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By the Committees on Criminal Justice; Criminal Justice

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal justice; providing legislative intent; requiring state agencies and regulatory boards to submit to legislative officers and committees a report that states current restrictions on the employment of exoffenders and possible alternatives that are compatible with protecting the public safety; requiring that such a report be submitted biennially; amending s. 112.011, F.S.; providing that a person may not be disqualified from receiving a license, permit, or certificate or from obtaining public employment on the grounds that the person's civil rights have not been restored; providing that a person is not required to secure the restoration of his or her civil rights or prove that his or her civil rights have been restored in order to receive a license, permit, or certificate or to obtain public employment; amending s. 760.10, F.S.; prohibiting an employer from requesting, making, or keeping certain criminal history records; prohibiting the criminal prosecution for perjury in certain circumstances; amending s. 943.0581, F.S.; authorizing the arresting agency or the agency where the warrant was issued to request an administrative expunction; amending s. 943.0585, F.S.; requiring the clerk of the court to place information about the availability of criminal history sealing and expunction on the court's Internet website and provide a link to the Department of Law Enforcement's website related to such information; clarifying under what circumstances a person may legally deny an expunged criminal history record;

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authorizing disclosure of the contents of an expunged record upon receipt of a written, notarized request from the record subject; amending s. 943.059, F.S.; clarifying under what circumstances a person may legally deny a sealed criminal history record; authorizing a person to petition the court to seek a second criminal history record sealing under certain circumstances; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study; specifying the research questions for the study; requiring a report to be submitted to the Legislature; providing an effective date.

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

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(1)

Section 1. Restrictions on the employment of ex-offenders; legislative intent; state agency reporting requirements.—

The Legislature declares that it is the policy of this

47 state to provide to prospective employees a clear statement of 48 which crimes would disqualify ex-offenders from which 49 occupations. It is the intent of the Legislature to make 50 opportunities for employment available to ex-offenders so that 51 they will be less likely to revert to criminal behavior, insofar 52 as the employment of such persons does not detract from the 53 safety of the public. The Legislature further declares that state 54 agencies should clearly state all restrictions imposed by the

agencies or by boards that regulate professions and occupations on employment and should make an effort to establish that each such restriction is as limited as possible while continuing to

support the goal of public safety.

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(2) Each state agency, including, but not limited to, professional and occupational regulatory boards, shall, by

December 31, 2008, submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the appropriate legislative committees a report that includes:

- (a) A list of all laws, rules, policies, and practices followed by the agency or imposed by the board which disqualify from employment persons who have been convicted of a crime and have completed any incarceration and restitution to which they have been sentenced for such a crime.
- (b) The conclusions resulting from a review of these laws, rules, policies, and practices which the agency has conducted, including, for each such law, rule, policy, and practice, documentation of whether it is clearly stated in writing and is readily available to prospective employees, and a statement of any less restrictive way to protect the safety of the public while simultaneously providing employment opportunities for exoffenders.
- (c) If the restriction is based on a standard of good moral character, crimes or acts of moral turpitude, or crimes related to a specific occupation, proposed alternative wording of laws, rules, and policies which more precisely describes the basis for denial of employment.
- (d) Proposed ways of removing barriers to the employment of ex-offenders which are not mandated by statute.
- (e) Proposed statutory amendments that would reduce barriers to employment, render the remaining barriers optimally consistent among jobs that have very similar characteristics and require nearly identical degrees of trustworthiness and

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responsibility, and improve the clarity of requirements
applicable to an ex-offender who seeks employment with a state
agency or in an occupation regulated by a state board.

- (3) Beginning in 2011, each state agency shall submit a report in accordance with subsection (2) biennially by December 31 of each odd-numbered year.
- Section 2. Section 112.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.011 <u>Disqualification for licensing and public</u>

  employment based on criminal conviction <del>Felons; removal of</del>

  disqualifications for employment, exceptions.--
- (1) (a) Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person may shall not be disqualified from employment by the state, any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality solely because of a prior conviction for a crime. However, a person may be denied employment by the state, any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality by reason of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or first degree misdemeanor and directly related to the position of employment sought.
- (b) Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person whose civil rights have been restored shall not be disqualified to practice, pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which a license, permit, or certificate is required to be issued by the state, any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality solely because of a prior conviction for a crime. However, a person whose civil rights have been restored may be denied a license, permit, or certification to pursue, practice, or engage in an occupation,

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trade, vocation, profession, or business by reason of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or first degree misdemeanor and directly related to the specific occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, permit, or certificate is sought.

- (c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person may not be disqualified from receiving a license, permit, or certificate or from obtaining public employment on the grounds that a person's civil rights have not been restored. A person is not required to secure the restoration of his or her civil rights or prove that his or her civil rights have been restored in order to receive a license, permit, or certificate or to obtain public employment.
- (2) (a) This section  $\underline{\text{does}}$   $\underline{\text{shall}}$  not  $\underline{\text{apply}}$   $\underline{\text{be applicable}}$  to any law enforcement or correctional agency.
- (b) This section <u>does</u> shall not <u>apply</u> be applicable to the employment practices of any fire department relating to the hiring of firefighters. An applicant for employment with any fire department <u>who has with</u> a prior felony conviction shall be excluded from employment for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence or final release by the Parole Commission unless the applicant, prior to the expiration of the 4-year period, has received a full pardon or has had his or her civil rights restored.
- (c) This section <u>does</u> <u>shall</u> not <u>apply</u> <u>be applicable</u> to the employment practices of any county or municipality relating to the hiring of personnel for positions deemed to be critical to security or public safety pursuant to ss. 125.5801 and 166.0442.

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(3) Any complaint concerning the violation of this section shall be adjudicated in accordance with the procedures set forth in chapter 120 for administrative and judicial review.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 760.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

760.10 Unlawful employment practices.--

- (1) It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer:
- (a) To discharge or to fail or refuse to hire any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (b) To limit, segregate, or classify employees or applicants for employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or adversely affect any individual's status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- (c) On and after July 1, 2009, with regard to an application for employment, to request any information, to make or keep a record of such information, to use any form of application or application blank that requests such information, or to exclude, limit, or otherwise discriminate against any person by reason of his or her failure to furnish such information through a written application or oral inquiry or otherwise regarding:
- 1. An arrest, detention, or disposition regarding any violation of law in which no conviction resulted;
  - 2. A first and only conviction for any misdemeanor of the

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## 174 second degree; or

3. Any conviction of a misdemeanor if the date of such conviction or the completion of any period of incarceration resulting therefrom, whichever date is later, occurred 5 or more years prior to the date of such application for employment or such request for information, unless such person has been convicted of any offense within 5 years immediately preceding the date of such application for employment or such request for information.

No applicant for employment shall be held under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or of otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such information as he or she has a right to withhold under this paragraph.

Section 4. Section 943.0581, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0581 Administrative expunction.--

(1) Notwithstanding any law dealing generally with the preservation and destruction of public records, the department may provide, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, for the administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of an arrest of a minor or an adult made contrary to law or by mistake.

(2) A law enforcement agency shall apply to the department in the manner prescribed by rule for the administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of any arrest of a minor or an adult who is subsequently determined by the agency, at its discretion, or by the final order of a court of competent jurisdiction, to have been arrested contrary to law or by

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203 mistake.

- or legal guardian of the minor child, may apply to the department in the manner prescribed by rule for the administrative expunction of any nonjudicial record of an arrest alleged to have been made contrary to law or by mistake, provided that the application is supported by the endorsement of the head of the arresting agency or his or her designee or the state attorney or his or her designee of the judicial circuit in which the arrest occurred.
- (4) An application for administrative expunction shall include an affidavit executed by the chief of the law enforcement agency, sheriff, or department head of the state law enforcement agency in which the affiant verifies that he or she has reviewed the record of the arrest and that the arrest was contrary to law or was a mistake. The affidavit shall include the date and time of the arrest, the name of the arresting officer, the name of the person arrested, and the crime or crimes charged, and the offender based tracking system number. The application shall be on the submitting agency's letterhead and signed by the head of the submitting agency or his or her designee.
- (5) In the case of a person arrested on a warrant, capias, or pick-up order, the request for an administrative expunction may be made by the sheriff or his or her designee of the county where the warrant, capias, or pick-up order was issued or by the state attorney or his or her designee of the judicial circuit where the warrant, capias, or pick-up order was issued.
- $\underline{(6)}$  (5) No application  $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$  endorsement, or affidavit made under this section shall be admissible as evidence in any

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judicial or administrative proceeding or otherwise be construed in any way as an admission of liability in connection with an arrest.

Section 5. 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. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be expunded, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or

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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.

- (1) PETITION TO EXPUNGE A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD. -- Each petition to a court to expunge a criminal history record is complete only when accompanied by:
  - (a) A valid certificate of eligibility for expunction

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issued by the department pursuant to subsection (2).

- (b) The petitioner's sworn statement attesting that the petitioner:
- 1. Has never, prior to the date on which the petition is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).
- 2. Has not been adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition pertains.
- 3. Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, or from any jurisdiction outside the state, unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (2)(h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.
- 4. Is eligible for such an expunction to the best of his or her knowledge or belief and does not have any other petition to expunge or any petition to seal pending before any court.
- Any person who knowingly provides false information on such sworn statement to the court commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPUNCTION. -- Prior to petitioning the court to expunge a criminal history record, a person seeking to expunge a criminal history record shall apply

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to the department for a certificate of eligibility for expunction. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for expunction. A certificate of eligibility for expunction is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record if that person:

- (a) Has obtained, and submitted to the department, a written, certified statement from the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor which indicates:
- 1. That an indictment, information, or other charging document was not filed or issued in the case.
- 2. That an indictment, information, or other charging document, if filed or issued in the case, was dismissed or nolle prosequi by the state attorney or statewide prosecutor, or was dismissed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and that none of the charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains resulted in a trial, without regard to whether the outcome of the trial was other than an adjudication of guilt.
- 3. That the criminal history record does not relate to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s.

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827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, where the defendant was found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any such offense, or that the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, such an offense as a delinquent act, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld.

- (b) Remits a \$75 processing fee to the department for placement in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, unless such fee is waived by the executive director.
- (c) Has submitted to the department a certified copy of the disposition of the charge to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (d) Has never, prior to the date on which the application for a certificate of eligibility is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).
- (e) Has not been adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (f) Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14,

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former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.

- (g) Is no longer under court supervision applicable to the disposition of the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (h) Has previously obtained a court order sealing the record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 for a minimum of 10 years because adjudication was withheld or because all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains were not dismissed prior to trial, without regard to whether the outcome of the trial was other than an adjudication of guilt. The requirement for the record to have previously been sealed for a minimum of 10 years does not apply when a plea was not entered or all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains were dismissed prior to trial.

Each clerk of court shall place information on his or her

Internet website about the availability of criminal history
sealing and expunction. This information shall include a link to
the department's website for information and applications for
sealing and expunging a criminal history record.

(3) PROCESSING OF A PETITION OR ORDER TO EXPUNGE. --

the completed petition to expunge shall be served upon the appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and upon

In judicial proceedings under this section, a copy of

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the arresting agency; however, it is not necessary to make any agency other than the state a party. The appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency may respond to the court regarding the completed petition to expunge.

- (b) If relief is granted by the court, the clerk of the court shall certify copies of the order to the appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency. The arresting agency is responsible for forwarding the order to any other agency to which the arresting agency disseminated the criminal history record information to which the order pertains. The department shall forward the order to expunge to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The clerk of the court shall certify a copy of the order to any other agency which the records of the court reflect has received the criminal history record from the court.
- (c) For an order to expunge entered by a court prior to July 1, 1992, the department shall notify the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor of an order to expunge which is contrary to law because the person who is the subject of the record has previously been convicted of a crime or comparable ordinance violation or has had a prior criminal history record sealed or expunged. Upon receipt of such notice, the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor shall take action, within 60 days, to correct the record and petition the court to void the order to expunge. The department shall seal the record until such time as the order is voided by the court.
- (d) On or after July 1, 1992, the department or any other criminal justice agency is not required to act on an order to expunge entered by a court when such order does not comply with

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the requirements of this section. Upon receipt of such an order, the department must notify the issuing court, the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney, and the arresting agency of the reason for noncompliance. The appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor shall take action within 60 days to correct the record and petition the court to void the order. No cause of action, including contempt of court, shall arise against any criminal justice agency for failure to comply with an order to expunge when the petitioner for such order failed to obtain the certificate of eligibility as required by this section or such order does not otherwise comply with the requirements of this section.

- (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.—Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant 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,

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and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests and subsequent dispositions covered by the expunsed record, except when the subject of the record:

- 1. 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, s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), chapter 916, s. 985.644, chapter 400, or chapter 429;
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by 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; or
- 7. Is seeking authorization from a Florida seaport identified in s. 311.09 for employment within or access to one or more of such seaports pursuant to s. 311.12 or s. 311.125.
- (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

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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, including when asked on an employment application.

- (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., 6., and 7. for their respective licensing, access authorization, 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., subparagraph (a) 6., or subparagraph (a) 7. to disclose information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record of a person seeking employment, access authorization, 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, access authorization, 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.
- (d) The contents of an expunged record may be disclosed by the department upon the receipt of the written, notarized request from the subject of the record.
  - (5) STATUTORY REFERENCES. -- Any reference to any other

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chapter, section, or subdivision of the Florida Statutes in this section constitutes a general reference under the doctrine of incorporation by reference.

Section 6. 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. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was

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withheld, if the defendant was found quilty 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 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 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.

- (1) PETITION TO SEAL A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD.—Each petition to a court to seal a criminal history record is complete only when accompanied by:
  - (a) A valid certificate of eligibility for sealing issued

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by the department pursuant to subsection (2).

- (b) The petitioner's sworn statement attesting that the petitioner:
- 1. Has never, prior to the date on which the petition is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).
- 2. Has not been adjudicated guilty of or adjudicated delinquent for committing any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to seal pertains.
- 3. Has never secured a prior sealing, except as provided in subsection (6), or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, former s. 943.058, or from any jurisdiction outside the state.
- 4. Is eligible for such a sealing to the best of his or her knowledge or belief and does not have any other petition to seal or any petition to expunge pending before any court.

Any person who knowingly provides false information on such sworn statement to the court commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SEALING.--Prior to petitioning the court to seal a criminal history record, a person seeking to seal a criminal history record shall apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for sealing. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and

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issuance of certificates of eligibility for sealing. A certificate of eligibility for sealing is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for sealing to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record provided that such person:

- (a) Has submitted to the department a certified copy of the disposition of the charge to which the petition to seal pertains.
- (b) Remits a \$75 processing fee to the department for placement in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, unless such fee is waived by the executive director.
- (c) Has never, prior to the date on which the application for a certificate of eligibility is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).
- (d) Has not been adjudicated guilty of or adjudicated delinquent for committing any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to seal pertains.
- (e) Has never secured a prior sealing, except as provided in subsection (6), or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058.
  - (f) Is no longer under court supervision applicable to the

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disposition of the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to seal pertains.

- (3) PROCESSING OF A PETITION OR ORDER TO SEAL.--
- (a) In judicial proceedings under this section, a copy of the completed petition to seal shall be served upon the appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and upon the arresting agency; however, it is not necessary to make any agency other than the state a party. The appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency may respond to the court regarding the completed petition to seal.
- (b) If relief is granted by the court, the clerk of the court shall certify copies of the order to the appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and to the arresting agency. The arresting agency is responsible for forwarding the order to any other agency to which the arresting agency disseminated the criminal history record information to which the order pertains. The department shall forward the order to seal to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The clerk of the court shall certify a copy of the order to any other agency which the records of the court reflect has received the criminal history record from the court.
- (c) For an order to seal entered by a court prior to July 1, 1992, the department shall notify the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor of any order to seal which is contrary to law because the person who is the subject of the record has previously been convicted of a crime or comparable ordinance violation or has had a prior criminal history record sealed, except as provided in subsection (6), or expunged. Upon receipt of such notice, the appropriate state attorney or

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statewide prosecutor shall take action, within 60 days, to correct the record and petition the court to void the order to seal. The department shall seal the record until such time as the order is voided by the court.

- (d) On or after July 1, 1992, the department or any other criminal justice agency is not required to act on an order to seal entered by a court when such order does not comply with the requirements of this section. Upon receipt of such an order, the department must notify the issuing court, the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney, and the arresting agency of the reason for noncompliance. The appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor shall take action within 60 days to correct the record and petition the court to void the order. No cause of action, including contempt of court, shall arise against any criminal justice agency for failure to comply with an order to seal when the petitioner for such order failed to obtain the certificate of eligibility as required by this section or when such order does not comply with the requirements of this section.
- (e) An order sealing a criminal history record pursuant to this section does not require that such record be surrendered to the court, and such record shall continue to be maintained by the department and other criminal justice agencies.
- (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

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attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, which include conducting a criminal history background check for approval of firearms purchases or transfers as authorized by state or federal law, or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes.

- 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 and subsequent dispositions covered by the sealed 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;
- Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.0585;
  - Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar; 4.
- 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, s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s.
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- 722 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), s. 415.103, chapter 916, s.
- 723 985.644, chapter 400, or chapter 429;
  - 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department

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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;

- 7. Is attempting to purchase a firearm from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer and is subject to a criminal history background check under state or federal law; or
- 8. Is seeking authorization from a Florida seaport identified in s. 311.09 for employment within or access to one or more of such seaports pursuant to s. 311.12 or s. 311.125.
- (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 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, including when asked on an employment application.
- (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., 6., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., subparagraph (a)6., or

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subparagraph (a) 8. to disclose information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal history record of a person seeking employment, access authorization, 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, access authorization, 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.

- (5) STATUTORY REFERENCES. -- Any reference to any other chapter, section, or subdivision of the Florida Statutes in this section constitutes a general reference under the doctrine of incorporation by reference.
- may petition the court to seek a second sealing of his or her criminal history record after having secured one previous expunction or sealing only under the following circumstances.

  Before petitioning the court for such relief, the person must apply to the department to obtain a certificate of eligibility for the second sealing of his or her criminal history record. The department shall issue the certificate only if the person has not been arrested during the 5-year period following the date of the court order for the initial expunction or sealing of his or her criminal history record. All other provisions and requirements of this section apply when a person seeks a second sealing of his criminal history record.
- Section 7. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and

  Government Accountability, in cooperation with the Department of

  Law Enforcement, shall:

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(1) Assess current safeguards for the accuracy of the criminal history data contained in the Department of Law Enforcement's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database.

- (2) Assess the current process available to potential private employers or licensing entities in determining whether an applicant has a criminal history.
- (3) Assess whether an adequate process exists to allow the potential private employer or licensing entity to determine whether an applicant's response to an "arrest, conviction, or adjudication withheld" criminal history question on an application is truthful and complete.
- (4) Assess the feasibility of establishing appropriate privacy safeguards to protect job or license applicants, such as providing informed consent and the opportunity to review a criminal history record before a job or licensing application is made, before the criminal history record is provided to the potential employer or licensing entity, and before adverse action is taken by the potential employer or licensing entity.
- (5) Identify actions that could be taken to improve both the completeness of the criminal history record and the consumer readability of the criminal history record.

The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government

Accountability shall report its findings to the President of the

Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1,

2009.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.