

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Ethics and Elections

BILL: SB 1702

INTRODUCER: Senator Baxley

SUBJECT: Ethics Reform

DATE: March 20, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Mitchell	Roberts	EE	Pre-meeting
2.			GO	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 1702 addresses public officer, employee and third party conduct regarding solicitation and negotiation of conflicting and potentially conflicting employment or other income producing relationships. The bill addresses post-service lobbying restrictions for certain officers and revises executive branch lobbyist registration requirements in addition to other reforms. Specifically, the bill:

- Removes restrictions on state employees lobbying the legislature;
- Prohibits a governmental entity or an elected official from using or authorizing the use of an elected official’s name, image, likeness, official uniform, badge, or other symbol of office in a public service announcement during an election, if such announcement is paid with public funds or if the time or space for the announcement was donated by the media;
- Prohibits public officers and employees from soliciting an employment or contractual relationship from entities with whom they are prohibited from entering into conflicting employment and contractual relationships;
- Requires public officers and employees to report or disclose particular solicitations and offers of employment or contractual relationships;
- Imposes certain restrictions on statewide elected officers and legislators related to employment or investment advice;
- Restricts certain unelected state officers and employees regarding soliciting and negotiating an employment or contractual relationship with certain employers;
- Authorizes the Florida Commission on Ethics to investigate disclosures of certain prohibited solicitations in the same manner as a complaint; and
- Revises executive branch lobbying registration requirements to mandate electronic registration, clarify provisions, adjust the registration fee cap, provide a new fee for each agency lobbied, and add the Board of Governors of the State University System and the State Board of Education to the list of entities to which the requirements apply.

II. Present Situation:

State Employee Lobbyists

State law regulates aspects of legislative lobbying by state employees. Employees of non-public entities are only required to register if they are principally employed for governmental affairs activities and purposes. However, any state employee who appears before any legislator or appears before or attends any legislative committee to advocate for or against legislation must register as a lobbyist on behalf of his or her agency.¹ In addition, each state, state university, or community college employee is required to record his or her attendance before any committee during the established business hours of the employee's agency and to record with the Office of Legislative Services (OLS) any attendance in the legislative chambers, committee rooms, legislative offices, and other areas, unless the agency designates the individual's position as being used for lobbying. The law requires deduction from the employee's paycheck for all business hours spent lobbying in violation of these requirements.² Other than the registration requirement, these regulations are antiquated and do not appear to have been enforced in recent years.

Elected Official Public Service Announcements

Chapter 106, F.S., governs campaign financing for candidates for public office and contains many provisions relating to political organizations, campaign contributions, use of campaign funds, and campaign advertising. The provisions related to campaign advertising set forth the requirements applicable to the contents of political advertisements³ as well as the use and removal of such advertisements.⁴ In addition, s. 106.113, F.S., prohibits a local government⁵ or a person acting on behalf of a local government from expending or authorizing the expenditure of public funds for a political advertisement concerning an issue, referendum, or amendment that is subject to a vote of the electors.

In Florida, the general election date for federal, state, county, and district office is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year.⁶ In each year in which a general election is held, the primary election is held on the Tuesday 10 weeks prior to the

¹ Section 11.061, F.S.

² Section 11.061(2)(b), F.S.

³ Section 106.011(15), F.S., defines the term "political advertisement" to mean a paid expression in a specified communications medium, whether radio, television, newspaper, magazine, periodical, campaign literature, direct mail, or display or by means other than the spoken word in direct conversation, which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a candidate or the approval or rejection of an issue. However, political advertisement does not include:

- A statement by an organization, in existence before the time during which a candidate qualifies or an issue is placed on the ballot for that election, in support of or opposition to a candidate or issue, in that organization's newsletter, which newsletter is distributed only to the members of that organization.
- Editorial endorsements by a newspaper, a radio or television station, or any other recognized news medium.

⁴ Sections 106.143 and 106.1435, F.S.

⁵ Section 106.113(1)(a), F.S., defines the term "local government" to mean:

- A county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision in this state; and
- Any department, agency, board, bureau, district, commission, authority, or similar body of a county, municipality, school district, or other political subdivision of this state.

⁶ FLA. CONST., Art. VI, s. 5 and s. 100.031, F.S.

general election.⁷ The election date for municipal offices may be set by municipal ordinance.⁸ For all of these offices, current law provides for the following qualifying dates:

- Federal office – between noon on the 120th day before the primary election through noon on the 116th day before the primary election;
- State office – between noon on the 71st day before the primary election through noon on the 67th day before the primary election;
- State attorney – between noon on the 120th day before the primary election through noon on the 116th day before the primary election;
- Public Defender - between noon on the 120th day before the primary election through noon on the 116th day before the primary election;
- County office - between noon on the 71st day before the primary election through noon on the 67th day before the primary election.⁹

Florida Election Dates					
	Federal	State	State Attorney/Public Defender	County Office	Municipal Office
Qualifying Period	Between noon on the 120 th day before the primary election through noon on the 116 th day before the primary election	Between noon on the 71 st day before the primary election through noon on the 67 th day before the primary election	Between noon on the 120 th day before the primary election through noon on the 116 th day before the primary election	Between noon on the 71 st day before the primary election through noon on the 67 th day before the primary election	Municipality may, by ordinance, change the dates for qualifying and for the election of members of the governing body of the municipality.
Primary Election	Tuesday, ten weeks before primary election	Tuesday, ten weeks before primary election	Tuesday, ten weeks before primary election	Tuesday, ten weeks before primary election	Municipality may, by ordinance, change the dates for qualifying and for the election of members of the governing body of the municipality.
General Election	First Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year	First Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year	First Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year	First Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year	Municipality may, by ordinance, change the dates for qualifying and for the election of members of the governing body of the municipality.

Conflicting Employment

Current law prohibits a public officer or employee from entering into an employment or contractual relationship with any entity, including public agencies, over which the officer’s or employee’s agency exercises regulatory power or with whom the officer’s or employee’s agency does business.¹⁰ There are a number of exceptions relating to certain objectively fair or *de*

⁷ Section 100.061, F.S.

⁸ FLA. CONST., Art. VI, s. 6 and s. 100.3605, F.S.

⁹ Section 99.061, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 112.313(7)(a), F.S.

minimis procurements, certain disclosed relationships, and other comparable exceptions.¹¹ “Regulatory power” under this law does not include power exercised by a legislative body over another agency or legislative authority exercised by the passage of laws or ordinances.¹²

The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees (Code of Ethics)¹³ imposes on many public officers and state employees a two-year ban on lobbying their own agency after vacation of public office or employment.¹⁴ Affected employees are generally those with policymaking or significant purchasing authority. Affected legislative employees, including committee staff directors, deputy staff directors, certain attorneys, analysts, and others, are barred by this statute from lobbying either house or any office of the Legislature. Affected state agency personnel are only barred from lobbying their own former agency. Thus, a former Secretary of Health may lobby the Executive Office of the Governor or any agency under the Governor except the Department of Health. For both legislative and executive employees, however, there is an exception to the ban for those subsequently employed by other state agencies.¹⁵ Thus, a former agency secretary or legislative staff director may lobby their former employer on behalf of another state agency by whom they are employed during the first two years after leaving the position to which the ban relates.

The Code of Ethics imposes additional post-service restrictions on certain state employees.¹⁶ There is a concurrent employment prohibition¹⁷ and a post-employment restriction¹⁸ on employment by agency contractors over which the employee has exercised certain procurement influence or authority during public service. After retirement or termination, the former employee may not be employed “in connection with any contract” over which the employee had influence with respect to the procurement.¹⁹ The restriction lasts for the duration of such contract.²⁰ There is an exception when the employee’s position is contracted out to the contractor, the influence was merely advisory, and the agency head determines the best interests of the state will be served by the employee having an employment or contractual relationship with the contractor.²¹

A related restriction prohibits a former state agency employee, within two years after retirement or termination, from having or holding any employment or contractual relationship with any business entity in connection with any contract for contractual services that was “within [the]

¹¹ Section 112.313(12), F.S.

¹² Section 112.313(7)(a)2., F.S.

¹³ Sections 112.311 – 112.3261, F.S., are known as the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees.

¹⁴ Section 112.313(9), F.S. Effective beginning in 2023, Amendment 12 to the Florida Constitution, adopted by the voters in November, 2018, extends the lobbying ban for public officers to 6 years for lobbying on issues of policy, appropriations and procurement before many governmental bodies.

¹⁵ Section 112.313(9)(a)4., F.S.

¹⁶ Section 112.3185, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 112.3185(2), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 112.3185(3), F.S.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

responsibility” of the former employee.²² An exception exists when the agency head determines the former employee’s employment with the contractor is in the best interests of the state.²³

In addition, there is a post-service compensation limitation applicable to an agency employee who becomes a contractor providing services to his or her former agency.²⁴ During the first year after leaving his or her position with the agency, the former employee may not be paid more than the annual salary he or she was receiving upon leaving the agency for contractual services provided to the agency.²⁵ This limitation also has an exception when the agency head grants a waiver for a particular contract after determining it will result in significant time or cost savings to the state.²⁶

The Code of Ethics also prohibits a public officer or employee or a candidate for public office from soliciting or accepting anything of value based upon an understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the officer, employee, or candidate would be influenced thereby.²⁷ This includes gifts,²⁸ employment, and valuable investment advice. In addition, even without such a quid pro quo understanding, the law prohibits certain public officers and employees from soliciting any gift or honorarium from certain entities – primarily vendors, political committees, lobbyists, and principals.²⁹ Nonetheless, a public officer or employee may solicit employment from entities from which they may not seek a gift and may solicit future employment from entities from which they may not accept present employment, so long as there is no understanding that influence is offered in the exchange.

Solicitation of Investment Advice and Business Deals with Lobbyists and Principals

The Code of Ethics prohibits a current or former public officer or employee from disclosing or using non-public information gained by reason of public position for his or her personal gain or benefit or for the personal gain or benefit of any other person or business entity.³⁰

Disclosure of Employment by Elected Officers

The financial disclosure laws require elected constitutional officers to file a full and complete disclosure of assets, liabilities, and income annually, and require candidates for such offices to file the disclosure when qualifying for office.³¹ These disclosures are due on July 1 each year for the period covering the previous calendar year.³² Thus, employer and income information is not reportable for six to 18 months after it is earned. There are no requirements for immediate disclosure of changes in income or employment.

²² Section 112.3185(4), F.S.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Section 112.3185(5), F.S.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Section 112.313(2), F.S.

²⁸ Section 112.312(12)(a), F.S.

²⁹ Sections 112.3148(3) and 112.3149(2), F.S. (Only unsolicited gifts, \$100 and under, may be accepted; and only expenses such as travel and lodging related to an honorarium event may be accepted.)

³⁰ Section 112.313(8), F.S.

³¹ FLA. CONST., Art. II, s. 8(a); *see also* s. 112.3144, F.S.

³² Section 112.3144(2), F.S.

The Code of Ethics prohibits a public officer from accepting public employment if the officer knows or should know that the employment is being offered to gain influence or other advantage based on the public officer's office or candidacy.³³ Any public employment accepted by a public officer must meet all of the following conditions:

- The position was already in existence or was created by the employer without the knowledge or anticipation of the public officer's interest in such position;
- The position was publicly advertised;
- The public officer was subject to the same application and hiring processes as other candidates for the position; and
- The public officer meets or exceeds the required qualifications for the position.³⁴

A person who was employed by the state or any of its political subdivisions before qualifying as a public officer may continue his or her employment.³⁵ However, he or she may not accept promotion, advancement, additional compensation, or anything of value that he or she knows or should know is provided as a result of his or her election or position.³⁶

Lobbyist Registration and Compensation Reporting

Lobbyists must register to lobby the executive branch and the legislative branch in Florida. Executive branch lobbying is regulated by the Code of Ethics and administered by the Florida Commission on Ethics (Commission).³⁷ The annual lobbyist registration fee is set by Commission rule, not to exceed \$40 for each principal represented.³⁸ The current fee is set by rule at \$25.³⁹ Legislative branch lobbying is regulated primarily by Joint Rule and administered by the Office of Legislative Services (OLS). Both registration systems require lobbyists to register annually for each principal represented and to indicate the entities to be lobbied. In addition, lobbying firms must file quarterly compensation reports. Both the Commission and the Legislature have instituted electronic registration and compensation reporting. Executive branch lobbyists, however, must supply a written oath to complete each registration.⁴⁰

All state agency and legislative officers and employees are exempt from executive branch lobbying registration.⁴¹ However, local officers and employees must register to lobby the state executive branch.

Compensation reporting is subject to random audits and findings of non-compliance are reported to the Commission (in case of executive branch lobbying firms) for investigation.⁴² Some cases involve mere mistakes in reporting or calculation.

³³ Section 112.3125(2), F.S.

³⁴ Section 112.3125(3), F.S.

³⁵ Section 112.3125

³⁶ Section 112.3125, F.S.

³⁷ Section 112.3215, F.S.

³⁸ Section 112.3215(4), F.S.

³⁹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 34-12.200 (2019)

⁴⁰ Section 112.3215(3), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 112.3215(1)(h)2., F.S.

⁴² Section 112.3215(8), F.S.

Code of Ethics Enforcement

The Commission is the independent body responsible for investigating and reporting on complaints concerning breach of the public trust by public officers or employees not within the jurisdiction of the Judicial Qualifications Commission.⁴³ This jurisdiction extends to alleged violations of the Code of Ethics.⁴⁴ For most violations, the Commission may not investigate except upon receipt of a complaint or referral from particular state officers responsible for enforcing the laws or from a United States Attorney.⁴⁵

The power to impose civil penalties for violations is vested in the Governor and other public officers, depending on the status of the violator. Only the House or Senate may impose penalties on members of the House or Senators, respectively. If the Commission finds grounds for impeachment of an impeachable officer, findings are submitted to the Speaker of the House. In addition, the Governor is authorized to impose penalties on other officers subject to impeachment and the Attorney General has such power to impose penalties on the Governor. The presiding officers of the Legislature are empowered to impose penalties on certain legislative employees.⁴⁶

The Commission investigates complaints, determines probable cause, and, after any public administrative hearing, makes findings of violations and recommendations on punishment. If the Commission does not find probable cause, the complaint is dismissed.⁴⁷ A hearing must be requested within 14 days following mailing of the probable cause notification.⁴⁸ In addition, the Commission may require a public hearing on its own motion.⁴⁹ The Commission may not enter into a stipulation or settlement imposing penalties. All penalties must be imposed by the appropriate disciplinary authority.⁵⁰ The Commission may dismiss any complaint or referral at any stage of disposition if it determines that the violation that is alleged or has occurred is a de minimis violation.⁵¹

Executive branch lobbyist registration enforcement is governed by distinct enforcement provisions.⁵² The Commission reports probable cause findings to the Governor and Cabinet for appropriate action, which can include a fine up to \$5,000 and prohibition from lobbying for up to two years.⁵³ A person accused of violating the lobbyist registration law may also request a hearing within 14 days of the mailing of the probable cause notification.⁵⁴ Such complaints, however, are not subject to dismissal based on the de minimis nature of a violation.⁵⁵

⁴³ FLA. CONST., Art. II, s. 8(f) and (i)(3).

⁴⁴ See ss. 112.322(1) and 112.324, F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 112.324(1), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 112.324(4)-(8), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 112.324(3), F.S.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Section 112.324(11), F.S.

⁵² Section 112.3215(8)-(9), F.S.

⁵³ Section 112.3215(10), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 112.3215(9), F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 112.3215(8)-(9), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

State Employee Lobbyists

The bill repeals the statutory requirement⁵⁶ that a state employee who lobbies must register as a lobbyist with the joint legislative office. However, registration by such employees will still be required under the Joint Rules. Repeal of the section removes an antiquated and unenforced provision of law requiring certain state, university, and community college employees who lobby on behalf of their state government employer to record their attendance before any legislative committee or legislative office.

Elected Official Public Service Announcements

The bill defines the term “governmental entity” as any executive, judicial, or quasi-judicial department; state university; community college; water management district; or political subdivision. In addition, the term “public service announcement” is defined as any message communicated by radio, television, electronic communication, or billboard that promotes or announces an issue of public importance, concern, or welfare.

The bill prohibits a governmental entity, a person acting on behalf of a governmental entity, or an elected official from using or authorizing the use of an elected official’s name, image, likeness, official uniform, badge, or other symbol of office in a public service announcement beginning on the date that the public official qualifies as a candidate for reelection or election to public office and ending on the day after the election for which the elected official qualified as a candidate, if such announcement is paid with public funds or if the time or space for the announcement was donated by the media. The prohibition does not apply to charitable events held by an entity with 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status or to bona fide news events, such as press conferences or public debates broadcast by a licensed broadcaster. The provision does not restrict the use of funds from a campaign or political committee account.

Conflicting Employment

The bill prohibits a public officer or employee of an agency from soliciting an employment or contractual relationship from an entity regulated by his or her agency or doing business with his or her agency. To enforce this prohibition, the bill requires such entities to disclose to the head of the employing agency any solicitation prohibited by the law. If the solicitor is the agency head or a member of a body that is the agency head, the disclosure must be made to the Commission.

The bill prohibits a statewide elected officer or member of the Legislature from soliciting an employment offer arising out of official or political activities engaged in while he or she is an officer or legislator or a candidate for such office, except in the following circumstances:

- The officer or legislator may solicit or accept future employment in the last 180 days of his or her term of office if he or she is ineligible to run for reelection or has publicly announced that he or she is not and does not intend to become a candidate for reelection.

⁵⁶ Section 11.061, F.S.

- The officer or legislator may solicit or accept employment from any prospective employer in a profession or occupation in which he or she has formerly engaged, has been formally educated or trained, or is licensed unless such employment is prohibited by other general law.

The bill also prohibits certain unelected state officers and state agency employees, those required to file financial disclosures under the Code of Ethics, from soliciting an employment or contractual relationship from an entity that does business with or is regulated by the employing agency or from any person from whom they may not solicit gifts, including lobbyists and principals. Further, such state officers and state agency employees may not negotiate an offer of future employment with such entities without the permission of their agency head or an authorized designee. Permission may only be withheld if the agency head or designee determines such negotiation conflicts with the interests of the state. However, these officers and employees may solicit or negotiate such employment during the 90 days prior to termination of employment if the individual has given notice of termination or is ending a fixed term of office and will not be reappointed. In addition, if the agency has notified the individual that he or she will be discharged from employment or office, solicitation and negotiation is permitted during the 180 days prior to such discharge.

The bill requires a prohibited solicitation to be reported by the restricted employers to the agency head or to the Commission if the solicitor is the agency head. Officers and employees must disclose to their agency head, inspector general, general counsel, or a designee of the agency head any offer of employment or contractual relationship from entities from whom they may not solicit such relationships.

Solicitation of Investment Advice and Business Deals with Lobbyists and Principals

The bill prohibits statewide elected officers and members of the Legislature from soliciting or accepting investment advice from lobbyists and principals or soliciting investment advice arising out of official or political activities.

The bill also prohibits such officers and legislators from entering into an investment, joint venture, or other profitmaking relationship with a lobbyist or principal. However, this prohibition does not apply to an employment relationship to engage the personal services⁵⁷ of the elected official.

Disclosure of Employment by Elected Officers

The bill requires statewide elected officials and members of the Legislature to disclose information relating to new employment or increased compensation under certain circumstances. Such officers and legislators must file a written statement with the Commission prior to the effective date of the change or within 30 days of acceptance of any new employment or increased compensation if the employer is:

- An entity that receives state funds directly by appropriation;

⁵⁷ The IRS describes personal service activity as follows: “A personal service activity is an activity that involves performing personal services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, consulting, or any other trade or business in which capital is not a material income-producing factor.” “2016 Instructions for Schedule C” (Form 1040), p. C-4.

- An agency;⁵⁸ or
- A lobbying firm, a lobbyist, or a lobbyist's principal.

In addition, new employment must be disclosed if the offer of employment arose out of official or political activities engaged in while the officer or legislator was in office or was a candidate for such office. The Commission must publish the disclosures online with the official's full financial disclosure.

Lobbyist Registration and Compensation Reporting

The bill updates the executive branch registration law by requiring registrations to include e-mail addresses of lobbyists, principals, and lobbying firms. It requires registration to be electronic and removes the written oath requirement. The bill revises provisions to bring some definitions into closer conformity with the legislative branch lobbying registration rule.

The bill lowers the cap for the annual executive branch lobbyist registration fee from \$40 to \$20 for each principal represented. However, the bill also imposes a fee capped at \$5 for each additional agency lobbied following the first agency lobbied on behalf of each principal represented.

The bill adds the Board of Governors of the State University System and the State Board of Education to the list of entities for which executive branch lobbyist registration and compensation reporting is required.

The bill exempts officers and employees of political subdivisions from the requirement to register as executive branch lobbyists.

Code of Ethics Enforcement

The bill authorizes the Commission to investigate certain mandatory disclosures of prohibited solicitations by certain public officers and employees in the same manner as the Commission investigates complaints.

The bill also authorizes the Commission to dismiss executive branch lobbyist registration complaints and referrals based on lobbying firm compensation audits if the Commission determines that the public interest is not served by proceeding further. In such cases, the Commission must issue a public report stating with particularity its reasons for the dismissal. This will allow dismissal of cases involving *de minimis* violations or unintentional mistakes in compensation reports.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2019.

⁵⁸ Section 112.312(2), F.S., defines the term "agency" to mean "any state, regional, county, local, or municipal government entity of this state, whether executive, judicial, or legislative; any department, division, bureau, commission, authority, or political subdivision of this state therein; any public school, community college, or state university; or any special district as defined in s. 189.012."

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to:

- Require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds;
- Reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or
- Reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

There is some concern that the provision imposing a new executive branch lobbying fee of a \$5 cap per agency lobbied on behalf of each principal represented could constitute a new fee or tax. If this is the case, this provision would have to be presented in separate legislation and be subject to supermajority approval for passage.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The changes related to streamlining the executive branch lobbyist registration process are expected to yield an indeterminate reduction in the Commission's overall cost of administering that law. However, the savings may be offset by an increase in costs associated with other provisions of the bill potentially resulting in the need to conduct additional investigations. According to an analysis of the bill, the Commission's staff has estimated the cost of implementing the bill at roughly \$136,472. This figure includes

estimated salaries (no benefits) for two FTEs: an attorney (\$60,414) and an investigator (\$56,658). The remaining costs are administrative and related to office space/supplies.

The revisions to the executive branch lobbying registration law and other changes to the Code of Ethics are proper subjects of the rulemaking powers of the Commission.

The bill may result in a slight reduction in costs to local governments by exempting local officers and employees from executive branch lobbying registration.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates sections 106.114 and 112.3181 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill substantially amends sections 112.313, 112.3185, and 112.3215 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill makes a technical amendment to section 420.5061 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill repeals section 11.061 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.