

licated. In aid of such inquiry, the committees held a public hearing at which members of the public were invited to attend and offer evidence concerning the qualifications, experience, and general suitability of the appointees. After due consideration of the findings of such inquiry and the evidence adduced at the public hearings, the Committee on Ethics and Elections and other referenced committees respectfully advise and recommend that in accordance with s. 114.05(1)(c), Florida Statutes:

(1) the executive appointments of the above-named appointees, to the office and for the term indicated, be confirmed by the Senate;

(2) Senate action on said appointments be taken prior to the adjournment of the 2014 Regular Session; and

(3) there is no necessity known to the committees for the deliberations on said appointments to be held in executive session.

Respectfully submitted,
Jack Latvala, Chair

On motion by Senator Latvala, the report was adopted and the Senate confirmed the appointments identified in the foregoing report of the committee to the offices and for the terms indicated in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

The vote was:

Yeas—30

Mr. President	Evers	Margolis
Altman	Flores	Richter
Bean	Galvano	Ring
Benacquisto	Gibson	Sachs
Bradley	Grimsley	Simmons
Braynon	Hays	Sobel
Bullard	Hukill	Soto
Clemens	Joyner	Stargel
Detert	Latvala	Thompson
Diaz de la Portilla	Legg	Thrasher

Nays—None

DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to Senate Rule 1.39, I am disclosing that certain provisions in the Executive Appointment of Julie Galvano provide a special private gain or loss to an immediate family member or business associate of mine. The nature of the interest and the persons or entities involved are specified below:

My spouse, Julie Galvano, was on the list of executive appointments to be considered for Senate confirmation on April 29, 2014. Julie was nominated as an appointee for the Commission on Community Service.

As permitted by Senate Rule, I may vote on this matter.

Senator Bill Galvano, 26th District

SUSPENSION REPORTS

The Honorable Don Gaetz
President of the Senate

April 29, 2014

Dear President Gaetz:

The following Notaries Public were suspended by Executive Order of the Governor. Those Executive Orders were referred to the Senate Committee on Ethics and Elections for action pursuant to Rule 12.7 of the Rules of the Florida Senate. Each of these individuals was advised of his or her right to a hearing and that failure to request a hearing within 30 days would constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing. Each of the individuals has waived his or her right to a hearing. The following is a

list of the Notaries Public:

Executive Order Number

EO 2013-138

EO 2013-181

EO 2013-183

EO 2013-185

EO 2013-214

EO 2013-252

EO 2013-255

EO 2013-258

EO 2013-260

EO 2013-273

EO 2013-275

EO 2013-288

EO 2013-291

EO 2013-292

EO 2013-293

EO 2013-296

EO 2013-298

EO 2013-329

EO 2013-364

EO 2014-27

EO 2014-53

EO 2014-56

EO 2014-57

EO 2014-58

EO 2014-59

EO 2014-60

EO 2014-61

EO 2014-62

EO 2014-70

EO 2014-73

EO 2014-76

EO 2014-77

EO 2014-78

EO 2014-79

Notary Public

Diaz Solis, Alma

Rodriguez, Ana

Correa, Barbara

Voytukhov, Svetlana

Faris, Carlos

Yera, Patricia

Romand, Jr., James P.

Firing, Kendall W.

Isenman, Jennifer

Cloutier, Kyle

De La Torre, Judith

Castro, Rebeca

Moran, Kimberly

Marte, Eulogia Y.

Poventud, Jose

Fennell, Gloria Evon

Entrekin, Jamie L.

Rua, Roesmel

Moreno, Joseph Allan

Urena, Ana Luisa

Collins, Ricky L.

Flores, Robert

Jopko, Wendy L.

Knowles, Carolyn Ann

Revels, Kimberly K.

Antich, Gary

Hardman, Mary Lou

Moura, Ronald

Johnson, Jerry

Pitts, Jeremy

Cribbs, Melissa G.

Teston, Stephanie

Ortiz, Natasha

Scarborough, Tammy

In light of the fact that each of the aforementioned Notaries Public waived his or her right to a hearing, it is my recommendation that, pursuant to Article IV, S. 7(b), of the State Constitution, the Senate vote to remove the foregoing Notaries Public.

Respectfully submitted,
Jack Latvala, Chair

On motion by Senator Latvala, the report was adopted and the Senate removed from office the Notaries Public contained in the foregoing report of the committee.

The vote was:

Yeas—37

Mr. President	Flores	Montford
Abruzzo	Galvano	Richter
Altman	Garcia	Ring
Bean	Gardiner	Sachs
Benacquisto	Gibson	Simmons
Bradley	Grimsley	Smith
Braynon	Hays	Sobel
Bullard	Hukill	Soto
Clemens	Joyner	Stargel
Dean	Latvala	Thompson
Detert	Lee	Thrasher
Diaz de la Portilla	Legg	
Evers	Margolis	

Nays—None

The Honorable Don Gaetz
President of the Senate

April 29, 2014

Re: Suspension of:
PABON, Maria E.
Notary Public

Dear President Gaetz:

The Committee on Ethics and Elections submits this final report on the matter of the suspension of Maria E. Pabon.

By Executive Order Number 13-295 filed with the Secretary of State on October 14, 2013, and pursuant to Article IV, Section 7(a) of the Florida Constitution, the Honorable Rick Scott, Governor, suspended Maria E. Pabon as a Notary Public alleging that a complaint was filed against her which alleges that she committed notary misconduct by notarizing a document when the signer was not present, that she failed to complete a jurat or notarial certificate specifying the form of identification relied upon, and that she notarized a signature without satisfactory evidence of the signatory's identity in violation of ss. 117.107(9), 117.05(4)(f), and 117.05(5), Florida Statutes. The Executive Order also alleges that the Executive Office of the Governor attempted to contact her via mail on June 10, 2013, July 10, 2013, and July 31, 2013. Those letters required Ms. Pabon to provide a sworn, written response to the complaint. Ms. Pabon was also advised that she was required by the letter dated July 10, 2013, to update her address with the Department of State. The Executive Order alleges that she failed to do so in violation of s. 117.01(2), Florida Statutes. Ms. Pabon was also advised that she was required to cooperate with the investigation in the July 10, 2013, letter. The Executive Order alleges that she failed to cooperate with the investigation in violation of s. 117.01(4)(c), Florida Statutes. The Executive Order also alleges that the Governor's Office, via letter dated August 26, 2013, required Ms. Pabon's immediate resignation. According to the Executive Order, Ms. Pabon did not provide the required resignation.

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 7(b), Fla. Const., the Committee on Ethics and Elections met and conducted a hearing to determine whether to remove or reinstate Ms. Pabon on April 7, 2014. The Governor was represented by Thomas "Bo" Winokur, Esq. Ms. Pabon, representing herself, appeared by telephone. The following are the Committee's findings of fact and conclusions of law pertaining to each of the allegations.

Summary of the Evidence Presented

The Executive Order alleges that Ms. Pabon committed notary misconduct by notarizing a document when the signer was not present, by failing to complete a jurat or notarial certificate specifying the form of identification relied upon, and by notarizing a signature without satisfactory evidence of the signatory's identity in violation of ss.

117.107(9), 117.05(4)(f), and 117.05(5), Florida Statutes. The Executive Order alleges that she failed to update her address with the Department of State in violation of s. 117.01(2), Florida Statutes. Finally, the Executive Order alleges that she failed to cooperate with the investigation in violation of s. 117.01(4)(c), Florida Statutes.

At the hearing, Mr. Winokur presented the Notary Public Commission Application, Surety Bond, and the Notary Section Internet Complaint Form in which Mr. Miguel De Leon Olmeda alleges that Ms. Pabon notarized a Quit Claim Deed purporting to transfer his real property to his daughter and her husband. He further alleges that he never signed the deed and requests that Ms. Pabon be investigated for notarizing the deed without proper verification. Finally, he alleges that he did not go to Orlando during the year 2013. Mr. Winokur also presented a photocopy of the Quit Claim Deed indicating that Miguel De Leon, Grantor, conveyed the real property to Dalbi Ortiz. The Quit Claim Deed appears to have been signed by Miguel De Leon as Grantor, and was witnessed by Josue Vargas and Angel Fuentes. The Quit Claim Deed was notarized by Maria E. Pabon. The jurat does not specify what identification method was used to identify Mr. De Leon. It does indicate that the document was signed in Ms. Pabon's presence.

Mr. Winokur also presented copies of letters dated June 10, 2013; July 10, 2013; July 31, 2013; August 26, 2013; and September 18, 2013. The letters dated June 10, 2013, and July 10, 2013, advise Ms. Pabon that a complaint was received and that she was required to submit a sworn written response to the allegations pursuant to s. 117.01(4)(c), Florida Statutes. The letter dated July 31, 2013, informs Ms. Pabon that she has failed to cooperate with the investigation as required by law and that she was required to immediately resign as a notary. The letter dated August 26, 2013, outlines the attempts to notify her of the complaint, require a response, and require her resignation. That letter also notifies her that, pursuant to s. 117.01(2), Florida Statutes, she is required to update her change in address within 60 days. Again, that letter demanded her resignation, demanded a response to the allegations in the complaint by Mr. Miguel De Leon Olmeda, and provided that failure to respond within a specified period would be grounds for suspension. The letter dated September 18, 2013, again outlines the steps taken by the Governor to notify Ms. Pabon and warns her that failure to respond within 15 days will result in disciplinary action, up to and including the suspension of her notary commission. In the subject line of that letter, it includes, "Response Due By October 8, 2013." Mr. Winokur presented a return receipt from the U.S. Postal Service indicating that the letter dated September 18, 2013, was delivered to the correct address for Ms. Pabon on September 21, 2013.

Finally, Mr. Winokur presented the sworn written response from Maria E. Pabon dated October 2, 2013. In that response, Ms. Pabon states that her son, Josue Vargas, appeared at her house with Dalbi Ortiz. She states that she recognized Mr. Ortiz because he owns the garage shop where her son has worked for 5 years. They came with an older man that they said was Miguel De Leon, the father of Mr. Ortiz' ex-wife. Ms. Pabon states that she asked for his license, but he said that he left it in his vehicle and did not have it with him. According to Ms. Pabon, the three men arrived at her house in Mr. Ortiz' vehicle. She states, "I personally know Dalbi Ortiz and that this was satisfactory evidence that the person whose signature was to be notarized by me was who Dalbi Ortiz described him to be, his father-in-law Miguel De Leon." The Executive Office of the Governor stated that it did not receive correspondence until after the October 14, 2013, Executive Order suspending Ms. Pabon was entered. Mr. Winokur did not state when Ms. Pabon's letter dated October 2, 2013, was received. There is no stamp on that letter indicating when the Executive Office of the Governor received the letter.

Mr. Winokur did not provide any evidence as to whether the Quit Claim Deed was signed in the presence of Ms. Pabon. It appears that the Governor's only contentions concerning the notarization of the signature were that the jurat failed to specify the type of identification relied upon and that the person who signed the document was not Miguel De Leon Olmeda, the property owner.

Ms. Pabon, after being placed under oath, testified to the same facts that she laid out in her sworn written response to the complaint. Specifically, she testified that the person who identified himself as Miguel De Leon did not have his drivers license and that she relied upon the word of Mr. Dalbi Ortiz to establish that the person signing the document was Mr. De Leon. Ms. Pabon also testified that she did not receive

any notices until she received the September 18, 2013, letter. Ms. Pabon testified that she responded to that letter. The only letter by Ms. Pabon that was entered into the record was the letter dated October 2, 2013. Ms. Pabon did not provide any evidence as to when she sent the letter or when it was received by the Executive Office of the Governor. The only additional evidence concerning delivery of her letter dated October 2, 2013, is a copy of the letter that appears to show that Ms. Pabon unsuccessfully attempted to fax the letter to the Executive Office of the Governor. Ms. Pabon also testified that her failure to update her address with the Department of State was because she was very busy and was working a lot of hours and did not remember or realize that she needed to do so.

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law

Article IV, Section 7(a), Fla. Const., provides that the Governor may suspend a notary public for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform official duties, or commission of a felony. Pursuant to Article IV, Section 7(b), Florida Constitution, the Senate may remove or reinstate the suspended official.

The Florida Statutes further illuminate what constitutes malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty by a notary public. Specifically, section 117.01, Florida Statutes, in pertinent part provides:

(4) The Governor may suspend a notary public for any of the grounds provided in s. 7, Art. IV of the State Constitution. Grounds constituting malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty include, but are not limited to, the following:

(c) Failure to cooperate or respond to an investigation by the Governor's office or the Department of State regarding a complaint.

(g) Failure to report a change in business or home address or telephone number, or failure to submit documentation to request an amended commission after a lawful name change, within the specified period of time.

Based upon the evidence presented, the Committee finds the following:

Mr. Winokur presented no evidence contradicting the statement in the jurat that the document was signed in Ms. Pabon's presence. Therefore, the Committee on Ethics and Elections concludes that the allegation that Ms. Pabon notarized a signature when the signatory was not present was NOT PROVED.

The Committee on Ethics and Elections concludes that Ms. Pabon may be removed from office based on any or all of the following grounds:

1) FAILURE TO SPECIFY WHAT TYPE OF IDENTIFICATION WAS USED TO ESTABLISH THE SIGNER'S IDENTITY.

Ms. Pabon did not contest the authenticity of the Quit Claim Deed. The jurat on that document contains no statement about what type of identification was used to establish the signer's identity. The Committee finds that the allegation that Ms. Pabon failed to provide a properly completed jurat that detailed the type of identification used to establish the signer's identity WAS PROVED.

Based upon competent and substantial evidence, the Committee has found that Ms. Pabon did not specify in the jurat the type of identification used to establish the signer's identity as required in s. 117.05(4)(f), Florida Statutes. Under the facts of this case, the failure to specify the type of identification in the jurat constitutes misfeasance. Therefore, Ms. Pabon may be removed for failing to specify in the jurat the type of identification used to establish the signer's identity.

2) NOTARIZING A DOCUMENT WITHOUT SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE OF THE SIGNATORY'S IDENTITY.

Ms. Pabon admitted, in writing and in her testimony, that she did not view Mr. De Leon's identification. While section 117.05(5), Florida Statutes, permits a person to rely upon an identification made by another person, those provisions require submission of a sworn written statement containing certain information. Ms. Pabon did not argue that she had such a sworn statement. Rather, she testified that she relied upon the identification made by Dalbi Ortiz. The allegation that Ms. Pabon

notarized the Quit Claim Deed without satisfactory evidence of the signatory's identity WAS PROVED.

Based upon competent and substantial evidence, the Committee has found that Ms. Pabon notarized the Quit Claim Deed without satisfactory evidence of the signatory's identity as required by s. 117.05(5), Florida Statutes. Under the facts of this case, the failure to obtain satisfactory evidence of the signatory's identity constitutes neglect of duty. Therefore, Ms. Pabon may be removed for failing to obtain satisfactory evidence of the signatory's identity.

3) FAILURE TO UPDATE ADDRESS

Mr. Winokur introduced letters informing Ms. Pabon that she was required to update her address. At the hearing, Ms. Pabon testified that she did not update her address. The allegation that Ms. Pabon did not update her address with the Department of State as required by s. 117.01(2), Florida Statutes, WAS PROVED.

Based on competent and substantial evidence, the Committee has found that Ms. Pabon did not update her address as required by s. 117.01(2), Florida Statutes. Section 117.01(4)(g), Florida Statutes, provides that failure to update her address constitutes neglect of duty. Having found that Ms. Pabon did not update her address as required by law, and that such failure or refusal constitutes neglect of duty, the Senate may remove Ms. Pabon for failing to update her address as required by law.

4) REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH AN INVESTIGATION

The Executive Order alleged that Ms. Pabon failed or refused to cooperate with an investigation. Several letters were introduced, most of which were sent to the correct mailing address for Ms. Pabon, that require a response. The final letter indicated that if a response was not received by October 8, 2013, Ms. Pabon would be suspended. Mr. Winokur stated that Ms. Pabon did not respond. The only evidence to the contrary offered was a sworn statement sent by Ms. Pabon dated October 2, 2013. Ms. Pabon introduced no evidence that that letter was successfully sent to the Executive Office of the Governor prior to October 2, 2013. The allegation that Ms. Pabon failed or refused to cooperate or respond to an investigation by the Executive Office of the Governor, as required by s. 117.01(4)(c), Florida Statutes, WAS PROVED.

Based on competent and substantial evidence, the Committee has found that Ms. Pabon refused to cooperate or respond to an investigation by the Executive Office of the Governor. Section 117.01(4)(c), Florida Statutes, specifically provides that refusal to cooperate or respond to an investigation by the Governor's Office constitutes neglect of duty. Having found that Ms. Pabon failed or refused to cooperate or respond to the investigation being conducted by the Executive Office of the Governor, and that such failure or refusal constitutes neglect of duty, the Senate may remove Ms. Pabon for failing or refusing to cooperate with the investigation.

Based on the foregoing, the Committee on Ethics and Elections advises and recommends that this report be presented to the Florida Senate in open session and be published in full in the Journal. The Committee further recommends that the Florida Senate, pursuant to Article IV, Section 7(b), Florida Constitution, section 112.45, Florida Statutes, and Senate Rule 12, MARIA E. PABON BE REMOVED FROM THE OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC.

Sincerely,
Jack Latvala, Chair

On motion by Senator Latvala, the report was adopted and the Senate removed Maria E. Pabon from the office of Notary Public contained in the foregoing report of the committee.

The vote was:

Yeas—39

Mr. President	Bradley	Dean
Abruzzo	Brandes	Detert
Altman	Braynon	Diaz de la Portilla
Bean	Bullard	Evers
Benacquisto	Clemens	Flores

Galvano	Latvala	Simmons
Garcia	Lee	Simpson
Gardiner	Legg	Smith
Gibson	Margolis	Sobel
Grimsley	Montford	Soto
Hays	Richter	Stargel
Hukill	Ring	Thompson
Joyner	Sachs	Thrasher

Nays—None

MOTIONS RELATING TO COMMITTEE REFERENCE

On motion by Senator Thrasher, by two-thirds vote **CS for SB 598** and **SB 1084** were withdrawn from Appropriations; and **CS for CS for HB 851** was withdrawn from Education; Judiciary; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and Appropriations, and placed on the Special Order Calendar for Wednesday, April 30, 2014.

On motion by Senator Thrasher, by two-thirds vote **CS for SB 788**, **SB 1234**, and **CS for CS for SB 1594** were withdrawn from Appropriations and placed on the Special Order Calendar for Thursday, May 1, 2014.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

Senator Thompson was recognized for a presentation portraying the life of Bessie “Queen Bess” Coleman and her contributions to the advancement of minorities and women. Bessie Coleman was the first black aviator in the world.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATOR GARDINER PRESIDING

On motion by Senator Thompson—

By Senator Thompson—

SR 1712—A resolution recognizing pioneering aviatrix Bessie “Queen Bess” Coleman as we celebrate the centennial of the world’s first scheduled commercial airline, the St. Petersburg-Tampa Airboat Line.

WHEREAS, on January 1, 1914, Tony Jannus made aviation history by flying the Benoist XIV on the inaugural 23-minute flight of the St. Petersburg-Tampa Airboat Line, the world’s first scheduled commercial airline, and

WHEREAS, the events of that day fostered an industry that has made worldwide travel not only possible, but practical, and

WHEREAS, that pioneering flight exemplifies the entrepreneurial spirit that has evolved into an industry that has an economic impact in this state of nearly \$100 billion and in the nation of more than \$1.3 trillion, and

WHEREAS, one of those who was inspired by that flight was a young African-American woman named Bessie Coleman, who had been regaled by her brothers with tales of French women flying airplanes during World War I, and

WHEREAS, while working as a manicurist in Chicago, Bessie Coleman met Robert S. Abbott, publisher of The Chicago Defender, who encouraged her to go to France to study flying and, later, joined others in sponsoring her in that effort, and

WHEREAS, on June 15, 1921, Bessie Coleman received her license from the prestigious Federation Aeronautique Internationale (FAI) and became the first African-American/Native-American female licensed pilot in the world, and

WHEREAS, in September 1921, Bessie Coleman returned to a segregated United States, but nevertheless became a media sensation,

performing in air shows across the country, but only at venues where the audience was desegregated and everyone attending used the same entrance gates, and

WHEREAS, wanting to make her living as a pilot, Bessie Coleman returned to Europe for advanced training in acrobatic flying, returning to the United States in 1922 and living for a time in Orlando, and

WHEREAS, after surviving a plane crash in February 1923, in which she sustained serious injuries, Bessie Coleman resumed flying and, the following year, flew in a Texas air show, and

WHEREAS, on April 30, 1926, while preparing for a May Day celebration air show in Jacksonville, Bessie Coleman fell from her plane 1,000 feet to her death after a loose wrench became wedged in the open gearbox, causing her mechanic, who was piloting the plane, to lose control, and

WHEREAS, after a well-attended memorial service in Jacksonville, a funeral was held in Orlando, and Bessie Coleman was buried in Chicago, where, each year on the anniversary of her death, African-American aviators, both men and women, fly in formation over Lincoln Cemetery and drop flowers on her grave, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:

That we recognize aviation pioneer Bessie “Queen Bess” Coleman as we celebrate the centennial of the world’s first scheduled commercial airline flight and remember Bessie Coleman’s contribution to the advancement of minorities and women on the occasion of the 88th anniversary of her tragic death and the 100th anniversary of passenger flight that originated in Florida.

— **SR 1712** was introduced out of order and read in full by publication. On motion by Senator Thompson, **SR 1712** was adopted.

SPECIAL GUESTS

Senator Gardiner introduced his son, Andrew Gardiner, who was present in the chamber and joined Senator Gardiner at the rostrum.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

THE PRESIDENT PRESIDING

Consideration of **CS for CS for SB 586** and **CS for CS for SB 764** was deferred.

SB 732—A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Program; amending s. 1009.98, F.S.; redefining the term “tuition differential”; revising the purchase date of an advance payment contract as it relates to the amount paid by the Florida Prepaid College Board to a state university on behalf of a qualified beneficiary; prohibiting the amount of the aggregate sum of registration fees, the tuition differential fee, and local fees paid by the board to a state university on behalf of a qualified beneficiary of an advance payment contract from exceeding a certain percentage of the amount charged by the state university for the aggregate sum of those fees; prohibiting the amount of the dormitory fees paid for by the board to a state university on behalf of a qualified beneficiary of an advance payment contract from exceeding a certain percentage of the amount charged by the state university for those fees; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

—was read the third time by title.

On motion by Senator Galvano, **SB 732** was passed and certified to the House. The vote on passage was:

Yeas—38

Mr. President	Benacquisto	Bullard
Abruzzo	Bradley	Clemens
Altman	Brandes	Dean
Bean	Braynon	Detert