11-159-07

| 1 | A bill to be entitled |
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| 2 | An act relating to the code of ethics for |
| 3 | public officers and employees; amending s. |
| 4 | 112.312, F.S.; redefining the terms "agency" |
| 5 | and "corruptly"; defining the term |
| 6 | "quasi-public entity"; amending s. 112.313, |
| 7 | F.S.; providing for the provisions of the code |
| 8 | which prohibit doing business with one's |
| 9 | agency, prohibit conflicting employment or |
| 10 | contractual relationships, and limit |
| 11 | permissible representations following |
| 12 | termination of office or employment to apply to |
| 13 | officers and employees of quasi-public |
| 14 | entities; providing penalties; amending s. |
| 15 | 112.317, F.S.; providing specified penalties |
| 16 | for quasi-public officers, former quasi-public |
| 17 | officers, and agency employees; providing for |
| 18 | procedure against certain complaints filed with |
| 19 | malicious intent against quasi-public officers |
| 20 | or employees; amending s. 112.324, F.S.; |
| 21 | requiring the Commission on Ethics to report |
| 22 | findings on investigations of quasi-public |
| 23 | officers and employees and former quasi-public |
| 24 | officers and employees to the Governor; |
| 25 | amending s. 420.5061, F.S.; conforming a |
| 26 | cross-reference; providing for the management |
| 27 | of certain financial interests by a member of |
| 28 | the Cabinet; providing for certain provisions |
| 29 | in the Code of Ethics to apply to the |
| 30 | management of such financial interests; |
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providing for severability; providing an 2 effective date. 3 4 WHEREAS, the people of Florida through Article II, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution require that individuals 5 holding offices or employment on behalf of the state do so in 7 public trust, and 8 WHEREAS, the Legislature has determined persons in positions of public trust must meet the highest level of 9 professionalism and ethical standards and that the law shall 10 protect against any conflict of interest, and 11 12 WHEREAS, officers and employees of quasi-public 13 entities created for a public purpose must be prohibited from breaching the public trust for personal gain and must be held 14 to the same code of ethics as public officers and employees, 15 NOW, THEREFORE, 16 17 18 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 19 Section 1. Subsections (2) and (9) of section 112.312, 20 21 Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (21) 22 through (24) of that section are renumbered as subsections 23 (22) through (25), respectively, and a new subsection (21) is added to that section, to read: 2.4 112.312 Definitions.--As used in this part and for 25 purposes of the provisions of s. 8, Art. II of the State 26 27 Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires: 2.8 (2) "Agency" means any state, regional, county, local, 29 or municipal government entity of this state, whether executive, judicial, or legislative; any department, division, 30 bureau, commission, authority, or political subdivision of

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this state therein; any quasi-public entity; or any public school, community college, or state university.

- (9) "Corruptly" means done with a wrongful intent and for the purpose of obtaining, or compensating or receiving compensation for, any benefit resulting from some act or omission of a public or quasi-public servant which is inconsistent with the proper performance of his or her public or quasi-public duties.
- (21) "Quasi-public entity" means an entity that has been created by a government entity pursuant to law to accomplish a public purpose and that is not a state or local government entity.
- Section 2. Subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), subsection (9) of section 112.313, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 112.313 Standards of conduct for public officers, employees of agencies, and local government attorneys.--
- (3) DOING BUSINESS WITH ONE'S AGENCY.--No employee of an agency acting in his or her official capacity as a purchasing agent, or public officer acting in his or her official capacity, shall either directly or indirectly purchase, rent, or lease any realty, goods, or services for his or her own agency from any business entity of which the officer or employee or the officer's or employee's spouse or child is an officer, partner, director, or proprietor or in which such officer or employee or the officer's or employee's spouse or child, or any combination of them, has a material interest. Nor shall a public officer or employee, acting in a private capacity, rent, lease, or sell any realty, goods, or services to the officer's or employee's own agency, if he or she is a state or quasi-public entity officer or employee, or

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to any political subdivision or any agency thereof, if he or she is serving as an officer or employee of that political subdivision. The foregoing shall not apply to district offices maintained by legislators when such offices are located in the legislator's place of business or when such offices are on property wholly or partially owned by the legislator. This subsection shall not affect or be construed to prohibit contracts entered into prior to:

- (a) October 1, 1975.
- (b) Qualification for elective office.
- (c) Appointment to public office.
- (d) Beginning public employment.
- 13 (7) CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT OR CONTRACTUAL

14 RELATIONSHIP.--

(a) No public officer or employee of an agency shall have or hold any employment or contractual relationship with any business entity or any agency which is subject to the regulation of, or is doing business with, an agency of which he or she is an officer or employee, excluding those organizations and their officers who, when acting in their official capacity, enter into or negotiate a collective bargaining contract with the state or any municipality, county, or other political subdivision of the state; nor shall an officer or employee of an agency have or hold any employment or contractual relationship that will create a continuing or frequently recurring conflict between his or her private interests and the performance of his or her or quasi-public public duties or that would impede the full and faithful discharge of his or her public or quasi-public duties.

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- 1. When the agency referred to is that certain kind of special tax district created by general or special law and is limited specifically to constructing, maintaining, managing, and financing improvements in the land area over which the agency has jurisdiction, or when the agency has been organized pursuant to chapter 298, then employment with, or entering into a contractual relationship with, such business entity by a public officer or employee of such agency shall not be prohibited by this subsection or be deemed a conflict per se. However, conduct by such officer or employee that is prohibited by, or otherwise frustrates the intent of, this section shall be deemed a conflict of interest in violation of the standards of conduct set forth by this section.
- 2. When the agency referred to is a legislative body and the regulatory power over the business entity resides in another agency, or when the regulatory power which the legislative body exercises over the business entity or agency is strictly through the enactment of laws or ordinances, then employment or a contractual relationship with such business entity by a public officer or employee of a legislative body shall not be prohibited by this subsection or be deemed a conflict.
- (9) POSTEMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS; STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR LEGISLATORS, AND LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES, AND OTHER PERSONS.--
- (a)1. It is the intent of the Legislature to implement by statute the provisions of s. 8(e), Art. II of the State Constitution relating to legislators, statewide elected officers, appointed state officers, and designated public employees.
 - 2. As used in this paragraph:

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a. "Employee" means:

- (I) Any person employed in the executive or legislative branch of government holding a position in the Senior Management Service as defined in s. 110.402 or any person holding a position in the Selected Exempt Service as defined in s. 110.602 or any person having authority over policy or procurement employed by the Department of the Lottery.
- (II) The Auditor General, the director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, the Sergeant at Arms and Secretary of the Senate, and the Sergeant at Arms and Clerk of the House of Representatives.
- (III) The executive director of the Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations and the executive director and deputy executive director of the Commission on Ethics.
- (IV) An executive director, staff director, or deputy staff director of each joint committee, standing committee, or select committee of the Legislature; an executive director, staff director, executive assistant, analyst, or attorney of the Office of the President of the Senate, the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Majority Party Office, Senate Minority Party Office, House Majority Party Office, or House Minority Party Office; or any person, hired on a contractual basis, having the power normally conferred upon such persons, by whatever title.
- (V) The Chancellor and Vice Chancellors of the State University System; the general counsel to the Board of Regents; and the president, vice presidents, and deans of each state university.

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- (VI) Any person, including an other-personal-services employee, having the power normally conferred upon the positions referenced in this sub-subparagraph.
- b. "Appointed state officer" means any member of an appointive board, commission, committee, council, or authority of the executive or legislative branch of state government whose powers, jurisdiction, and authority are not solely advisory and include the final determination or adjudication of any personal or property rights, duties, or obligations, other than those relative to its internal operations.
- c. "State agency" means an entity of the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of state government over which the Legislature exercises plenary budgetary and statutory control.
- 3. No member of the Legislature, appointed state officer, or statewide elected officer shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was an officer or member for a period of 2 years following vacation of office. No member of the Legislature shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation during his or her term of office before any state agency other than judicial tribunals or in settlement negotiations after the filing of a lawsuit.
- 4. An agency employee, including an agency employee who was employed on July 1, 2001, in a Career Service System position that was transferred to the Selected Exempt Service System under chapter 2001-43, Laws of Florida, may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the agency with which that agency employee he or she was employed for a period of 2 years following vacation of

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position, unless employed by another agency of state government.

- 5. An officer of a quasi-public entity or an employee of a quasi-public entity who performs managerial, policymaking, or professional duties may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the agency with which that officer or employee was employed for a period of 2 years following vacation of position, unless the officer or employee is employed by another agency as defined in s. 112.312(2).
 - 6.5. Any person violating this paragraph shall be subject to the penalties provided in s. 112.317 and a civil penalty of an amount equal to the compensation which the person receives for the prohibited conduct.
 - <u>7.6.</u> This paragraph is not applicable to:
- a. A person employed by the Legislature or other agency prior to July 1, 1989;
 - b. A person who was employed by the Legislature or other agency on July 1, 1989, whether or not the person was a defined employee on July 1, 1989;
 - c. A person who was a defined employee of the State University System or the Public Service Commission who held such employment on December 31, 1994;
 - d. A person who has reached normal retirement age as defined in s. 121.021(29), and who has retired under the provisions of chapter 121 by July 1, 1991; or
 - e. Any appointed state officer whose term of office began before January 1, 1995, unless reappointed to that office on or after January 1, 1995; or-
- f. Any officer or employee of a quasi-public entity

 whose term of office or employment began before July 1, 2007,

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unless reappointed as an officer to that office on or after July 1, 2007.

(b) In addition to the provisions of this part which are applicable to legislators and legislative employees by virtue of their being public officers or employees, the conduct of members of the Legislature and legislative employees shall be governed by the ethical standards provided in the respective rules of the Senate or House of Representatives which are not in conflict with this section herewith.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 112.317, 11 12 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.317 Penalties.--

- (1) Violation of any provision of this part, including, but not limited to, any failure to file any disclosures required by this part or violation of any standard of conduct imposed by this part, or violation of any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, in addition to any criminal penalty or other civil penalty involved, shall, under applicable constitutional and statutory procedures, constitute grounds for, and may be punished by, one or more of the following:
 - In the case of a public or quasi-public officer:
 - 1. Impeachment.
 - 2. Removal from office.
- 3. Suspension from office.
 - 4. Public censure and reprimand.
- 5. Forfeiture of no more than one-third salary per 29 month for no more than 12 months.
 - 6. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.

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

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- (d) In the case of a former public <u>or quasi-public</u> officer or employee who has violated a provision applicable to former officers or employees or whose violation occurred before the officer's or employee's leaving public <u>or quasi-public</u> office or employment:
 - 1. Public censure and reprimand.
 - 2. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.
- 3. Restitution of any pecuniary benefits received because of the violation committed. The commission may recommend that the restitution penalty be paid to the agency of the public or quasi-public officer or employee or to the General Revenue Fund.
- In any case in which the commission determines that a person has filed a complaint against a public or quasi-public officer or employee with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of such officer or employee by filing the complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations of fact material to a violation of this part, the complainant shall be liable for costs plus reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the defense of the person complained against, including the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in proving entitlement to and the amount of costs and fees. If the complainant fails to pay such costs and fees voluntarily within 30 days following such finding by the commission, the commission shall forward such information to the Department of Legal Affairs, which shall bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of such costs and fees awarded by the commission.

Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 112.324, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (8) If, in cases pertaining to complaints other than complaints against impeachable officers or members of the Legislature, upon completion of a full and final investigation by the commission, the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, it shall be the duty of the commission to report its findings and recommend appropriate action to the proper disciplinary official or body as follows, and such official or body shall have the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part, including the power to order the appropriate elections official to remove a candidate from the ballot for a violation of s. 112.3145 or s. 8(a) and (i), Art. II of the State Constitution:
- (d) Except as otherwise provided by this part, the Governor, in the case of any other public <u>or quasi-public</u> officer, public <u>or quasi-public</u> employee, former public <u>or quasi-public</u> officer or public employee, candidate, or former candidate.

Section 5. Section 420.5061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.5061 Transfer of agency assets and liabilities.—Effective January 1, 1998, all assets and liabilities and rights and obligations, including any outstanding contractual obligations, of the agency shall be transferred to the corporation as legal successor in all respects to the agency. The corporation shall thereupon become obligated to the same extent as the agency under any existing

agreements and be entitled to any rights and remedies 2 previously afforded the agency by law or contract, including specifically the rights of the agency under chapter 201 and 3 part VI of chapter 159. The corporation is a state agency for 4 purposes of s. 159.807(4)(a). Effective January 1, 1998, all 5 references under Florida law to the agency are deemed to mean 7 the corporation. The corporation shall transfer to the General 8 Revenue Fund an amount which otherwise would have been deducted as a service charge pursuant to s. 215.20(1) if the 9 Florida Housing Finance Corporation Fund established by s. 10 420.508(5), the State Apartment Incentive Loan Fund 11 12 established by s. 420.5087(7), the Florida Homeownership 13 Assistance Fund established by s. 420.5088(4), the HOME Investment Partnership Fund established by s. 420.5089(1), and 14 the Housing Predevelopment Loan Fund established by s. 15 16 420.525(1) were each trust funds. For purposes of s. 112.313, 17 the corporation is deemed to be a continuation of the agency, 18 and the provisions thereof are deemed to apply as if the same entity remained in place. Any employees of the agency and 19 agency board members covered by s. 112.313(9)(a)7. s. 20 21 $\frac{112.313(9)(a)6.}{a}$ shall continue to be entitled to the exemption 22 in that subparagraph, notwithstanding being hired by the 23 corporation or appointed as board members of the corporation. Effective January 1, 1998, all state property in use by the 2.4 agency shall be transferred to and become the property of the 25 corporation. 26 27 Section 6. (1) A member of the Cabinet shall, during 2.8 his or her term of office, place all his or her personal investments in a publicly traded mutual fund or a blind trust 29 at a financial institution. If such member acquires a 30 financial interest that is prohibited by s. 112.313, Florida

| 1 | Statutes, during his or her term of office due to events or |
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| 2 | actions beyond his or her control, he or she shall immediately |
| 3 | sell such financial interest or place it in a blind trust at a |
| 4 | financial institution. |
| 5 | (2) A member of the Cabinet may not: |
| 6 | (a) Attempt to influence or exercise any control over |
| 7 | decisions regarding the management of assets in a blind trust |
| 8 | that is created pursuant to subsection (1). |
| 9 | (b) Engage, directly or indirectly, in an activity |
| 10 | involving any financial interest of that member which violates |
| 11 | s. 112.313, Florida Statutes. |
| 12 | Section 7. If any provision of this act or its |
| 13 | application to any individual or circumstance is held invalid, |
| 14 | such invalidity does not affect other provisions or |
| 15 | applications of this act which can be given effect without the |
| 16 | invalid provision or application, and to this end the |
| 17 | provisions of this act are severable. |
| 18 | Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007. |
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| 21 | SENATE SUMMARY |
| 22 | Revises definitions of the terms "agency" and "corruptly." Defines the term "quasi-public entity." |
| 23 | Applies provisions of the code which prohibit doing business with one's agency, prohibit conflicting |
| 24 | employment or contractual relationships, and limit permissible representations following termination of |
| 25 | office or employment to officers and employees of quasi-public entities. Provides penalties. Provides |
| 26 | specified penalties for quasi-public officers, former quasi-public officers, and agency employees. Provides for |
| 27 | procedure against certain complaints filed with malicious intent against quasi-public officers or employees. |
| 28 | Requires the Commission on Ethics to report findings on investigations of quasi-public officers and employees and |
| 29 | former quasi-public officers and employees to the Governor. Provides for the management of certain |
| 30 | financial interests by a member of the Cabinet. Provides for certain provisions in the Code of Ethics to apply to |
| 31 | the management of such financial interests. Provides for severability. |
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