# Mayor & Commissioner Orientation

### **Orange County Board of County Commissioners**

Orange County Attorney's Office December 4, 2018



- County Charter
- Sunshine Law
- Public Records Law
- Financial Disclosure
- Ethics and Gifts
- Public Hearings



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# **County Charter**

- Division of Powers (Charter, Section 108)
  - Board Establishment and adoption of policy
  - County Mayor Staff Execution of policy
- Powers and Duties of the Board (Charter, Article II)
  - Adopt ordinances, resolutions and administrative regulations
  - Approve contracts (*e.g.*, real estate, goods and services, grants, litigation settlements)
  - Approve the annual budget
  - Study and improve county programs and services
  - Elect the vice-mayor
  - Confirm the appointment of all department, division and agency heads



# **County Charter**

"The commissioners shall only devote such time as is necessary to perform the legislative responsibilities of their office" (Charter, Section 207)

"Except for purposes of inquiry and information, commissioners are prohibited from interfering with employees, officers, or agents under the direct or indirect supervision of the county mayor." (Charter, Section 212)



# **County Charter**

- Power and Duties of the County Mayor (Charter, Sections 302 and 402)
  - Manage the operation of all elements of county government
  - Negotiate and execute contracts and legal documents
  - Administer all contracts
  - Prepare annual budget
  - Appoint, dismiss and supervise all county department, division and agency heads
  - Supervise all county employees
  - Execute and enforce all ordinances, resolutions and policies of the Board, and all applicable state laws
  - Present the annual State of the County address
  - Serve as official county representative
  - Issue proclamations
  - Call the Board to session and chair Board meetings
  - Prepare Board agendas
  - Vote on all Board matters



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- Provides right of access to governmental proceedings
- Applies to both elected and appointed boards
- General Rule All meetings at which official acts are taken or public business is transacted or discussed shall be open and noticed to the public

**Article I, Section 24, Florida Constitution Section 286.011, Florida Statutes** 



- Sunshine Law applies to:
  - Any meeting
  - Between two or more members of the same board
  - When discussing matters that may foreseeably come before that board

#### Meeting" includes:

- BCC, advisory board, work group meetings
- Telephone calls, text messages
- Emails, other written correspondence
- Informal discussions or deliberations





- Sunshine Law meetings are subject to three basic requirements:
  - Meeting must be noticed to public
  - Meeting must be open to public
  - Minutes must be recorded



- "Reasonable notice"
  - Not defined by statute
  - Notice given at such time and in such manner that media and general public may attend meeting
  - County regulations require at least two full working days notice
  - Dependent on circumstances and type of meeting



- Meetings must be open to public
  - Location easily accessible to public
  - Adequate size
  - May not discriminate against or restrict access to public



- Minutes
  - Promptly recorded in writing
  - Available and open to public for inspection and copying
  - Consist of brief notes reflecting events of meeting
  - Audio recording permitted but not required



- Penalties
  - Non-criminal:
    - Fine up to \$500
  - Criminal:
    - Knowing violation is 2<sup>nd</sup> degree misdemeanor
    - Fine up to \$500
    - Imprisonment up to 60 days
    - Suspension or removal from office by Governor



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### **PUBLIC RECORDS LAW**

- Provides right of access to government records
- General Rule Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the transaction of the official business of any public body
- Exemptions provided by statute

Article I, Section 24, Florida Constitution Section 119.07, Florida Statutes



# **PUBLIC RECORDS LAW**

#### Right of access applies to:

- All materials;
- Made or received by an agency;
- In connection with the transaction of official business; and
- Used to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge
- Includes all documents regardless of physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission
  - Drafts
  - Telephone logs
  - Emails
  - Computer discs



# **PUBLIC RECORDS LAW**

#### Penalties

- Non-criminal:
  - Fine up to \$500
- Criminal:
  - Knowing violation is 1<sup>st</sup> degree misdemeanor
  - Imprisonment up to one year
  - Suspension or removal from office



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# **FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**

- County Commissioners required to make state and local financial disclosures
- Annual disclosure required by Florida law
  - Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests (Form 6)
  - Assets, liabilities, sources of income, net worth, etc.
  - Due at time of qualifying and annually by July 1
  - Filed with Florida Commission on Ethics
- Quarterly disclosure required by County Ordinance
  - Filed with Agenda Development Office
  - Required in addition to annual state filing



# **FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**

#### County ordinance requires quarterly disclosure of:

- Business Associates
- Business Entities in which the Commissioner has a Significant Interest

#### Significant Interest means:

- More than \$1,000 of assets or capital stock in any Business Entity
- Return on investment valued at more than \$1,000 within previous 12-month reporting period



# FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

- County ordinance requires supplemental disclosure of:
  - All new Business Associates
  - All Business Entities in which Commissioner acquires a Significant Interest
  - All known Parent Entities and Subsidiary Entities
  - Due within seven (7) days of the formation of the Business Entity or the date the Commissioner enters into the Business Relationship with the new Business Associate.



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- Generally required to vote on official decisions, rulings or actions unless a conflict of interest exists
- Certain conflicts require abstention, others allow abstention
- Voting conflict causing a "special private gain or loss" to public officer, or a business associate or relative of the public officer requires abstention
- Special private gain or loss" is almost always financial in nature
- **Prior to vote being taken:** 
  - Publicly state nature of interest
  - Abstain from voting
  - File voting conflict memo with Clerk within 15 days 24





- County ordinance requires disclosure of:
  - Current Business Associates bringing matters before the BCC
  - Matters before BCC that will benefit a person who was a Business Associate within the previous two-year period
- Commissioner <u>may</u> abstain from voting on matter if:
  - Brought by or benefits a current Business Associate
  - Brought by or benefits a person who was a Business Associate within the previous two-year period
- Prior to vote being taken:
  - State nature of conflict
  - File voting conflict memo with Clerk within 15 days





- County Ordinance requires additional disclosure if:
  - Commissioner votes favorably on a matter and within one year, Commissioner enters into a Business Relationship with person who brought matter before BCC
  - Disclosure made verbally at next BCC meeting following knowledge of Business Relationship
- Obligation ceases after date Commissioner vacates office





- County Commissioner required to complete 4 hours of ethics training each calendar year
- Training must address County government, Code of Ethics, public records, public meetings, etc.
- Examples:
  - Continuing legal education classes
  - Professional education classes
  - Seminars
  - Presentations





#### Anything of value given for nothing in return

- Money (cash or discounts)
- Food & beverages
- Services
- Real estate, use of real estate
- Membership dues

#### Gifts do not include:

- Salary, benefits, commissions associated with employment
- Campaign contributions
- Awards or plaques given in recognition of service





- May not ask for or accept anything of value based on understanding that it will influence your vote
- May not accept anything of value when you know or should know it is intended to influence your vote
- May not solicit gifts from County vendor, political committee, lobbyist or employer of lobbyist
- May not accept gifts valued at more than \$100 from County vendor, political committee
- Gifts valued at more than \$100 must be reported quarterly to Florida Commission on Ethics (Form 9)





 County ordinance prohibits acceptance of any gifts from lobbyist or principal retaining lobbyist

#### • Exceptions:

- Food or beverage not exceeding \$35.00 in value provided at meetings of professional, civic, nonprofit, or charitable organizations
- Gifts valued at less than \$5.00
- Food or beverage of any value provided at function where mayor or commissioner is featured guest/speaker, and the function is either open to public or other community leaders are invited, regardless of whether admission charged
- Food or beverage of any value served at stand-alone social event
- Gift from relative



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### Quasi-Judicial Hearings

### -Types of quasi-judicial hearings include:

- Rezonings ("straight" or PD)
- Substantial changes to PD zonings
- Variances
- Special exceptions
- Appeals from Zoning Manager determinations
- Preliminary subdivision plans
- Shoreline alteration permits
- Conservation area impact permits



Quasi-Judicial Hearings (Con't)

- Quasi-judicial hearings on the BCC agenda are denoted with a "check mark"
- The BCC sits as an informal judicial tribunal
- Each party must be given notice and a fair opportunity to be heard
- BCC's decision must be supported by substantial competent evidence and must not depart from the essential requirements of law



#### Ex Parte Communications

- An attempt to communicate with one or more BCC members in advance of the hearing
  - When the other side is not present, such a communication prior to a quasi-judicial hearing is known as an "ex parte" contact
  - Another type of ex parte contact can be a site visit



• Ex Parte Communications (Con't)

- It is the responsibility of the party who communicated with the BCC member, not the BCC member, to disclose the ex parte contact on the record at the quasi-judicial hearing
- Timely disclosure allows the other party an opportunity to inquire about or rebut such ex parte communication during the quasi-judicial hearing
- BCC member is encouraged to inform the person who makes the ex parte contact that he/she must and will reserve judgment on the matter until the quasi-judicial hearing is held and closed



Quasi-Legislative Hearings

- Other public hearings held by the BCC are legislative in nature
- Types of legislative hearings include:
  - Ordinances, resolutions, comprehensive plan amendment hearings, petitions to vacate, MSBU and MSTUs

 Unlike quasi-judicial hearings, the BCC has wide latitude to adopt, deny or modify the proposed legislative action



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#### **Questions?**

### *County Attorney's Office at 407-836-7320*

Florida Commission on Ethics at 850-488-7864

http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/

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