

CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY

AGENDA
CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY
BOARD WORKSHOP
February 12, 2015
Immediately following the conclusion of the 9:00 a.m. Board Meeting

Meeting Location: CFX Boardroom
4974 ORL Tower Road, Orlando, FL 32807

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. PUBLIC COMMENT

Pursuant to Rule 1-1.011, the governing Board for CFX has set aside at least 15 minutes at the beginning of each regular meeting for citizens to speak to the Board on any matter of public interest under the Board's authority and jurisdiction, regardless of whether the public interest is on the Board's agenda, but excluding pending procurement issues. Each speaker shall be limited to 3 minutes.

C. DISCUSSION ON REVISIONS TO ETHICS POLICY REGARDING BOARD MEMBERS – *Linda Brehmer Lanosa, Deputy General Counsel and Jo Thacker, Chair of Ethics Policy Committee*

D. BOARD MEMBER COMMENT

E. ADJOURNMENT

This meeting is open to the public.

Note: Any person who decides to appeal any decision made at this meeting will need record of the proceedings and for that purpose, may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made which includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based, per Florida Statute 286.0105.

CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Florida Expressway Authority Board

FROM: Linda Brehmer Lanosa, Deputy General Counsel 

DATE: February 5, 2015

SUBJECT: Ethics Workshop Item

At the August 14, 2014 workshop, the Board held a workshop covering the new requirements under Senate Bill 230, which was codified as Section 348.753 in the Florida Statutes. At that workshop, some of the Board members expressed their preference for a basic ethics policy adopting the Florida Code of Ethics set forth in Chapter 112, Part III of the Florida Statutes, and Section 348.753, rather than different and unique ethics policies for the Central Florida Expressway Authority.

This workshop will focus on ethics provisions as to Board members. The ethics policies as to employees will be addressed separately because employees are governed by different provisions and policies, such as the provisions in the Employee Handbook.

Attached, for discussion, are the following:

1. Excerpts from the Florida Code of Ethics and Section 348.753 of the Florida Statutes;
2. Excerpts of the additional provisions in the Authority's existing Ethics Policy; and
3. A draft of a new provision creating a process for the registration of lobbyists.

:lbl
Attachments

cc: Laura Kelley
Joseph A. Passiatore

ATTACHMENT 1

**CHAPTER 112, PART III, FLORIDA STATUTES
CODE OF ETHICS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

112.311 Legislative intent and declaration of policy.

112.312 Definitions.

112.3125 Dual public employment.

112.313 Standards of conduct for public officers, employees of agencies, and local government attorneys.

112.3135 Restriction on employment of relatives.

112.3136 Standards of conduct for officers and employees of entities serving as chief administrative officer of political subdivisions.

112.3142 Ethics training for specified constitutional officers and elected municipal officers.

112.31425 Qualified blind trusts.

112.3143 Voting conflicts.

112.3144 Full and public disclosure of financial interests.

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

112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.

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

112.3146 Public records.

112.3147 Forms.

112.3148 Reporting and prohibited receipt of gifts by individuals filing full or limited public disclosure of financial interests and by procurement employees.

112.31485 Prohibition on gifts involving political committees.

112.3149 Solicitation and disclosure of honoraria.

112.3151 Extensions of time for filing disclosure.

112.316 Construction.

112.317 Penalties.

112.3173 Felonies involving breach of public trust and other specified offenses by public officers and employees; forfeiture of retirement benefits.

112.3175 Remedies; contracts voidable.

[Portions omitted]

112.3215 Lobbying before the executive branch or the Constitution Revision Commission; registration and reporting; investigation by commission.

112.32151 Requirements for reinstitution of lobbyist registration after felony conviction.

112.32155 Electronic filing of compensation reports and other information.

112.3217 Contingency fees; prohibitions; penalties.

112.322 Duties and powers of commission.

112.3231 Time limitations.

112.3232 Compelled testimony.

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

112.3241 Judicial review.

112.3251 Citizen support and direct-support organizations; standards of conduct.

112.326 Additional requirements by political subdivisions and agencies not prohibited.

112.3261 Lobbying before water management districts; registration and reporting.

CHAPTER 348, PART III, FLORIDA STATUTES

348.753 Central Florida Expressway Authority.—

112.313 Standards of conduct for public officers, employees of agencies, and local government attorneys.—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “public officer” includes any person elected or appointed to hold office in any agency, including any person serving on an advisory body.

(2) **SOLICITATION OR ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS.**—No public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or candidate for nomination or election shall solicit or accept anything of value to the recipient, including a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer, employee, local government attorney, or candidate would be influenced thereby.

(3) **DOING BUSINESS WITH ONE’S AGENCY.**—No employee of an agency acting in his or her official capacity as a purchasing agent, or public officer acting in his or her official capacity, shall either directly or indirectly purchase, rent, or lease any realty, goods, or services for his or her own agency from any business entity of which the officer or employee or the officer’s or employee’s spouse or child is an officer, partner, director, or proprietor or in which such officer or employee or the officer’s or employee’s spouse or child, or any combination of them, has a material interest. Nor shall a public officer or employee, acting in a private capacity, rent, lease, or sell any realty, goods, or services to the officer’s or employee’s own agency, if he or she is a state officer or employee, or to any political subdivision or any agency thereof, if he or she is serving as an officer or employee of that political subdivision. The foregoing shall not apply to district offices maintained by legislators when such offices are located in the legislator’s place of business or when such offices are on property wholly or partially owned by the legislator. This subsection shall not affect or be construed to prohibit contracts entered into prior to:

- (a) October 1, 1975.
- (b) Qualification for elective office.
- (c) Appointment to public office.
- (d) Beginning public employment.

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

(5) **SALARY AND EXPENSES.**—No public officer shall be prohibited from voting on a matter affecting his or her salary, expenses, or other compensation as a public officer, as provided by law. No local government attorney shall be prevented from considering any matter affecting his or her salary, expenses, or other compensation as the local government attorney, as provided by law.

(6) **MISUSE OF PUBLIC POSITION.**—No public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney shall corruptly use or attempt to use his or her official position or any property or resource which may be within his or her trust, or perform his or her official duties, to secure a special privilege, benefit, or exemption for himself, herself, or others. This section shall not be construed to conflict with s. 104.31.

(7) **CONFLICTING EMPLOYMENT OR CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP.**—

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

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

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

(b) This subsection 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.

(8) DISCLOSURE OR USE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—A current or former public officer, employee of an agency, or local government attorney may not disclose or use information not available to members of the general public and gained by reason of his or her official position, except for information relating exclusively to governmental practices, for his or her personal gain or benefit or for the personal gain or benefit of any other person or business entity.

(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 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.a. No member of the Legislature, appointed state officer, or statewide elected officer shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was an officer or member for a period of 2 years following vacation of office. No member of the Legislature shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation during his or her term of office before any state agency other than judicial tribunals or in settlement negotiations after the filing of a lawsuit.

b. For a period of 2 years following vacation of office, a former member of the Legislature may not act as a lobbyist for compensation before an executive branch agency, agency official, or employee. The terms used in this sub-subparagraph have the same meanings as provided in s. 112.3215.

4. An agency employee, including an agency employee who was employed on July 1, 2001, in a Career Service System position that was transferred to the Selected Exempt Service System under chapter 2001-43, Laws of Florida, may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the agency with which 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.

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

(10) EMPLOYEES HOLDING OFFICE.—

(a) No employee of a state agency or of a county, municipality, special taxing district, or other political subdivision of the state shall hold office as a member of the governing board, council, commission, or authority, by whatever name known, which is his or her employer while, at the same time, continuing as an employee of such employer.

(b) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person holding office in violation of such provisions on the effective date of this act. However, such a person shall surrender his or her conflicting employment prior to seeking reelection or accepting reappointment to office.

(11) PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING BOARD MEMBERS.—No officer, director, or administrator of a Florida state, county, or regional professional or occupational organization or association, while holding such position, shall be eligible to serve as a member of a state examining or licensing board for the profession or occupation.

(12) EXEMPTION.—The requirements of subsections (3) and (7) as they pertain to persons serving on advisory boards may be waived in a particular instance by the body which appointed the person to the advisory board, upon a full disclosure of the transaction or relationship to the appointing body prior to the waiver and an affirmative vote in favor of waiver by two-thirds vote of that body. In instances in which appointment to the advisory board is made by an individual, waiver may be effected, after public hearing, by a determination by the appointing person and full disclosure of the transaction or relationship by the appointee to the appointing person. In addition, no person shall be held in violation of subsection (3) or subsection (7) if:

(a) Within a city or county the business is transacted under a rotation system whereby the business transactions are rotated among all qualified suppliers of the goods or services within the city or county.

(b) The business is awarded under a system of sealed, competitive bidding to the lowest or best bidder and:

1. The official or the official's spouse or child has in no way participated in the determination of the bid specifications or the determination of the lowest or best bidder;

2. The official or the official's spouse or child has in no way used or attempted to use the official's influence to persuade the agency or any personnel thereof to enter such a contract other than by the mere submission of the bid; and

3. The official, prior to or at the time of the submission of the bid, has filed a statement with the Commission on Ethics, if the official is a state officer or employee, or with the supervisor of elections of the county in which the agency has its principal office, if the official is an officer or employee of a political subdivision, disclosing the official's interest, or the interest of the official's spouse or child, and the nature of the intended business.

(c) The purchase or sale is for legal advertising in a newspaper, for any utilities service, or for passage on a common carrier.

(d) An emergency purchase or contract which would otherwise violate a provision of subsection (3) or subsection (7) must be made in order to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the citizens of the state or any political subdivision thereof.

(e) The business entity involved is the only source of supply within the political subdivision of the officer or employee and there is full disclosure by the officer or employee of his or her interest in the business entity to the governing body of the political subdivision prior to the purchase, rental, sale, leasing, or other business being transacted.

(f) The total amount of the transactions in the aggregate between the business entity and the agency does not exceed \$500 per calendar year.

(g) The fact that a county or municipal officer or member of a public board or body, including a district school officer or an officer of any district within a county, is a stockholder, officer, or director of a bank will not bar such bank from qualifying as a depository of funds coming under the jurisdiction of any such public board or body, provided it appears in the records of the agency that the governing body of the agency has determined that such officer or member of a public board or body has not favored such bank over other qualified banks.

(h) The transaction is made pursuant to s. 1004.22 or s. 1004.23 and is specifically approved by the president and the chair of the university board of trustees. The chair of the university board of trustees shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature by March 1 of each year a report of the transactions approved pursuant to this paragraph during the preceding year.

(i) The public officer or employee purchases in a private capacity goods or services, at a price and upon terms available to similarly situated members of the general public, from a business entity which is doing business with his or her agency.

(j) The public officer or employee in a private capacity purchases goods or services from a business entity which is subject to the regulation of his or her agency and:

1. The price and terms of the transaction are available to similarly situated members of the general public; and

2. The officer or employee makes full disclosure of the relationship to the agency head or governing body prior to the transaction.

(13) COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES AND SPECIAL DISTRICT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT RESOLUTIONS REGULATING FORMER OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES.—The governing body of any county or municipality may adopt an ordinance and the governing body of any special district or school district may adopt a resolution providing that an appointed county, municipal, special district, or school district officer or a county, municipal, special district, or

school district employee may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was an officer or employee for a period of 2 years following vacation of office or termination of employment, except for the purposes of collective bargaining. Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit such ordinance or resolution.

(14) LOBBYING BY FORMER LOCAL OFFICERS; PROHIBITION.—A person who has been elected to any county, municipal, special district, or school district office may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the person was an officer for a period of 2 years after vacating that office. For purposes of this subsection:

(a) The “government body or agency” of a member of a board of county commissioners consists of the commission, the chief administrative officer or employee of the county, and their immediate support staff.

(b) The “government body or agency” of any other county elected officer is the office or department headed by that officer, including all subordinate employees.

(c) The “government body or agency” of an elected municipal officer consists of the governing body of the municipality, the chief administrative officer or employee of the municipality, and their immediate support staff.

(d) The “government body or agency” of an elected special district officer is the special district.

(e) The “government body or agency” of an elected school district officer is the school district.

(15) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTION.—No elected public officer shall be held in violation of subsection (7) if the officer maintains an employment relationship with an entity which is currently a tax-exempt organization under s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and which contracts with or otherwise enters into a business relationship with the officer’s agency and:

(a) The officer’s employment is not directly or indirectly compensated as a result of such contract or business relationship;

(b) The officer has in no way participated in the agency’s decision to contract or to enter into the business relationship with his or her employer, whether by participating in discussion at the meeting, by communicating with officers or employees of the agency, or otherwise; and

(c) The officer abstains from voting on any matter which may come before the agency involving the officer’s employer, publicly states to the assembly the nature of the officer’s interest in the matter from which he or she is abstaining, and files a written memorandum as provided in s. 112.3143.

(16) LOCAL GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS.—

(a) For the purposes of this section, “local government attorney” means any individual who routinely serves as the attorney for a unit of local government. The term shall not include any person who renders legal services to a unit of local government pursuant to contract limited to a specific issue or subject, to specific litigation, or to a specific administrative proceeding. For the purposes of this section, “unit of local government” includes, but is not limited to, municipalities, counties, and special districts.

(b) It shall not constitute a violation of subsection (3) or subsection (7) for a unit of local government to contract with a law firm, operating as either a partnership or a professional association, or in any combination thereof, or with a local government attorney who is a member of or is otherwise associated with the law firm, to provide any or all legal services to the unit of local government, so long as the local government attorney is not a full-time employee or member of the governing body of the unit of local government. However, the standards of conduct as provided in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), and (8) shall apply to any person who serves as a local government attorney.

(c) No local government attorney or law firm in which the local government attorney is a member, partner, or employee shall represent a private individual or entity before the unit of local government to which the local government attorney provides legal services. A local government attorney whose contract with the unit of local government does not include provisions that authorize or mandate the use of the law firm of the local government attorney to complete legal services for the unit of local government shall not recommend or otherwise refer legal work to that attorney's law firm to be completed for the unit of local government.

(17) BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.—No citizen member of the Board of Governors of the State University System, nor any citizen member of a board of trustees of a local constituent university, shall have or hold any employment or contractual relationship as a legislative lobbyist requiring annual registration and reporting pursuant to s. 11.045.

History.—s. 3, ch. 67-469; s. 2, ch. 69-335; ss. 10, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 3, ch. 74-177; ss. 4, 11, ch. 75-208; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 1, ch. 77-349; s. 4, ch. 82-98; s. 2, ch. 83-26; s. 6, ch. 83-282; s. 14, ch. 85-80; s. 12, ch. 86-145; s. 1, ch. 88-358; s. 1, ch. 88-408; s. 3, ch. 90-502; s. 3, ch. 91-85; s. 4, ch. 91-292; s. 1, ch. 92-35; s. 1, ch. 94-277; s. 1406, ch. 95-147; s. 3, ch. 96-311; s. 34, ch. 96-318; s. 41, ch. 99-2; s. 29, ch. 2001-266; s. 20, ch. 2002-1; s. 894, ch. 2002-387; s. 2, ch. 2005-285; s. 2, ch. 2006-275; s. 10, ch. 2007-217; s. 16, ch. 2011-34; s. 3, ch. 2013-36.

112.3143 Voting conflicts.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Principal by whom retained" means an individual or entity, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312(2), that for compensation, salary, pay, consideration, or similar thing of value, has permitted or directed another to act for the individual or entity, and includes, but is not limited to, one's client, employer, or the parent, subsidiary, or sibling organization of one's client or employer.

(b) "Public officer" includes any person elected or appointed to hold office in any agency, including any person serving on an advisory body.

(c) "Relative" means any father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.

(d) "Special private gain or loss" means an economic benefit or harm that would inure to the officer, his or her relative, business associate, or principal, unless the measure affects a class that includes the officer, his or her relative, business associate, or principal, in which case, at least the following factors must be considered when determining whether a special private gain or loss exists:

1. The size of the class affected by the vote.
2. The nature of the interests involved.
3. The degree to which the interests of all members of the class are affected by the vote.
4. The degree to which the officer, his or her relative, business associate, or principal receives a greater benefit or harm when compared to other members of the class.

The degree to which there is uncertainty at the time of the vote as to whether there would be any economic benefit or harm to the public officer, his or her relative, business associate, or principal and, if so, the nature or degree of the economic benefit or harm must also be considered.

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

(5) If disclosure of specific information would violate confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, a public officer, who is also an attorney, may comply with the disclosure requirements of this section by disclosing the nature of the interest in such a way as to provide the public with notice of the conflict.

(6) Whenever a public officer or former public officer is being considered for appointment or reappointment to public office, the appointing body shall consider the number and nature of the memoranda of conflict previously filed under this section by said officer.

History.—s. 6, ch. 75-208; s. 2, ch. 84-318; s. 1, ch. 84-357; s. 2, ch. 86-148; s. 5, ch. 91-85; s. 3, ch. 94-277; s. 1408, ch. 95-147; s. 43, ch. 99-2; s. 6, ch. 2013-36.

112.3148 Reporting and prohibited receipt of gifts by individuals filing full or limited public disclosure of financial interests and by procurement employees.—

(1) The provisions of this section do not apply to gifts solicited or accepted by a reporting individual or procurement employee from a relative.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Immediate family" means any parent, spouse, child, or sibling.

(b)1. "Lobbyist" means any natural person who, for compensation, seeks, or sought during the preceding 12 months, to influence the governmental decisionmaking of a reporting individual or procurement employee or his or her agency or seeks, or sought during the preceding 12 months, to encourage the passage, defeat, or modification of any proposal or recommendation by the reporting individual or procurement employee or his or her agency.

2. With respect to an agency that has established by rule, ordinance, or law a registration process for persons seeking to influence decisionmaking or to encourage the passage, defeat, or modification of any proposal or recommendation by such agency or an employee or official of the agency, the term "lobbyist" includes only a person who is required to be registered as a lobbyist in accordance with such rule, ordinance, or law or who was during the preceding 12 months required to be registered as a lobbyist in accordance with such rule, ordinance, or law. At a minimum, such a registration system must require the registration of, or must designate, persons as "lobbyists" who engage in the same activities as require registration to lobby the Legislature pursuant to s. 11.045.

(c) "Person" includes individuals, firms, associations, joint ventures, partnerships, estates, trusts, business trusts, syndicates, fiduciaries, corporations, and all other groups or combinations.

(d) "Reporting individual" means any individual, including a candidate upon qualifying, who is required by law, pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3145, to file full or limited public disclosure of his or her financial interests or any individual who has been elected to, but has yet to officially assume the responsibilities of, public office. For purposes of implementing this section, the "agency" of a reporting individual who is not an officer or employee in public service is the agency to which the candidate seeks election, or in the case of an individual elected to but yet to formally take office, the agency in which the individual has been elected to serve.

(e) "Procurement employee" means any employee of an officer, department, board, commission, council, or agency of the executive branch or judicial branch of state government who has participated in the preceding 12 months through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or procurement standard, rendering of advice, investigation, or auditing or in any other advisory capacity in the procurement of contractual services or commodities as defined in s. 287.012, if the cost of such services or commodities exceeds or is expected to exceed \$10,000 in any fiscal year.

(f) "Vendor" means a business entity doing business directly with an agency, such as renting, leasing, or selling any realty, goods, or services.

(3) A reporting individual or procurement employee is prohibited from soliciting any gift from a vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, a political committee as defined in s. 106.011, or a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or the partner, firm, employer, or

principal of such lobbyist, 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 vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, a political committee as defined in s. 106.011, or 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 reasonably necessary to arrange for the transfer of custody and ownership of the gift.

(5)(a) A vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency; a political committee 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 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.

(6)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (5), an entity of the legislative or judicial branch, a department or commission of the executive branch, a water management district created pursuant to s. 373.069, South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, a county, a municipality, an airport authority, or a school board may give, either directly or indirectly, a gift having a value in excess of \$100 to any reporting individual or procurement employee if a public purpose can be shown for the gift; and a direct-support organization specifically authorized by law to support a governmental entity may give such a gift to a reporting individual or procurement employee who is an officer or employee of such governmental entity.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4), a reporting individual or procurement employee may accept a gift having a value in excess of \$100 from an entity of the legislative or judicial branch, a department or commission of the executive branch, a water management district created pursuant to s. 373.069, South Florida Regional

Transportation Authority, a county, a municipality, an airport authority, or a school board if a public purpose can be shown for the gift; and a reporting individual or procurement employee who is an officer or employee of a governmental entity supported by a direct-support organization specifically authorized by law to support such governmental entity may accept such a gift from such direct-support organization.

(c) No later than March 1 of each year, each governmental entity or direct-support organization specifically authorized by law to support a governmental entity which has given a gift to a reporting individual or procurement employee under paragraph (a) shall provide the reporting individual or procurement employee with a statement of each gift having a value in excess of \$100 given to such reporting individual or procurement employee by the governmental entity or direct-support organization during the preceding calendar year. Such report shall contain a description of each gift, the date on which the gift was given, and the value of the total gifts given by the governmental entity or direct-support organization to the reporting individual or procurement employee during the calendar year for which the report is made. A governmental entity may provide a single report to the reporting individual or procurement employee of gifts provided by the governmental entity and any direct-support organization specifically authorized by law to support such governmental entity.

(d) No later than July 1 of each year, each reporting individual or procurement employee shall file a statement listing each gift having a value in excess of \$100 received by the reporting individual or procurement employee, either directly or indirectly, from a governmental entity or a direct-support organization specifically authorized by law to support a governmental entity. The statement shall list the name of the person providing the gift, a description of the gift, the date or dates on which the gift was given, and the value of the total gifts given during the calendar year for which the report is made. The reporting individual or procurement employee shall attach to the statement any report received by him or her in accordance with paragraph (c), which report shall become a public record when filed with the statement of the reporting individual or procurement employee. The reporting individual or procurement employee may explain any differences between the report of the reporting individual or procurement employee and the attached reports. The annual report filed by a reporting individual shall be filed with the financial disclosure statement required by either s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3145, as applicable to the reporting individual. The annual report filed by a procurement employee shall be filed with the Commission on Ethics. The report filed by a reporting individual or procurement employee who left office or employment during the calendar year covered by the report shall be filed by July 1 of the year after leaving office or employment at the same location as his or her final financial disclosure statement or, in the case of a former procurement employee, with the Commission on Ethics.

(7)(a) The value of a gift provided to a reporting individual or procurement employee shall be determined using actual cost to the donor, less taxes and gratuities, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, and, with respect to personal services provided by the donor, the reasonable and customary charge regularly charged for such service in the community in which the service is provided shall be used. If additional expenses are required as a condition precedent to eligibility of the donor to purchase or provide a gift and such expenses are primarily for the benefit of the donor or are of a charitable nature, such expenses shall not be included in determining the value of the gift.

(b) Compensation provided by the donee to the donor, if provided within 90 days after receipt of the gift, shall be deducted from the value of the gift in determining the value of the gift.

(c) If the actual gift value attributable to individual participants at an event cannot be determined, the total costs shall be prorated among all invited persons, whether or not they are reporting individuals or procurement employees.

(d) Transportation shall be valued on a round-trip basis unless only one-way transportation is provided. Round-trip transportation expenses shall be considered a single gift. Transportation provided in a private conveyance shall be given the same value as transportation provided in a comparable commercial conveyance.

(e) Lodging provided on consecutive days shall be considered a single gift. Lodging in a private residence shall be valued at the per diem rate provided in s. 112.061(6)(a)1. less the meal allowance rate provided in s. 112.061(6)(b).

(f) Food and beverages which are not consumed at a single sitting or meal and which are provided on the same calendar day shall be considered a single gift, and the total value of all food and beverages provided on that date shall be considered the value of the gift. Food and beverage consumed at a single sitting or meal shall be considered a single gift, and the value of the food and beverage provided at that sitting or meal shall be considered the value of the gift.

(g) Membership dues paid to the same organization during any 12-month period shall be considered a single gift.

(h) Entrance fees, admission fees, or tickets shall be valued on the face value of the ticket or fee, or on a daily or per event basis, whichever is greater.

(i) Except as otherwise specified in this section, a gift shall be valued on a per occurrence basis.

(j) The value of a gift provided to several individuals may be attributed on a pro rata basis among all of the individuals. If the gift is food, beverage, entertainment, or similar items, provided at a function for more than 10 people, the value of the gift to each individual shall be the total value of the items provided divided by the number of persons invited to the function, unless the items are purchased on a per person basis, in which case the value of the gift to each person is the per person cost.

(k) The value of a gift of an admission ticket shall not include that portion of the cost which represents a charitable contribution, if the gift is provided by the charitable organization.

(8)(a) Each reporting individual or procurement employee shall file a statement with the Commission on Ethics not later than the last day of each calendar quarter, for the previous calendar quarter, containing a list of gifts which he or she believes to be in excess of \$100 in value, if any, accepted by him or her, for which compensation was not provided by the donee to the donor within 90 days of receipt of the gift to reduce the value to \$100 or less, except the following:

1. Gifts from relatives.
2. Gifts prohibited by subsection (4) or s. 112.313(4).
3. Gifts otherwise required to be disclosed by this section.

(b) The statement shall include:

1. A description of the gift, the monetary value of the gift, the name and address of the person making the gift, and the dates thereof. If any of these facts, other than the gift description, are unknown or not applicable, the report shall so state.

2. A copy of any receipt for such gift provided to the reporting individual or procurement employee by the donor.

(c) The statement may include an explanation of any differences between the reporting individual's or procurement employee's statement and the receipt provided by the donor.

(d) The reporting individual's or procurement employee's statement shall be sworn to by such person as being a true, accurate, and total listing of all such gifts.

(e) Statements must be filed not later than 5 p.m. of the due date. However, any statement that is postmarked by the United States Postal Service by midnight of the due date is deemed to have been filed in a timely manner, and a certificate of mailing obtained from and dated by the United States Postal Service at the time of the mailing, or a receipt from an established courier company, which bears a date on or before the due date constitutes proof of mailing in a timely manner.

(f) If a reporting individual or procurement employee has not received any gifts described in paragraph (a) during a calendar quarter, he or she is not required to file a statement under this subsection for that calendar quarter.

(9) A person, other than a lobbyist regulated under s. 11.045, who violates the provisions of subsection (5) commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and by a prohibition on lobbying, or employing a lobbyist to lobby, before the agency of the reporting individual or procurement employee to which the gift was given in violation of subsection (5), for a period of not more than 24 months. The state attorney, or an agency, if otherwise authorized, may initiate an action to impose or recover a fine authorized under this section or to impose or enforce a limitation on lobbying provided in this section.

(10) A member of the Legislature may request an advisory opinion from the general counsel of the house of which he or she is a member as to the application of this section to a specific situation. The general counsel shall issue the opinion within 10 days after receiving the request. The member of the Legislature may reasonably rely on such opinion.

History.—s. 2, ch. 89-380; s. 8, ch. 90-502; s. 9, ch. 91-85; s. 7, ch. 91-292; s. 6, ch. 94-277; s. 1411, ch. 95-147; s. 2, ch. 96-328; s. 8, ch. 98-136; s. 4, ch. 2000-243; s. 32, ch. 2000-258; s. 8, ch. 2003-159; s. 6, ch. 2006-275; s. 4, ch. 2012-51; s. 12, ch. 2013-36; s. 29, ch. 2013-37; s. 3, ch. 2013-235.

112.31485 Prohibition on gifts involving political committees.—

(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.

(b) A political committee 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 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 who gives a prohibited gift is personally liable for payment of the treble penalty.

History.—s. 13, ch. 2013-36.

112.317 Penalties.—

(1) Any violation of this part, including, but not limited to, failure to file disclosures required by this part or violation of any standard of conduct imposed by this part, or any violation of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, in addition to any criminal penalty or other civil penalty involved, under applicable constitutional and statutory procedures, constitutes 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 of his or her 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 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 his or her 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 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.

(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 court of appeal. The Attorney General shall collect any costs, attorney 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 constitutes 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 this part or 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.

(6) In any case in which the commission finds probable cause to believe that a complainant has committed perjury in regard to any document filed with, or any testimony given before, the commission, it shall refer such evidence to the appropriate law enforcement agency for prosecution and taxation of costs.

(7) In any case in which the commission determines that a person has filed a complaint against a public officer or employee with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of such officer or employee by filing the complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations of fact material to a violation of this part, the complainant shall be liable for costs plus reasonable attorney fees incurred in the defense of the person complained against, including the costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred in proving entitlement to and the amount of costs and fees. If the complainant fails to pay such costs and fees voluntarily within 30 days following such finding by the commission, the commission shall forward such information to the Department of Legal Affairs, which shall bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of such costs and fees awarded by the commission.

History.—s. 7, ch. 67-469; s. 1, ch. 70-144; s. 2, ch. 74-176; s. 8, ch. 74-177; s. 2, ch. 75-199; s. 7, ch. 75-208; s. 5, ch. 82-98; s. 10, ch. 90-502; s. 10, ch. 91-85; s. 8, ch. 94-277; s. 1413, ch. 95-147; s. 1, ch. 95-354; s. 13, ch. 2000-151; s. 8, ch. 2006-275; s. 2, ch. 2009-126; s. 15, ch. 2013-36.

348.753 Central Florida Expressway Authority.—

(1) There is created and established a body politic and corporate, an agency of the state, to be known as the Central Florida Expressway Authority.

[PORTIONS OMITTED]

(6) A member or the executive director of the authority may not:

(a) Personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the authority for a period of 2 years following vacation of his or her position.

(b) After retirement or termination, have an employment or contractual relationship with a business entity other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312, in connection with a contract in which the member or executive director personally and substantially participated in through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, rendering of advice, or investigation while he or she was a member or employee of the authority.

(7) The authority's general counsel shall serve as the authority's ethics officer.

(8) Authority board members, employees, and consultants who hold positions that may influence authority decisions shall refrain from engaging in any relationship that may adversely affect their judgment in carrying out authority business. To prevent such conflicts of interest and preserve the integrity and transparency of the authority to the public, the following disclosures must be made annually on a disclosure form:

(a) Any relationship a board member, employee, or consultant has which affords a current or future financial benefit to such board member, employee, or consultant, or to a relative or business associate of such board member, employee, or consultant, and which a reasonable person would conclude has the potential to create a prohibited conflict of interest. As used in this subsection, the term "relative" has the same meaning as in s. 112.312.

(b) Whether a relative of a board member, employee, or consultant is a registered lobbyist, and if so, the names of the lobbyist's clients. Such names shall be provided in writing to the ethics officer.

(c) Any and all interests in real property that a board member, employee, or consultant has, or that a relative, principal, client, or business associate of such board member, employee, or consultant has, if such real property is located within, or within a one-half mile radius of, any actual or prospective authority roadway project. The executive director shall provide a corridor map and a property ownership list reflecting the ownership of all real property within the disclosure area, or an alignment map with a list of associated owners, to all board members, employees, and consultants.

(9) The disclosure forms required under subsection (8) must be reviewed by the ethics officer or, if a form is filed by the general counsel, by the executive director.

(10) The conflict of interest process shall be outlined in the authority's code of ethics.

(11) Authority employees and consultants are prohibited from serving on the governing body of the authority while employed by or under contract with the authority.

(12) The code of ethics policy shall be reviewed and updated by the ethics officer and presented for board approval at a minimum of once every 2 years.

(13) Employees shall be adequately informed and trained on the code of ethics and shall continually participate in ongoing ethics education.

(14) The requirements in subsections (6)-(13) are in addition to the requirements that the members and the executive director of the authority are required to follow under chapter 112.

(15) Violations of subsections (6), (8), and (11) are punishable in accordance with s. 112.317.

History.—s. 3, ch. 63-573; s. 9, ch. 88-215; s. 520, ch. 95-148; s. 16, ch. 97-100; s. 3, ch. 2014-171.

Note.—Former s. 348.0102.

ATTACHMENT 2

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CODE OF ETHICS
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Link to Ethics Laws and Florida Commission on Ethics Rules, Forms and Publications:
<http://www.ethics.state.fl.us>

- The total amount of the transactions between the business entity and OOCEA in the aggregate does not exceed \$500.00 per calendar year; or,
- The Board member, employee, or consultant, while acting in a private capacity, purchases goods or services from a business entity doing business with OOCEA and the price and terms of the transaction are available to similarly situated members of the general public.

6-3.03 Voting Conflicts of Interest

No OOCEA Board Member shall vote upon any measure that would inure to his or her special private gain or which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain of his or her relative or business associate. Such Board member shall, prior to the vote being taken, publicly state to the OOCEA 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 or prior to the next Board meeting, whichever occurs first, shall disclose the nature of the interest on a State Commission on Ethics Form 8B filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in the minutes.

No OOCEA Board member shall participate in any matter which would inure to his or her special private gain; which he or she knows would inure to the special private gain 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 of a relative, principal, client, or business associate without first disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the matter. Such disclosure, indicating the nature of the conflict, shall be made on a Form 8B 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 Board members, and shall be read publicly at the next meeting. If the conflict is unknown prior to the meeting, then disclosure shall be made orally at the next meeting.

A written memorandum disclosing the nature of the conflict shall then be filed within fifteen (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 Board members.

6-3.031 Disclosure; abstaining from vote due to apparent conflict of interest; exceptions

- (1) In addition to the requirements that an OOCEA Board member

abstain from voting due to conflict as provided in section 112.3143, Florida Statutes and Section 6-3.03 of the OOCEA Ethics Policy, when a Board member knowingly is a business associate, as defined herein, with any person bringing a matter before the OOCEA Board or when a matter before the OOCEA Board will benefit any person with whom the Board member knowingly was a business associate in the previous two-year period, the Board member shall disclose the existence of the business associate.

(2) The Board member may abstain from voting on any matter coming before the OOCEA Board if:

- i. The matter is brought by or benefits a person with whom the Board member knowingly is a business associate at the time of the vote; or
- ii. The matter is brought by or benefits a person with whom the Board member knowingly was a business associate within the two-year period prior to the matter coming before the OOCEA Board.

a. If applicable, the basis for abstaining from the vote shall be an Appearance or Perception of Conflict, as defined in this article, and the Board member shall:

1. Prior to the vote being taken, publicly state to the assembly the nature of the Board member's interest in the matter from which he or she is abstaining from voting; and
2. Within fifteen (15) days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum of voting conflict (Commission on Ethics Form 8B) filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting. The memorandum shall be incorporated into the minutes of the meeting at which the Board member abstained.

(3) However, in all cases where the Board member is a business associate, as defined herein, with any person bringing a matter before the OOCEA Board or when a matter before the OOCEA Board will benefit any person with whom the Board member was a business associate in the previous two-year period, the Board member shall disclose the nature of the prior relationship prior to voting.

(4) Additional Disclosure.

(a) If an OOCEA Board member votes favorably on a matter

before the OOCEA Board and, within one (1) year from the date of that vote, that Board member enters into a business relationship, as defined herein, with the person who brought the matter before the OOCEA Board the business relationship shall be disclosed orally at the next OOCEA Board meeting following the Board member's knowledge that the business relationship exists. A written memorandum, a form of which shall be provided by the OOCEA General Counsel disclosing the nature of the business relationship shall be filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting within fifteen (15) days of the oral disclosure and shall be incorporated into the minutes of the meeting at which the oral disclosure was made.

(b) Disclosure obligations under this paragraph shall cease after the date the Board member vacates his/her office.

6-3.04 Lobbying and Business Solicitation upon Termination

Upon leaving OOCEA employment or the OOCEA Board, employees and Board members shall be precluded from lobbying OOCEA or soliciting business from or doing business with OOCEA or any of its consultants or their subconsultants with regards to any contract, subcontract, or arrangement in connection with any project, proposal or any property included or planned to be included in any OOCEA project or undertaking, in which any such employee or Board member has any interest, direct or indirect, for a period of 6 months.

The Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer may not, within two years after retirement or termination, have an employment or contractual relationship with a business entity other than an agency, as defined in F.S. 112.312, which business entity was doing business with the OOCEA at any time during the person's employment by the OOCEA wherein such employment would involve working on OOCEA contract matters. Further, any business entity which previously employed an individual within the past two years prior to the individual's appointment as OOCEA Executive Director or Chief Financial Officer shall be precluded from the award of OOCEA contracts for a two-year period unless the Board approves such contract by a super majority vote of at least four members.

Nothing in this section is intended to preclude an OOCEA Board member from becoming an OOCEA employee or an OOCEA employee from becoming a Board member.

This section shall not apply to Board members or employees who become employed by or lobby on behalf of other governmental entities, not-for-profit corporations or educational institutions.

PART 4 PROHIBITED CONDUCT OR ACTIVITY

6-4.01 Solicitation, Acceptance of Gifts or Compensation Designed to Influence

www.ethics.state.fl.us. Please refer to Section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, for complete disclosure requirements.

6-6.04 Gifts

Reporting individuals are also subject to special disclosure/reporting requirements for gifts valued in excess of \$100.00. Each reporting individual must file a statement with the Commission on Ethics on the last day of any calendar quarter following the calendar in which such reporting individual received a gift valued over \$100.00, other than gifts from relatives. The Quarterly Gift Disclosure form (Form 9) can be found at www.ethics.state.fl.us.

PART 7 POLITICAL ACTIVITY

6-7.01 Political Activity Limitations

It is the intent of OOCEA to promote efficient public service by relieving its employees of political pressure and to protect against a direct threat to the integrity or morale of OOCEA employees, by regulating the political activities of its employees and consultants who are subject to OOCEA personnel policies, as indicated:

- a) No OOCEA Board member, employee or consultant shall use his or her official position, authority or influence arising from his or her relationship with OOCEA for the purpose of interfering with an election or a nomination to office, or coercing another person's activities or vote in connection therewith.
- b) No OOCEA Board member, employee, or consultant shall request, solicit, or communicate with any other Board member, employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor for the purpose of inducing that person to pay, lend, or contribute any part of his or her salary, or any money or anything else of value, to any party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes. This restriction shall not preclude any Board member from serving in a non-chairperson capacity on political host committees for candidates for elective office. To avoid an inadvertent violation of this policy, any person who serves as a member of the Board shall include the following language in any mass mailing to solicit campaign contributions:

"If the recipient of this communication is a Board member or an employee of the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority ("OOCEA") or a consultant, vendor, subcontractor, or independent contractor to or of the OOCEA, or an employee of any such consultant, vendor, subcontractor, or independent contractor, you have received this solicitation in error, and your campaign contribution has not been intentionally solicited. Please note that

your contribution may provide an appearance of impropriety.”

Candidates for an elected position which would serve on the OOCEA Board are encouraged to voluntarily comply with this policy.

- c) Employees may express opinion on candidates or issues and participate in political campaigns only during off duty hours and Board members and consultants shall refrain from expressing such opinions at times when they are engaged in OOCEA business. No employee or consultant shall take part in any political campaign while on duty, or within any period of time during which the employee or consultant is expected to perform services for which the employee or consultant receives compensation from OOCEA. The use of any OOCEA employee or consultant work time or equipment, supplies or funds to assist political parties or candidates for public office is strictly prohibited.
- d) Any Board member, employee, or consultant who makes a contribution of his or her own volition to the campaign of a sitting Board member or a candidate for elected office who, if elected, would serve on the OOCEA Board shall file a disclosure of said contribution within fourteen (14) days with the OOCEA Executive Director who shall publish said filing as an informational item at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

PART 8 ETHICS EDUCATION AND ENFORCEMENT

6-8.01 Ethics Officer

The Ethics Officer is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this policy and related procedures. The Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority's General Counsel shall serve as the Authority's Ethics Officer. The Code of Ethics policy shall be reviewed and updated by the Ethics Officer and presented to the Board for approval at least once every two years.

6-8.02 Advisory Opinions

Any Board member, employee, or consultant of OOCEA who is in doubt regarding applicability of the standards of conduct or disclosure laws herein provided may seek an advisory opinion from the Ethics Officer concerning the applicability of this Code or any provision thereof to himself or any employee. Any opinion rendered by the Ethics Officer may be relied upon by any Board member, employee, or consultant of OOCEA but only with regard to the application of this Code. Such opinion does not insulate such Board member, employee or consultant against the application of Florida Statutes or of any other applicable code of ethics.

6-8.03 Violations by Employees

ATTACHMENT 3

PART 5. REGISTRATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTERED LOBBYISTS; PENALTIES.

In the statutory conflict of interest disclosures that are required annually by Board Members, Employees and Consultants, it is necessary to be able to identify Registered Lobbyists so that one can ascertain and disclose whether a relative is a Registered Lobbyist. Instead of using a list of Registered Lobbyist from another jurisdiction, the Authority shall create a system for Registered Lobbyist. (For reference, See Section 348.753(8), Florida Statutes)

6-5-01. Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply:

“Compensation: means monetary consideration of any kind, either received or expected, including but not limited to, salary, payment, retainer, commission, consideration of any type, forbearance, forgiveness or any combination thereof. For purposes of this section, compensation shall only include something of monetary value.

“Lobbying” means any communication, written or oral, or any meeting or discussion by a Registered Lobbyist with any Board Member of the Authority, or Executive Director, wherein there is communicated, disclosed or discussed any matter in the area of policy or procurement or an attempt to obtain the goodwill of a Board Member or Executive Director in order to influence the action or inaction of the Board Member or Executive Director.

6-5-02. Registration. A person may not lobby any Board Member or Executive Director until such person has registered with the Authority. Such registration shall provide the Lobbyist’s name and business address and the name and business address of the person, firm, corporation, principal or other entity providing compensation to the Registered Lobbyist. Such registration shall be on forms provided by the Authority and maintained in the Executive Secretary’s Office for storage and public inspection. This registration requirement shall apply to all activity by Registered Lobbyists whether it takes place in Authority offices or outside Authority offices. An updated registration form shall be required to be filed by each Registered Lobbyist no later than April 1 of each year.

6-5-03. Record of Contact. All Lobbying meetings with Board Members or Executive Director shall be reported by the Registered Lobbyist in writing to the Authority’s Executive Secretary within seven (7) days of the meeting. All Registered Lobbyist are required to file an annual expenditure report. Such reports are to be filed with the Executive Secretary no later than April 1 of the subsequent year and should identify all lobbying expenditures, the source of the funds and an itemization of the amount expended for each Board Member or Executive Director for the previous calendar year. Expenditure reports are not required if there are no reportable expenditures. A separate expenditure report must be submitted for each client/principal for whom a reportable expenditure was made or given by a Registered Lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying. Expenditure reports must be signed and notarized.

6-5.04. Exceptions. The following categories of persons shall be exempt from the registration and reporting requirements of this section.

- (A) Employees or representatives of any federal, state, county, municipal or independent authority discussing the business of their government or authority;
- (B) An elected official or government employee acting in his official capacity or in connection with his job responsibilities;
- (C) Law enforcement personnel conducting an active investigation;
- (D) Any person in contractual privity with the Authority who appears only in his or her official contractual capacity in connection with the performance of the current contract.

6-5.05. Violations/Penalties. Failure of any Registered Lobbyist to comply with the provisions of this section shall not in any way affect the validity of any action taken by Authority or the Executive Director. Alleged violations of the lobbying ordinance should be reported to the Ethics Officer. The Ethics Officer will review the allegations and conduct an investigation, if appropriate. Upon completion of any such investigation, if it is determined that a violation has occurred, the Authority Board may opt to issue a warning, prohibit the violator from performing any lobbying activities for a period of up to two years.