By the Committees on Appropriations; Education; and Senator Clary

309-2348-03

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to educator certification and discipline; amending s. 1012.56, F.S.; prescribing an affidavit for educator certification eligibility requirements; creating s. 1012.561, F.S.; requiring certain certified educators and applicants for certification as an educator to notify the employing school district of any change of address; requiring the school district to notify the Bureau of Educator Certification of the change of address; authorizing service by regular mail for certain purposes; amending s. 1012.79, F.S.; amending the number of members required for certain panels of the Education Practices Commission; amending s. 1012.795, F.S., relating to the Education Practices Commission's authority to discipline; revising grounds for discipline; providing penalties; amending s. 1012.796, F.S.; requiring certain agencies to provide unredacted documents to the Department of Education for purposes of investigating and prosecuting certified educators and applicants for certification; providing minimum standards that a probationer must meet; revising penalties that the Education Practices Commission may impose; revising criteria for the use of an order to show cause; amending s. 1012.798, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the recovery network program for educators; amending s.

1 943.0585, F.S.; allowing certain employers of 2 educators to have access to expunded records; 3 amending s. 943.059, F.S.; allowing certain 4 employers of educators to have access to sealed 5 records; providing an effective date. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 10 1012.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 1012.56 Educator certification requirements.--(2) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA. -- To be eligible to seek 12 13 certification pursuant to this chapter, a person must: 14 (b) File an affidavit a written statement, under oath, that the applicant subscribes to and will uphold the 15 principles incorporated in the Constitution of the United 16 17 States and the Constitution of the State of Florida and that the information provided in the application is true, accurate, 18 19 and complete. The affidavit shall be in substantially the 20 following form: -21 22 Under penalty of perjury, I, ... (name of applicant)..., do hereby certify that I 23 24 subscribe to and will uphold the principles 25 incorporated in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of 26 27 Florida and that all information provided in 28 this application is true, accurate, and 29 complete. 30 31 Signature or electronic authentication

1 2 The affidavit shall include substantially the following 3 warning: 4 5 WARNING: GIVING FALSE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO 6 OBTAIN OR RENEW A FLORIDA EDUCATOR'S 7 CERTIFICATE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER FLORIDA LAW. ANYONE GIVING FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS 8 AFFIDAVIT IS SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, 9 10 AS WELL AS DISCIPLINARY ACTION BY THE EDUCATION 11 PRACTICES COMMISSION. Section 2. Section 1012.561, Florida Statutes, is 12 13 created to read: 1012.561 Address of record.--14 15 (1) A certified educator or applicant for certification who is employed by a district school board must 16 17 notify his or her employing school district of a change of address within 10 days after the change has occurred. The 18 19 employing district school board must notify the bureau of the change of address, in the manner prescribed by the Department 20 of Education, within 20 days after the school board receives 21 22 such notification. (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 23 24 contrary, effective January 1, 2004, service by regular mail 25 to a certified educator's or applicant's last known address of record with the bureau constitutes adequate and sufficient 26 notice to the certified educator or applicant of any official 27 28 communication to the educator or applicant by the Department 29 of Education, the Education Practices Commission, or the Recovery Network for Educators. 30

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Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 1012.79, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.79 Education Practices Commission; organization. --

(8)(a) The commission shall, from time to time, designate members of the commission to serve on panels for the purpose of reviewing and issuing final orders upon cases presented to the commission. A case concerning a complaint against a teacher shall be reviewed and a final order thereon shall be entered by a panel composed of five seven commission members, three four of whom shall be teachers. A case concerning a complaint against an administrator shall be reviewed and a final order thereon shall be entered by a panel composed of five seven commission members, three four of whom shall be administrators.

Section 4. Section 1012.795, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.795 Education Practices Commission; authority to discipline. --

(1) The Education Practices Commission may suspend the educator certificate of any person as defined in s. 1012.01(2) or (3) for a period of time not to exceed 5 $\frac{3}{2}$ years, thereby denying that person the privilege right to teach or otherwise be employed in a public school in any capacity that requires direct contact with students for that period of time, after which the holder may return to teaching as provided in subsection (4); may revoke the educator certificate of any person, thereby denying that person the privilege right to teach or otherwise be employed in a public school in any capacity that requires direct contact with students for a 31 period of time not to exceed 10 years, with reinstatement

subject to the provisions of subsection (4); may revoke permanently the educator certificate of any person, thereby denying that person the privilege to teach or otherwise be employed in a public school in any capacity that requires direct contact with students; may suspend the educator certificate, upon order of the court, of any person found to have a delinquent child support obligation; or may impose any other penalty provided by law, if provided it can be shown that the person:

- (a) Obtained $\underline{\text{or attempted to obtain an}}$ the educator certificate by fraudulent means.
- (b) Has proved to be incompetent to teach or to perform duties as an employee of the public school system or to teach in or to operate a private school.
- (c) Has been guilty of gross immorality or an act involving moral turpitude.
- (d) Has had an educator certificate $\underline{\text{sanctioned by}}$ $\underline{\text{revoked in}}$ another state.
- (e) Has been convicted of a <u>crime in any jurisdiction</u> misdemeanor, felony, or any other criminal charge, other than a minor traffic violation.
- (f) Upon investigation, has been found guilty of personal conduct which seriously reduces that person's effectiveness as an employee of the district school board.
- (g) Has breached a contract, as provided in s. 1012.33(2).
- (h) Has been the subject of a court order directing the Education Practices Commission to suspend the certificate as a result of a delinquent child support obligation.

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- 1 (i) Has violated the Principles of Professional 2 Conduct for the Education Profession prescribed by State Board 3 of Education rules.
 - (j) Has otherwise violated the provisions of law, the penalty for which is the revocation of the educator certificate.
 - (k) Has violated any order of the Education Practices Commission.
 - (1) Has been the subject of a court order or plea agreement in any jurisdiction which requires the certificateholder to surrender or otherwise relinquish his or her educator's certificate. Any surrender or relinquishment constitutes a permanent revocation of the certificate. A person may not surrender or otherwise relinquish his or her certificate prior to a finding of probable cause by the commissioner as provided in s. 1012.796.
 - (2) The plea of guilty in any court, the decision of guilty by any court, the forfeiture by the teaching certificateholder of a bond in any court of law, or the written acknowledgment, duly witnessed, of offenses listed in subsection (1) to the district school superintendent or a duly appointed representative or to the district school board shall be prima facie proof of grounds for revocation of the certificate as listed in subsection (1) in the absence of proof by the certificateholder that the plea of guilty, forfeiture of bond, or admission of guilt was caused by threats, coercion, or fraudulent means.
- (3) The revocation by the Education Practices Commission of an educator certificate of any person automatically revokes any and all Florida educator 31 certificates held by that person.

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- 1 (4)(a) An educator certificate which has been 2 suspended under this section is automatically reinstated at 3 the end of the suspension period, provided the certificate did 4 not expire during the period of suspension. 5 certificate expired during the period of suspension, the 6 holder of the former certificate may secure a new certificate 7 by making application therefor and by meeting the certification requirements of the state board current at the 8 9 time of the application for the new certificate. An educator 10 certificate suspended pursuant to a court order for a 11 delinquent child support obligation may only be reinstated upon notice from the court that the party has complied with 12 13 the terms of the court order.
 - (b) A person whose educator certificate has been revoked under this section may apply for a new certificate at the expiration of that period of ineligibility fixed by the Education Practices Commission by making application therefor and by meeting the certification requirements of the state board current at the time of the application for the new certificate.
 - (5) Each district school superintendent and the governing authority of each university lab school, state-supported school, or private school shall report to the department the name of any person certified pursuant to this chapter or employed and qualified pursuant to s. 1012.39:
 - (a) Who has been convicted of, or who has pled nolo contendere to, a misdemeanor, felony, or any other criminal charge, other than a minor traffic infraction;
- (b) Who that official has reason to believe has committed or is found to have committed any act which would be 31 a ground for revocation or suspension under subsection (1); or

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- (c) Who has been dismissed or severed from employment because of conduct involving any immoral, unnatural, or lascivious act.
- (6)(a) When an individual violates any provision of the provisions of a settlement agreement enforced by a final order of the Education Practices Commission, the Department of Education may request that an order to show cause may be issued by the clerk of the commission issue an order to show cause. The order shall require the individual to appear before the commission to show cause why further penalties should not be levied against the individual's certificate pursuant to the authority provided to the Education Practices Commission in subsection (1). The Education Practices Commission may fashion further penalties under the authority of subsection (1) as it deems deemed appropriate upon considering when the show cause order is responded to by the individual.
- The Education Practices Commission shall issue a final order revoking an individual's Florida educator's certificate for a minimum of 1 year if the individual has been the subject of sanctions by the Education Practices Commission on two previous occasions. under the following circumstances:
 - 1. If the individual:
- a. Has been found to have violated the provisions of this section, such that the Education Practices Commission has the authority to discipline the individual's Florida educator's certificate on two separate occasions;
- b. Has twice entered into a settlement agreement enforced by a final order of the Education Practices Commission; or
- c. Has been found to have violated the provisions of 31 this section, such that the Education Practices Commission has

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the authority to discipline the individual's Florida educator's certificate on one occasion and entered into a settlement agreement enforced by a final order of the Education Practices Commission on one occasion; and

2. A third finding of probable cause and a finding that the allegations are proven or admitted to is subsequently found by the Commissioner of Education.

If, in the third instance, the individual enters into a settlement agreement with the Department of Education, that agreement shall also include a penalty revoking that individual's Florida educator's certificate for a minimum of 1 year.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (1) of section 1012.796, Florida Statutes, and subsections (6), (7), and (8) of that section are amended, to read:

1012.796 Complaints against teachers and administrators; procedure; penalties.--

(1)

- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, all law enforcement agencies, state attorneys, social service agencies, and district school boards, and the Division of Administrative Hearings, shall fully cooperate with, and upon request shall provide unredacted documents to, the Department of Education to further investigations and prosecutions conducted as authorized by this section. Any such document may not be redisclosed except as authorized by law.
- (6) Upon the finding of probable cause, the commissioner shall file a formal complaint and prosecute the complaint pursuant to the provisions of chapter 120, except as provided in s. 1012.561. An administrative law judge shall be

assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services to hear the complaint if there are disputed issues of material fact. The administrative law judge shall make recommendations in accordance with the provisions of subsection (7) to the appropriate Education Practices Commission panel which shall conduct a formal review of such recommendations and other pertinent information and issue a final order. The commission shall consult with its legal counsel prior to issuance of a final order.

- (7) A panel of the commission shall enter a final order either dismissing the complaint or imposing one or more of the following penalties:
- (a) Denial of an application for a teaching certificate or for an administrative or supervisory endorsement on a teaching certificate. The denial may provide that the applicant may not reapply for certification, and that the department may refuse to consider that applicant's application, for a specified period of time or permanently.
 - (b) Revocation or suspension of a certificate.
- (c) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$2,000 for each count or separate offense.
- (d) Placement of the teacher, administrator, or supervisor on probation for a period of time and subject to such conditions as the commission may specify, including requiring the certified teacher, administrator, or supervisor to complete additional appropriate college courses or work with another certified educator, with the administrative costs of monitoring the probation assessed to the educator placed on probation. At a minimum, an educator who is on probation shall:

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- 1. Immediately notify the Bureau of Educator Standards upon his or her employment or termination of employment in the state in any public or private position that requires a Florida educator's certificate.
- 2. Have his or her immediate supervisor submit annual performance reports to the Bureau of Educator Standards.
- 3. Pay to the commission within the first 6 months of each probation year the administrative costs of monitoring probation which have been assessed to him or her.
- 4. Not violate any law and shall fully comply with all district school board policies, school rules, and State Board of Education rules.
- 5. Satisfactorily perform his or her assigned duties in a competent, professional manner.
- $\underline{6}$. Bear all costs of complying with the terms of a final order entered by the commission.
- (e) Restriction of the authorized scope of practice of the teacher, administrator, or supervisor.
- (f) Reprimand of the teacher, administrator, or supervisor in writing, with a copy to be placed in the certification file of such person.
- (g) Imposition of an administrative sanction, upon a person whose teaching certificate has expired, for an act or acts committed while that person possessed a teaching certificate or an expired certificate subject to late renewal, which sanction bars that person from applying for a new certificate for a period of 10 years or less, or permanently.
- (h) Refer the teacher, administrator, or supervisor to the recovery network program provided in s. 1012.798 under such terms and conditions as the commission specifies.

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(8) Violations of the provisions of a final order probation shall result in an order to show cause issued by the clerk of the Education Practices Commission when requested by the Department of Education. Upon failure of the educator probationer, at the time and place stated in the order, to show cause satisfactorily to the Education Practices Commission why a penalty for violating the provisions of a final order probation should not be imposed, the Education Practices Commission shall impose whatever penalty is appropriate as established in s. 1012.795(6). Any probation period will be tolled when an order to show cause has been issued until the issue is resolved by the Education Practices Commission.

Section 6. Subsections (1), (3), and (10) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 1012.798, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.798 Recovery network program for educators. --

- (1) RECOVERY NETWORK ESTABLISHED. -- There is created within the Department of Education, a recovery network program to assist educators who are impaired as a result of alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or a mental condition in obtaining treatment to permit their continued contribution to the education profession. Any person who has applied for or holds certification issued by the department pursuant to s. 1012.56 is eligible for the program assistance. The individual may enter the program voluntarily or may be directed to participate through a deferred prosecution agreement with the Commissioner of Education or a final order of the Education Practices Commission pursuant to s. 1012.796.
- PURPOSE. -- The recovery network program shall 31 assist educators in obtaining treatment and services from

approved treatment providers, but each impaired educator must pay for his or her treatment under terms and conditions agreed upon by the impaired educator and the treatment provider. A person who is admitted to the recovery network program must contract with the treatment provider and the program. The treatment contract must prescribe the type of treatment and the responsibilities of the impaired educator and of the provider and must provide that the impaired educator's progress will be monitored by the recovery network program.

- (6) PARTICIPATION. -- The recovery network program shall operate independently of employee assistance programs operated by local school districts, and the powers and duties of school districts to make employment decisions, including disciplinary decisions, is not affected except as provided in this section:
- (c) A person who has not previously been under investigation by the department may be enrolled in a treatment program by the recovery network <u>program</u> after an investigation pursuant to s. 1012.796 has commenced, if the person:
 - 1. Acknowledges his or her impairment.
- 2. Agrees to evaluation, as approved by the recovery network.
- 3. Agrees to enroll in an appropriate treatment program approved by the recovery network.
- 4. Executes releases for all medical and treatment records regarding his or her impairment and participation in a treatment program to the recovery network, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 290dd-3 and the federal regulations adopted thereunder.
- 5. Enters into a deferred prosecution agreement with the commissioner, which provides that no prosecution shall be instituted concerning the matters enumerated in the agreement

 if the person is properly enrolled in the treatment program and successfully completes the program as certified by the recovery network. The commissioner is under no obligation to enter into a deferred prosecution agreement with the educator but may do so if he or she determines that it is in the best interest of the educational program of the state <u>and the educator:</u>

 $\underline{a.6}$. Has not previously entered a substance abuse program.

 $\underline{b.7.}$ Is not being investigated for any action involving commission of a felony or violent act against another person.

 $\underline{\text{c.8}}$. Has not had multiple arrests for minor drug use, possession, or abuse of alcohol.

- (10) DECLARATION OF INELIGIBILITY. --
- (a) A person may be declared ineligible for further assistance from the recovery network program if he or she does not progress satisfactorily in a treatment program or leaves a prescribed program or course of treatment without the approval of the treatment provider.
- (b) The determination of ineligibility must be made by the commissioner in cases referred to him or her by the program administrator or his or her designee after review of the circumstances of the case. Before referring a case to the commissioner, the administrator must discuss the circumstances with the treatment provider. The commissioner may direct the Office of Professional Practices Services to investigate the case and provide a report.
- (c) If a treatment through contract with the program is a condition of a deferred prosecution agreement, and the program administrator commissioner determines that the person

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is ineligible for further assistance, the commissioner may agree to modify the terms and conditions of the deferred prosecution agreement or may issue an administrative complaint, pursuant to s. 1012.796, alleging the charges regarding which prosecution was deferred. The person may dispute the determination as an affirmative defense to the administrative complaint by including with his or her request for hearing on the administrative complaint a written statement setting forth the facts and circumstances that show that the determination of ineligibility was erroneous. administrative proceedings regarding the administrative complaint, pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, result in a finding that the determination of ineligibility was erroneous, the person is eligible to participate in the program. If the determination of ineligibility was the only reason for setting aside the deferred prosecution agreement and issuing the administrative complaint and the administrative proceedings result in a finding that the determination was erroneous, the complaint shall be dismissed and the deferred prosecution agreement reinstated without prejudice to the commissioner's right to reissue the administrative complaint for other breaches of the agreement.

(d) If a treatment through contract with the program is a condition of a final order of the Education Practices Commission, the program administrator's commissioner's determination of ineligibility constitutes a finding of probable cause that the person failed to comply with the final order. Pursuant to ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796, upon the request of the Department of Education, the clerk of the Education Practices Commission shall issue to the educator an order to show cause, or the commissioner may shall issue an

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30 31 administrative complaint, and the case shall proceed under ss. $\frac{1012.795}{1012.795}$ and $\frac{1012.796}{1012.796}$, in the same manner as $\frac{in}{1012.000}$ cases based on a failure to comply with an order of the Education Practices Commission.

(e) If the person voluntarily entered into a treatment contract with the program, the <u>program administrator</u> commissioner shall issue a written notice stating the reasons for the determination of ineligibility. Within 20 days after the date of such notice, the person may contest the determination of ineligibility pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records. -- The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, or a violation enumerated in s. 907.041 may not be

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expunged, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court. (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION. -- Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is

 to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history record ordered expunged that is retained by the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation indicating compliance with an order to expunge.

- (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record that is expunged under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the subject of the record:
- Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
 - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.059;
 - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063(15), s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s.

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30 31 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), s. 985.407, or chapter 400; or

- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Office of Teacher Education, Certification, Staff Development, and Professional Practices of the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities.
- (b) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person who has been granted an expunction under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held under any provision of law of this state to commit perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false statement by reason of such person's failure to recite or acknowledge an expunged criminal history record.
- (c) Information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record which is provided in accordance with paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the existence of a criminal history record ordered expunged to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes, and to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., or subparagraph (a)6. to disclose information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record of a person seeking employment or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having

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direct responsibility for employment or licensure decisions. Any person who violates this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records. -- The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, or a violation enumerated in s. 907.041 may not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled quilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order sealing of a criminal 31 history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of

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alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

(4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING.--A criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and is available only to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes.

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- The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:
- Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
 - Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.0585;
 - Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063(15), s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), s. 415.103, s. 985.407, or chapter 400; or
- Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Office of Teacher Education, Certification, Staff Development, and Professional Practices of the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that which licenses child care facilities.
- (b) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person who has been granted a sealing under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held under any provision of law of this state to commit 31 perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false statement

by reason of such person's failure to recite or acknowledge a sealed criminal history record.

(c) Information relating to the existence of a sealed

(c) Information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal record provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the sealed criminal history record to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., or subparagraph (a)6. to disclose information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal history record of a person seeking employment or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having direct responsibility for employment or licensure decisions. Any person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR CS for SB 2006 Removes proposed provisions that would make failure to maintain a current address in the Department of Education a violation for which the Professional Practices Commission would be authorized to discipline certified educators and applicants for teaching certificates. The Commission's powers include but are not limited to assessing fines; suspending certificates for up to 5 years; revoking certificates for up to 10 years; and revoking certificates permanently. Removes proposed new definition of the term "conviction" and leaves current provisions related to "having been convicted of a crime."