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By the Committee on Ethics and Elections; and Senator Constantine

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the code of ethics for public officers and employees; amending s. 112.312, F.S.; redefining the term "business entity" to include a company; amending s. 112.3135, F.S.; prohibiting a public official from appointing, employing, promoting, or advancing a relative and providing that a relative is not eligible for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement to a position in an agency in which the official is serving, or in an agency administered by the official or collegial body of which the official is a member; providing that both the official and the official's relative are subject to penalties; providing an exception if the official does not participate in the appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement; amending s. 112.3143, F.S.; revising the disclosure requirements for a state officer when voting in an official capacity; revising the disclosure requirements for an appointed state officer participating in certain matters; providing an exception for a state officer when the officer's principal is an agency as defined in s. 112.312(2), F.S.; revising the disclosure requirements for a local officer when prohibited from voting; prohibiting a local officer from participating in any matter involving special gain or loss to certain parties unless such interest in the matter is disclosed; providing requirements for making the disclosure; amending s. 112.3145, F.S.; redefining the term "local officer" to include an appointed member of the board of a community redevelopment agency and a finance director of a local

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government or other political subdivision; requiring a financial interest statement to show the statutory method used to disclose a reporting individual's financial interests; amending s. 112.3148, F.S.; redefining the term "procurement employee"; defining the term "vendor"; prohibiting a reporting individual or procurement employee from soliciting a gift from certain vendors; prohibiting such individual or employee from knowingly accepting a gift in excess of a specified value from certain vendors; prohibiting certain vendors from making such a gift to such individual or employee; amending s. 112.3149, F.S.; redefining the term "procurement employee"; defining the term "vendor"; prohibiting a reporting individual or procurement employee from knowingly accepting an honorarium from certain vendors; prohibiting certain vendors from giving an honorarium to such individual or employee; amending s. 112.3215, F.S.; requiring the Ethics Commission to investigate complaints alleging prohibited expenditures; providing for the investigation of lobbyists and principals under certain circumstances; providing penalties for failure to provide required information or providing false information; creating s. 112.3136, F.S.; specifying standards of conduct for officers and employees of entities serving as the chief administrative officer of a political subdivision; amending s. 112.317, F.S.; providing for penalties to be imposed against persons other than lobbyists or public officers and employees; amending s. 112.324, F.S.; providing for the commission to report to the Governor violations involving persons other

than lobbyists or public officers and employees; amending s. 411.01, F.S., relating to school readiness programs; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

7.5

- Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 112.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.312 Definitions.--As used in this part and for purposes of the provisions of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (5) "Business entity" means any corporation, company, partnership, limited partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, self-employed individual, or trust, whether fictitiously named or not, doing business in this state.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 112.3135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 112.3135 Restriction on employment of relatives.--
- (2) (a) A public official may not appoint, employ, promote, or advance, or advocate for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement, in or to a position in the agency in which the official is serving or over which the official, or collegial body of which the official is a member, exercises jurisdiction or control, any individual who is a relative of the public official. An individual who is a relative of a public official is not eligible for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement may not be appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in or to a position in an agency in which the official is serving or over

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which the official, or the collegial body of which the official is a member, exercises jurisdiction or control. If a prohibited appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement occurs, both the official and the individual shall be subject to penalties under s. 112.317; however, if the appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement is made by the collegial body of which the official is a member without the official's participation, only the individual shall be subject to penalties under s. 112.317. if such appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement has been advocated by a public official, serving in or exercising jurisdiction or control over the agency, who is a relative of the individual or if such appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement is made by a collegial body of which a relative of the individual is a member. However, this subsection does shall not apply to appointments to boards other than those with land-planning or zoning responsibilities in those municipalities with less than 35,000 population. This subsection does not apply to persons serving in a volunteer capacity who provide emergency medical, firefighting, or police services. Such persons may receive, without losing their volunteer status, reimbursements for the costs of any training they get relating to the provision of volunteer emergency medical, firefighting, or police services and payment for any incidental expenses relating to those services that they provide.

Section 3. Section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.3143 Voting conflicts.--
- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Public officer" includes any person elected or

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appointed to hold office in any agency, including any person serving on an advisory body.

- (b) "Relative" means any father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.
- A No state public officer is not prohibited from voting in an official capacity on any matter. However, any state public officer voting in an official capacity upon any measure that which would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss; that which 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, sibling, or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which the officer is retained, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312(2); or that which the officer knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer shall, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of all of his or her interests in the matter, and disclose the nature of all of the interests of his or her principals, relatives, or business associates which are known to him or her, 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.
- in any matter that would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss; that 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, sibling, or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than

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an agency as defined in s. 112.312(2); or that 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 all of his or her interests in the matter and disclosing the nature of all of the interests of the principals, relatives, or business associates which are known to him or her, shall be made in a written memorandum and filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting before the meeting in which consideration of the matter will take place, and shall be incorporated into the minutes. Any such memorandum becomes 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) If disclosure is not made before the meeting or if any conflict is unknown before the meeting, the disclosure shall be made orally at the meeting when it becomes known that a conflict exists. The written memorandum disclosing the nature of the conflict must be filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting within 15 days after the oral disclosure and shall be incorporated into the minutes of the meeting at which the oral disclosure was made. Any such memorandum becomes 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.
 - (4) (3) (a) A No county, municipal, or other local public

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officer may not shall vote in an official capacity upon any measure that which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; that 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, sibling, 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 that 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, before prior to the vote is being taken, publicly state to the assembly the nature of all of the officer's interests in the matter, and all of the interests in the matter of his or her principals, relatives, or business associates which are known to him or her, from which he or she is abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of all of his or her interests in the matter, and disclose the nature of all of the interests of his or her principals, relatives, or business associates which are known to him or her, 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 that said capacity.
- (4) No appointed public officer shall participate in any matter which would inure to the officer's special private gain or

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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.
 - (5) A county, municipal, or other local public officer may

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not participate in any matter that would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss; that 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, sibling, 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 that 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 all of his or her interests in the matter and disclosing the nature of all of the interests of the principals, relatives, or business associates which are known to him or her, shall be made in a written memorandum and filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting before the meeting in which consideration of the matter will take place, and shall be incorporated into the minutes. Any such memorandum becomes 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) If disclosure is not made before the meeting or if any conflict is unknown before the meeting, the disclosure shall be made orally at the meeting when it becomes known that a conflict exists. The written memorandum disclosing the nature of the conflict must be filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting within 15 days after the oral disclosure and shall be incorporated into the minutes of the

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meeting at which the oral disclosure was made. Any such memorandum becomes 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.

- (6) (c) For purposes of this <u>section</u> 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.
- (7)(5) 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 the said officer.
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.--
- (1) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
 - (a) "Local officer" means:
- 1. Every person who is elected to office in any political subdivision of the state, and every person who is appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term in such an elective office.
- 2. Any appointed member of any of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of any county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision of the state:
 - a. The governing body of the political subdivision, if

291 appointed;

- b. An expressway authority or transportation authority established by general law;
- c. A community college or junior college district board of trustees;
- d. A board having the power to enforce local code provisions;
- e. A planning or zoning board, board of adjustment, board of appeals, community redevelopment agency board, or other board having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within the political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and such other groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards;
- f. A pension board or retirement board having the power to invest pension or retirement funds or the power to make a binding determination of one's entitlement to or amount of a pension or other retirement benefit; or
- g. Any other appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.
- 3. Any person holding one or more of the following positions: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; finance director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; chief county or municipal building code inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution

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control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator, with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; or purchasing agent having the authority to make any purchase exceeding the threshold amount provided for in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY ONE, on behalf of any political subdivision of the state or any entity thereof.

- officers, specified state employees, local officers, and persons seeking to qualify as candidates for state or local office shall be filed even if the reporting person holds no financial interests requiring disclosure, in which case the statement shall be marked "not applicable." Otherwise, the statement of financial interests shall include, at the filer's option, either:
- (a)1. All sources of income in excess of 5 percent of the gross income received during the disclosure period by the person in his or her own name or by any other person for his or her use or benefit, excluding public salary. However, this shall not be construed to require disclosure of a business partner's sources of income. The person reporting shall list such sources in descending order of value with the largest source first;
- 2. All sources of income to a business entity in excess of 10 percent of the gross income of a business entity in which the reporting person held a material interest and from which he or she received an amount which was in excess of 10 percent of his or her gross income during the disclosure period and which exceeds \$1,500. The period for computing the gross income of the business entity is the fiscal year of the business entity which

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ended on, or immediately prior to, the end of the disclosure period of the person reporting;

- 3. The location or description of real property in this state, except for residences and vacation homes, owned directly or indirectly by the person reporting, when such person owns in excess of 5 percent of the value of such real property, and a general description of any intangible personal property worth in excess of 10 percent of such person's total assets. For the purposes of this paragraph, indirect ownership does not include ownership by a spouse or minor child; and
- 4. Every individual liability that equals more than the reporting person's net worth; or
- (b)1. All sources of gross income in excess of \$2,500 received during the disclosure period by the person in his or her own name or by any other person for his or her use or benefit, excluding public salary. However, this shall not be construed to require disclosure of a business partner's sources of income. The person reporting shall list such sources in descending order of value with the largest source first;
- 2. All sources of income to a business entity in excess of 10 percent of the gross income of a business entity in which the reporting person held a material interest and from which he or she received gross income exceeding \$5,000 during the disclosure period. The period for computing the gross income of the business entity is the fiscal year of the business entity which ended on, or immediately prior to, the end of the disclosure period of the person reporting;
- 3. The location or description of real property in this state, except for residence and vacation homes, owned directly or

indirectly by the person reporting, when such person owns in excess of 5 percent of the value of such real property, and a general description of any intangible personal property worth in excess of \$10,000. For the purpose of this paragraph, indirect ownership does not include ownership by a spouse or minor child; and

4. Every liability in excess of \$10,000.

A person filing a statement of financial interests shall indicate on the statement whether he or she is using the method specified in paragraph (a) or the method specified in paragraph (b).

Section 5. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2), subsection (3), subsection (4), and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 112.3148, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

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

- (2) As used in this section:
- (e) "Procurement employee" means any employee of an officer, department, board, commission, or council, or agency of the executive branch or judicial branch of state government who has participated in the preceding 12 months participates 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

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exceeds \$10,000 \$1,000 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 political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, from a vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or from 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 political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, from a vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or from 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

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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 political committee or a committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011; a vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency; 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.

Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) and subsections (3) and (4) of section 112.3149, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (f) is added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

112.3149 Solicitation and disclosure of honoraria.--

- (1) As used in this section:
- (e) "Procurement employee" means any employee of an officer, department, board, commission, er council, or agency of the executive branch or judicial branch of state government who has participated in the preceding 12 months participates through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any

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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 \$10,000 \$1,000 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 knowingly accepting an honorarium from a political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, from a vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, from a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or from the employer, principal, partner, or firm of such a lobbyist.
- (4) A political committee or committee of continuous existence, as defined in s. 106.011, a vendor doing business with the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, a lobbyist who lobbies a reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, or the employer, principal, partner, or firm of such a lobbyist is prohibited from giving an honorarium to a reporting individual or procurement employee.
- Section 7. Subsection (8) of section 112.3215, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (11), (12), (13), and (14) of that section are redesignated as subsections (12), (13), (14), and (15), respectively, and a new subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:
 - 112.3215 Lobbying before the executive branch or the

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Constitution Revision Commission; registration and reporting; investigation by commission.--

- (8) (a) The commission shall investigate every sworn complaint that is filed with it alleging that a person covered by this section has failed to register, has failed to submit a compensation report, has made a prohibited expenditure, or has knowingly submitted false information in any report or registration required in this section.
- (b) All proceedings, the complaint, and other records relating to the investigation are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, and any meetings held pursuant to an investigation are exempt from the provisions of s. 286.011(1) and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution either until the alleged violator requests in writing that such investigation and associated records and meetings be made public or until the commission determines, based on the investigation, whether probable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred.
- (c) The commission shall investigate any lobbying firm, lobbyist, principal, agency, officer, or employee upon receipt of information from a sworn complaint or from a random audit of lobbying reports indicating a possible violation other than a late-filed report.
- (d) Records relating to an audit conducted pursuant to this section or an investigation conducted pursuant to this section or s. 112.32155 are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, and any meetings held pursuant to such an investigation or at which such an audit is discussed are exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the

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State Constitution either until the lobbying firm requests in writing that such investigation and associated records and meetings be made public or until the commission determines there is probable cause that the audit reflects a violation of the reporting laws. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2011, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

(11) Any person who is required to be registered or to provide information under this section or under rules adopted pursuant to this section and who knowingly fails to disclose any material fact that is required by this section or by rules adopted pursuant to this section, or who knowingly provides false information on any report required by this section or by rules adopted pursuant to this section, commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000. Such penalty is in addition to any other penalty assessed by the Governor and Cabinet pursuant to subsection (10).

Section 8. Section 112.3136, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

entities serving as chief administrative officer of political subdivisions.—The officers, directors, and chief executive officer of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity that is serving as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of a political subdivision, and any business entity employee who is acting as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of the political subdivision, shall be treated as public officers and employees for the purpose of the

following sections:

- (1) Section 112.313, and their "agency" is the political subdivision that they serve; however, the contract under which the business entity serves as chief executive or administrative officer of the political subdivision is not deemed to violate s. 112.313(3) or s. 112.313(7).
 - (2) Section 112.3145, as a "local officer."
- (3) Sections 112.3148 and 112.3149, as a "reporting individual."
- Section 9. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 112.317, Florida Statutes, to read:

112.317 Penalties.--

- (1) Violation of any provision of this part, including, but not limited to, any failure to file any disclosures required by this part or violation of any standard of conduct imposed by this part, or violation of any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, in addition to any criminal penalty or other civil penalty involved, shall, under applicable constitutional and statutory procedures, constitute grounds for, and may be punished by, one or more of the following:
- (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.

 Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 112.324, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (8) If, in cases pertaining to complaints other than complaints against impeachable officers or members of the Legislature, upon completion of a full and final investigation by the commission, the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, it shall be the duty of the commission to report its findings and recommend appropriate action to the proper disciplinary official or body as follows, and such official or body shall have the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part, including the power to order the appropriate elections official to remove a candidate from the ballot for a violation of s. 112.3145 or s. 8(a) and (i), Art. II of the State Constitution:
- (d) Except as otherwise provided by this part, the Governor, in the case of any other public officer, public employee, former public officer or public employee, candidate, or person who is not a public officer or employee, other than lobbyists and lobbying firms under s. 112.3215 for violations of s. 112.3215.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 411.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 411.01 School readiness programs; early learning coalitions.--
 - (5) CREATION OF EARLY LEARNING COALITIONS. --

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- (a) Early learning coalitions. --
- 1. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall establish the minimum number of children to be served by each early learning coalition through the coalition's school readiness program. The Agency for Workforce Innovation may only approve school readiness plans in accordance with this minimum number. The minimum number must be uniform for every early learning coalition and must:
 - a. Permit 30 or fewer coalitions to be established; and
- b. Require each coalition to serve at least 2,000 children based upon the average number of all children served per month through the coalition's school readiness program during the previous 12 months.

The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall adopt procedures for merging early learning coalitions, including procedures for the consolidation of merging coalitions, and for the early termination of the terms of coalition members which are necessary to accomplish the mergers. Each early learning coalition must comply with the merger procedures and shall be organized in accordance with this subparagraph by April 1, 2005. By June 30, 2005, each coalition must complete the transfer of powers, duties, functions, rules, records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds to the successor coalition, if applicable.

2. If an early learning coalition would serve fewer children than the minimum number established under subparagraph 1., the coalition must merge with another county to form a multicounty coalition. However, the Agency for Workforce Innovation may authorize an early learning coalition to serve

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fewer children than the minimum number established under subparagraph 1., if:

- a. The coalition demonstrates to the Agency for Workforce Innovation that merging with another county or multicounty region contiguous to the coalition would cause an extreme hardship on the coalition;
- b. The Agency for Workforce Innovation has determined during the most recent annual review of the coalition's school readiness plan, or through monitoring and performance evaluations conducted under paragraph (4)(1), that the coalition has substantially implemented its plan and substantially met the performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the agency; and
- c. The coalition demonstrates to the Agency for Workforce Innovation the coalition's ability to effectively and efficiently implement the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program.

If an early learning coalition fails or refuses to merge as required by this subparagraph, the Agency for Workforce Innovation may dissolve the coalition and temporarily contract with a qualified entity to continue school readiness and prekindergarten services in the coalition's county or multicounty region until the coalition is reestablished through resubmission of a school readiness plan and approval by the agency.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 1. and 2., the early learning coalitions in Sarasota, Osceola, and Santa Rosa Counties which were in operation on January 1, 2005, are established and authorized to continue operation as independent coalitions, and shall not be counted within the limit of 30

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coalitions established in subparagraph 1.

- 4. Each early learning coalition shall be composed of at least 18 members but not more than 35 members. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall adopt standards establishing within this range the minimum and maximum number of members that may be appointed to an early learning coalition. These standards must include variations for a coalition serving a multicounty region. Each early learning coalition must comply with these standards.
- 5. The Governor shall appoint the chair and two other members of each early learning coalition, who must each meet the same qualifications as private sector business members appointed by the coalition under subparagraph 7.
- 6. Each early learning coalition must include the following members:
- a. A Department of Children and Family Services district administrator or his or her designee who is authorized to make decisions on behalf of the department.
- b. A district superintendent of schools or his or her designee who is authorized to make decisions on behalf of the district, who shall be a nonvoting member.
- c. A regional workforce board executive director or his or her designee.
- d. A county health department director or his or her designee.
- e. A children's services council or juvenile welfare board chair or executive director, if applicable, who shall be a nonvoting member if the council or board is the fiscal agent of the coalition or if the council or board contracts with and receives funds from the coalition.

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f. An agency head of a local licensing agency as defined in s. 402.302, where applicable.

- g. A president of a community college or his or her designee.
 - h. One member appointed by a board of county commissioners.
- i. A central agency administrator, where applicable, who shall be a nonvoting member.
 - j. A Head Start director, who shall be a nonvoting member.
- k. A representative of private child care providers, including family day care homes, who shall be a nonvoting member.
- 1. A representative of faith-based child care providers, who shall be a nonvoting member.
- m. A representative of programs for children with disabilities under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, who shall be a nonvoting member.
- 7. Including the members appointed by the Governor under subparagraph 5., more than one-third of the members of each early learning coalition must be private sector business members who do not have, and none of whose relatives as defined in s. 112.3143 has, a substantial financial interest in the design or delivery of the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program created under part V of chapter 1002 or the coalition's school readiness program. To meet this requirement an early learning coalition must appoint additional members from a list of nominees submitted to the coalition by a chamber of commerce or economic development council within the geographic region served by the coalition. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall establish criteria for appointing private sector business members. These criteria must include standards for determining whether a member or relative

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has a substantial financial interest in the design or delivery of the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program or the coalition's school readiness program.

- 8. A majority of the voting membership of an early learning coalition constitutes a quorum required to conduct the business of the coalition.
- 9. A voting member of an early learning coalition may not appoint a designee to act in his or her place, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. A voting member may send a representative to coalition meetings, but that representative does not have voting privileges. When a district administrator for the Department of Children and Family Services appoints a designee to an early learning coalition, the designee is the voting member of the coalition, and any individual attending in the designee's place, including the district administrator, does not have voting privileges.
- 10. Each member of an early learning coalition is subject to ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143. For purposes of \underline{s} . $\underline{112.3143(4)(a)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{112.3143(3)(a)}$, each voting member is a local public officer who must abstain from voting when a voting conflict exists.
- 11. For purposes of tort liability, each member or employee of an early learning coalition shall be governed by s. 768.28.
- 12. An early learning coalition serving a multicounty region must include representation from each county.
- 13. Each early learning coalition shall establish terms for all appointed members of the coalition. The terms must be staggered and must be a uniform length that does not exceed 4 years per term. Appointed members may serve a maximum of two

755 consecutive terms. When a vacancy occurs in an appointed 756 position, the coalition must advertise the vacancy.

757 Section 12. This act shall take effect January 1, 2009.