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FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Ethics and Elections

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_\_ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to ethics; amending s. 112.312, F.S.; revising the definition of "gift" to exclude specified expenditures of a committee of continuous existence; creating s. 112.3125, F.S.; defining the term "public officer"; prohibiting public officers from accepting additional employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions; providing exceptions; amending s. 112.313, F.S.; providing that a member of the Legislature may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before any state agency for a period of 2 years following vacation of office; providing exceptions; providing that no member of the Legislature may associate as a partner, principal, or employee of a firm whose primary purpose is lobbying the Legislature within the first 2 years after vacation of office under specified conditions; establishing filing requirements for a sworn statement; creating s. 112.3142, F.S.; defining the term "constitutional officers"; requiring constitutional officers to complete annual ethics training; specifying requirements for ethics training; requiring each of the Legislature to provide for ethics training pursuant to its rules; creating s. 112.31425, F.S.; providing legislative findings; providing that holding an economic interest in a qualified blind trust is not a prohibited conflict of interest; providing that a public officer may not attempt to influence, exercise control of, or obtain

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582-00635A-13 20137006

information regarding the holdings of the qualified blind trust; prohibiting communication regarding the qualified blind trust between a public officer or a person having a beneficial interest in the trust and the trustee; providing exceptions; requiring a public officer to report the qualified blind trust and its value on his or her financial disclosure form under specified circumstances; establishing requirements for creation of a qualified blind trust; requiring a public officer who holds a qualified blind trust to file a notice with the Commission on Ethics; requiring a covered public official to file an amendment to his or her most recent financial disclosure statement under specified conditions; amending s. 112.3143, F.S.; providing definitions for "principal" and "special gain or loss"; requiring state public officers to abstain from voting on any matter that the officer knows would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; requiring that a memorandum filed after a vote be filed no later than 15 days after the vote; providing that a member of the Legislature satisfies the disclosure requirement by filing a form created pursuant to the rules of his or her respective house; amending s. 112.3144, F.S.; authorizing the commission or the Department of Financial Services to collect an unpaid fine within a specified period of the initial report of the automatic fine; providing timeframes for the filing of certain complaints; authorizing filing individuals to

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582-00635A-13 20137006

file an amended statement during a specified timeframe under specified conditions; authorizing the commission to immediately follow complaint procedures under specified conditions; prohibiting the commission from taking action on complaints alleging immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis errors or omissions; providing what constitutes an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission; authorizing an individual required to file a disclosure to have the statement prepared by a certified public accountant; requiring a certified public accountant to attest to the veracity of the disclosure; requiring the commission to determine if a certified public accountant failed to disclose information provided by the filing individual on the filed statement; providing that the filing individual is not in violation of the section if a certified public accountant was in custody of such information but failed to disclose it on the statement; authorizing an elected officer or candidate to use funds in an office account or campaign depository to pay a certified public accountant for preparing a disclosure; creating s. 112.31445, F.S.; providing a definition for "electronic filing system"; requiring all disclosures of financial interests filed with the commission to be scanned and made publicly available on a searchable Internet database beginning with the 2012 filing year; requiring the commission to submit a proposal to the President of the Senate and the

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582-00635A-13 20137006

Speaker of the House of Representatives for a mandatory electronic filing system by a specified date; establishing minimum requirements for the commission's proposal; amending s. 112.3145, F.S.; authorizing the commission or the Department of Financial Services to collect an unpaid fine within a specified period of the initial report of the automatic fine; providing timeframes for the filing of certain complaints; authorizing filing individuals to file an amended statement during a specified timeframe under specified conditions; authorizing the commission to immediately follow complaint procedures under specified conditions; prohibiting the commission from taking action on complaints alleging immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis errors or omissions; providing what constitutes an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission; authorizing an individual required to file a disclosure to have the statement prepared by a certified public accountant; requiring a certified public accountant to attest to the veracity of the disclosure; requiring the commission to determine if a certified public accountant failed to disclose information provided by the filing individual on the filed statement; providing that the filing individual is not in violation of the section if a certified public accountant was in custody of such information but failed to disclose it on the statement; authorizing an elected officer or candidate to use

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582-00635A-13 20137006

funds in an office account or campaign depository to pay a certified public accountant for preparing a disclosure; creating s. 112.31455, F.S.; requiring the commission to determine whether an individual owing certain fines is a current public officer or public employee or is currently receiving public contract payments; requiring the commission to notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individuals; requiring that the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district begin withholding 10 percent of any payment from public monies that would otherwise be paid to the current public officer, public employee, or individual currently receiving public contract payments; requiring that the withheld payments be remitted to the commission until the fine is satisfied; authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body to retain a percentage of payment for administrative costs; authorizing collection methods for the commission or the Department of Financial Services for individuals who are no longer public officers or public employees or who are no longer receiving public contract payments; amending s. 112.3147, F.S.; providing an exception to the requirement that all forms be prescribed by the commission; amending s. 112.3148, F.S.; deleting references to political committees and committees of

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582-00635A-13 20137006

continuous existence; creating s. 112.31485, F.S.; providing definitions for "gift" and "immediate family"; prohibiting a reporting individual or procurement employee or a member of his or her immediate family from soliciting or knowingly accepting any gift from a political committee or committee of continuous existence; prohibiting a political committee or committee of continuous existence from giving any gift to a reporting individual or procurement employee or a member of his or her immediate family; providing penalties for a violation; requiring that individuals who violate this section be held personally liable; reenacting ss. 112.317(1)-(5), F.S., relating to civil penalties, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 112.3143, F.S., and the creation of s. 112.31485, F.S., in a reference thereto; amending s. 112.324, F.S.; authorizing specified parties to submit written referrals of a possible violation of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees or other possible breaches of the public trust to the Commission on Ethics; establishing procedures for the receipt of written referrals by the commission; extending the period in which the disclosure of the intent to file or the filing of a complaint against a candidate is prohibited; providing exceptions; requiring the commission to dismiss a complaint of a de minimus violation; providing exceptions; defining a de minimus violation; reenacting s. 120.665, F.S., relating to

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

175 disqualification of agency personnel, to incorporate 176 the amendments to s. 112.3143, F.S., in a reference 177 thereto; reenacting s. 286.012, F.S., relating to 178 voting requirements at meetings of governmental 179 bodies, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 180 112.3143, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting s. 181 287.175, F.S., relating to penalties, to incorporate 182 the amendments made to s. 112.324, F.S., in a 183 reference thereto; reenacting s. 288.901(1)(c), F.S., 184 relating to Enterprise Florida, Inc., to incorporate 185 the amendments made to s. 112.3143, F.S., in a 186 reference thereto; amending s. 445.007, F.S., and 187 reenacting subsection (1), relating to regional 188 workforce boards, to incorporate the amendments made 189 to s. 112.3143, F.S., in a reference thereto; 190 correcting cross-references; reenacting s. 191 627.311(5)(m), F.S., relating to joint underwriters 192 and joint reinsurers, to incorporate the amendments 193 made to s. 112.3143, F.S., in a reference thereto; 194 reenacting s. 627.351(6)(d), F.S., relating to 195 Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, to 196 incorporate the amendments made to s. 112.3143, F.S.; 197 providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (12) of section 112.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

203 112.312 Definitions.—As used in this part and for purposes

582-00635A-13 20137006

of the provisions of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:

(12)

- (b) "Gift" does not include:
- 1. Salary, benefits, services, fees, commissions, gifts, or expenses associated primarily with the donee's employment, business, or service as an officer or director of a corporation or organization.
- 2. Except as provided in s. 112.31485, contributions or expenditures reported pursuant to chapter 106, contributions or expenditures reported pursuant to federal election law, campaign-related personal services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering their time, or any other contribution or expenditure by a political party or affiliated party committee.
- 3. An honorarium or an expense related to an honorarium event paid to a person or the person's spouse.
- 4. An award, plaque, certificate, or similar personalized item given in recognition of the donee's public, civic, charitable, or professional service.
- 5. An honorary membership in a service or fraternal organization presented merely as a courtesy by such organization.
- 6. The use of a public facility or public property, made available by a governmental agency, for a public purpose.
- 7. Transportation provided to a public officer or employee by an agency in relation to officially approved governmental business.
  - 8. Gifts provided directly or indirectly by a state,

582-00635A-13 20137006

regional, or national organization which promotes the exchange of ideas between, or the professional development of, governmental officials or employees, and whose membership is primarily composed of elected or appointed public officials or staff, to members of that organization or officials or staff of a governmental agency that is a member of that organization.

Section 2. Section 112.3125, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 112.3125 Dual public employment.

- (1) As used in this section, the term "public officer" includes any person who is elected to either house of the Legislature or, for the period of his or her candidacy, any person who has qualified as a candidate for legislative office.
- (2) A public officer may not accept additional public employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions.
- (3) A person who was employed by the state or any of its political subdivisions before qualifying as a public officer for his or her current term of office, or the next available term of office, may continue his or her employment except as otherwise provided by law. However, he or she may not accept promotion, advancement, additional compensation, or anything of value that he or she knows, or with the exercise of reasonable care should know, is provided or given as a result of his or her election or position, or that is otherwise inconsistent with the promotion, advancement, additional compensation, or anything of value provided or given an employee who is similarly situated.
- (4) This section does not apply to a qualified person seeking a position as an educator whose primary duties are instructional, as opposed to managerial or administrative, in

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

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Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 112.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.313 Standards of conduct for public officers, employees of agencies, and local government attorneys.—
- (9) POSTEMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS; STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR LEGISLATORS AND LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES.—
- (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:
  - 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 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

582-00635A-13 20137006

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 Governors of the State University System; and the president, provost, vice presidents, and deans of each state university.
- (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

582-00635A-13

348

20137006

320 Legislature shall personally represent another person or entity 321 for compensation during his or her term of office, or for a 322 period of 2 years following vacation of office, before any state 323 agency other than judicial tribunals or in settlement 324 negotiations after the filing of a lawsuit. No member shall 325 associate as a partner, principal, or employee of a firm whose 326 primary purpose is lobbying the Legislature for a period of 2 327 years following vacation of office for the purpose of drafting, 328 strategizing, consulting, advising or in any way working on 329 matters that will come before the Legislature, or provide 330 networking or relationship building services with sitting 331 members of the Legislature. For purposes of this prohibition, employment, partnership, or association with a principal, firm, 332 333 or entity whose primary purpose is legislative lobbying is 334 presumptively prohibited unless the principal, firm, entity, or 335 former member first seeks an opinion from the commission. The 336 employer, association or partnership, principal, firm, or entity affiliating with a former member of the Legislature must file 337 338 annually a sworn statement with the Secretary of the Senate or 339 the Clerk of the House of Representatives affirming that the 340 former member did not engage in any of the prohibited 341 activities. If the former member who is employed as a lobbyist 342 served in both houses of the Legislature, the employer, association or partnership, principal, firm, or entity 343 344 affiliating with the former member must file the sworn statement 345 with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of 346 Representatives. 347 4. An agency employee, including an agency employee who was

employed on July 1, 2001, in a Career Service System position

582-00635A-13 20137006

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 he or she was employed for a period of 2 years following vacation of position, unless employed by another agency of state government.

- 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.
  - 6. 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.
- Section 4. Section 112.3142, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 376 <u>112.3142 Ethics training for specified constitutional</u> 377 officers.—

582-00635A-13 20137006

(1) As used in this section, the term "constitutional officers" includes the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, state attorneys, public defenders, sheriffs, tax collectors, property appraisers, supervisors of elections, clerks of the circuit court, county commissioners, district school board members, and superintendents of schools.

- (2) All constitutional officers must complete an annual 4-hour ethics training that addresses, at a minimum, s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and public meetings laws of this state. This requirement may be satisfied by completion of a continuing legal education class or other continuing professional education class, seminar, or presentation if the required subjects are covered.
- (3) Each house of the Legislature shall provide for ethics training pursuant to its rules.

Section 5. Section 112.31425, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

112.31425 Qualified blind trusts.-

- (1) The Legislature finds that if a public officer creates a trust and does not control the interests held by the trust, his or her official actions will not be influenced or appear to be influenced by private considerations.
- (2) If a public officer holds a beneficial interest in a qualified blind trust as described in this section, he or she does not have a conflict of interest prohibited under s.

  112.313(3) or (7) or a voting conflict of interest under s.

  112.3143 with regard to matters pertaining to that interest.

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20137006 582-00635A-13

(3) The public officer may not attempt to influence or exercise any control over decisions regarding the management of assets in a qualified blind trust. The public officer or any person having a beneficial interest in the qualified blind trust may not make any effort to obtain information with respect to the holdings of the trust, including obtaining a copy of any trust tax return filed or any information relating thereto, except as otherwise provided in this section.

- (4) Except for communications that consist solely of requests for distributions of cash or other unspecified assets of the trust, the public officer or the person who has a beneficial interest may not have any direct or indirect communication with the trustee with respect to the trust, unless such communication is in writing and relates only to:
- (a) A request for a distribution from the trust which does not specify whether the distribution is to be made in cash or in kind;
- (b) The general financial interests and needs of the public officer or the person who has a beneficial interest, including, but not limited to, an interest in maximizing income or longterm capital gain;
- (c) A notification of the trustee of a law or regulation subsequently applicable to the public officer which prohibits the officer from holding an asset and directs that the asset not be held by the trust; or
- (d) A direction to the trustee to sell all of an asset initially placed in the trust by the public officer which, in the determination of the public officer, creates a conflict of interest or the appearance thereof due to the subsequent

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

assumption of duties by the public officer.

- in the qualified blind trust and its value as an asset on his or her financial disclosure form, if the value is required to be disclosed. The public officer shall report the blind trust as a primary source of income on his or her financial disclosure forms and its amount, if the amount of income is required to be disclosed. The public officer is not required to report as a secondary source of income any source of income to the blind trust.
- (6) In order to constitute a qualified blind trust, the trust established by the public officer must meet the following requirements:
  - (a) The person appointed as the trustee may not be:
- 1. The public officer's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, or first cousin, or the spouse of any such person;
- 2. A person who is an elected or appointed public officer or a public employee; or
- 3. A person who has been appointed to serve in an agency by the public officer or by a public officer or public employee supervised by the public officer.
  - (b) The trust agreement that establishes the trust must:
- 1. Contain a statement that its purpose is to remove from the grantor control and knowledge of investment of trust assets so that conflicts between the grantor's responsibilities as a public officer and his or her private interests are eliminated.
  - 2. Give the trustee complete discretion to manage the

582-00635A-13 20137006

trust, including, but not limited to, the power to dispose of and acquire trust assets without consulting or notifying the covered public officer or the person having a beneficial interest in the trust.

- 3. Prohibit communication between the trustee and the public officer, or the person who has a beneficial interest in the trust, concerning the holdings or sources of income of the trust, except amounts of cash value or net income or loss, if such report does not identify any asset or holding, or except as provided in this section.
- 4. Provide that the trust tax return is prepared by the trustee or his or her designee and that any information relating thereto is not disclosed to the public officer or to the person who has a beneficial interest, except as provided in this section.
- 5. Permit the trustee to notify the public officer of the date of disposition and value at disposition of any original investment or interest in real property to the extent required by federal tax law so that the information can be reported on the public officer's applicable tax returns.
- 6. Prohibit the trustee from disclosing to the public officer or the person who has a beneficial interest any information concerning replacement assets to the trust, except for the minimum tax information that lists only the totals of taxable items from the trust and does not describe the source of individual items of income.
- (c) Within 5 business days after the agreement is executed, the public officer shall file a notice with the commission setting forth:

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582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

- 1. The date that the agreement is executed;
- 2. The name and address of the trustee; and
- 3. The acknowledgement by the trustee that he or she has agreed to serve as trustee.
- official is a public officer, or if the covered public official learns of any replacement assets that have been added to the trust, the covered public official shall file an amendment to his or her most recent financial disclosure statement. The amendment shall be filed no later than 60 days after the date of revocation or the addition of the replacement assets. The covered public official shall disclose the previously unreported pro rata share of the trust's interests in investments or income deriving from any such investments. For purposes of this section, any replacement asset that becomes known to the covered public official shall thereafter be treated as though it were an original asset of the trust.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 112.3143 Voting conflicts.-
- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Principal" includes the parent organization or subsidiary of any person or entity by which the public officer is retained.
- (b) (a) "Public officer" includes any person elected or appointed to hold office in any agency, including any person serving on an advisory body.
- (c) (b) "Relative" means any father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law,

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

523 son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.

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(d) "Special private gain or loss" means an economic benefit or harm that the voting official knows would inure to the voting official or his or her relative, business associate, or principal in a unique way or disproportionate to other members of the group.

(2)(a) A No state public officer may not vote on any matter that the officer knows would inure to his or her special private gain or loss is prohibited from voting in an official capacity on any matter. However, Any state public officer who abstains from voting in an official capacity upon any measure that which the officer knows would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss or who votes in an official capacity on a measure that; which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom the officer is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which the officer is retained other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312(2); or which the officer knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer, shall make every reasonable effort to, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in the minutes. If it is not possible for the state public officer to file a memorandum before the vote, the memorandum must be filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting no later than 15 days after the vote.

(b) A member of the Legislature may satisfy the disclosure

582-00635A-13 20137006

requirements of this section by filing a disclosure form created pursuant to the rules of the member's respective house if the member discloses the information required by this subsection.

Section 7. Paragraph (h) of subsection (5) of section 112.3144, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (7) is renumbered as subsection (9), and new subsections (7) and (8) are added to that section, to read:

- 112.3144 Full and public disclosure of financial interests.—
- (5) Forms for compliance with the full and public disclosure requirements of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution shall be created by the Commission on Ethics. The commission shall give notice of disclosure deadlines and delinquencies and distribute forms in the following manner:
- (h) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120, any fine imposed under this subsection which is not waived by final order of the commission and which remains unpaid more than 60 days after the notice of payment due or more than 60 days after the commission renders a final order on the appeal must be submitted to the Department of Financial Services as a claim, debt, or other obligation owed to the state, and the department shall assign the collection of such fine to a collection agent as provided in s. 17.20. The commission or the Department of Financial Services may take action to collect any unpaid fine imposed by this subsection within 20 years after the automatic fine is initially reported to the Department of Financial Services.
- (7) (a) The commission shall treat an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests that is filed prior to

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20137006 582-00635A-13

September 1 of the current year as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertaining to the current year alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required by this section or if a complaint filed pertaining to a previous reporting period within the preceding 5 years alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, if a complaint filed after August 25 alleges an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.

(b) For purposes of the final full and public disclosure of financial interests, the commission shall treat a new final full and public disclosure of financial interests as the original filing if filed within 60 days after the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If, more than 60 days after a final full and public disclosure of financial interests is filed, a complaint is filed alleging a complete omission of any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow the complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, if the complaint alleges an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission,

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20137006 582-00635A-13

the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file a new final full and public disclosure of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file a new final full and public disclosure of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.

- (c) For purposes of this section, an error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest.
- (8) (a) An individual required to file a disclosure pursuant to this section may have the disclosure prepared by a certified public accountant licensed in this state. The certified public accountant must attest on the form that he or she prepared the disclosure in accordance with applicable industry standards, if any, and that, upon his or her reasonable knowledge and belief, the disclosure is true and correct. If a complaint is filed alleging a failure to disclose information required by this section, the commission shall determine whether the information was disclosed to the certified public accountant. The failure of the certified public accountant to accurately transcribe information provided by the individual required to file is not a violation of this section.
- (b) An elected officer or candidate who chooses to use a certified public accountant to prepare his or her disclosure may pay for the services of the certified public accountant from funds in an office account created pursuant to s. 106.141 or,

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20137006 582-00635A-13

639 during a year that the individual qualifies for election to 640 public office, the candidate's campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021. 641

Section 8. Section 112.31445, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

112.31445 Electronic filing system; full and public disclosure of financial interests.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term "electronic filing system" means an Internet system for recording and reporting full and public disclosure of financial interests or any other form that is required pursuant to s. 112.3144.
- (2) Beginning with the 2012 filing year, all full and public disclosures of financial interests filed with the commission pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144 must be scanned and made publicly available by the commission through a searchable Internet database.
- (3) By December 1, 2015, the commission shall submit a proposal to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a mandatory electronic filing system. The proposal must, at a minimum:
  - (a) Provide for access through the Internet.
- (b) Establish a procedure to make filings available in a searchable format that is accessible by an individual using standard web-browsing software.
- (c) Provide for direct completion of the full and public disclosure of financial interests forms as well as upload of such information using software approved by the commission.
- (d) Provide a secure method that prevents unauthorized access to electronic filing system functions.

582-00635A-13 20137006

(e) Provide a method for a certified public accountant
licensed in this state to attest that he or she prepared the
disclosure in accordance with applicable industry standards, if
any, and that, upon his or her reasonable knowledge and belief,
the form is true and correct.

(f) Address whether additional statutory or rulemaking authority is necessary for implementation of the system, and must include, at a minimum, the following elements: alternate filing procedures to be used in the event that the commission's electronic filing system is inoperable, issuance of an electronic receipt via electronic mail indicating and verifying to the individual who submitted the full and public disclosure of financial interests form that the form has been filed, and a determination of the feasibility and necessity of including statements of financial interests filed pursuant to s. 112.3145 in the proposed system.

Section 9. Paragraph (i) of subsection (6) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (9) of that section is renumbered as subsection (11), and new subsections (9) and (10) are added to that section, to read:

112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.—

- (6) Forms for compliance with the disclosure requirements of this section and a current list of persons subject to disclosure shall be created by the commission and provided to each supervisor of elections. The commission and each supervisor of elections shall give notice of disclosure deadlines and delinquencies and distribute forms in the following manner:
  - (i) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 120, any fine

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582-00635A-13 20137006

imposed under this subsection which is not waived by final order of the commission and which remains unpaid more than 60 days after the notice of payment due or more than 60 days after the commission renders a final order on the appeal must be submitted to the Department of Financial Services as a claim, debt, or other obligation owed to the state, and the department shall assign the collection of such a fine to a collection agent as provided in s. 17.20. The commission or the Department of Financial Services may take action to collect any unpaid fine imposed by this subsection within 20 years after the automatic fine is initially reported to the Department of Financial Services.

(9) (a) The commission shall treat an amended statement of financial interests that is filed prior to September 1 of the current year as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertaining to the current year alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required by this section or if a complaint filed pertaining to a previous reporting period within the preceding 5 years alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose of any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, if a complaint filed after August 25 alleges an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file an amended statement of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file an amended statement of financial interests within 30 days

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582-00635A-13 20137006

726 after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the 727 commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.

- (b) For purposes of the final statement of financial interests, the commission shall treat a new final statement of financial interests, as the original filing, if filed within 60 days of the original filing regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If, more than 60 days after a final statement of financial interests is filed, a complaint is filed alleging a complete omission of any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow the complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, if the complaint alleges an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file a new final statement of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file a new final statement of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.
- (c) For purposes of this section, an error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest.
- (10) (a) An individual required to file a disclosure pursuant to this section may have the disclosure prepared by a certified public accountant licensed in this state. The certified public accountant must attest on the form that he or she prepared the disclosure in accordance with applicable industry standards, if any, and that, upon his or her reasonable

violation of this section.

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

knowledge and belief, the disclosure is true and correct. If a complaint is filed alleging a failure to disclose information required by this section, the commission shall determine whether the information was disclosed to the certified public accountant. If the certified public accountant had the information, but failed to accurately transcribe it onto the form in the manner required, the filing individual in not in

(b) An elected officer or candidate who chooses to use a certified public accountant to prepare his or her disclosure may pay for the services of the certified public accountant from funds in an office account created pursuant to s. 106.141 or, during a year that the individual qualifies for election to public office, the candidate's campaign depository pursuant to s. 106.021.

Section 10. Section 112.31455, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

112.31455 Collection methods for unpaid automatic fines for failure to timely file disclosure of financial interests.—

(1) Before referring any unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(6) to the Department of Financial Services, the commission shall determine whether the individual owing such a fine is a current public officer or current public employee or is currently receiving public contract payments. If so, the commission shall notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the appropriate county, municipality, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individual.

(a) Six months after receipt of notice from the commission,

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county,
municipality, or special district shall begin withholding 10
percent of any payment made from public moneys or any lesser
amount that will satisfy the outstanding fine, less applicable
state and federal taxes. The withheld payments shall be remitted
to the commission until the fine is satisfied.

- (b) The Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, or special district may retain up to 2 percent of each payment made in order to cover the administrative costs incurred under this section.
- (2) If the commission determines that the individual who is the subject of an unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(6) is no longer a public officer or public employee or is no longer receiving public contract payments, the commission or the Department of Financial Services, 6 months after the order becomes final, may:
- (a) Record the final order as a judgment lien against any real property within the state pursuant to chapter 55; or
  - (b) Seek garnishment of any wages pursuant to chapter 77.
- (3) Collection methods authorized pursuant to this section do not exclude any other collection methods statutorily authorized.

Section 11. Section 112.3147, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.3147 Forms.—Except as otherwise provided, all information required to be furnished by ss. 112.313, 112.3143, 112.3144, 112.3145, 112.3148, and 112.3149 and by s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution shall be on forms prescribed by the Commission on Ethics.

582-00635A-13 20137006

Section 12. Subsections (3) through (5) of section 112.3148, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 112.3148 Reporting and prohibited receipt of gifts by individuals filing full or limited public disclosure of financial interests and by procurement employees.—
- (3) A reporting individual or procurement employee is prohibited from soliciting any gift from a political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, or from a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such lobbyist, if where such gift is for the personal benefit of the reporting individual or procurement employee, another reporting individual or procurement employee, or any member of the immediate family of a reporting individual or procurement employee.
- (4) A reporting individual or procurement employee or any other person on his or her behalf is prohibited from knowingly accepting, directly or indirectly, a gift from a political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, or from a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or directly or indirectly on behalf of the partner, firm, employer, or principal of a lobbyist, if he or she knows or reasonably believes that the gift has a value in excess of \$100; however, such a gift may be accepted by such person on behalf of a governmental entity or a charitable organization. If the gift is accepted on behalf of a governmental entity or charitable organization, the person receiving the gift shall not maintain custody of the gift for any period of time beyond that

582-00635A-13 20137006

reasonably necessary to arrange for the transfer of custody and ownership of the gift.

- (5) (a) A political committee or a committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011; A lobbyist who lobbies a reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency; the partner, firm, employer, or principal of a lobbyist; or another on behalf of the lobbyist or partner, firm, principal, or employer of the lobbyist is prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, a gift that has a value in excess of \$100 to the reporting individual or procurement employee or any other person on his or her behalf; however, such person may give a gift having a value in excess of \$100 to a reporting individual or procurement employee if the gift is intended to be transferred to a governmental entity or a charitable organization.
- (b) However, a person who is regulated by this subsection, who is not regulated by subsection (6), and who makes, or directs another to make, an individual gift having a value in excess of \$25, but not in excess of \$100, other than a gift that the donor knows will be accepted on behalf of a governmental entity or charitable organization, must file a report on the last day of each calendar quarter for the previous calendar quarter in which a reportable gift is made. The report shall be filed with the Commission on Ethics, except with respect to gifts to reporting individuals of the legislative branch, in which case the report shall be filed with the Office of Legislative Services. The report must contain a description of each gift, the monetary value thereof, the name and address of the person making such gift, the name and address of the

582-00635A-13 20137006

recipient of the gift, and the date such gift is given. In addition, if a gift is made which requires the filing of a report under this subsection, the donor must notify the intended recipient at the time the gift is made that the donor, or another on his or her behalf, will report the gift under this subsection. Under this paragraph, a gift need not be reported by more than one person or entity.

Section 13. Section 112.31485, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 112.31485 Prohibition on gifts involving political committees and committees of continuous existence.—
- (1) (a) For purposes of this section, the term "gift" means any purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, transfer of funds, or disbursement of money or anything of value that is not primarily related to contributions, expenditures, or other political activities authorized pursuant to chapter 106.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term "immediate family" means any parent, spouse, child, or sibling.
- (2) (a) A reporting individual or procurement employee or a member of his or her immediate family is prohibited from soliciting or knowingly accepting, directly or indirectly, any gift from a political committee or committee of continuous existence.
- (b) A political committee or committee of continuous existence is prohibited from giving, directly or indirectly, any gift to a reporting individual or procurement employee or a member of his or her immediate family.
- (3) Any person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty equal to three times the amount of the gift. Such

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

penalty is in addition to the penalties provided in s. 112.317 and shall be paid to the General Revenue Fund of the state. A reporting individual or procurement employee or a member of his or her immediate family who violates this section is personally liable for payment of the treble penalty. Any agent or person acting on behalf of a political committee or committee of continuous existence who gives a prohibited gift is personally liable for payment of the treble penalty.

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, and newly created section 112.31485, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsections (1) through (5) of section 112.317, Florida Statutes, are reenacted 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:
  - (a) In the case of a 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 month for no more than 12 months.

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582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

- 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 of which the public officer was a member or to the General Revenue Fund.
- (b) In the case of an employee 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.
  - 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.
    - 3. Reprimand.
    - 4. A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.

582-00635A-13 20137006

(d) In the case of a former public 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 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 officer or employee or to the General Revenue Fund.
- (e) In the case of a person who is subject to the standards of this part, other than a lobbyist or lobbying firm under s. 112.3215 for a violation of s. 112.3215, but who is not a public officer or employee:
  - 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 person or to the General Revenue Fund.
- (2) In any case in which the commission finds a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution and the proper disciplinary official or body under s. 112.324 imposes a civil penalty or restitution penalty, the Attorney General shall bring a civil action to recover such penalty. No defense may be raised in the civil action to enforce the civil penalty or order of restitution that could have been raised by judicial review of the administrative findings and recommendations of the commission by certiorari to the district

582-00635A-13 20137006

court of appeal. The Attorney General shall collect any costs, attorney's fees, expert witness fees, or other costs of collection incurred in bringing the action.

- (3) The penalties prescribed in this part shall not be construed to limit or to conflict with:
- (a) The power of either house of the Legislature to discipline its own members or impeach a public officer.
- (b) The power of agencies to discipline officers or employees.
- (4) Any violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution by a public officer shall constitute malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty in office within the meaning of s. 7, Art. IV of the State Constitution.
- (5) By order of the Governor, upon recommendation of the commission, any elected municipal officer who violates any provision of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution may be suspended from office and the office filled by appointment for the period of suspension. The suspended officer may at any time before removal be reinstated by the Governor. The Senate may, in proceedings prescribed by law, remove from office, or reinstate, the suspended official, and for such purpose the Senate may be convened in special session by its President or by a majority of its membership.

Section 15. Section 112.324, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.324 Procedures on complaints of violations <u>and</u> referrals; public records and meeting exemptions.—
- (1) Upon a written complaint executed on a form prescribed by the commission and signed under oath or affirmation by any

582-00635A-13 20137006

person, The commission shall investigate <u>an</u> any alleged violation of this part or <del>any</del> other alleged breach of the public trust within the jurisdiction of the commission as provided in s. 8(f), Art. II of the State Constitution: <u>in accordance with procedures set forth herein.</u>

- (a) Upon a written complaint executed on a form prescribed by the commission and signed under oath of affirmation by any person; or
- (b) Upon receipt of a written referral of a possible violation of this part or other possible breach of the public trust from the Governor, the Department of Law Enforcement, a state attorney, or a United States Attorney which at least six members of the commission determine is sufficient to indicate a violation of this part or any other breach of the public trust.

Within 5 days after receipt of a complaint by the commission or a determination by at least six members of the commission that the referral received is deemed sufficient, a copy shall be transmitted to the alleged violator.

(2) (a) The complaint and records relating to the complaint or to any preliminary investigation held by the commission or its agents, by a Commission on Ethics and Public Trust established by any county defined in s. 125.011(1) or by any municipality defined in s. 165.031, or by any county or municipality that has established a local investigatory process to enforce more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements as provided in s. 112.326 are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

(b) Any proceeding conducted by the commission, a Commission on Ethics and Public Trust, or a county or municipality that has established such local investigatory process, pursuant to a complaint or preliminary investigation, is exempt from the provisions of s. 286.011, s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution, and s. 120.525.

- (c) The exemptions in paragraphs (a) and (b) apply until the complaint is dismissed as legally insufficient, until the alleged violator requests in writing that such records and proceedings be made public, or until the commission, a Commission on Ethics and Public Trust, or a county or municipality that has established such local investigatory process determines, based on such investigation, whether probable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred. In no event shall A complaint or referral under this part against a candidate in any general, special, or primary election may not be filed nor may or any intention of filing such a complaint or referral be disclosed on the day of any such election or within the 30 5 days immediately preceding the date of the election, unless the complaint or referral is based upon personal information or information other than hearsay.
- (d) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- (3) A preliminary investigation shall be undertaken by the commission of each legally sufficient complaint or referral over which the commission has jurisdiction to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. If,

1074 upon completion of the preliminary investigation, the commission 1075 finds no probable cause to believe that this part has been 1076 violated or that any other breach of the public trust has been 1077 committed, the commission shall dismiss the complaint or 1078 referral with the issuance of a public report to the complainant 1079 and the alleged violator, stating with particularity its reasons 1080 for dismissal of the complaint. At that time, the complaint or 1081 referral and all materials relating to the complaint or referral 1082 shall become a matter of public record. If the commission finds 1083 from the preliminary investigation probable cause to believe that this part has been violated or that any other breach of the 1084 1085 public trust has been committed, it shall so notify the 1086 complainant and the alleged violator in writing. Such 1087 notification and all documents made or received in the 1088 disposition of the complaint or referral shall then become 1089 public records. Upon request submitted to the commission in 1090 writing, any person who the commission finds probable cause to 1091 believe has violated any provision of this part or has committed 1092 any other breach of the public trust shall be entitled to a 1093 public hearing. Such person shall be deemed to have waived the 1094 right to a public hearing if the request is not received within 1095 14 days following the mailing of the probable cause notification required by this subsection. However, the commission may on its 1096 1097 own motion, require a public hearing, may conduct such further 1098 investigation as it deems necessary, and may enter into such 1099 stipulations and settlements as it finds to be just and in the 1100 best interest of the state. The commission is without 1101 jurisdiction to, and no respondent may voluntarily or 1102 involuntarily, enter into a stipulation or settlement which

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582-00635A-13 20137006

imposes any penalty, including, but not limited to, a sanction or admonition or any other penalty contained in s. 112.317.

Penalties shall be imposed only by the appropriate disciplinary authority as designated in this section.

- (4) If, in cases pertaining to 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 any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, the commission shall forward a copy of the complaint or referral and its findings by certified mail to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whichever is applicable, who shall refer the complaint or referral to the appropriate committee for investigation and action which shall be governed by the rules of its respective house. It is shall be the duty of the committee to report its final action upon the matter complaint to the commission within 90 days of the date of transmittal to the respective house. Upon request of the committee, the commission shall submit a recommendation as to what penalty, if any, should be imposed. In the case of a member of the Legislature, the house in which the member serves has <del>shall have</del> the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part.
- (5) If, in cases pertaining to complaints against impeachable officers, 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 any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, and the commission finds that the violation may constitute grounds for impeachment, the commission shall forward a copy of the complaint or referral and

582-00635A-13 20137006

its findings by certified mail to the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, who shall refer the complaint or referral to
the appropriate committee for investigation and action which
shall be governed by the rules of the House of Representatives.

It is shall be the duty of the committee to report its final
action upon the matter complaint to the commission within 90
days of the date of transmittal.

- (6) If the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution by an impeachable officer other than the Governor, and the commission recommends public censure and reprimand, forfeiture of a portion of the officer's salary, a civil penalty, or restitution, the commission shall report its findings and recommendation of disciplinary action to the Governor, who has shall have the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part.
- (7) If the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution by the Governor, and the commission recommends public censure and reprimand, forfeiture of a portion of the Governor's salary, a civil penalty, or restitution, the commission shall report its findings and recommendation of disciplinary action to the Attorney General, who shall have the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part.
- (8) If, in cases pertaining to complaints other than complaints or referrals 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

582-00635A-13 20137006

State Constitution, it is 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 has 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: 

- (a) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, jointly, in any case concerning the Public Counsel, members of the Public Service Commission, members of the Public Service Commission Nominating Council, the Auditor General, or the director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.
- (b) The Supreme Court, in any case concerning an employee of the judicial branch.
- (c) The President of the Senate, in any case concerning an employee of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in any case concerning an employee of the House of Representatives; or the President and the Speaker, jointly, in any case concerning an employee of a committee of the Legislature whose members are appointed solely by the President and the Speaker or in any case concerning an employee of the Public Counsel, Public Service Commission, Auditor General, or Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided by this part, the Governor, in the case of any other public officer, public employee, former public officer or public employee, candidate or former candidate, or person who is not a public officer or

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582-00635A-13 20137006

employee, other than lobbyists and lobbying firms under s. 1191 112.3215 for violations of s. 112.3215.

- (e) The President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whichever is applicable, in any case concerning a former member of the Legislature who has violated a provision applicable to former members or whose violation occurred while a member of the Legislature.
- (9) In addition to reporting its findings to the proper disciplinary body or official, the commission shall report these findings to the state attorney or any other appropriate official or agency having authority to initiate prosecution when violation of criminal law is indicated.
- (10) Notwithstanding the foregoing procedures of this section, a sworn complaint against any member or employee of the Commission on Ethics for violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution shall be filed with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each presiding officer shall, after determining that there are sufficient grounds for review, appoint three members of their respective bodies to a special joint committee who shall investigate the complaint. The members shall elect a chair from among their number. If the special joint committee finds insufficient evidence to establish probable cause to believe a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution has occurred, it shall dismiss the complaint. If, upon completion of its preliminary investigation, the committee finds sufficient evidence to establish probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the chair thereof shall transmit such findings to the Governor who shall convene a meeting of the

582-00635A-13 20137006\_\_

Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to take such final action on the complaint as they shall deem appropriate, consistent with the penalty provisions of this part. Upon request of a majority of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the special joint committee shall submit a recommendation as to what penalty, if any, should be imposed.

- (11) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1)—
  (8), the commission shall dismiss any complaint or referral at any stage of disposition should it determine that the violation that is alleged or has occurred is a de minimis violation attributable to inadvertent or unintentional error. In determining whether a violation was de minimis, the commission shall consider whether the interests of the public were protected despite the violation. This subsection does not apply to complaints pursuant to ss. 112.3144 and 112.3145.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, a de minimis violation is any violation that is unintentional and not material in nature.
- (8), the commission may, at its discretion, dismiss any complaint or referral at any stage of disposition should it determine that the public interest would not be served by proceeding further, in which case the commission shall issue a public report stating with particularity its reasons for the dismissal.
  - Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

582-00635A-13 20137006

made by this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 120.665, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

120.665 Disqualification of agency personnel.-

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 112.3143, any individual serving alone or with others as an agency head may be disqualified from serving in an agency proceeding for bias, prejudice, or interest when any party to the agency proceeding shows just cause by a suggestion filed within a reasonable period of time prior to the agency proceeding. If the disqualified individual was appointed, the appointing power may appoint a substitute to serve in the matter from which the individual is disqualified. If the individual is an elected official, the Governor may appoint a substitute to serve in the matter from which the individual is disqualified. However, if a quorum remains after the individual is disqualified, it shall not be necessary to appoint a substitute.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 286.012, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

286.012 Voting requirement at meetings of governmental bodies.—No member of any state, county, or municipal governmental board, commission, or agency who is present at any meeting of any such body at which an official decision, ruling, or other official act is to be taken or adopted may abstain from voting in regard to any such decision, ruling, or act; and a vote shall be recorded or counted for each such member present, except when, with respect to any such member, there is, or

582-00635A-13 20137006

appears to be, a possible conflict of interest under the provisions of s. 112.311, s. 112.313, or s. 112.3143. In such cases, said member shall comply with the disclosure requirements of s. 112.3143.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 112.324, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 287.175, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

287.175 Penalties.—A violation of this part or a rule adopted hereunder, pursuant to applicable constitutional and statutory procedures, constitutes misuse of public position as defined in s. 112.313(6), and is punishable as provided in s. 112.317. The Chief Financial Officer shall report incidents of suspected misuse to the Commission on Ethics, and the commission shall investigate possible violations of this part or rules adopted hereunder when reported by the Chief Financial Officer, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 112.324. Any violation of this part or a rule adopted hereunder shall be presumed to have been committed with wrongful intent, but such presumption is rebuttable. Nothing in this section is intended to deny rights provided to career service employees by s. 110.227.

Section 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 288.901, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

288.901 Enterprise Florida, Inc.-

- (1) CREATION.-
- (c) The Legislature determines that it is in the public interest for the members of Enterprise Florida, Inc., board of

582-00635A-13 20137006

directors to be subject to the requirements of ss. 112.3135, 112.3143, and 112.313, excluding s. 112.313(2), notwithstanding the fact that the board members are not public officers or employees. For purposes of those sections, the board members shall be considered to be public officers or employees. The exemption set forth in s. 112.313(12) for advisory boards applies to the members of Enterprise Florida, Inc., board of directors. Further, each member of the board of directors who is not otherwise required to file financial disclosures pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144, shall file disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 445.007, Florida Statutes, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, and subsection (11) of that section is amended, to read:

445.007 Regional workforce boards.-

(1) One regional workforce board shall be appointed in each designated service delivery area and shall serve as the local workforce investment board pursuant to Pub. L. No. 105-220. The membership of the board shall be consistent with Pub. L. No. 105-220, Title I, s. 117(b) but may not exceed the minimum membership required in Pub. L. No. 105-220, Title I, s. 117(b)(2)(A) and in this subsection. Upon approval by the Governor, the chief elected official may appoint additional members above the limit set by this subsection. If a public education or training provider is represented on the board, a representative of a private nonprofit provider and a representative of a private for-profit provider must also be

1335 appointed to the board. The board shall include one nonvoting 1336 representative from a military installation if a military 1337 installation is located within the region and the appropriate 1338 military command or organization authorizes such representation. 1339 It is the intent of the Legislature that membership of a 1340 regional workforce board include persons who are current or 1341 former recipients of welfare transition assistance as defined in 1342 s. 445.002(2) or workforce services as provided in s. 445.009(1) or that such persons be included as ex officio members of the 1343 1344 board or of committees organized by the board. The importance of minority and gender representation shall be considered when 1345 1346 making appointments to the board. The board, its committees, 1347 subcommittees, and subdivisions, and other units of the 1348 workforce system, including units that may consist in whole or 1349 in part of local governmental units, may use any method of 1350 telecommunications to conduct meetings, including establishing a 1351 quorum through telecommunications, provided that the public is 1352 given proper notice of the telecommunications meeting and 1353 reasonable access to observe and, when appropriate, participate. 1354 Regional workforce boards are subject to chapters 119 and 286 1355 and s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution. If the regional 1356 workforce board enters into a contract with an organization or 1357 individual represented on the board of directors, the contract 1358 must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the board, a quorum 1359 having been established, and the board member who could benefit 1360 financially from the transaction must abstain from voting on the 1361 contract. A board member must disclose any such conflict in a 1362 manner that is consistent with the procedures outlined in s. 1363 112.3143. Each member of a regional workforce board who is not

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582-00635A-13 20137006

otherwise required to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144 shall file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145. The executive director or designated person responsible for the operational and administrative functions of the regional workforce board who is not otherwise required to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144 shall file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.

(11) To increase transparency and accountability, a regional workforce board must comply with the requirements of this section before contracting with a member of the board or a relative, as defined in s.  $112.3143(1)(c) \frac{112.3143(1)(b)}{c}$ , of a board member or of an employee of the board. Such contracts may not be executed before or without the approval of Workforce Florida, Inc. Such contracts, as well as documentation demonstrating adherence to this section as specified by Workforce Florida, Inc., must be submitted to the Department of Economic Opportunity for review and recommendation according to criteria to be determined by Workforce Florida, Inc. Such a contract must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the board, a quorum having been established; all conflicts of interest must be disclosed before the vote; and any member who may benefit from the contract, or whose relative may benefit from the contract, must abstain from the vote. A contract under \$25,000 between a regional workforce board and a member of that board or between a relative, as defined in s. 112.3143(1)(c)  $\frac{112.3143(1)(b)}{}$ , of a board member or of an employee of the board

is not required to have the prior approval of Workforce Florida, Inc., but must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the board, a quorum having been established, and must be reported to the Department of Economic Opportunity and Workforce Florida, Inc., within 30 days after approval. If a contract cannot be approved by Workforce Florida, Inc., a review of the decision to disapprove the contract may be requested by the regional workforce board or other parties to the disapproved contract.

Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (m) of subsection (5) of section 627.311, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers; public records and public meetings exemptions.—

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(5)

(m) Senior managers and officers, as defined in the plan of operation, and members of the board of governors are subject to the provisions of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, 112.3143, 112.3145, 112.316, and 112.317. Senior managers, officers, and board members are also required to file such disclosures with the Commission on Ethics and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive director of the plan or his or her designee shall notify each newly appointed and existing appointed member of the board of governors, senior manager, and officer of his or her duty to comply with the reporting requirements of s. 112.3145. At least quarterly, the executive director of the plan or his or her designee shall submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of names of the senior managers, officers, and members of the board

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582-00635A-13 20137006

1422 of governors who are subject to the public disclosure 1423 requirements under s. 112.3145. Notwithstanding s. 112.313, an 1424 employee, officer, owner, or director of an insurance agency, 1425 insurance company, or other insurance entity may be a member of 1426 the board of governors unless such employee, officer, owner, or 1427 director of an insurance agency, insurance company, other 1428 insurance entity, or an affiliate provides policy issuance, 1429 policy administration, underwriting, claims handling, or payroll audit services. Notwithstanding s. 112.3143, such board member 1430 1431 may not participate in or vote on a matter if the insurance 1432 agency, insurance company, or other insurance entity would 1433 obtain a special or unique benefit that would not apply to other 1434 similarly situated insurance entities.

Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made to this act to section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-
- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. -
- (d)1. All prospective employees for senior management positions, as defined by the plan of operation, are subject to background checks as a prerequisite for employment. The office shall conduct the background checks pursuant to ss. 624.34, 624.404(3), and 628.261.
- 2. On or before July 1 of each year, employees of the corporation must sign and submit a statement attesting that they do not have a conflict of interest, as defined in part III of chapter 112. As a condition of employment, all prospective employees must sign and submit to the corporation a conflict-of-

interest statement.

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3. Senior managers and members of the board of governors are subject to part III of chapter 112, including, but not limited to, the code of ethics and public disclosure and reporting of financial interests, pursuant to s. 112.3145. Notwithstanding s. 112.3143(2), a board member may not vote on any measure that would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312; or that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer. Before the vote is taken, such member shall publicly state to the assembly the nature of his or her interest in the matter from which he or she is abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in the minutes. Senior managers and board members are also required to file such disclosures with the Commission on Ethics and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive director of the corporation or his or her designee shall notify each existing and newly appointed member of the board of governors and senior managers of their duty to comply with the reporting requirements of part III of chapter 112. At least quarterly, the executive director or his or her designee shall submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of names of the senior managers and members of

582-00635A-13 20137006

the board of governors who are subject to the public disclosure requirements under s. 112.3145.

- 4. Notwithstanding s. 112.3148 or s. 112.3149, or any other provision of law, an employee or board member may not knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or expenditure from a person or entity, or an employee or representative of such person or entity, which has a contractual relationship with the corporation or who is under consideration for a contract. An employee or board member who fails to comply with subparagraph 3. or this subparagraph is subject to penalties provided under ss. 112.317 and 112.3173.
- 5. Any senior manager of the corporation who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from representing another person or entity before the corporation for 2 years after retirement or termination of employment from the corporation.
- 6. Any senior manager of the corporation who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for 2 years with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation.
  - Section 23. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.