A bill to be entitled An act relating to local government ethics reform; amending s. 99.061; requiring certain candidates for elected municipal office to file a full and public financial disclosure upon qualifying; amending s. 112.313, F.S.; specifying that prohibitions on conflicting employment or contractual relationships for public officers or employees of an agency apply to contractual relationships held by certain business entities; providing that specified contractual relationships are not prohibited or deemed a conflict of interest for certain purposes; amending s. 112.3142, F.S.; expanded the annual ethics training requirement to include elected special district officers; amending s. 112.3143, F.S.; requiring local public officers who must refrain from voting on measures in which they have a conflict of interest to disclose the conflict prior to participating in the measure before the vote is taken; amending s. 112.3144, F.S.; requiring certain elected municipal officers to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests; providing for applicability; amending ss. 112.3144 and 112.3145, F.S.; requiring individuals that must complete annual ethics training

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to provide information on the training provider and date the training was completed on the individual's annual disclosure of financial interests; amending s. 112.31455, F.S.; revising provisions governing collection methods for unpaid automatic fines for failure to timely file disclosure of financial interests to include school districts; repealing s. 112.3261, F.S.; creating s. 112.32612, F.S.; requiring lobbyists to register with the Commission on Ethics prior to lobbying certain local government entities; requiring the Commission on Ethics to render advisory opinions under certain conditions; declaring that the act fulfills an important state interest; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 99.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 99.061 Method of qualifying for nomination or election to federal, state, county, or district office.—
- (5) At the time of qualifying for office, each candidate for an elected municipal office serving a municipality that had \$5 million or more in total revenue as determined by the most

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recent annual financial report submitted to the Department of Financial Services in accordance with s. 218.32 or a constitutional office shall file a full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, which must be verified under oath or affirmation pursuant to s. 92.525(1)(a), and a candidate for any other office, including local elective office, shall file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.

Section 2. Subsection (7) 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.—
 - (7) CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT OR CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP.
- (a) A No public officer or employee of an agency may not shall have or hold any employment or contractual relationship with any business entity or any agency that which is subject to the regulation of, or is doing business with, an agency of which he or she is an officer or employee, excluding those organizations and their officers who, when acting in their official capacity, enter into or negotiate a collective bargaining contract with the state or any municipality, county, or other political subdivision of the state; and nor shall an officer or employee of an agency may not have or hold any employment or contractual relationship that will create a

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continuing or frequently recurring conflict between his or her private interests and the performance of his or her public duties or that would impede the full and faithful discharge of his or her public duties. For purposes of this subsection, if a public officer or employee of an agency holds a material interest in a business entity other than a publicly traded entity, or is an officer, a director, or a member who manages such an entity, contractual relationships held by the business entity are deemed to be held by the public officer or employee.

- 1. When the agency referred to is <u>a</u> that certain kind of special tax district created by general or special law and is limited specifically to constructing, maintaining, managing, and financing improvements in the land area over which the agency has jurisdiction, or when the agency has been organized pursuant to chapter 298, then employment with, or entering into a contractual relationship with, such <u>a</u> business entity by a public officer or employee of such <u>an</u> agency <u>is shall</u> not be prohibited by this subsection or be deemed a conflict per se. However, conduct by such officer or employee that is prohibited by, or otherwise frustrates the intent of, this section <u>must shall</u> be deemed a conflict of interest in violation of the standards of conduct set forth by this section.
- 2. When the agency referred to is a legislative body and the regulatory power over the business entity resides in another

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agency, or when the regulatory power that which the legislative body exercises over the business entity or agency is strictly through the enactment of laws or ordinances, then employment or a contractual relationship with such a business entity by a public officer or employee of a legislative body is shall not be prohibited by this subsection or be deemed a conflict.

- (b) This subsection <u>does</u> shall not prohibit a public officer or employee from practicing in a particular profession or occupation when such practice by persons holding such public office or employment is required or permitted by law or ordinance.
- Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 112.3142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.3142 Ethics training for specified constitutional officers and elected municipal officers.—
- (2) (a) All constitutional officers must complete 4 hours of ethics training each calendar year which 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.
 - (b) Beginning January 1, 2015, All elected municipal Page 5 of 21

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officers must complete 4 hours of ethics training each calendar year which 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.

- (c) Beginning January 1, 2018, all elected members of the governing board of a special district must complete 4 hours of ethics training each calendar year which 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.
- (d) The requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) 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.
- (e) The commission shall adopt rules establishing minimum Course content for the portion of an ethics training class which addresses s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution and the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees <u>must include one or more of the following:</u>

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145	<pre>1. Doing business with one's own agency;</pre>
146	2. Conflicting employment or contractual relationships;
147	3. Misuse of position;
148	4. Disclosure or use of certain information;
149	5. Gifts and honoraria, including solicitation and
150	acceptance of gifts, and unauthorized compensation;
151	6. Post-officeholding restrictions;
152	7. Restrictions on the employment of relatives;
153	8. Voting conflicts when the officer is a member of a
154	collegial body and votes in his or her official capacity;
155	9. Financial disclosure requirements, including the
156	automatic fine and appeal process;
157	10. Commission procedures on ethics complaints and
158	referrals; and
159	11. The importance of and process for obtaining advisory
160	opinions rendered by the commission.
161	(d) (f) Training providers are encouraged to seek
162	accreditation from any applicable licensing body for courses
163	offered pursuant to this section.
164	$\underline{\text{(g)}}$ The Legislature intends that a constitutional officer $\underline{,}$
165	or elected municipal officer, or elected member of the governing
166	board of a special district, who is required to complete ethics
167	training pursuant to this section receive the required training
168	as close as possible to the date that he or she assumes office.

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A constitutional officer, or elected municipal officer, or elected member of the governing board of a special district, assuming a new office or new term of office on or before March 31 must complete the annual training on or before December 31 of the year in which the term of office began. A constitutional officer, or elected municipal officer, or elected member of the governing board of a special district, assuming a new office or new term of office after March 31 is not required to complete ethics training for the calendar year in which the term of office began.

Section 4. Subsections (2),(3) and (4) of section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.3143 Voting conflicts.—

(2) (a) A An elected state public officer may not vote on any matter that the officer knows would inure to his or her special private gain or loss. Any elected state public officer who abstains from voting in an official capacity upon any measure that 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 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

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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 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 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.
- (3) (a) No county, municipal, or other local public officer, governing board member of a special district or school district, or appointed public officer, may shall vote in an official capacity upon any measure which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; which 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(2); or which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or

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loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer. Such public officer shall, prior to the vote being taken, publicly state to the assembly the nature of the officer's 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.

- (b) However, a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created or designated pursuant to s. 163.356 or s. 163.357, or an officer of an independent special tax district elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis, is not prohibited from voting, when voting in said capacity.
- (4) No county, municipal, other local public officer, governing board member of a special district or school district, or appointed public officer, shall participate in any matter which would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss; which the officer 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; or which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer, without first

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disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the matter.

- (a) Such disclosure, indicating the nature of the conflict, shall be made in a written memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, prior to the meeting in which consideration of the matter will take place, and shall be incorporated into the minutes. Any such memorandum shall become a public record upon filing, shall immediately be provided to the other members of the agency, and shall be read publicly at the next meeting held subsequent to the filing of this written memorandum.
- (b) In the event that disclosure has not been made prior to the meeting or that any conflict is unknown prior to the meeting, the disclosure shall be made orally at the meeting when it becomes known that a conflict exists. A written memorandum disclosing the nature of the conflict shall then be filed within 15 days after the oral disclosure with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting and shall be incorporated into the minutes of the meeting at which the oral disclosure was made. Any such memorandum shall become a public record upon filing, shall immediately be provided to the other members of the agency, and shall be read publicly at the next meeting held subsequent to the filing of this written memorandum.
 - (c) For purposes of this subsection, the term Page 11 of 21

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"participate" means any attempt to influence the decision by oral or written communication, whether made by the officer or at the officer's direction.

Section 5. Subsections (1), (2) and (8) of section 112.3144, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 $112.3144\ \ {\rm Full}$ and public disclosure of financial interests.—

In addition to officers specified in s. 8, Art. II of (1)the State Constitution or other state law, every elected municipal officer serving a municipality that had \$5 million or more in total revenue as determined by the most recent annual financial report submitted to the Department of Financial Services in accordance with s. 218.32 is required to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests. An officer who is required by s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution to file a full and public disclosure of his or her financial interests for any calendar or fiscal year shall file that disclosure with the Florida Commission on Ethics. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2015_{r} An officer who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142 must certify on his or her full and public disclosure of financial interests that he or she has completed the required training. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2018, an individual who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142, must provide the name of the

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training provider and date he or she completed the training on the full and public disclosure of financial interests, unless such information was provided by the general counsel or equivalent legal counsel of the agency or entity to which the officer is associated within 7 days of the completion of the training. A general counsel may supply such information by email to the commission providing the required information and the participants covered by the disclosure. Each such participant shall contemporaneously receive a copy of such communication.

the State Constitution, to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests and who has filed a full and public disclosure of financial interests for any calendar or fiscal year is shall not be required to file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145(2) and (3) for the same year or for any part thereof notwithstanding any requirement of this part. If an incumbent in an elective office has filed the full and public disclosure of financial interests to qualify for election to the same office or if a candidate for office holds another office subject to the annual filing requirement, the qualifying officer shall forward an electronic copy of the full and public disclosure of financial interests to the commission no later than July 1. The electronic copy of the full and public disclosure of financial interests the annual

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disclosure requirement of this section. A candidate who does not qualify until after the annual full and public disclosure of financial interests has been filed pursuant to this section shall file a copy of his or her disclosure with the officer before whom he or she qualifies.

(8)

- (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. However, failure to certify completion of annual ethics training required under s. 112.3142, or provide the name of the training provider and the date he or she completed the training, when required, does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.
- Section 6. Subsection (4) and paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.—
- (4) Beginning January 1, 2015, an officer who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142 must certify on his or her statement of financial interests that he or she has completed the required training. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2018, an individual who is required to

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complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142, must provide the name of the training provider and the date he or she completed the training on his or her statement of financial interests, unless such information was provided by the general counsel or equivalent legal counsel of the agency or entity to which the officer is associated within 7 days of the completion of the training. A general counsel may supply such information by email to the commission providing the required information and the participants covered by the disclosure. Each such participant shall contemporaneously receive a copy of such communication.

(10)

(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. However, failure to certify completion of annual ethics training required under s. 112.3142, or provide the name of the training provider and the date he or she completed the training, when required, does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 7. The amendments made to ss. 112.3144 and 112.3145, Florida Statutes, by this act apply to disclosures filed for the 2017 calendar year and all subsequent calendar

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years.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 112.31455, Florida Statutes, is amended 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(7) to the Department of Financial Services, the commission shall attempt to determine whether the individual owing such a fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If so, the commission may notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the appropriate county, municipality, school district, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individual.
- (a) After receipt and verification of the notice from the commission, the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, school district, or special district shall begin withholding the lesser of 10 percent or the maximum amount allowed under federal law from any salary-related payment. 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, school district, or special district may retain an amount of each withheld payment, as provided in s.

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385	77.0305, to cover the administrative costs incurred under this
386	section.
387	Section 9. Effective January 1, 2018, Section 112.3261,
388	Florida Statutes, is repealed.
389	Section 10. Section 112.32612, Florida Statutes, is
390	created to read:
391	112.32612 Lobbying before governmental entities.—
392	(1) As used in this section, the term:
393	(a) "Governmental entity" or "entity" means a water
394	management district created in s. 373.069 and operating under
395	the authority of chapter 373, a hospital district, a children's
396	services district, an expressway authority as the term
397	"authority" is defined in s. 348.0002, a port authority as
398	defined in s. 315.02, a county, municipality, school district,
399	or an independent special district.
100	(b) "Lobbies" means seeking, on behalf of another person,
101	to influence a governmental entity with respect to a decision of
102	the entity in an area of policy or procurement or an attempt to
103	obtain the goodwill of an official or employee of a governmental
104	entity. The term shall be interpreted and applied consistently
105	with the rules of the commission implementing s. 112.3215.
106	(c) "Lobbyist" has the same meaning as provided in s.
107	<u>112.3215.</u>
108	(d) "Principal" has the same meaning as provided in s.

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- (2) Beginning October 1, 2018, a person may not lobby a governmental entity until such person has registered as a lobbyist with the commission in the local government lobbyist registration system. Such registration shall be due upon initially being retained to lobby and is renewable on a calendar-year basis thereafter. Upon registration, the person shall provide a statement signed by the principal or principal's representative stating that the registrant is authorized to represent the principal. The principal shall also identify and designate its main business on the statement authorizing that lobbyist pursuant to a classification system approved by the commission. Any changes to the information required by this section must be disclosed within 15 days by filing a new registration form. The registration form shall be modeled after the executive branch lobbyist registration form and must require each lobbyist to disclose the following:
 - (a) The lobbyist's name and business address.
- (b) The name and business address of each principal represented.
- (c) For each principal, each governmental entity the person intends to lobby on behalf of the principal.
- (d) The existence of any direct or indirect business association, partnership, or financial relationship with an

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433	off	icial	or	emp	oloyee	of	a	governme	ntal	entity	with	which	he	or
434	she	lobb	ies	or	intend	ds	to	lobby.						

- (3) The annual lobbyist registration fee shall be set by the commission by rule, not to exceed \$40 for each principal represented.
- (4) The commission shall make lobbyist registrations available to the public on the commission's website.
- (5) A lobbyist shall promptly send a written statement to the commission canceling the registration for a principal upon termination of the lobbyist's representation of that principal.

 The commission may cancel a lobbyist's registration for a principal if the principal notifies the commission that a person is no longer authorized to represent that principal.
- (6) Each governmental entity shall be diligent to ascertain whether persons required to register pursuant to this section have complied. A governmental entity may not knowingly authorize a person who is not registered pursuant to this section to lobby the entity.
- (7) (a) Notwithstanding the penalties in s. 112.317, a lobbyist who violates subsection (2) shall be subject to the following:
 - 1. For a first-time violation, a fine not to exceed \$500.
- 2. For a second or subsequent violation committed within twelve months after the commission determines a first-time

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violation has been committed, a fine not to exceed \$1000 or, at the governmental entity's discretion, one year suspension from lobbying the governmental entity associated with the violation.

- (b) The fines and suspensions provided in this subsection shall be applied on a per principal basis only with suspensions affecting only those principals for whom unregistered lobbying occurred.
- (8) By January 1, 2018, each governmental entity's governing body, or the governing body's designee, shall notify the commission of any ordinance or rule which imposes additional or more stringent obligations with respect to lobbyist registration, reporting, or other lobbyist conduct, and shall forward to the commission a copy of any associated form that has been designed to facilitate compliance with such ordinance or rule. By January 1, 2019, each such governmental entity shall conform its registration system, if any, to accommodate regular digital distribution of registration data from the commission so that initial registration of a lobbyist for all purposes is accomplished under this section without having to supply the lobbyist directory and principal directory information to more than one registration system. The commission shall cooperate to the extent reasonably practicable to assure such coordination of information.
 - (9) The commission may adopt rules to establish procedures

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to govern the registration of lobbyists, including the adoption

of forms, exchange of information with local governmental entities, and the establishment of a lobbyist registration fee.

Section 11. As provided in s. 112.322(3), Florida

Statutes, the Commission on Ethics shall render advisory opinions to any public officer, candidate for public office, or public employee regarding the application of part III of chapter 112, Florida Statutes, including the amendments made by sections 1 through 10 of this act.

Section 12. The Legislature finds that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served when mechanisms are established to secure and sustain the public's trust in those who hold public office. Therefore, the Legislature determines and declares that this act fulfills an important state interest. Section 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this

Section 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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