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A bill to be entitled An act relating to sexual harassment; creating s. 11.9006, F.S.; creating the Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Misconduct; requiring that the task force meet at 4-year intervals beginning on a specified date; providing for the staffing and the composition of the task force; prescribing duties of and requirements for the task force; requiring the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature before a specified date; authorizing reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses; creating s. 112.3126, F.S.; providing definitions; prohibiting public officers, qualified candidates, agency employees, and lobbyists from sexually harassing any person; reenacting and amending s. 112.317, F.S., relating to penalties for violations of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees; providing penalties for lobbyists who violate the prohibition against sexual harassment; amending s. 112.324, F.S.; specifying that the personal identifying information of an alleged victim of sexual harassment contained in a complaint or referral and in related materials remains confidential and exempt from public records requirements; requiring the Commission on Ethics to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and Cabinet or the Legislature upon finding a violation of the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 11.9006, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 11.9006 Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Misconduct.—
- (1) There is created the Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Misconduct. The task force shall convene no later than July 2018, and at least every 4 years thereafter. The task force shall meet as many times as is necessary in order to complete its duties prescribed under subsections (4) and (5). The task force is created for the express purpose of studying the problem of sexual harassment and misconduct and examining best practices to prevent sexual harassment and misconduct, particularly in government settings and as applied to the conduct of public officers, candidates for public office, agency employees, and lobbyists. The task force is created within the legislative branch for administrative purposes only. The Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assign staff to assist the task force in the performance of its duties.
- (2) The task force is composed of the following
  individuals:
- (a) One member of the Senate and one full-time employee of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate.
- (b) One member of the House of Representatives and one full-time employee of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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(c) One member appointed by the Governor.

- (d) One member representing the Florida Council Against
  Sexual Violence, appointed by the council's executive director.
- (e) One member representing the Florida Association of Counties, appointed by the association's president.
- (f) One representative representing the Florida League of Cities, appointed by the organization's president.
- (g) One representative of the Florida Association of Professional Lobbyists, appointed by the association's chair.
- (h) One representative of the Florida Press Association, appointed by the association's chair.
- (i) One representative of the Florida Behavioral Health Association, appointed by the association's chair.

In selecting appointments, each appointing authority must consider the diversity of the members of the task force. Any vacancy in the membership of the task force shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

- (3) The members of the task force shall designate a chair at their first meeting. Meetings of the task force may be held via teleconferences or other electronic means.
  - (4) At a minimum, the task force shall examine:
- (a) The adequacy of current methods of reporting complaints, and the investigations thereof, of sexual harassment or misconduct.
- (b) Current procedures regarding the maintenance of the confidentiality of complaints, investigations, and the identity of victims.
  - (c) Victims' ability to obtain support, care, and

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(d) The adequacy of measures currently available to hold offenders accountable.

- (e) Any training and educational programs addressing sexual harassment or misconduct currently offered by governmental entities and whether further changes are needed to such programs to increase their effectiveness.
- (f) Measures taken in other states to reduce the incidence of sexual harassment or misconduct involving public officers, candidates, and agency employees and to protect the rights of victims.
- (5) The task force shall report its findings and recommendations, including any recommendations for proposed legislative changes, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15 before the next regular session of the Legislature.
- (6) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but members are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses in accordance with s. 112.061 to be paid by the appointing authority.
- Section 2. Section 112.3126, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 112.3126 Prohibition on sexual harassment.
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Lobbyist" means a person who is either required to register to lobby before the legislative branch pursuant to s.

  11.045 or required to register to lobby before the executive branch or the Constitution Revision Commission pursuant to s.
- 116 112.3215.

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(b) "Sexually harass" includes unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; or any other conduct of a sexual nature by a public officer, a candidate for public office, an employee of an agency, or a lobbyist which is directed toward any individual when:

- 1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of the individual's employment;
- 2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for how the public officer, candidate, agency employee, or lobbyist makes decisions relating to his or her position which affect such individual; or
- 3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, a hostile, or an offensive working environment.
- (2) A public officer, a candidate who has qualified to run for public office, an agency employee, or a lobbyist may not sexually harass any individual, regardless of whether an employment relationship exists.
- Section 3. Section 112.317, Florida Statutes, is reenacted and amended to read:
  - 112.317 Penalties.-
- (1) Any violation of this part, including, but not limited to, failure to file disclosures required by this part or violation of any standard of conduct imposed by this part, or any violation of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, in addition to any criminal penalty or other civil penalty involved, under applicable constitutional and statutory procedures, constitutes grounds for, and may be punished by, one or more of the following:
  - (a) In the case of a public officer:

1. Impeachment.

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- 2. Removal from office.
- 3. Suspension from office.
- 4. Public censure and reprimand.
- 5. Forfeiture of no more than one-third of his or her salary per month for no more than 12 months.
  - 6. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
  - 7. Restitution of any pecuniary benefits received because of the violation committed. The commission may recommend that the restitution penalty be paid to the agency of which the public officer was a member or to the General Revenue Fund.
  - (b) In the case of an employee or a person designated as a public officer by this part who otherwise would be deemed to be an employee:
    - 1. Dismissal from employment.
  - 2. Suspension from employment for not more than 90 days without pay.
    - 3. Demotion.
    - 4. Reduction in his or her salary level.
- 5. Forfeiture of no more than one-third salary per month for no more than 12 months.
  - 6. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
  - 7. Restitution of any pecuniary benefits received because of the violation committed. The commission may recommend that the restitution penalty be paid to the agency by which the public employee was employed, or of which the officer was deemed to be an employee, or to the General Revenue Fund.
    - 8. Public censure and reprimand.
    - (c) In the case of a candidate who violates this part or s.

8(a) and (i), Art. II of the State Constitution:

- 1. Disqualification from being on the ballot.
- 2. Public censure.
- Reprimand.

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- 4. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
- (d) In the case of a former public officer or employee who has violated a provision applicable to former officers or employees or whose violation occurred before the officer's or employee's leaving public office or employment:
  - 1. Public censure and reprimand.
  - 2. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
- 3. Restitution of any pecuniary benefits received because of the violation committed. The commission may recommend that the restitution penalty be paid to the agency of the public officer or employee or to the General Revenue Fund.
- (e) In the case of a person who is subject to the standards of this part, other than a lobbyist or lobbying firm under s. 112.3215 for a violation of s. 112.3215, but who is not a public officer or employee:
  - 1. Public censure and reprimand.
  - 2. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
- 3. Restitution of any pecuniary benefits received because of the violation committed. The commission may recommend that the restitution penalty be paid to the agency of the person or to the General Revenue Fund.
- (f) In the case of an individual who is required to register as a lobbyist under s. 11.045 or s. 112.3215 and who violates s. 112.3126:
  - 1. Public censure and reprimand.

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- 2. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
- 3. Prohibiting the violator from lobbying the legislative and executive branches for a specified period.
- (2) In any case in which the commission finds a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution and the proper disciplinary official or body under s. 112.324 imposes a civil penalty or restitution penalty, the Attorney General shall bring a civil action to recover such penalty. No defense may be raised in the civil action to enforce the civil penalty or order of restitution that could have been raised by judicial review of the administrative findings and recommendations of the commission by certiorari to the district court of appeal. The Attorney General shall collect any costs, attorney fees, expert witness fees, or other costs of collection incurred in bringing the action.
- (3) The penalties prescribed in this part shall not be construed to limit or to conflict with:
- (a) The power of either house of the Legislature to discipline its own members or impeach a public officer.
- (b) The power of agencies to discipline officers or employees.
- (4) Any violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution by a public officer constitutes malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty in office within the meaning of s. 7, Art. IV of the State Constitution.
- (5) By order of the Governor, upon recommendation of the commission, any elected municipal officer who violates this part or s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution may be suspended from office and the office filled by appointment for the period of

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suspension. The suspended officer may at any time before removal be reinstated by the Governor. The Senate may, in proceedings prescribed by law, remove from office, or reinstate, the suspended official, and for such purpose the Senate may be convened in special session by its President or by a majority of its membership.

- (6) In any case in which the commission finds probable cause to believe that a complainant has committed perjury in regard to any document filed with, or any testimony given before, the commission, it shall refer such evidence to the appropriate law enforcement agency for prosecution and taxation of costs.
- (7) In any case in which the commission determines that a person has filed a complaint against a public officer or employee with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of such officer or employee by filing the complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations of fact material to a violation of this part, the complainant shall be liable for costs plus reasonable attorney fees incurred in the defense of the person complained against, including the costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred in proving entitlement to and the amount of costs and fees. If the complainant fails to pay such costs and fees voluntarily within 30 days following such finding by the commission, the commission shall forward such information to the Department of Legal Affairs, which shall bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of such costs and fees awarded by the commission.

Section 4. Present paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 112.324, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (g) and (h), respectively, a new paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, and subsection (8) of that section is amended, to read:

112.324 Procedures on complaints of violations and referrals; public records and meeting exemptions.—

(2)

- (f) The personal identifying information of an alleged victim of a violation of s. 112.3126 contained in a complaint or referral and all materials relating to the complaint or referral shall remain confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution as provided under s. 119.071(2)(n).
- (8) If, in cases other than complaints or referrals against impeachable officers or members of the Legislature, upon completion of a full and final investigation by the commission, the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, it is the duty of the commission to report its findings and recommend appropriate action to the proper disciplinary official or body as follows, and such official or body has the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part, including the power to order the appropriate elections official to remove a candidate from the ballot for a violation of s. 112.3145 or s. 8(a) and (i), Art. II of the State Constitution:
- (a) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, jointly, in any case concerning the Public Counsel, members of the Public Service Commission,

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members of the Public Service Commission Nominating Council, the
Auditor General, or the director of the Office of Program Policy
Analysis and Government Accountability, or a person who is
required to register as a lobbyist under s. 11.045 for
violations of s. 112.3126.

- (b) The Supreme Court, in any case concerning an employee of the judicial branch.
- (c) The President of the Senate, in any case concerning an employee of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in any case concerning an employee of the House of Representatives; or the President and the Speaker, jointly, in any case concerning an employee of a committee of the Legislature whose members are appointed solely by the President and the Speaker or in any case concerning an employee of the Public Counsel, Public Service Commission, Auditor General, or Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.
- (d) The Governor and the Cabinet, in any case concerning a person who is required to register as a lobbyist under s.

  112.3215 for violations of s. 112.3126.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided by this part, the Governor, in the case of any other public officer, public employee, former public officer or public employee, candidate or former candidate, or person who is not a public officer or employee, other than lobbyists and lobbying firms under s. 112.3215 for violations of s. 112.3215.
- (f) (e) The President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whichever is applicable, in any case concerning a former member of the Legislature who has violated a provision applicable to former members or whose violation

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320	occurred while a member of the Legislature.	
321	Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.	