FLORIDA
COMMISSION ON ETHICS
NOV 28 2022
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ALLEN NORTON & BLUE
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

1477 West Fairbanks Avenue, Suite 100 • Winter Park, Florida 32789
Telephone 407-571-2152 • Facsimile 407-571-1496

November 28, 2022

VIA EMAIL (fulford.millie@leg.state.fl.us)

Members, Commission on Ethics
Florida Commission on Ethics
325 John Knox Road, Building E, Suite 200
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Re: *In re: Cara Higgins*, Complaint Nos.: 21-001 and 21-178 (consolidated)

Dear Members of the Florida Commission on Ethics:

As you are likely aware, Steven J. Zuilkowski, Deputy Director and General Counsel, submitted a proposed Order Dismissing Petition for Costs and Attorney Fees to the Members on or about November 17, 2022 for the Members' consideration. Accordingly, we have enclosed a proposed Order Granting Respondent's Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs for your consideration.

Additionally, Thomas Walker filed his Response to Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs, and Jolynn Reynolds filed her Response of Jolynn Reynolds in Opposition to Cara Higgins' Petition for Attorneys' Fees and Costs, on or about October 3, 2022. We respectfully request your consideration of the following reply to their Responses:

a. Walker's Response to the Petition

Walker first claims in his Response that Higgins "asserted her legal interpretations in contradiction of the legal opinion of the FKAA general counsel and proceeded to exercise undue influence of FKAA Board Members, resulting in their acquiescence in rejecting the proposed [K2M] contract" (Walker's Response, p. 2; emphasis supplied). However, FKAA's governing Board never "rejected" the K2M proposal. Rather, the unrefuted evidence is that the proposal was simply tabled, through a motion by another Board member who had concerns with it that coincided with those of Board member Higgins. Ms. Higgins seconded the motion to table. Mr. Walker subsequently put the job out to bid through a Request for Qualifications (RFQ), unbeknownst to Ms. Higgins. Curiously, K2M never even responded to the Request for Qualifications. To suggest, then, that the Board "rejected" the proposed K2M contract, due to Higgins or otherwise, is simply false.

Additionally, Walker's statement that Higgins "proceeded to exercise undue influence over FKAA Board members" during the discussion of the K2M proposed contract is likewise false. The record demonstrates that other Board members, including Richard Toppino and Chairman Bob Dean, expressed grave concerns over the fact that staff had recommended contracting with a company to perform a service for FKAA that would cost, at a minimum, over two hundred thousand dollars more than what that same service could have been done by another company, without ever going out for bid. Mr. Dean even questioned Higgins as to why she was voting to simply "table" the request to approve the K2M proposal rather than reject it outright, as he stated he would have voted no. In fact, the record is also clear that it was Richard Toppino first who contacted the FKAA with concerns about staff failing to go out for bid. Once again, Walker's statement in the Response that Respondent "exerted an undue influence" over fellow Board members is patently false.

Walker next asserts that Higgins "orchestrated a process resulting in an inappropriate award of a contract to an ineligible firm" (Walker's Response, p.8). This is once again untrue. The record shows that Higgins simply raised questions about a proposed contract for a company that would charge FKAA hundreds of thousands dollars more to furnish a service than would another vendor. Other Board members chimed in with similar concerns. The motion to table the matter to allow staff to bring the Board more information was seconded by Ms. Higgins. If anything, it was Walker who "orchestrated" a process designed to satisfy a personal vendetta against a former Executive Director, Jim Reynolds, who had disciplined Walker for improper conduct by suspending him without pay. FKAA records clearly show both Walker and Jolynn Reynolds lied to this Commission by suggesting "staff" made this decision at a September meeting when emails clearly show Reynolds soliciting K2M in August to intentionally circumvent the law. More falsehoods.

Further, Walker's statement that Higgins' actions "were in contravention of the standard FKAA procurement process" (Walker's Response, page 2) is yet another untruth. The FKAA did not have a standard process that allowed staff to cherry pick vendors in violation of the law. The FKAA did not have a standard process that allowed staff to discriminate against vendors on the basis of personal animosity. Again, the unrefuted evidence is that Higgins pointed out at the meeting that the new administration building was not included in the 2017 Request For Qualifications, and that staff's use of damage to the building that occurred several years earlier to justify an "emergency" contract exception to the RFQ process was dubious at best and that at least one other company was interested in bidding and would cost the ratepayers hundreds of thousands of dollars less. Walker is and was well aware that his conduct was improper and the Board was not about to allow him to violate the law. There was no "contravening" of the procurement process because Walker never followed any established process when he committed his malfeasance. This is another false accusation by Walker.

Walker next claims that Higgins "retaliated" against him by initiating a process to have him terminated. (Walker's Response, p. 7). In actuality, the evidence is that Higgins, as a FKAA Board member, never had confidence in Walker's abilities. Higgins, in fact, voted against hiring Walker in 2019, well before any of the events leading to the instant action ever took place. Walker chose to act the way he did knowing the Board was contractually obligated to hold his performance evaluation within just weeks after the Board meeting. Moreover, four of the five Board members voted to terminate Walker. It was not in any way, shape or form, a lone decision by Higgins. Once again, Walker promulgated a falsehood to further his own cause.

Lastly, Walker argues in his Response that whether the Project's architect's price proposal from Jim Reynolds was solicited or unsolicited is "immaterial and irrelevant." (Walker's Response, p. 10). However, in the context of Walker's Complaint, it is clear that his allegation that Jim Reynolds' price proposal was "unsolicited" was made only to make it appear that Higgins and Jim Reynolds conspired in an improper scheme to have Mr. Reynolds' firm awarded the contract based on their personal relationship. Thus, describing this as an "unsolicited proposal" intentionally insinuates improper conduct when compared to the truth that this was a solicited proposal prior to Mr. Reynolds and Ms. Higgins entering into a dating relationship. Walker's statement is a blatant and calculated lie to this Commission.

b. Reynolds' Response to Petition

Like Walker, Reynolds repeats various false accusations in her Response to the Petition for Fees and Costs. First, Reynolds references Respondent's "highly offensive" participation in a FKAA meeting held via electronic means while sitting in the Complainant's husband's business vehicle. Conveniently missing from this allegation is the fact that during this timeframe, nearly every Board member at one time or another appeared virtually at Board meetings from automobiles or hotel rooms because of the COVID-19 pandemic social distancing requirements. Notably missing is also the fact that at no time during this alleged "highly offensive" Board meeting did Mr. Reynolds ever appear. Nor does Reynolds disclose that the meeting was only a status update that lasted for a few minutes, that it occurred approximately one (1) year after Mr. Reynolds' separation and divorce filing, or that at no time was Mr. Reynolds' name even mentioned during the meeting. This is nothing more than a purposely embellished allegation designed to inflame the Ethics Commission without any factual basis whatsoever and malign Ms. Higgins in Reynolds' ongoing personal vendetta.

Another example of repeating falsehoods is reference made in the Response to a "new" Request for Qualifications (RFQ) that was allegedly issued after the Board meeting where the K2M proposal was tabled. The record is clear that no "new" RFQ was issued, because there was never a RFQ issued in the first place. Had there been one issued, as was legally required to be done, perhaps the process would have been correctly done and a vendor legitimately selected. As

it stood, the process was not correctly followed and several Board members, including the Respondent, interjected to question its integrity. This is their obligation as Board members.

Overall, Reynolds' Response appears to argue that, as a scorned former wife, she should not be held accountable for her reckless and malicious actions because her allegations were made "[i]n the context of a divorce proceeding, which involved Higgins [Respondent] as the other woman..." (Reynolds' Response, p.11). First, the fact that Reynolds has the audacity to suggest that Ms. Higgins was "involved" in her divorce proceedings is in and of itself malicious. Ms. Higgins did not cause the disintegration of the marriage of the Reynolds. She was not ever listed as a witness or party to Reynolds' divorce action. Simply put, Ms. Higgins had nothing whatsoever to do with Reynolds' divorce. The law does not support such an argument and no privilege exists for Reynolds to make these slanderous and malicious statements. Just because someone feels slighted by a public official does not give them license to recklessly make false accusations against that person, especially ones involving bribery, extortion and Sunshine Law violations. The record evidence is clear that the divorce proceeding involving Jim Reynolds and Ms. Reynolds had been ongoing for close to three years before Reynolds instituted this ethics charge. That is approximately a thirty-three-month period during which Reynolds had the opportunity to acquire through discovery evidence regarding his financial dealings and expenditures. Had she done so, perhaps she would have discovered, as the Ethics Commission ultimately did, that Mr. Reynolds and the Respondent never once engaged in any improper behavior contrary to Florida's ethics laws, including any failure to report gifts or expenditures. Reynolds could have and should have asked Mr. Reynolds for receipts for the purchases he made. Reynolds would have seen that Mr. Reynolds was, for example, buying himself a pair of shoes and not a "gift" for Ms. Higgins before accusing Ms. Higgins of felony bribery. Further, Reynolds knew full well Ms. Higgins and Mr. Reynolds were dating before Mr. Reynolds was ever considered a "vendor." She knew there was no "bribery," yet she encouraged this Commission to begin a criminal investigation. Jolynn Reynolds blindly asserted reckless and more than three (3) dozen false allegations regarding expenditures make by both the Respondent and Jim Reynolds, without any regard for the truth or accuracy of the allegations. Her failure to conduct even the most basic research or investigation should not be condoned by the Ethics Commission.

It is also important to note that Ms. Reynolds "amended" her ethics complaint many months after filing her original complaint. During this time period, Ms. Reynolds also filed two internal complaints at the FKAA against Ms. Higgins. Both internal complaints were deemed unfounded by the FKAA. The Commission should be aware that Reynolds engaged in a course of conduct designed to malign and harass Ms. Higgins over a period of years using this Commission and the FKAA as her weapons. In fact, Ms. Reynolds conduct was so outrageous she was ordered by the judge presiding over her divorce case to agree not to use the oppressive amounts of financial discovery she demanded for any purpose other than the divorce. (See Order of July 18, 2022 attached hereto as Exhibit "A"). Reynolds had financial motivation to harass and malign Ms.

Higgins: Reynolds hoped that by "proving" alleged adultery by Mr. Reynolds, she would be awarded a larger alimony award in her prolonged and contentious divorce case.

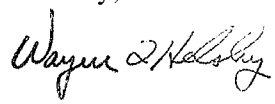
Ultimately, Reynolds' Response requests that the Commission ignore the realism that she asserted reckless and malicious allegations against Respondent, improperly veiled as ethics violations, and that these allegations constituted an attack on Respondent's reputation and professional livelihood as an attorney and member of the Florida Bar. Significant attorney's fees and costs were expended as a result of Ms. Reynolds' allegations, and Ms. Reynolds should not be absolved of her legal obligations to pay those costs and fees based on an argument which essentially states, "oops, I was wrong."

c. Conclusion

Respondent, Cara Higgins, incurred significant attorney's fees and costs defending false and malicious accusations made in furtherance of Walker's and Reynolds' personal vendettas couched as ethics complaints. These fees are the legal responsibility of the individuals that needlessly and maliciously necessitated them: Walker and Reynolds. Therefore, Respondent respectfully requests that the Members vote to grant the Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact our office should you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Wayne L. Helsby
John W. Keller, IV

cc: Mark Herron

Enclosures

Filing # 153556450 E-Filed 07/18/2022 05:16:09 PM

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF THE SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA

FAMILY DIVISION

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF:

JOLYNN REYNOLDS,
PETITIONER/WIFE, **CASE NO.: 2019-DR-982-K**

AND **JUDGE BONNIE HELMS**

JAMES REYNOLDS,
RESPONDENT/HUSBAND.
_____/

ORDER ON MOTION FOR CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER

THIS CAUSE having come before this Court on July 7, 2022, to be heard on Respondent/Husband's Motion For Confidentiality Order and the Court having reviewed the file and argument of counsel: The Respondent's motion is hereby GRANTED.

The parties shall refrain from disclosing to any third party not connected with this dissolution any documents or information supplied in discovery. This does not prevent counsel for the parties, staff of counsel, staff of counsel, experts or other witnesses involved in these proceedings from disclosure of purposes of this trial. Such information gathered through the discovery process shall be considered confidential and not disclosed to any third party except for counsel of the parties, staff of counsel, expert or other witnesses involved in these proceedings necessary for the trial of this case.

At the request of counsel for the Petitioner such limitations shall be applicable going forward and not applied to disclosures previously made which may have been released to third parties. The Court's prohibition shall apply to any response to the Request For Production filed by the Petitioner on April 14, 2022 and any further production from either party going forward.

WHEREFORE, the Respondent's motion is GRANTED.

DONE and **ORDERED** in Key West, Monroe County, Florida, DDD

44-2019-DR-000982-A0-01KW 07/18/2022 05:15:59 PM

Judge Bonnie Helms, Circuit Judge
44-2019-DR-000982-A0-01KW 07/18/2022 05:15:59 PM

EXHIBIT A

Copies to:
Michelle C Klinger Smith, Esq.
office@gmpalaw.com
michelle@floridakeysfamily.law
reception@gmpalaw.com

Richard J Fowler, Esq.
FowlerLawFirm@mindspring.com
deniseharper@mindspring.com

EXHIBIT A

FLORIDA
COMMISSION ON ETHICS
NOV 28 2022
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BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA
COMMISSION ON ETHICS

In re: Cara Higgins

Respondent.

Complaint Nos: 21-001 and 21-178
Consolidated

_____/

ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

On Friday, December 2, 2022, the Commission on Ethics met in public session and considered Respondent's Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs, which was filed by Respondent, Cara Higgins, after the Complaints filed by Jolynn Reynolds and Thomas Walker were dismissed by the Commission pursuant to its finding that there was no probable cause to believe Ms. Higgins violated Florida's Ethics Code. Ms. Higgins, Mr. Walker, and Ms. Reynolds were provided notice of the place, date, and time of the Commission's public session consideration referenced above. The Commission voted to grant the Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs Respondent incurred defending the Complaints filed by Mr. Walker and Ms. Reynolds, because Mr. Walker and Ms. Reynolds misused the Commission's resources and complaint procedures to advance their own personal vendettas against Ms. Higgins. *See Couch v. Comm'n on Ethics*, 617 So. 2d 1119, 1125 (Fla. 5th DCA 1993) (holding that the public official was entitled to the recovery of her attorney's fees and costs when the complainant filed his complaint "in an effort to criticize a member of the opposition party" and thereby "used the Commission for his political purposes, charging Ms. Chapin had committed a violation of Florida law, when there was no basis for his allegations").

I. Facts

1. On January 4, 2021, Complainant, Thomas Walker, filed a sworn complaint against Respondent, Cara Higgins, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida Keys

Aqueduct Authority ("FKAA"), for purported violations of Florida's Ethics laws. Specifically, Walker alleged that Ms. Higgins violated Florida Statutes §§ 112.313(6) and 112.3187. Executive Director C. Christopher Anderson, III dismissed Walker's complaint under §112.3187 without an investigation, finding that the allegations failed to indicate a possible violation of Florida's Code of Ethics over which the Commission has jurisdiction. Mr. Anderson ordered an investigation into the remaining count of Walker's complaint pursuant to §112.313(6): Walker alleged that Higgins misused her official position as a board member of the FKAA for the benefit of James "Jim" Reynolds, whom she had a personal relationship with.

2. On October 5, 2021, Complainant, Jolynn Reynolds, filed a sworn complaint against Higgins for purported violations of Florida's Ethics laws. On February 2, 2022, Reynolds filed a sworn amendment to her complaint against Higgins asserting additional purported violations of Florida's Ethics laws. Between the initial complaint and amended complaint, Reynolds alleged that Higgins violated Florida Statutes §§ 112.313(6), 112.3143(3)(a), 112.3187, 112.313(2), 112.313(4), 112.3148(4), and 112.3148(8). Similar to Walker's frivolous complaint, on February 7, 2022, Executive Director Kerrie J. Stillman issued an Amended Determination of Investigative Jurisdiction and Order to Investigate[1] in which several of Reynolds' allegations were dismissed, without the need for investigation, upon a finding that they substantively failed to indicate a possible violation of Florida Statutes §§ 112.313(6) and 112.3143(3)(a), and that the Commission does not have jurisdiction over Reynolds' claim under §112.3187. Ms. Stillman ordered an investigation into Reynolds' remaining allegations: that Higgins, in contravention of §112.313(6), misused her official position as a board member of the FKAA for the benefit of a

[1] Ms. Stillman issued a Determination of Investigative Jurisdiction and Order to Investigate regarding the claims raised by Reynolds in her initial complaint on November 3, 2021. Ms. Stillman issued the amended determination following Reynolds' filing of the amended complaint.

business entity owed by Mr. Reynolds and that Higgins violated the gift provisions in Florida Statutes §§ 112.313(2), 112.313(4), 112.3148(4), and 112.3148(8) through her relationship with Mr. Reynolds.

3. On May 2, 2022, Commission Advocate Elizabeth A. Miller recommended a finding of "No Probable Cause" as to all of Walker's and Reynolds' allegations. Notably, in recommending a finding of No Probable Cause, Ms. Miller's recommendation included her findings that:

a. Contrary to Walker's and Reynolds' unsubstantiated allegations, Higgins "actions were within the appropriate scope of her duties." *See* Advocate's Recommendation at p. 11.

b. Higgins recused herself from any official involvement with Mr. Reynolds' business. *Id.* at 12 & 21.

c. Higgins did not receive inappropriate gifts as alleged; rather, Higgins appropriately shared expenses on her trips with Mr. Reynolds and, in fact, "paid at least her costs and, many times more than [Mr. Reynolds]." *Id.* at 20 – 21.

4. The Commission dismissed Walker's and Reynolds' remaining complaints against Higgins on July 27, 2022, finding no probable cause that Higgins violated Florida's Ethics Code "[b]ased on the preliminary investigation of these complaints and the recommendation of the Commission's Advocate.".

5. Higgins filed her Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs on August 22, 2022, seeking the Attorney's Fees and Costs she incurred defending against Walker's and Reynold's baseless complaints in the amount of $46,530.00 in attorney's fees and $1,779.16 in costs. Reynolds filed her Response of Jolynn Reynolds in Opposition to Cara Higgins' Petition for

Attorneys' Fees and Costs, and Walker filed his Response to Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs, on October 3, 2022.

II. Analysis

6. Florida Statutes §112.317(7) requires that a complainant shall be liable for costs plus reasonable attorney's fees when the complainant has filed the complaint "with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of [a public] 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 the Code of Ethics. S*ee also Osborne v. Comm'n on Ethics*, 951 So. 2d 25, 26 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007) (holding that "the use of the word 'shall' by the legislature would require an award of fees and costs to the public officer or employee complained against" upon a showing that "there were false allegations made with malicious intent or with reckless disregard of the falsity")

7. The elements of a claim for attorney's fees and costs under §112.317(7) are that: "(1) the complaint was made with a malicious intent to injure the official's reputation; (2) the person filing the complaint knew that the statements made about the official were false or made the statements about the official with reckless disregard for the truth; and (3) the statements were material." *Brown v. Comm'n on Ethics*, 969 So. 2d 553, 560 (Fla. 1st DCA 2007) (holding that an award of attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing respondent was required where the complainant "made no independent effort to verify any of the facts in his ethics complaint and that he had recklessly disregarded whether the complaint contained false allegations."); *see also Osborne v. Comm'n on Ethics*, 951 So. 2d 25, 26 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007) (awarding fees where a landowner complainant recklessly asserted false allegations in an ethics complaint that the mayor opposed an annexation of land owned by the complainant for "[the mayor's] own personal reasons" in breach

of his fiduciary duty.).

8. Reynolds' and Walker's Responses to the Petition for Attorney's Fees and Costs both argue in conclusory fashion that the Petition "does not meet the high burden established by Florida Statutes §112.317(7)." However, neither Response cites to a single case where fees and costs were denied in circumstances where, as in the instant case, Commission's resources were misused solely to advance personal vendettas against a public official. Further, neither Response distinguishes the decisions in *Osborne v. Commission on Ethics*, 951 So. 2d 25 (Fla. 5th DCA, 2007) and *Brown v. Commission on Ethics,* 969 So.2d (Fla. 1st DCA 2007), which are both factually analogous to the instant case. *Osborne*, in particular, is instructive: in *Osborne*, as in the instant case, the complainant asserted false claims in an ethics complaint to further the complainant's personal vendetta against a public official. 951 So. 2d 25. The Fifth District Court of Appeal held in *Osborne* that attorney's fees and costs were required by §112.317 under these circumstances. *Id.*

9. Walker is a disgruntled former Executive Director of the FKAA who was removed from his position following Ms. Higgins' motion to terminate his contract. Reynolds is the ex-spouse of Jim Reynolds, whom Higgins entered into a personal relationship with after Reynolds' separation from Jim Reynolds. Both Walker and Reynolds swore under oath in their complaints that Higgins' committed acts of public corruption including bribery, extortion, and violations of Florida's Sunshine Law. Many these allegations were summarily dismissed without an investigation for failing to even state violation over which the Commission has jurisdiction. Advocate Miller recommended and the Commission agreed that there was no probable cause for the remaining allegations. Walker and Reynolds made these malicious allegations to further their personal vendettas against Higgins and with a reckless disregard for the falsity of their allegations.

10. The Commission's standard for awarding fees against an unsuccessful accuser centers not simply on whether the complaint contains allegations that are false, but also whether there was a "reckless disregard" of the falsity of the allegations. The second component clearly imposes a duty on one who files such complaints to conduct, at a minimum, a "fact check" to ensure the accuracy of the complaints. This is particularly so where, as here, a public official and member of the Florida Bar is essentially being accused of bribery, extortion and violations of Florida's Sunshine Law. Clearly, both Reynolds and Walker did not fulfill that obligation.

III. Conclusion

11. The Commission is not a sword and a shield for baseless litigation: a complainant may not use the Commission's resources as a sword to pursue personal vendetta's couched as ethics complaints and as a shield to protect them from the consequences of their reckless false accusations. In *Brown*, fees and costs were awarded where "[the complainants] were not merely critics of [the respondent's] official conduct. They initiated legal proceedings against him and swore under oath in those proceedings that he committed acts of public corruption." Here, too, Walker and Reynolds were more than mere critics of Higgins official conduct: they initiated legal proceedings against her and swore under oath she committed acts of public corruption to pursue their own personal vendettas against Higgins. The law requires that fees and costs be awarded where, as here, the complainants filed their allegations "with a malicious intent to injure the reputation of [a public] 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 the Code of Ethics. Fla. Stat. §112.317(7); *see also Osborne v. Comm'n on Ethics*, 951 So. 2d 25, 26 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007) (holding that "the use of the word 'shall' by the legislature [] require[s] an award of fees and costs

to the public officer or employee complained against" where "there were false allegations made with malicious intent or with reckless disregard of the falsity.").

12. Walker and Reynolds filed their complaints with the malicious intent to injure Ms. Higgins' reputation and did so by making reckless allegations without regard to the truth and that were material in nature. By doing so, "they drew [Ms. Higgins] into the legal system involuntarily, and [she] had no choice but to defend [herself]." *Brown v. Comm'n on Ethics*, 969 So.2d 553, 560 (Fla. 1st DCA 2007). Consequently, Walker and Reynolds are legally obligated to pay Higgins' attorney's fees and costs.

Accordingly, the Petition is hereby granted. Walker and Reynolds shall pay Higgins' attorney's fees in the amount of $46,530.00 in attorney's fees and $1,779.16 in costs.

ORDERED by the State of Florida Commission on Ethics meeting in public session on Friday, December 2, 2022.

_____
Date Rendered

_____
John Grant
Chair, Florida Commission on Ethics

THIS ORDER CONSTITUTES FINAL AGENCY ACTION. ANY PARTY WHO IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THIS ORDER HAS THE RIGHT TO SEEK JUDICIAL REVIEW UNDER SECTION 120.68, FLORIDA STATUTES, BY FILING A NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL PURSUANT TO RULE 9.110, FLORIDA RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS, P.O DRAWER 15709, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32317-5709 (PHYSICAL ADDRESS AT 3600 MACLAY BLVD., SOUTH, SUITE 201, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA); AND BY FILING A COPY OF THE NOTICE OF APPEAL ATTACHED TO WHICH IS A CONFORMED COPY OF THE ORDER DESIGNATED IN THE NOTICE OF APPEAL ACCOMPANIED BY THE APPLICABLE FILING FEES WITH THE APPROPRIATE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL. THE NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL MUST BE FILED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE THIS ORDER IS RENDERED.