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A bill to be entitled An act relating to disqualification from licensing, permitting, or certification based on criminal conviction; amending s. 112.011, F.S.; providing that an application for a license, permit, or certification may only be denied based on the applicant's criminal record under certain circumstances; requiring a state agency to consider certain factors in determining whether an applicant for a license, permit, or certification has been rehabilitated; requiring a state agency to follow certain procedures if it is denying an application for a license, permit, or certification based on the applicant's criminal record; authorizing a person with a criminal record to petition a state agency at any time for a determination as to whether the person is disqualified from obtaining a license, permit, or certification; providing requirements for a state agency in making such determination; providing that certain decisions by a state agency are binding; requiring a state agency to advise applicants how to remedy disqualifications; authorizing a person to submit a new petition after a specified time; authorizing a state agency to charge a fee; prohibiting the use of certain terms by a state agency; amending s. 112.0111,

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F.S.; revising legislative intent; revising state agency reporting requirements; amending ss. 310.071 455.213, 494.0011, 517.1611, 559.554, 626.207, 626.9954, and 648.34, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 112.011, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, subsection (1) of that section is amended, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

112.011 Disqualification from licensing, permitting, or <a href="mailto:certification">certification</a> and public employment based on criminal conviction.—

(1)(a) Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person may 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.

(2)(a)(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law

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Except as provided in s. 775.16, a person may be denied a license, permit, or certification to pursue, practice, or engage in an occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business by reason of the prior conviction for a crime only if all of the following apply:

1. The crime was:

- a. A forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08;
- <u>b. A</u> felony or first-degree misdemeanor <u>for which the</u>

  <u>person was not incarcerated for the offense and was convicted</u>

  <u>less than 3 years before a state agency considers his or her</u>

  application for a license, permit, or certification; or
- c. A felony or first-degree misdemeanor for which the person was incarcerated for the offense and his or her incarceration ended less than 3 years before a state agency considers his or her application for a license, permit, or certification.
- 2. The conviction directly and specifically relates to the duties and responsibilities of the occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, permit, or certification is sought.
- 3. Granting the license, permit, or certification would pose a direct and substantial risk to public safety because there is clear and convincing evidence that the person has not been rehabilitated to safely perform the duties and responsibilities of the that is directly related to the

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standards determined by the regulatory authority to be necessary and reasonably related to the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare for the specific occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, permit, or certificate is sought.

- (b) (c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a state agency may not deny an application for a license, permit, certificate, or employment based solely on the applicant's lack of civil rights. However, this paragraph does not apply to applications for a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm under chapter 790.
- (c) In making a determination to whether a person has or has not been rehabilitated as required under paragraph (a) in order to grant a license, permit, or certification, a state agency must consider the person's current circumstances and mitigating factors, including all of the following factors:
- 1. The age of the person when he or she committed the offense.
- 2. The amount of time that has elapsed since the person committed the offense.
- $\underline{\mbox{3.}}$  The circumstances surrounding and the nature of the offense.
  - 4. If the person completed his or her criminal sentence.
- 5. If the person received a certificate of rehabilitation or good conduct.

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	6.	Ιf	the	person	C	ompleted	or	is	an	active	participant	in
a	rehabi	lita	ative	e drug	or	alcohol	pro	ogra	am.			

- 7. Any testimonials or recommendations, including progress reports from the person's probation or parole officer.
  - 8. Any education and training the person has received.
- 9. The person's past employment history and his or her aspirations.
  - 10. The person's family responsibilities.

- 11. If the occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the person seeks employment requires him or her to be bonded.
- 12. Any other evidence of rehabilitation or information that the person submits to the state agency.
- (d) A state agency may only deny an application for a license, permit, or certification to pursue, practice, or engage in an occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business based on a person's criminal record if the state agency does all of the following:
- 1. The state agency must notify the person of its intention to deny the application and request an informal meeting with the person, which the person may attend in person, by teleconference, or by video conference, regarding his or her application. Such notice must be provided in accordance with s. 120.60(3) and inform the person that he or she may bring character witnesses to the informal meeting to offer verbal or

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126 written support of the person.

- 2. The state agency must hold the informal meeting within 60 days after receiving the person's completed application for a license, permit, or certification. The state agency may not make an adverse inference if the person does not attend an informal meeting or does not bring witnesses to the meeting.
- 3. The state agency must provide written notification to the person, in accordance with s. 120.60(3), of its decision within 60 days after the informal meeting or receipt of a completed application, whichever is later. If the state agency denies or intends to deny the application for a license, permit, or certification, the written notice must specify the clear and convincing evidence the agency relied on to determine that the person has not been rehabilitated to safely perform the duties and responsibilities of the specific occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, permit, or certification is sought. Such notification must include the procedures and applicable time limits for the person to seek an administrative review of the agency's decision. The agency's decision may only be administratively reviewed pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- (e)1. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person with a criminal record may petition a state agency at any time, including while in confinement, under supervision, or before obtaining any required qualifications for a license, permit, or

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certification, for a decision as to whether the person's criminal record will disqualify the person from obtaining the license, permit, or certification. The person must include in the petition his or her criminal record or authorize the state agency to obtain his or her criminal record. In reviewing the petition, the state agency must determine if granting the license, permit, or certification to such person would pose a direct and substantial risk to public safety because there is clear and convincing evidence that the person has not been rehabilitated to safely perform the duties and responsibilities of the specific occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business for which the license, permit, or certification is sought. The state agency must follow the procedures in paragraph (d) when reviewing and making a decision on the petition.

- 2. If a state agency determines under subparagraph 1. that a person is not disqualified for a license, permit, or certification, such decision is binding on the state agency in any later ruling on the person's application for a license, permit, or certification unless there is a material and adverse change that directly and specifically relates to the person's criminal record.
- 3. If a state agency determines under subparagraph 1. that a person is disqualified for a license, permit, or certification, the state agency must advise the person of any actions the person may take to remedy the disqualification. The

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person may submit a revised petition reflecting completion of the remedial actions before the deadline set by the state agency in its final judgment.

- 4. A person may not submit a new petition to the state agency until at least 1 year after a final judgment on the initial petition is rendered or the person obtains the required qualifications for the license, permit, or certification, whichever is earlier.
- 5. A state agency may charge a fee not to exceed \$50 per petition for reviewing petitions under this paragraph.
- (f) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a state agency may not use vague terms such as good moral character, moral turpitude, or character and fitness in its decision to disqualify a person from receiving a license, permit, or certification based on the person's criminal record.
- Section 2. Section 112.0111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.0111 Restrictions on the employment of ex-offenders; legislative intent; state agency reporting requirements.—
- (1) The Legislature declares that a goal of this state is to clearly identify the occupations from which ex-offenders are disqualified based on the nature of their offenses. The Legislature seeks to make employment opportunities available to ex-offenders in a manner that serves to preserve and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public, yet

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encourages them to become productive members of society. To this end, state agencies that exercise regulatory authority are in the best position to identify all restrictions on employment imposed by the agencies or by boards that regulate professions and occupations and are obligated to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public by clearly setting forth those restrictions in keeping with statutory standards and protections determined by the agencies to be in the least restrictive manner.

- (2) Annually, each state agency, including, but not limited to, those state agencies responsible for issuing licenses, permits, or certifications to pursue, practice, or engage in an occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business must professional and occupational regulatory boards, shall ensure the appropriate restrictions necessary to protect the overall health, safety, and welfare of the general public are in place, and by December 31, 2011, and every 4 years thereafter, submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and post publicly on its website, a report that includes:
- for a license, permit, or certification in the previous year and, out of that number, the number of times the state agency granted an application and denied, withheld, or refused to renew an application because of the applicant's criminal history. The

report must also specify the offenses for which each decision to deny, withhold, or refuse to renew an application for a license, permit, or certification was based A list of all agency or board statutes or rules that disqualify from employment or licensure persons who have been convicted of a crime and have completed any incarceration and restitution to which they have been sentenced for such crime.

- who petitioned the state agency under s. 112.011(2)(e) in the previous year and, out of that number, the number of times the state agency approved and denied a petition. The report must also specify the offenses for which each decision to approve and deny a petition was based A determination of whether the disqualifying statutes or rules are readily available to prospective employers and licensees.
- (c) Any other data the state agency deems relevant in fulfilling its purpose under this section The identification and evaluation of alternatives to the disqualifying statutes or rules which protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public without impeding the gainful employment of exoffenders.
- Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 310.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 310.071 Deputy pilot certification.
  - (4) The board must follow the requirements in s.

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251 112.011(2) before Notwithstanding s. 112.011 or any other provision of law relating to the restoration of civil rights, an 252 253 applicant may shall be disqualified from applying for or and 254 shall be denied a deputy pilot certificate if the applicant, 255 regardless of adjudication, has ever been found guilty of, or 256 pled quilty or nolo contendere to, a charge which was: 257 (a) A felony or first degree misdemeanor which directly 258 related to the navigation or operation of a vessel; or 259 (b) A felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or 260 conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance as 261 defined by chapter 893, or an offense under the laws of any 262 state or country which, if committed in this state, would 263 constitute the felony of selling or trafficking in, or 264 conspiracy to sell or traffic in, such controlled substance. 265 Section 4. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (3) 266 of section 455.213, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as 267 paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), respectively, and paragraphs (a) 268 and (b) of subsection (3) and subsection (11) of that section 269 are amended, to read: 270 455.213 General licensing provisions.-271 (3) (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the applicable board shall use the process in s. 112.011(2) this subsection for 272 273 review of an applicant's criminal record to determine his or her 274 eligibility for a license, permit, or certification. licensure 275 as:

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2.76
          1. A barber under chapter 476;
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             - A cosmetologist or cosmetology specialist under
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     477;
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          3. Any of the following construction professions under
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     chapter 489:
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          a. Air-conditioning contractor;
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          b. Electrical contractor;
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          c. Mechanical contractor;
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          d. Plumbing contractor;
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          e. Pollutant storage systems contractor;
286
          f. Roofing contractor;
287
          g. Sheet metal contractor;
288
          h. Solar contractor;
289
          i. Swimming pool and spa contractor;
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          j. Underground utility and excavation contractor; or
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          k. Other specialty contractors; or
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          4. Any other profession for which the department issues a
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     license, provided the profession is offered to inmates in any
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                  institution or correctional facility
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     training or through an industry certification program.
296
          (b) 1. A conviction, or any other adjudication, for a crime
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     more than 5 years before the date the application is received by
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     the applicable board may not be grounds for denial of a license
     specified in paragraph (a). For purposes of this paragraph, the
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     term "conviction" means a determination of guilt that is the
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result of a plea or trial, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld. This paragraph does not limit the applicable board from considering an applicant's criminal history that includes a crime listed in s. 775.21(4)(a)1. or s. 776.08 at any time, but only if such criminal history has been found to relate to the practice of the applicable profession.

- 2. The applicable board may consider the criminal history of an applicant for licensure under subparagraph (a)3. if such criminal history has been found to relate to good moral character.
- (11) For any profession requiring fingerprints as part of the registration, certification, or licensure process or for any profession requiring a criminal history record check to determine good moral character, the fingerprints of the applicant must accompany all applications for registration, certification, or licensure. The fingerprints must shall be forwarded to the Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems within the Department of Law Enforcement for processing to determine whether the applicant has a criminal history record. The fingerprints must shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether the applicant has a criminal history record. The information obtained by the processing of the fingerprints by the Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation must shall be sent to the department to determine whether the

320	applicant is statutorily qualified for registration,
327	certification, or licensure.
328	Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
329	494.0011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
330	494.0011 Powers and duties of the commission and office.—
331	(2) The commission may adopt rules to administer parts I,
332	II, and III of this chapter, including rules:
333	(c) Establishing time periods during which a loan
334	originator, mortgage broker, or mortgage lender license
335	applicant under part II or part III is barred from licensure due
336	to prior criminal convictions of, or guilty or nolo contendere
337	pleas by, any of the applicant's control persons, regardless of
338	adjudication. The requirements of s. $112.011(2)$ apply
339	1. The rules must provide:
340	a. Permanent bars for felonies involving fraud,
341	dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering;
342	b. A 15-year disqualifying period for felonies involving
343	moral turpitude;
344	c. A 7-year disqualifying period for all other felonies;
345	<del>and</del>
346	d. A 5-year disqualifying period for misdemeanors
347	involving fraud, dishonesty, or any other act of moral
348	turpitude.
349	2. The rules may provide for an additional waiting period
350	due to dates of imprisonment or community supervision, the

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351 commitment of multiple crimes, and other factors reasonably related to the applicant's criminal history. 352 353 3. The rules may provide for mitigating factors for crimes 354 identified in sub-subparagraph 1.b. However, the mitigation may 355 not result in a period of disqualification less than 7 years. 356 The rule may not mitigate the disqualifying periods in sub-357 subparagraphs 1.a., 1.c., and 1.d. 358 4. An applicant is not eligible for licensure until the 359 expiration of the disqualifying period set by rule. 360 5. Section 112.011 is not applicable to eligibility for 361 licensure under this part. 362 Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 517.1611, Florida 363 Statutes, is amended to read: 364 517.1611 Guidelines.-365 The commission shall adopt by rule disqualifying 366 periods pursuant to which an applicant will be disqualified from 367 eligibility for registration based upon criminal convictions, 368 pleas of nolo contendere, or pleas of guilt, regardless of 369 whether adjudication was withheld, by the applicant; any 370 partner, member, officer, or director of the applicant or any 371 person having a similar status or performing similar functions; or any person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant. 372 373 The requirements of s. 112.011(2) apply

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(a) The disqualifying periods shall be 15 years for a

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

felony and 5 years for a misdemeanor.

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(b) The disqualifying periods shall be related to crimes involving registration as a dealer, investment adviser, issuer of securities, or associated person or the application for such registration or involving moral turpitude or fraudulent or dishonest dealing.

- (c) The rules may also address mitigating factors, an additional waiting period based upon dates of imprisonment or community supervision, an additional waiting period based upon commitment of multiple crimes, and other factors reasonably related to the consideration of an applicant's criminal history.
- (d) An applicant is not eligible for registration until the expiration of the disqualifying period set by rule. Section 112.011 does not apply to the registration provisions under this chapter. Nothing in this section changes or amends the grounds for denial under s. 517.161.
- Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 559.554, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 559.554 Powers and duties of the commission and office. -
- (2) The commission may adopt rules to administer this part, including rules:
- (b) Establishing time periods during which a consumer collection agency is barred from registration due to prior criminal convictions of, or guilty or nolo contendere pleas by, an applicant's control persons, regardless of adjudication. The requirements of s. 112.011(2) apply

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101	1. The rules must provide:
102	a. A 15-year disqualifying period for felonies involving
103	fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or other
104	acts of moral turpitude.
105	b. A 7-year disqualifying period for all other felonies.
106	c. A 5-year disqualifying period for misdemeanors
107	involving fraud, dishonesty, or other acts of moral turpitude.
808	2. The rules must provide for an additional waiting period
109	due to dates of imprisonment or community supervision, the
10	commitment of multiple crimes, and other factors reasonably
11	related to the applicant's criminal history.
12	3. The rules must provide for mitigating factors for
13	crimes identified in sub-subparagraphs 1.a., 1.b., and 1.c.
114	4. An applicant is not eligible for registration until
15	expiration of the disqualifying period set by rule.
116	5. Section 112.011 does not apply to eligibility for
17	registration under this part.
118	Section 8. Subsection (9) of section 626.207, Florida
19	Statutes, is amended to read:
120	626.207 Disqualification of applicants and licensees;
121	penalties against licensees; rulemaking authority
122	(9) Section 112.011(2) applies 112.011 does not apply to
123	any applicants for licensure under the Florida Insurance Code,
124	including, but not limited to, agents, agencies, adjusters,
125	adjusting firms, or customer representatives.

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426	Section 9. Subsection (8) of section 626.9954, Florida
427	Statutes, is amended to read:
428	626.9954 Disqualification from registration.
429	(8) Section $\underline{112.011}$ (2) applies $\underline{112.011}$ does not apply to
430	an applicant for registration as a navigator.
431	Section 10. Subsection (7) of section 648.34, Florida
432	Statutes, is amended to read:
433	648.34 Bail bond agents; qualifications
434	(7) Section 112.011(2) applies The provisions of s.
435	112.011 do not apply to bail bond agents or to applicants for
436	licensure as bail bond agents.
437	Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

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