

APPENDIX A

RECEIVED, 07/06/2016 11:58:34 AM, Clerk, Supreme Court

**Committee on Standard Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases
Honorable F. Rand Wallis, Chair
Report 2016-05**

19.1 BRIBERY OF A PUBLIC SERVANT

§ 838.015(1), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Bribery of a Public Servant, the State must prove the following ~~four~~five elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. ~~(Person bribed) was a (office of person bribed). (Name of public servant) was a public servant.~~
2. (Defendant) ~~[gave] [offered] [promised] to (person bribed) the thing described in the charge in this case as (read from charge)~~ knew that (name of public servant) was a public servant.
3. ~~The (read from charge) was something of value, benefit, or advantage to [(person bribed)] [a person in whose welfare (person bribed) was interested] not authorized by law. (Defendant)~~ knowingly and intentionally [gave] [offered] [promised] (name of public servant) a pecuniary or other benefit.
4. ~~The [gift] [offer] [promise] was made for the purpose of corruptly influencing (person bribed) in the performance of some act or omission that~~

Give 4a or 4b as applicable.

a. — ~~[(defendant) believed to be~~

~~[within the official discretion of (person bribed)].
[in violation of a public duty of (person bribed)].
[in performance of a public duty of (person bribed)].~~

b. — ~~[(person bribed) represented as being~~

~~[within [his] [her] official discretion].
[in violation of [his] [her] public duty].
[in performance of [his] [her] public duty].~~

(Defendant's) [gift] [offer] [promise] was made with the intent or purpose to influence (name of public servant) in the performance of any act [or omission] that

Give 4a or 4b as applicable.

- a. (defendant) believed to be [within the official discretion of (name of public servant)] [in violation of a public duty of (name of public servant)] [in performance of a public duty of (name of public servant)].
- b. (name of public servant) represented as being [within [his] [her] official discretion] [in violation of [his] [her] public duty] [in performance of [his] [her] public duty].

5. The pecuniary or other benefit was not authorized by law.

Definitions.

~~§ 838.014(6), Fla.Stat.~~

~~“Corruptly” means acting knowingly and dishonestly for a wrongful purpose.~~

~~The court now instructs you that a (office of person bribed) is a public servant.~~

§ 838.014(7)(a), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” means any officer or employee of a governmental entity, including any executive, legislative, or judicial branch officer or employee.

Give if applicable. § 838.014(7)(b) and (7)(c), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” also includes any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function or a candidate for election or appointment to any of these officer positions; or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.

§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

“Governmental entity” means an agency or entity of the state, a county, municipality, or special district or any other public entity created or authorized by law.

Give the following three paragraphs to explain “a pecuniary or other benefit not authorized by law” in element #5. Czajkowski v. State, 178 So. 3d 498 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015). § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.

“Pecuniary” means in the form of money. “Benefit” means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.

§ 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or candidate for nomination or election shall solicit or accept anything of value to the recipient, including a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer, employee, local government attorney, or candidate would be influenced thereby.

§ 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney or his or her spouse or minor child shall, at any time, accept any compensation, payment, or thing of value when such public officer, employee, or local government attorney knows, or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should know, that it was given to influence a vote or other action in which the officer, employee, or local government attorney was expected to participate in his or her official capacity.

Give if applicable. § 838.015(2), Fla. Stat.

In order for the defendant to be guilty of Bribery of a Public Servant, it is not necessary that (name of public servant) had assumed office.

Give if applicable. § 838.015(2), Fla. Stat.

In order for the defendant to be guilty of Bribery of a Public Servant, it is not necessary that the act with respect to which the bribe was [given] [offered] [promised] was properly pending before (person bribed name of public servant), or that by law it might be properly brought before [him] [her], or that [he] [she] was qualified to act in the desired way, or that [he] [she] had jurisdiction over the matter, or that [his] [her] official action was necessary to achieve the purpose of the defendant.

Give if applicable. § 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

~~For the purpose of the laws against bribery, any person who has been elected or appointed to, or who is a candidate for election or appointment to, any public office is regarded as already being in that office with respect to any transaction relating to an act to be done if and when [he] [she] actually assumes office.~~

Lesser Included Offenses

BRIBERY OF <u>A</u> PUBLIC SERVANT — 838.015(1)			
CATEGORY ONE	CATEGORY TWO	FLA. STAT.	INS. NO.
None			
	Attempt if only “give” is charged	777.04(1)	5.1

Comment

This instruction was adopted in 1981 and amended in 2005 [911 So. 2d 766] and 2017.

19.2 BRIBERY BY A PUBLIC SERVANT § 838.015(1), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Bribery by a Public Servant, the State must prove the following four elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. (Defendant) ~~was a (office of defendant)~~ **public servant.**
2. (Defendant) **knowingly and intentionally** [requested] [solicited] [accepted] [agreed to accept for [himself] [herself] [or another]] from (person making bribe) ~~the thing described in the charge in this case as (read from charge)~~ **a pecuniary or other benefit.**
3. ~~The (read from charge) was something of value, benefit, or advantage to [(defendant)] [a person in whose welfare (defendant) was interested]~~ **not authorized by law. (Defendant’s) [request] [solicitation] [acceptance] [agreement to accept] was made with intent of being influenced in the performance of some act [or omission] that**

Give 3a or 3b as applicable.

a. (person making bribe) believed to be

[within the official discretion of (defendant).]

[in violation of a public duty of (defendant).]

[in performance of public duty of (defendant).]

b. (defendant) represented as being

[within [his] [her] official discretion].

[in violation of [his] [her] public duty].

[in performance of [his] [her] public duty].

4. ~~The [request] [solicitation] [acceptance] [agreement to accept]
was made with intent of corruptly being influenced in the
performance of some act or omission that~~

Give 4a or 4b as applicable.

~~a. — [(person making bribe) believed to be~~

~~[within the official discretion of (defendant)].]~~

~~[in violation of a public duty of (defendant)].]~~

~~[in performance of public duty of (defendant)].]~~

~~b. — [(defendant) represented as being~~

~~[within [his] [her] official discretion].]~~

~~[in violation of [his] [her] public duty].]~~

~~[in performance of [his] [her] public duty].]~~

The pecuniary or other benefit was not authorized by law.

Definitions.

§ 838.014(6), Fla.Stat.

“Corruptly” means acting knowingly and dishonestly for a wrongful purpose.

The court now instructs you that a (office of defendant) is a public servant.

§ 838.014(7)(a), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” means any officer or employee of a governmental entity, including any executive, legislative, or judicial branch officer or employee.

Give if applicable. § 838.014(7)(b) and (7)(c), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” also includes any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function or a candidate for election or appointment to any of these officer positions; or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.

§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

“Governmental entity” means an agency or entity of the state, a county, municipality, or special district or any other public entity created or authorized by law.

Give the following three paragraphs to explain “a pecuniary or other benefit not authorized by law” in element #4. Czajkowski v. State, 178 So. 3d 498 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015). § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.

“Pecuniary” means in the form of money. “Benefit” means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.

§ 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or candidate for nomination or election shall solicit or accept anything of value to the recipient, including a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer, employee, local government attorney, or candidate would be influenced thereby.

§ 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney or his or her spouse or minor child shall, at any time, accept any compensation, payment, or thing of value when such public

officer, employee, or local government attorney knows, or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should know, that it was given to influence a vote or other action in which the officer, employee, or local government attorney was expected to participate in his or her official capacity.

Give if applicable. § 838.015(2), Fla. Stat.

In order for the defendant to be guilty of Bribery by a Public Servant, it is not necessary that [he] [she] had assumed office.

Give if applicable. § 838.015(2), Fla. Stat.

In order for the defendant to be guilty of Bribery by a Public Servant, it is not necessary that the act with respect to which [the bribe was [requested] [solicited] [accepted]] [an agreement was reached for the bribe] was properly pending before the defendant, or that by law it might be properly brought before [him] [her], or that [he] [she] was qualified to act in the desired way, or that [he] [she] had jurisdiction over the matter, or that [his] [her] official action was necessary to achieve the purpose of the person making the bribe.

Give if applicable. § 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

~~For the purpose of the laws against bribery, any person who has been elected or appointed to, or who is a candidate for election or appointment to, any public office is regarded as already being in that office with respect to any transaction relating to an act to be done if and when [he] [she] actually assumes office.~~

Lesser Included Offenses

No lesser included offenses have been identified for this offense.

Comment

This instruction was adopted in 1981 and amended in September 2005 [911 So. 2d 766] and 2017.

19.3 UNLAWFUL COMPENSATION OR REWARD TO PUBLIC SERVANT FOR OFFICIAL BEHAVIOR

§ 838.016(1), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Unlawful Compensation or Reward to a Public Servant for Official Behavior, the State must prove the following ~~four~~five elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. ~~(Person bribed~~Name of public servant) was a public servant.
2. (Defendant) knew that (name of public servant) was a public servant.
- ~~2.3.~~ (Defendant) knowingly and intentionally [gave] [offered] [promised] money a pecuniary or some other benefit to ~~(person-bribed~~name of public servant).
- ~~3. — The money or other benefit was something of value or advantage to [(person bribed)] [a person in whose welfare (person bribed) was interested] and was not authorized by law.~~
4. The [gift] [offer] [promise] was ~~corruptly~~ made for the past, present, or future performance, nonperformance, or violation of any act or omission of ~~(person-bribed~~name of public servant) that

Give relevant part of 4a or 4b as applicable.

- a. [(defendant) believed to be

[within the official discretion of ~~(person-bribed~~name of public servant)].
[in violation of a public duty of ~~(person-bribed~~name of public servant)].
[in performance of a public duty of ~~(person-bribed~~name of public servant)].

- b. [~~(person-bribed~~name of public servant) represented as being

[within [his] [her] official discretion].
[in violation of [his] [her] public duty].
[in performance of [his] [her] public duty].

5. The pecuniary or other benefit was not authorized by law.

Definitions.

~~§ 838.014(6), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Public servant” means:~~

- ~~a) Any officer or employee of a state, county, municipal, or special district agency or entity;~~
- ~~b) Any legislative or judicial officer or employee;~~
- ~~c) Any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function; or~~
- ~~d) A candidate for election or appointment to any of the positions listed in (a), (b), or (c), or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.~~

~~§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Corruptly” means acting knowingly and dishonestly for a wrongful purpose.~~

~~§ 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Benefit” means gain or advantage, or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.~~

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~~“Public servant” also includes any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function or a candidate for election or appointment to any of these officer positions; or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.~~

§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

“Governmental entity” means an agency or entity of the state, a county, municipality, or special district or any other public entity created or authorized by law.

Give the following three paragraphs to explain “a pecuniary or other benefit which was not authorized by law” in element #5. Czajkowski v. State, 178 So. 3d 498 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015). § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.

“Pecuniary” means in the form of money. “Benefit” means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.

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§ 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney or his or her spouse or minor child shall, at any time, accept any compensation, payment, or thing of value when such public officer, employee, or local government attorney knows, or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should know, that it was given to influence a vote or other action in which the officer, employee, or local government attorney was expected to participate in his or her official capacity.

Give if applicable.

§ 838.016(3), Fla. Stat.

It is not necessary for the State to prove that the exercise of official discretion or violation of a public duty or performance of a public duty for which the bribe was [given] [offered] [promised] was accomplished or was within the official discretion or public duty of the public servant whose action or omission was sought to be rewarded or compensated.

Lesser Included Offenses

19.3 UNLAWFUL COMPENSATION OR REWARD TO PUBLIC SERVANT FOR OFFICIAL BEHAVIOR — 838.016(1)			
CATEGORY ONE	CATEGORY TWO	FLA. STAT.	INS. NO.
None			
	Attempt if only “gave” is charged	777.04(1)	5.1

Comments

§ 838.016(1), Fla. Stat.

There is no prohibition against a public servant accepting a reward for services performed in apprehending a criminal. Therefore, if the evidence presents a factual issue on this point, a special instruction must be given.

This instruction was adopted in 1981 and amended in 2005 [911 So. 2d 766], and 2013 [131 So. 3d 720], and 2017.

19.4 UNLAWFUL COMPENSATION OR REWARD BY PUBLIC SERVANT FOR OFFICIAL BEHAVIOR

§ 838.016(1), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Unlawful Compensation or Reward by a Public Servant for Official Behavior, the State must prove the following four elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. (Defendant) **was a public servant.**
2. (Defendant) **knowingly and intentionally [requested] [solicited] [agreed to accept or accepted] money or some a pecuniary or other benefit from (person making bribe).**
3. ~~The money or other benefit was something of value or advantage to [(defendant)] [a person in whose welfare (defendant) was interested] and was not authorized by law.~~
- 4.3. The [request] [solicitation] [agreement to accept or acceptance] **was corruptly** made for the past, present, or future performance,

**nonperformance or violation of any act or omission of (defendant)
that**

Give relevant part of ~~4a or 4b3a or 3b~~ as applicable.

a. [(person making bribe) believed to be

**[within the official discretion of (defendant)].]
[in violation of a public duty of (defendant)].]
[in performance of a public duty of (defendant)].]**

b. [(defendant) represented as being

**[within [his] [her] official discretion].]
[in violation of [his] [her] public duty].]
[in performance of [his] [her] public duty].]**

4. The pecuniary or other benefit was not authorized by law.

Definitions.

~~§ 838.014(6), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Public servant” means:~~

- ~~a) Any officer or employee of a state, county, municipal, or special district agency or entity;~~**
- ~~b) Any legislative or judicial officer or employee;~~**
- ~~c) Any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function; or~~**
- ~~d) A candidate for election or appointment to any of the positions listed in (a), (b), or (c), or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.~~**

~~§ 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Benefit” means gain or advantage, or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any~~

~~commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.~~

§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

~~“Corruptly” means acting knowingly and dishonestly for a wrongful purpose.~~

§ 838.014(7)(a), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” means any officer or employee of a governmental entity, including any executive, legislative, or judicial branch officer or employee.

Give if applicable. § 838.014(7)(b) and (7)(c), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” also includes any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function or a candidate for election or appointment to any of these officer positions; or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.

§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

“Governmental entity” means an agency or entity of the state, a county, municipality, or special district or any other public entity created or authorized by law.

Give the following three paragraphs to explain “a pecuniary or other benefit not authorized by law” in element #4. Czajkowski v. State, 178 So. 3d 498 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015). § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.

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§ 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or candidate for nomination or election shall solicit or accept anything of value to the recipient, including a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer,

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Give if applicable.

§ 838.016(3), Fla. Stat.

It is not necessary for the State to prove that the exercise of official discretion or violation of a public duty or performance of a public duty for which the bribe was requested or solicited was accomplished or was within the official discretion or public duty of the defendant.

Lesser Included Offenses

No lesser included offenses have been identified for this offense.

Comments

§ 838.016(1), Fla. Stat.

There is no prohibition against a public servant accepting a reward for services performed in apprehending a criminal. Therefore, if the evidence presents a factual issue on this point, an appropriate instruction should be given.

This instruction was adopted in 1981 and amended in 2005 [911 So. 2d 766], and 2013 [131 So. 3d 720], and 2017.

19.5 UNLAWFUL COMPENSATION OR REWARD TO PUBLIC SERVANT FOR OFFICIAL BEHAVIOR

§ 838.016(2), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Unlawful Compensation or Reward to a Public Servant for Official Behavior, the State must prove the following ~~four~~five elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. ~~(Person bribed~~Name of public servant) was a public servant.
2. (Defendant) ~~[gave] [offered] [promised] money or some other benefit to (person bribed)~~knew that (name of public servant) was a public servant.
3. ~~The money or other benefit was something of value or advantage to [(person bribed)] [a person in whose welfare (person bribed) was interested] and was not authorized by law~~(Defendant) knowingly and intentionally [gave] [offered] [promised] a pecuniary or other benefit to (name of public servant).
4. The [gift] [offer] [promise] was ~~corruptly~~ made for the past, present or future exertion of any influence upon or with (person-sought to be influencedname of public servant) regarding any act or omission that

Give 4a or 4b as applicable.

- a. [(defendant) believed to be

[within the official discretion of (person-sought to be influencedname of public servant)].]
[in violation of a public duty of (person-sought to be influencedname of public servant)].]
[in performance of a public duty of (person-sought to be influencedname of public servant)].]

- b. [was represented to (defendant) as being

[within the official discretion of (person-sought to be influencedname of public servant)].]
[in violation of the public duty of (person-sought to be influencedname of public servant)].]
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Definitions.

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Give if applicable.

§ 838.016(3), Fla. Stat.

It is not necessary for the State to prove that the exercise of influence for which the bribe was [given] [offered] [promised] was accomplished or was within the influence of the public servant whose action or omission was sought to be rewarded or compensated.

Lesser Included Offenses

19.5 UNLAWFUL COMPENSATION OR REWARD TO PUBLIC SERVANT FOR OFFICIAL BEHAVIOR — 838.016(2)			
CATEGORY ONE	CATEGORY TWO	FLA. STAT.	INS. NO.
None			
	Attempt if only “gave” is charged	777.04(1)	5.1

Comments

§ 838.016(1), Fla. Stat.

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To prove the crime of Unlawful Compensation or Reward by a Public Servant for Official Behavior, the State must prove the following four elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. ~~(Person bribed~~Defendant~~)~~ was a public servant.
2. (Defendant) **knowingly and intentionally** [requested] [solicited] [agreed to accept or accepted] ~~money or some~~ **a pecuniary or other benefit** from (person making bribe).
3. ~~The money or other benefit was something of value or advantage to [(defendant)] [a person in whose welfare (defendant) was interested] and was not authorized by law.~~
- 4.3. The [request] [solicitation] [agreement to accept or acceptance] was ~~corruptly~~ made for the past, present, or future exertion of

**any influence upon or with (person sought to be influenced)
regarding any act or omission which**

Give 4a or 4b as applicable.

a. [(Person making bribe) believed to be

**[within the official discretion of (person sought to be
influencedname of public servant)].]**

**[in violation of a public duty of (person sought to be
influencedname of public servant)].]**

**[in performance of a public duty of (person sought to
be influencedname of public servant)].]**

b. [was represented to (person making bribe) as being

**[within the official discretion of (person sought to be
influencedname of public servant)].]**

**[in violation of the public duty of (person sought to be
influencedname of public servant)].]**

**[in performance of the public duty of (person sought to
be influencedname of public servant)].]**

4. The pecuniary or other benefit was not authorized by law.

Definitions.

§ 838.014(6), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” means:

**a) ~~Any officer or employee of a state, county, municipal, or
special district agency or entity;~~**

b) ~~Any legislative or judicial officer or employee;~~

**c) ~~Any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or
special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire,
referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a
governmental function; or~~**

**d) ~~A candidate for election or appointment to any of the
positions listed in (a), (b), or (c), or an individual who has
been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the
responsibilities of, public office.~~**

~~§ 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Benefit” means gain or advantage, or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.~~

~~§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Corruptly” means acting knowingly and dishonestly for a wrongful purpose.~~

~~§ 838.014(7)(a), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Public servant” means any officer or employee of a governmental entity, including any executive, legislative, or judicial branch officer or employee.~~

~~Give if applicable. § 838.014(7)(b) and (7)(c), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Public servant” also includes any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function or a candidate for election or appointment to any of these officer positions; or an individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office.~~

~~§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Governmental entity” means an agency or entity of the state, a county, municipality, or special district or any other public entity created or authorized by law.~~

~~Give the following three paragraphs to explain “a pecuniary or other benefit which was not authorized by law” in element #5. *Czajkowski v. State*, 178 So. 3d 498 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015). § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.~~

~~“Pecuniary” means in the form of money. “Benefit” means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.~~

~~§ 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.~~

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or candidate for nomination or election shall solicit or accept anything of value to the recipient, including a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer, employee, local government attorney, or candidate would be influenced thereby.

§ 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney or his or her spouse or minor child shall, at any time, accept any compensation, payment, or thing of value when such public officer, employee, or local government attorney knows, or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should know, that it was given to influence a vote or other action in which the officer, employee, or local government attorney was expected to participate in his or her official capacity.

Give if applicable.

§ 838.016(3), Fla. Stat.

It is not necessary for the State to prove that the exercise of influence for which the bribe was [given] [offered] [promised] was accomplished or was within the influence of the public servant whose action or omission was sought to be rewarded or compensated.

Lesser Included Offenses

No lesser included offenses have been identified for this offense.

Comments

§ 838.016(1), Fla. Stat.

There is no prohibition against a public servant accepting a reward for services performed in apprehending a criminal. Therefore, if the evidence presents a factual issue on this point, an appropriate instruction should be given.

This instruction was adopted in 1981 and amended in 2005 [911 So. 2d 766], and 2013 [131 So. 3d 720], and 2017.

19.7 OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT

§ 838.022, Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Official Misconduct, the State must prove the following ~~three~~ two elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. (Defendant) was a [public servant] [public contractor].
2. While a [public servant] [public contractor], (defendant) knowingly and intentionally [obtained a benefit for a person] [caused unlawful harm to another] by

Give as applicable.

- a. ~~[falsified]~~[falsifying] ~~[caused]~~[causing] another person to falsify an [official record] [official document].
 - b. ~~[concealed]~~[concealing] ~~[covered]~~[covering up] ~~[destroyed]~~[destroying] ~~[mutilated]~~[mutilating] ~~[altered]~~[altering] an [official record] [official document] except as authorized by law or contract [or caused][causing] another person to perform such an act].
 - c. ~~[obstructed]~~[obstructing] ~~[delayed]~~[delaying] ~~[prevented]~~[preventing] the communication of information relating to the commission of a felony that directly involved or affected the ~~public [agency]~~ [government] entity} served by (defendant).
3. ———(Defendant) ~~did so with corrupt intent to [obtain a benefit for a person] [cause harm to another]~~.

Definitions. Give as applicable.

Fla. Stat. § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.

“Benefit” means gain or advantage or anything regarded by the person to be benefited as a gain or advantage, including the doing of an act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he or she is interested, including any commission, gift, gratuity, property, commercial interest, or any other thing of economic value not authorized by law.

Give the following three paragraphs to explain “not authorized by law” in the definition of “benefit.” Czajkowski v. State, 178 So. 3d 498 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015). § 838.014(1), Fla. Stat.

§ 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or candidate for nomination or election shall solicit or accept anything of value to the recipient, including a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer, employee, local government attorney, or candidate would be influenced thereby.

§ 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.

According to Florida law, no public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney or his or her spouse or minor child shall, at any time, accept any compensation, payment, or thing of value when such public officer, employee, or local government attorney knows, or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should know, that it was given to influence a vote or other action in which the officer, employee, or local government attorney was expected to participate in his or her official capacity.

§ 838.014(7)(a) Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” means any officer or employee of a governmental entity, including any executive, legislative, or judicial branch officer or employee.

§ 838.014(7)(b), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” also includes any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function.

§ 838.022(2)(a), Fla. Stat.

“Public servant” does not include a candidate who does not otherwise qualify as a public servant.

§ 838.014(6), Fla. Stat.

“Public contractor” means any person, who has entered into a contract with a governmental entity or any officer or employee of a person, who has entered into a contract with a governmental entity.

§ 838.014(4), Fla. Stat.

“Governmental entity” means an agency or entity of the state, a county, municipality, or special district or any other public entity created or authorized by law.

§ 1.01(3), Fla. Stat.

The terms “person” and “officer or employee of a person” as used in the definition of “public contractor” include individuals, children, firms, associations, joint adventures, partnerships, estates, trusts, business trusts, syndicates, fiduciaries, corporations, and all other groups or combinations.

Fla. Stat. § 838.014(4).

“With corrupt intent” means acting knowingly and dishonestly for a wrongful purpose.

Fla. Stat. § 838.014(5), Fla. Stat.

“Harm” means pecuniary or other loss, disadvantage, or injury to the person affected. “Pecuniary” means in the form of money.

Fla. Stat. § 838.014(6).

“Public Servant” means:

- a) Any officer or employee of any state, county, municipal or special district agency or entity;**
- b) Any legislative or judicial officer or employee;**
- c) Any person, except a witness, who acts as a general or special magistrate, receiver, auditor, arbitrator, umpire, referee, consultant, or hearing officer while performing a governmental function.**

Fla. Stat. § 838.022(2)(b), Fla. Stat.

“Official Record” or “Official Document” includes only public records.

Fla. Stat. § 119.011(12), Fla. Stat.

“Public Records” means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.

Give if applicable. Fla. Stat. § 775.08(1), Fla. Stat.

“Felony” means any criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year. The Court instructs you that the crime of (insert name of felony) is a felony.

Lesser Included Offenses

OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT — 838.022			
CATEGORY ONE	CATEGORY TWO	FLA. STAT.	INS. NO.
None			
	Attempt	777.04(1)	5.1

Comment

~~Committee Note: A candidate for public office or a person who has been elected but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of public office does not qualify as a public servant. § 838.022(2)(a), Fla. Stat. (2012).~~

This instruction was adopted in 2013 [123 So. 3d 54] and amended in 2017.

20.6 WELFARE FRAUD — [FOOD ASSISTANCE IDENTIFICATION CARD] [AUTHORIZATION] [CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAL SERVICES] [MEDICAID IDENTIFICATION CARD]

§ 414.39(2), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Welfare Fraud — [Food Assistance Identification Card] [Authorization] [Certificate of Eligibility for Medical Services] [Medicaid Identification Card], the State must prove the following two elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

Give 1a, 1b, and/or 1c as applicable.

1. ~~The defendant~~(Defendant) knowingly:

- a. used, transferred, acquired, trafficked, altered, forged or possessed**
- b. attempted to use, transfer, acquire, traffic, alter, forge, or possess**

- c. aided and abetted another person in the use, transfer, acquisition, traffic, alteration, forgery or possession of [a food assistance identification card] [an authorization for the expenditure of food assistance benefits] [a certificate of eligibility for medical services] [a Medicaid identification card].
- 2. The use, transfer, acquisition, traffic, alteration, forgery, or possession was not authorized by law.

The law requires *(insert the appropriate law pertaining to the relevant item)*.

§ 414.39(5), Fla. Stat.

If you find (Defendant) guilty of Welfare Fraud, you must also determine if the State proved beyond a reasonable doubt whether the value of the public assistance or identification wrongfully [received] [retained] [misappropriated] [sought] [used] was:

- a. less than an aggregate value of \$200 in any 12 consecutive months.
- b. an aggregate value of \$200 or more, but less than \$20,000 in any 12 consecutive months.
- c. an aggregate value of \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000 in any 12 consecutive months.
- d. \$100,000 or more in any 12 consecutive months.

§ 414.39(5)(e), Fla. Stat.

The value of a food assistance authorization benefit is the cash or exchange value unlawfully obtained by the fraudulent act.

Definitions. Give as applicable.

“Aid or abet” means help, assist, or facilitate.

§ 414.39(2)(b)

“Traffic” means ~~trade, sell, or exchange.~~

1. Buying, selling, stealing, or otherwise effecting an exchange of food assistance benefits issued and accessed via electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards, electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card numbers and personal identification numbers (PINs), or by manual voucher and signature, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone;

2. Attempting to buy, sell, steal, or otherwise effect an exchange of food assistance benefits issued and accessed via electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards, electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card numbers and personal identification numbers (PINs), or by manual voucher and signature, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone;

3. Exchanging firearms, ammunition, explosives, or controlled substances for food assistance benefits;

4. Purchasing with food assistance benefits a product with the intent of obtaining cash or consideration other than eligible food by reselling the product, and subsequently intentionally reselling the product purchased with food assistance benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food; or

5. Intentionally purchasing products originally purchased with food assistance benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food.

An “attempt” to commit a crime is the formation of an intent to commit that crime and the doing of some act toward the commission of the crime other than mere preparation to commit the crime.

“Knowingly” means with actual knowledge and understanding of the facts or the truth.

An “EBT card” is issued by the Department of Children and Families or its agent to obtain food assistance benefits payments or temporary case assistance payments, including refugee cash assistance payments, asylum applicant payments, and child support disregard payments from the Department.

Optional Definition

“Knowingly” means an act done voluntarily and intentionally and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason. (Devitt & Blackmar – Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Sec. 16.07)

Give if applicable. § 414.39(7), Fla. Stat.

It is not a defense that the defendant repaid the assistance or services obtained [or returned the authorization or identification wrongfully obtained].

Inferences. Give as applicable.

§ 414.39(8)(a), Fla. Stat.

You may conclude that (defendant) did receive public assistance from the state if you find that there was a paid state warrant made to the order of the defendant.

§ 414.39(8)(b), Fla. Stat.

You may conclude that an identified recipient received public assistance from the state if you find that a transaction history generated by a Personal Identification Number (PIN) established a purchase or withdrawal by electronic benefit transfer.

Lesser Included Offenses

No lesser included offenses have been identified for this offense.

Comment

This instruction was adopted in 1981 and amended in 2015 [175 So. 3d 782] and 2017.

20.6(a) WELFARE FRAUD — [SELLING] [ATTEMPTING TO SELL] AN EBT CARD

§ 414.39(2)(c), Fla. Stat.

To prove the crime of Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT card, the State must prove the following three elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. (Defendant) possessed two or more electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards.
2. The EBT cards were issued to someone other than (defendant).
3. (Defendant) [sold] [attempted to sell] one or more of these EBT cards.

Definitions.

An “EBT card” is issued by the Department of Children and Families or its agent to obtain food assistance benefits payments or temporary case assistance payments, including refugee cash assistance payments, asylum applicant payments, and child support disregard payments from the Department.

To “possess” an EBT card means the defendant was aware of the presence of the EBT card and exercised control over the EBT card.

Give if applicable.

An “attempt” to commit a crime is the formation of an intent to commit that crime and the doing of some act toward the commission of the crime other than mere preparation to commit the crime.

Enhancement. Give if applicable if the jury finds the defendant guilty of Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT card. § 414.39(2)(c), Fla. Stat.

Now that you have found the defendant guilty of Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT card, you must further determine whether the State has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was previously convicted of the same crime.

“Conviction” means a determination of guilt which is the result of a plea or a trial, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld or a plea of no lo contender is entered.

Lesser Included Offenses

No lesser included offenses have been identified for this offense.

Comments

If a party requests a more complete instruction on the concept of possession, the trial judge can insert language from Instruction 25.7 (Possession of a Controlled Substance).

This instruction can be used for Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT Card based on a prior conviction. For Felony Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT Card based on a prior conviction, it is error to inform the jury of prior convictions until the verdict on the underlying Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT Card is rendered. Therefore, if the information or indictment contains an allegation of a prior Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT Card conviction, do not read that allegation and do not send the information or indictment into the jury room. If the defendant is found guilty of Welfare Fraud — [Selling] [Attempting to Sell] an EBT Card, the historical fact of prior convictions shall be determined separately by the jury in a bifurcated proceeding. See *State v. Harbaugh*, 754 So. 2d 691 (Fla. 2000).

This instruction was adopted in 2017.