act or reasonably suspected act of gross mismanagement, malfeasance, misfeasance, gross misconduct, gross waste of public funds, suspected or actual Medicaid fraud or abuse, or gross neglect of duty committed by an employee or agent of an agency or independent contractor.
- (b) Information disclosed by an employee or former employee of an independent contractor must relate to provisions of the contract between the agency and the independent contractor.
- (6) TO WHOM INFORMATION DISCLOSED <u>AND METHODS OF</u> REPORTING.—
- (a) Information disclosed under this section alleging an action on the part of a public employer or independent contractor that creates a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare, or alleging gross waste of funds or any other abuse or gross neglect of duty on the part of an agency, public officer, or employee, shall be disclosed to the chief inspector general, agency inspector general or employee designated as agency inspector general under s.

  112.3189(1), inspectors general under s. 20.055, or the Florida Commission on Human Relations.
- (b) The information disclosed by an employee or person pursuant to this subsection or subsection (5) must be submitted in a written and signed complaint to one of the following:
- 1. The employee's supervisory official, the Chief Inspector General as defined in s. 14.32(1), the agency inspector general, the employee designated as agency inspector general under s. 112.3189(1), inspectors general under s. 20.055, or to the

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Florida Commission on Human Relations. Employees and independent contractors of the Chief Inspector General, the employee designated as an agency inspector general, or the Florida Commission on Human Relations must meet the same requirements as others affected by this section; or

- 2. An agency or federal government entity that has authority to investigate, police, manage, or otherwise remedy the violation or act.
- (c) If a disclosure is related to a local governmental entity, including any regional, county, or municipal entity, special district, community college district, or school district or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, the information must be disclosed to a chief executive officer, as defined in s. 447.203(9), or other appropriate local official.
- (d) Information disclosed to any other person or entity does not qualify for protection under this section The information disclosed under this section must be disclosed to any agency or federal government entity having the authority to investigate, police, manage, or otherwise remedy the violation or act, including, but not limited to, the Office of the Chief Inspector General, an agency inspector general or the employee designated as agency inspector general under s. 112.3189(1) or inspectors general under s. 20.055, the Florida Commission on Human Relations, and the whistle-blower's hotline created under s. 112.3189. However, for disclosures concerning a local governmental entity, including any regional, county, or municipal entity, special district, community college district, or school district or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, the information must be disclosed to a chief

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executive officer as defined in s. 447.203(9) or other appropriate local official.

(7) EMPLOYEES AND PERSONS PROTECTED. This section protects employees and persons who disclose information on their own initiative in a written and signed complaint; who are requested to participate in an investigation, hearing, or other inquiry conducted by any agency or federal government entity; who refuse to participate in any adverse action prohibited by this section; or who initiate a complaint through the whistle-blower's hotline or the hotline of the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of the Department of Legal Affairs; or employees who file any written complaint to their supervisory officials or employees who submit a complaint to the Chief Inspector General in the Executive Office of the Governor, to the employee designated as agency inspector general under s. 112.3189(1), or to the Florida Commission on Human Relations. The provisions of this section may not be used by a person while he or she is under the care, custody, or control of the state correctional system or, after release from the care, custody, or control of the state correctional system, with respect to circumstances that occurred during any period of incarceration. No remedy or other protection under ss. 112.3187-112.31895 applies to any person who has committed or intentionally participated in committing the violation or suspected violation for which protection under ss. 112.3187-112.31895 is being sought.

 $(7) \frac{(8)}{(8)}$  REMEDIES.—

(a) Any employee of or applicant for employment with any state agency or an independent contractor of a state agency, as the term "state agency" is defined in s. 112.3187(3) 216.011,

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who is discharged, disciplined, or subjected to other <a href="reta">reta</a>
<a href="adverse personnel">adverse personnel</a> action, or denied employment, because he or she engaged in an activity protected by this section may file a complaint <a href="with">with</a>, which complaint must be made in accordance with <a href="mailto:s.112.31895">s. 112.31895</a>. Upon receipt of notice from the Florida Commission on Human Relations. The complaint must be made in accordance <a href="with s.112.31895">with s. 112.31895</a> of termination of the investigation, the <a href="complainant may elect to pursue the administrative remedy">complainant may elect to pursue the administrative remedy</a> <a href="with">available under s. 112.31895</a> or bring a civil action within 180 <a href="days after receipt of the notice">days after receipt of the notice</a>.

(b) Within 60 days after the action prohibited by this section, any local public employee protected by this section may file a complaint with the appropriate local governmental authority, if that authority has established by ordinance an administrative procedure for handling such complaints or has contracted with the Division of Administrative Hearings under s. 120.65 to conduct hearings under this section. The administrative procedure created by ordinance must provide for the complaint to be heard by a panel of impartial persons appointed by the appropriate local governmental authority. Upon hearing the complaint, the panel must make findings of fact and conclusions of law for a final decision by the local governmental authority. Within 180 days after entry of a final decision by the local governmental authority, the public employee who filed the complaint may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction. If the local governmental authority has not established an administrative procedure by ordinance or contract, a local public employee may, within 180 days after the action prohibited by this section, bring a civil

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action in a court of competent jurisdiction. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "local governmental authority" includes any regional, county, or municipal entity, special district, community college district, or school district or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

- (c) Any other person protected by this section may, after exhausting all available contractual or administrative remedies, bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction within 180 days after the action prohibited by this section.
- (8) (9) RELIEF.—In any action brought under this section, the relief must include the following:
- (a) Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the <u>retaliatory adverse</u> action was commenced, or to an equivalent position or reasonable front pay as alternative relief.
- (b) Reinstatement of the employee's full fringe benefits and seniority rights, as appropriate.
- (c) Compensation, if appropriate, for lost wages, benefits, or other lost remuneration caused by the adverse action.
- (d) Payment of reasonable costs, including <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees, to a substantially prevailing employee, or to the prevailing employer if the employee filed a frivolous action in bad faith.
- (e) Issuance of an injunction, if appropriate, by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (f) Temporary reinstatement to the employee's former position or to an equivalent position, pending the final outcome on the complaint, if an employee complains of being discharged in retaliation for a protected disclosure and if a court of

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competent jurisdiction or the Florida Commission on Human Relations, as applicable under s. 112.31895, determines that the disclosure was not made in bad faith or for a wrongful purpose or occurred after an agency's initiation of a personnel action against the employee which includes documentation of the employee's violation of a disciplinary standard or performance deficiency. This paragraph does not apply to an employee of a municipality.

- (9) (10) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES.—It shall be an affirmative defense to any action brought pursuant to this section that:
- (a) The <u>retaliatory</u> adverse action was predicated upon grounds other than, and would have been taken absent, the employee's or person's exercise of rights protected by this section; or
- (b) The employee or person disclosed information that was known, or reasonably should have been known, to be false.
- (10) (11) EXISTING RIGHTS.—Sections 112.3187-112.31895 do not diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of an employee under any other law or rule or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract; however, the election of remedies in s. 447.401 also applies to whistleblower whistleblower actions.
- Section 4. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 112.3188, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 112.3188 Confidentiality of information given to the Chief Inspector General, internal auditors, inspectors general, local chief executive officers, or other appropriate local officials.—
  - (2)
  - (b) All information received by a local chief executive

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officer or appropriate local official or information produced or derived from fact-finding or investigations conducted pursuant to the administrative procedure established by ordinance by a local government as authorized by s. 112.3187(7)(b) s. 112.3187(8)(b) is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, if the information is being received or derived from allegations as set forth in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) and an investigation is active.

- (c) Information deemed confidential under this section may be disclosed by the Chief Inspector General, agency inspector general, local chief executive officer, or other appropriate local official receiving the information if the recipient determines that the disclosure of the information is absolutely necessary to prevent a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare or to prevent the imminent commission of a crime. Information disclosed under this subsection may be disclosed only to persons who are in a position to prevent the danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare or to prevent the imminent commission of a crime based on the disclosed information.
  - 1. An investigation is active under this section if:
- a. It is an ongoing investigation or inquiry or collection of information and evidence and is continuing with a reasonable, good faith anticipation of resolution in the foreseeable future; or
- b. All or a portion of the matters under investigation or inquiry are active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information as defined in s. 119.011.

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2. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph 1.a., an investigation ceases to be active when:

- a. The written report required under s. 112.3189(9) has been sent by the Chief Inspector General to the recipients named in s. 112.3189(9);
- b. It is determined that an investigation is not necessary under s. 112.3189(5); or
- c. A final decision has been rendered by the local government or by the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to s. 112.3187(7) (b)  $\frac{112.3187(8)}{5}$ .
- 3. Notwithstanding paragraphs (a), (b), and this paragraph, information or records received or produced under this section which are otherwise confidential under law or exempt from disclosure under chapter 119 retain their confidentiality or exemption.
- 4. Any person who willfully and knowingly discloses information or records made confidential under this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 5. Section 112.3189, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.3189 Investigative procedures upon receipt of whistleblower whistle-blower information from certain state and independent contractor employees.—
- (1) This section only applies to the disclosure of information as described in s. 112.3187(5) by an employee or former employee of, or an applicant for employment with, a state agency, as the term "state agency" is defined in s.  $\underline{112.3187(3)}$ , or by an employee or a former employee of a state agency's

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independent contractor 216.011, to the Office of the Chief Inspector General of the Executive Office of the Governor or to the agency inspector general. If an agency does not have an inspector general, the head of the state agency, as defined in s. 112.3187(3) 216.011, shall designate an employee, in consultation with the Chief Inspector General, who meets the requirements provided in s. 20.055(4) to receive information described in s. 112.3187(5). For purposes of this section and s. 112.3188 only, the employee designated by the head of the state agency is shall be deemed an agency inspector general.

- (2) To facilitate the receipt of information described in subsection (1), the Chief Inspector General shall periodically maintain an in-state toll-free whistle-blower's hotline and shall circulate among the various state agencies an advisory for all employees which indicates how to file a whistleblower complaint the existence of the toll-free number and its purpose and provides an address to which written whistle-blower information may be forwarded.
- (3) When a person alleges information described in s. 112.3187(5), the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general actually receiving such information shall within 20 days of receiving such information determine:
- (a) Whether the information disclosed is the type of information described in s. 112.3187(5).
- (b) Whether the source of the information is a person who is an employee or former employee of, or an applicant for employment with, a state agency, as defined in s. <a href="https://example.com/12.3187">112.3187</a>(3), or an employee or former employee of a state agency's independent contractor <a href="https://example.com/216.011">216.011</a>.

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(c) Whether the information actually disclosed demonstrates reasonable cause to suspect that an employee or agent of an agency or independent contractor has violated any federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation, thereby creating and presenting a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare, or has committed an act of gross mismanagement, gross misconduct malfeasance, misfeasance, gross waste of public funds, or gross neglect of duty.

- (4) If the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general under subsection (3) determines that the information disclosed is not the type of information described in s. 112.3187(5), or that the source of the information is not a person who is an employee or former employee of, or an applicant for employment with, a state agency, as defined in s. 112.3187(3), or an employee or a former employee of a state agency's independent contractor 216.011, or that the information disclosed does not demonstrate reasonable cause to suspect that an employee or agent of an agency or independent contractor has violated any federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation, thereby creating and presenting a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare, or has committed an act of gross mismanagement, gross misconduct malfeasance, misfeasance, gross waste of public funds, or gross neglect of duty, the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general shall notify the complainant of such fact and copy and return, upon request of the complainant, any documents and other materials that were provided by the complainant.
- (5) (a) If the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general under subsection (3) determines that the information

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disclosed is the type of information described in s. 112.3187(5), that the source of the information is from a person who is an employee or former employee of, or an applicant for employment with, a state agency, as defined in s. 112.3187(3), or an employee or former employee of a state agency's independent contractor 216.011, and that the information disclosed demonstrates reasonable cause to suspect that an employee or agent of an agency or independent contractor has violated any federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation, thereby creating a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare, or has committed an act of gross mismanagement, gross misconduct malfeasance, misfeasance, gross waste of public funds, or gross neglect of duty, the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general making such determination shall then conduct an investigation, unless the Chief Inspector General or the agency inspector general determines, within 30 days after receiving the allegations from the complainant, that such investigation is unnecessary. For purposes of this subsection, the Chief Inspector General or the agency inspector general shall consider the following factors, but is not limited to only the following factors, when deciding whether the investigation is not necessary:

- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  1. The gravity of the disclosed information compared to the time and expense of an investigation.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}_{2}$ . The potential for an investigation to yield recommendations that will make state government more efficient and effective.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  3. The benefit to state government to have a final report on the disclosed information.

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 $\underline{\text{(d)}}\,4.$  Whether the alleged <u>whistleblower</u> whistle-blower information primarily concerns personnel practices that may be investigated under chapter 110.

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  5. Whether another agency may be conducting an investigation and whether any investigation under this section could be duplicative.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}_{6}$ . The time that has elapsed between the alleged event and the disclosure of the information.
- (b) If the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general determines under paragraph (a) that an investigation is not necessary, the Chief Inspector General or agency inspector general making such determination shall:
- 1. Copy and return, upon request of the complainant, any documents and other materials provided by the individual who made the disclosure.
- 2. Inform in writing the head of the state agency for the agency inspector general making the determination that the investigation is not necessary and the individual who made the disclosure of the specific reasons why an investigation is not necessary and why the disclosure will not be further acted on under this section.
- (6) The agency inspector general may conduct an investigation pursuant to <u>subsection (5)</u> paragraph (5)(a) only if the person transmitting information to the agency inspector general is an employee or <u>a</u> former employee of, or an applicant for employment with, the agency inspector general's agency, or <u>is an employee or a former employee of the agency's independent contractor</u>. The agency inspector general shall:
  - (a) Conduct an investigation with respect to the

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information and any related matters.

- (b) Submit to the complainant and the Chief Inspector General, within  $\underline{90}$  60 days after the date on which a determination to conduct an investigation is made under  $\underline{\text{subsection }(5)}$  paragraph  $\underline{(5)(a)}$ , a final written report that sets forth the agency inspector general's findings, conclusions, and recommendations, except as provided under subsection (11). The complainant shall be advised in writing by the agency  $\underline{\text{inspector general}}$  head that the complainant may submit to the Chief Inspector General and agency inspector general comments on the final report within  $\underline{10}$  20 days of the date of the report and that such comments will be attached to the final report.
- (7) If the Chief Inspector General decides an investigation should be conducted pursuant to  $\underline{\text{subsection (5)}}$   $\underline{\text{paragraph (5) (a)}}$ , the Chief Inspector General shall either:
- (a) Promptly transmit to the appropriate head of the state agency inspector general the information with respect to which the determination to conduct an investigation was made, and such agency inspector general head shall conduct an investigation and submit to the Chief Inspector General a final written report that sets forth the agency inspector general's head's findings, conclusions, and recommendations; or
- (b) 1. Conduct an investigation with respect to the information and any related matters; and
- 2. Submit to the complainant within  $\underline{90}$  60 days after the date on which a determination to conduct an investigation is made under subsection (5) paragraph (5)(a), a final written report that sets forth the Chief Inspector General's findings, conclusions, and recommendations, except as provided under

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subsection (11). The complainant shall be advised in writing by the Chief Inspector General that the complainant may submit to the Chief Inspector General comments on the final report within  $\underline{10}$  20 days of the date of the report and that such comments will be attached to the final report.

- (c) The Chief Inspector General may require an agency inspector general or the employee designated as agency inspector general under s. 112.3189(1) head to conduct an investigation under paragraph (a) only if the information was transmitted to the Chief Inspector General by:
- 1. An employee or  $\underline{a}$  former employee of, or an applicant for employment with, the agency, or an employee or a former employee of the agency's independent contractor, that the information concerns; or
- 2. An employee who obtained the information in connection with the performance of the employee's duties and responsibilities.
- (8) Final reports required under this section must be reviewed and signed by the person responsible for conducting the investigation (agency inspector general, employee designated as agency inspector general under s. 112.3189(1) agency head, or Chief Inspector General) and must include:
- (a) A summary of the information with respect to which the investigation was initiated.
  - (b) A description of the conduct of the investigation.
- (c) A summary of any evidence obtained from the investigation.
- (d) A listing of any violation or apparent violation of any law, rule, or regulation.

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(e) A description of any action taken or planned as a result of the investigation, such as:

- 1. A change in an agency rule, regulation, or practice.
- 2. The restoration of an aggrieved employee.
- 3. A disciplinary action against an employee.
- 4. The referral to the Department of Law Enforcement of any evidence of a criminal violation.
- (9) (a) A report required of the agency <u>inspector general</u> head under paragraph (7) (a) shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector General and the complainant within <u>90</u> 60 days after the agency <u>inspector general</u> head receives the complaint from the Chief Inspector General, except as provided under subsection (11). The complainant shall be advised in writing by the agency <u>inspector general</u> head that the complainant may submit to the Chief Inspector General comments on the report within <u>10</u> 20 days of the date of the report and that such comments will be attached to the final report.
- (b) Upon receiving a final report required under this section, the Chief Inspector General shall review the report and determine whether the report contains the information required by subsection (8). If the report does not contain the information required by subsection (8), the Chief Inspector General shall determine why and note the reasons on an addendum to the final report.
- (c) The Chief Inspector General shall transmit any final report under this section, any comments provided by the complainant, and any appropriate comments or recommendations by the Chief Inspector General to the Governor, the Legislative Auditing Committee, the investigating agency, and the Chief

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Financial Officer.

- (d) If the Chief Inspector General does not receive the report of the agency <u>inspector general</u> head within the time prescribed in paragraph (a), the Chief Inspector General may conduct the investigation in accordance with paragraph (7)(b) or request that another agency inspector general conduct the investigation in accordance with subsection (6) and shall report the complaint to the Governor, to the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, and to the investigating agency, together with a statement noting the failure of the agency <u>inspector general</u> head to file the required report.
- (10) For any time period set forth in subsections (3), (6), (7), and (9), such time period may be extended in writing by the Chief Inspector General for good cause shown.
- (11) If an investigation under this section produces evidence of a criminal violation, the report shall not be transmitted to the complainant, and the agency head or agency inspector general shall notify the Chief Inspector General and the Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 6. Section 112.31895, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

- 112.31895 Investigative procedures in response to retaliatory prohibited personnel actions.—
  - (1) COMPLAINT PROCEDURES.—
- (a) If a disclosure <u>or other protected activity</u> under s. 112.3187 includes or results in alleged <u>retaliatory action</u> retaliation by an employer, the employee or former employee of, or applicant for employment with, a state agency, as defined in s. 112.3187(3), or the employee or former employee of a state

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agency's independent contractor 216.011, that is so affected may file a complaint alleging a retaliatory prohibited personnel action, which complaint must be made by filing a written and signed complaint with the Office of the Chief Inspector General in the Executive Office of the Governor or the Florida Commission on Human Relations, no later than 90 60 days after the prohibited personnel action.

- (b) Within 5 three working days after receiving a complaint under this section, the office or officer receiving the complaint shall acknowledge receipt of the complaint and provide copies of the complaint and any other preliminary information available concerning the disclosure of information under s.

  112.3187 to each of the other parties named in paragraph (a) and to the agency, which parties shall each acknowledge receipt of such copies to the complainant.
- (3)(2) FACT FINDING.—The Florida Commission on Human Relations shall:
- (a) <u>Upon receipt of an Receive any</u> allegation of a <u>retaliatory personnel</u> action prohibited by s. 112.3187, including a proposed or potential action, and conduct <u>an investigation informal fact finding regarding any allegation under this section, to the extent necessary to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that a <u>retaliatory prohibited</u> personnel action under s. 112.3187 has occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken.</u>
- (b) Notify the complainant, within 15 days after receiving a complaint, that the complaint has been received by the department.
  - (b) (c) Within 120 90 days after receiving the complaint is

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filed, determine whether reasonable grounds exist to believe that a retaliatory action occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken provide the agency head and the complainant with a fact-finding report that may include recommendations to the parties or proposed resolution of the complaint. The fact-finding report shall be presumed admissible in any subsequent or related administrative or judicial review.

- (2) (3) POWERS OF THE FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

  CORRECTIVE ACTION AND TERMINATION OF INVESTIGATION.
- (a) The Florida Commission on Human Relations, in accordance with this act and for the sole purpose of this act, is empowered to:
- 1. Receive and investigate complaints from employees alleging retaliation by state agencies, as the term "state agency" is defined in s.  $\underline{112.3187(3)}$ , and by independent contractors  $\underline{216.011}$ .
- 2. Protect employees and applicants for employment with such agencies from <a href="retaliatory actions">retaliatory actions</a> prohibited personnel practices under s. 112.3187.
- 3. Petition for stays and petition for corrective actions, including, but not limited to, temporary reinstatement.
- 4. Recommend disciplinary proceedings pursuant to investigation and appropriate agency rules and procedures.
- 5. Coordinate with the Chief Inspector General in the Executive Office of the Governor and the Florida Commission on Human Relations to receive, review, and forward to appropriate agencies, legislative entities, or the Department of Law Enforcement disclosures of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or disclosures of gross mismanagement, malfeasance,

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misfeasance, nonfeasance, neglect of duty, or gross waste of public funds.

- 6. Review rules pertaining to personnel matters issued or proposed by the Department of Management Services, the Public Employees Relations Commission, and other agencies, and, if the Florida Commission on Human Relations finds that any rule or proposed rule, on its face or as implemented, requires the commission of a prohibited personnel practice, provide a written comment to the appropriate agency.
- 7. Investigate, request assistance from other governmental entities, and, if appropriate, bring actions concerning, allegations of retaliation by state agencies under subparagraph 1.
- 8. Administer oaths, examine witnesses, take statements, issue subpoenas, order the taking of depositions, order responses to written interrogatories, and make appropriate motions to limit discovery, pursuant to investigations under subparagraph 1.
- 9. Intervene or otherwise participate, as a matter of right, in any appeal or other proceeding arising under this section before the Public Employees Relations Commission or any other appropriate agency, except that the Florida Commission on Human Relations must comply with the rules of the commission or other agency and may not seek corrective action or intervene in an appeal or other proceeding without the consent of the person protected under ss. 112.3187-112.31895.
- 10. Conduct an investigation, in the absence of an allegation, to determine whether reasonable grounds exist to believe that a prohibited action or a pattern of prohibited

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action has occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken.

- (b) Within 15 days after receiving a complaint that a person has been discharged from employment allegedly for engaging in disclosing protected activity information under s. 112.3187, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall review the information and determine whether temporary reinstatement is appropriate under s. 112.3187(8)(f) s. 112.3187(9)(f). If the Florida Commission on Human Relations so determines, based upon a legal review of the complaint and accompanying materials, it shall apply for an expedited order to show cause from the appropriate agency or circuit court for the immediate reinstatement of the employee who has been discharged subsequent to the disclosure made under s. 112.3187, pending the issuance of the final outcome of order on the complaint.
- (c) The Florida Commission on Human Relations may request an agency or a circuit court to order a stay, on such terms as the court requires, of any personnel action for 45 days if the commission determines that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a retaliatory action has occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken. The commission may request that such stay be extended for appropriate periods of time.
- (c) The Florida Commission on Human Relations shall notify a complainant of the status of the investigation and any action taken at such times as the commission considers appropriate.
- (d) If the Florida Commission on Human Relations is unable to conciliate a complaint within 60 days after receipt of the fact-finding report, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall terminate the investigation. Upon termination of any investigation, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall

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notify the complainant and the agency head of the termination of the investigation, providing a summary of relevant facts found during the investigation and the reasons for terminating the investigation. A written statement under this paragraph is presumed admissible as evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding but is not admissible without the consent of the complainant.

(e)1. The Florida Commission on Human Relations may request an agency or circuit court to order a stay, on such terms as the court requires, of any personnel action for 45 days if the Florida Commission on Human Relations determines that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a prohibited personnel action has occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken. The Florida Commission on Human Relations may request that such stay be extended for appropriate periods of time.

(d)2. If, in connection with any investigation under this section, it is determined the Florida Commission on Human Relations determines that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a criminal violation has occurred which has not previously been reported prohibited action has occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken which requires corrective action, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall report the determination together with any findings or recommendations to the agency head and may report that determination and those findings and recommendations to the Department of Law Enforcement and to the state attorney having jurisdiction over the matter Governor and the Chief Financial Officer. The Florida Commission on Human Relations may include in the report recommendations for corrective action to be taken.

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3. If, after 20 days, the agency does not implement the recommended action, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall terminate the investigation and notify the complainant of the right to appeal under subsection (4), or may petition the agency for corrective action under this subsection.

- 4. If the Florida Commission on Human Relations finds, in consultation with the individual subject to the prohibited action, that the agency has implemented the corrective action, the commission shall file such finding with the agency head, together with any written comments that the individual provides, and terminate the investigation.
- (f) If the Florida Commission on Human Relations finds that there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a prohibited personnel action has occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken, the commission shall terminate the investigation.
- (g)1. If, in connection with any investigation under this section, it is determined that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a criminal violation has occurred which has not been previously reported, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall report this determination to the Department of Law Enforcement and to the state attorney having jurisdiction over the matter.
- (e) 2. If an alleged criminal violation has been reported, the Florida Commission on Human Relations shall confer with the Department of Law Enforcement and the state attorney before proceeding with the investigation of the prohibited personnel action and may defer the investigation pending completion of the criminal investigation and proceedings. The Florida Commission on Human Relations shall inform the complainant of the decision

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to defer the investigation and, if appropriate, of the confidentiality of the investigation.

(f) (h) If, in connection with any investigation under this section, the Florida Commission on Human Relations determines that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a violation of a law, rule, or regulation has occurred, other than a criminal violation or a prohibited action under this section, the commission may report such violation to the head of the agency involved. Within 30 days after the agency receives the report, the agency head shall provide to the commission a certification that states that the head of the agency has personally reviewed the report and indicates what action has been or is to be taken and when the action will be completed.

(g) (i) During any investigation under this section, disciplinary action may not be taken against any employee of a state agency, as the term "state agency" is defined in s. 112.3187(3) 216.011, for reporting an alleged prohibited personnel action that is under investigation, or for reporting any related activity, or against any employee for participating in an investigation without notifying the Florida Commission on Human Relations.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  The Florida Commission on Human Relations may also petition for an award of reasonable attorney's fees and expenses from a state agency, as the term "state agency" is defined in s. 112.3187(3)  $\underline{216.011}$ , pursuant to s. 112.3187(8)  $\underline{\text{s. }}$  112.3187(9).

## (4) NOTICE OF TERMINATION.—

(a) If the commission determines that reasonable grounds do not exist to believe that a retaliatory action occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken, the commission must issue a

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termination of investigation for no cause, which must provide the reason for terminating the investigation to the state agency and to the complainant.

- (b)1. If the commission determines that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a retaliatory action occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken, the commission must issue a fact-finding report which may include recommendations to the parties or propose a resolution of the complaint. The commission has 60 days after the date of the report to attempt to resolve the complaint. If the complaint remains unresolved upon expiration of the 60-day period, the commission must issue a notice of termination of investigation with cause which must provide to the affected parties a summary of relevant facts found during the investigation and the reason for terminating the investigation.
- 2. A fact-finding report issued under this paragraph is presumed admissible in evidence in any subsequent judicial or administrative proceeding, but is not admissible without the consent of the charging party.
- (c) Upon receipt of the notice of termination of investigation, a complainant may:
- 1. Bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction within 180 days after rendition of the notice; or
- 2. At least 60 days after rendition of the notice, file a complaint with the Public Employees Relations Commission against the employer-agency regarding the alleged retaliatory action.

  The Public Employees Relations Commission has jurisdiction over such complaints under ss. 112.3187 and 447.503(4) and (5).

  Judicial review of any final order of the Public Employees

24-01355-16 20161648 874 Relations Commission shall be as provided in s. 120.68. 875 (d) The notice provisions of s. 768.28 do not apply to any 876 civil action brought pursuant to ss. 112.3187-112.31895. 877 (4) RIGHT TO APPEAL.-878 (a) Not more than 60 days after receipt of a notice of 879 termination of the investigation from the Florida Commission on 880 Human Relations, the complainant may file, with the Public 881 Employees Relations Commission, a complaint against the 882 employer-agency regarding the alleged prohibited personnel 883 action. The Public Employees Relations Commission shall have 884 jurisdiction over such complaints under ss. 112.3187 and 885 447.503(4) and (5). 886 (b) Judicial review of any final order of the commission 887 shall be as provided in s. 120.68. Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 112.31901, Florida 888 889 Statutes, is amended to read: 890 112.31901 Investigatory records.-891 (3) This section does not apply to whistleblower whistle-892 blower investigations conducted pursuant to ss. 112.3187, 893 112.3188, 112.3189, and 112.31895. 894 Section 8. Subsection (13) of section 760.06, Florida 895 Statutes, is amended to read: 896 760.06 Powers of the commission.—Within the limitations 897 provided by law, the commission shall have the following powers: 898 (13) To receive complaints and coordinate all activities as 899 required by the Florida Public Whistleblower's Whistle-blower's 900 Act pursuant to ss. 112.3187-112.31895.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.