${\bf By}$  Senator Detert

	28-01370-13 2013926
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Commission on Ethics; amending
3	ss. 55.10 and 55.202, F.S.; authorizing the commission
4	to acquire liens on real and personal property for
5	certain fines imposed by final order of the
6	commission; amending s. 55.209, F.S.; conforming a
7	cross-reference; amending s. 112.3143, F.S.; providing
8	a definition; providing circumstances under which a
9	state public officer who holds an elective office must
10	disclose certain interests when voting on a matter;
11	prohibiting a state public officer who holds an
12	appointive position from voting upon certain matters;
13	requiring disclosure of certain interests of a state
14	public officer holding an appointive position and a
15	county, municipal, or other local public officer;
16	prohibiting a state public officer holding an
17	appointive position and a county, municipal, or other
18	local public officer from participating in certain
19	matters that would inure to his or her gain or that of
20	others; providing exceptions; amending s. 112.324,
21	F.S.; expanding the authority of the commission to
22	initiate an investigation of an alleged violation or
23	breach of the public trust upon the receipt of a
24	written referral from certain individuals and which
25	seven members of the commission deem sufficient;
26	requiring the transmission of a referral to an alleged
27	violator under certain circumstances; amending s.
28	411.01, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing
29	an effective date.

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31	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
32	
33	Section 1. Subsection (8) is added to section 55.10,
34	Florida Statutes, to read:
35	55.10 Judgments, orders, and decrees; lien of all,
36	generally; extension of liens; transfer of liens to other
37	security
38	(8) For purposes of this section and s. 55.202, a final
39	order issued by the Commission on Ethics for any fine
40	automatically imposed pursuant to s. 112.3144(5)(e) or s.
41	112.3145(6)(f) shall be treated in the same manner as a
42	judgment, order, or decree issued by a court.
43	Section 2. Section 55.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to
44	read:
45	55.202 Judgments, orders, and decrees; lien on personal
46	property
47	(1) A judgment lien securing the unpaid amount of any money
48	judgment may be acquired by the holder of a judgment <u>that is</u> :
49	(a) Enforceable in this state under its laws or the laws of
50	the United States;
51	(b) Entered by an issuing tribunal with respect to a
52	support order being enforced in this state pursuant to chapter
53	88; or
54	(c) Enforceable by operation of law pursuant to s.
55	61.14(6).
56	(2) A judgment lien securing the unpaid amount of any fine
57	described in s. 55.10(8) which is due to the Commission on
58	Ethics may be acquired by the commission.

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59	(3)(2) A judgment lien may be acquired on a judgment
60	debtor's interest in all personal property in this state subject
61	to execution under s. 56.061, other than fixtures, money,
62	negotiable instruments, and mortgages.
63	(a) A judgment lien is acquired by filing a judgment lien
64	certificate in accordance with s. 55.203 with the Department of
65	State after the judgment has become final and if the time to
66	move for rehearing has lapsed, no motion for rehearing is
67	pending, and no stay of the judgment or its enforcement is then
68	in effect. A court may authorize, for cause shown, the filing of
69	a judgment lien certificate before a judgment has become final
70	when the court has authorized the issuance of a writ of
71	execution in the same matter. A judgment lien certificate not
72	filed in compliance with this subsection is permanently void and
73	of no effect.
74	(b) For any lien, warrant, assessment, or judgment
75	collected by the Department of Revenue, a judgment lien may be
76	acquired by filing the judgment lien certificate information or
77	warrant with the Department of State in accordance with
78	subsection (6) $(5)$ .
79	(c) For the unpaid amount of any fine described in s.
80	55.10(8) which is due to the Commission on Ethics, a judgment
81	lien may be acquired by filing a copy of the commission's final
82	order with the Department of State.
83	(d) <del>(c)</del> Except as provided in s. 55.208, the effective date

83 <u>(d) (c)</u> Except as provided in s. 55.208, the effective date 84 of a judgment lien is the date, including the time of day, of 85 filing the judgment lien certificate or copy of the final order 86 <u>of the Commission on Ethics</u>. Although no lien attaches to 87 property, and a creditor does not become a lien creditor as to

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28-01370-13 2013926 88 liens under chapter 679, until the debtor acquires an interest 89 in the property, priority among competing judgment liens is determined in order of filing date and time. 90 91 (e) (d) Except as provided in s. 55.204(3), a judgment 92 creditor may file only one effective judgment lien certificate based upon a particular judgment. 93 94 (4) (3) Except as otherwise provided in s. 55.208, the 95 priority of a judgment lien acquired in accordance with this section or s. 55.204(3) is established at the date and time that 96 97 the judgment lien certificate or final order of the Commission on Ethics is filed. 98 99 (5) (4) As used in ss. 55.201-55.209, the terms "holder of a 100 judgment" and "judgment creditor" include the Department of 101 Revenue with respect to a judgment being enforced by the 102 Department of Revenue as the state IV-D agency. 103 (6) (5) Liens, assessments, warrants, or judgments filed 104 pursuant to paragraph (3) (b)  $\frac{(2)(b)}{(2)(b)}$  may be filed directly into 105 the central database by the Department of Revenue, or its designee as determined by its executive director, through 106 107 electronic or information data exchange programs approved by the Department of State. Such filings must contain the information 108 109 set forth in s. 55.203(1). 110 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 55.209, Florida 111 Statutes, is amended to read: 112 55.209 Department of State; processing fees, responsibilities.-113 114 (1) Except for liens, assessments, warrants, or judgments 115 filed electronically as provided in s. 55.202(3)(b) 116  $\frac{55.202(2)(b)}{b}$ , the Department of State shall collect the

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117	following nonrefundable processing fees for all documents filed
118	in accordance with ss. 55.201-55.209:
119	(a) For any judgment lien certificate or other documents
120	permitted to be filed, \$20.
121	(b) For the certification of any filed document, \$10.
122	(c) For copies of judgment lien documents which are
123	produced by the Department of State, \$1 per page or part
124	thereof. However, no charge may be collected for copies provided
125	in an online electronic format via the Internet.
126	(d) For indexing a judgment lien by multiple judgment
127	debtor names, \$5 per additional name.
128	(e) For each additional facing page attached to a judgment
129	lien certificate or document permitted to be filed, \$5.
130	Section 4. Section 112.3143, Florida Statutes, is amended
131	to read:
132	112.3143 Voting conflicts
133	(1) As used in this section, the term:
134	(a) "Principal by whom retained" means an individual or
135	entity, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312(2), that
136	for compensation, salary, pay, consideration, or similar thing
137	of value, has permitted or directed another to act for the
138	individual or entity. The term includes, but is not limited to,
139	one's client, employer, or master, or the parent, subsidiary, or
140	sibling organization of one's client, employer, or master.
141	<u>(b)</u> "Public officer" includes any person elected or
142	appointed to hold office in any agency, including any person
143	serving on an advisory body.
144	<u>(c)</u> "Relative" means any father, mother, son, daughter,
145	husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law,

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146 son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.

147 (2) A No state public officer holding an elective office is 148 not prohibited from voting in that an official capacity on any 149 matter. However, when any state public officer voting in an official capacity upon any measure that which would inure to the 150 officer's special private gain or loss; that which he or she 151 152 knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any 153 principal by whom the officer is retained or to the parent 154 organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which the 155 officer is retained; or that which the officer knows would inure 156 to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business 157 associate of the public officer, the officer shall, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of all of his or 158 159 her interests in the matter, and disclose the nature of all of 160 the interests of his or her principals, relatives, or business 161 associates which are known to him or her, his or her interest as 162 a public record in a memorandum filed with the person 163 responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall 164 incorporate the memorandum in the minutes.

165 (3) (a) A state public officer holding an appointive 166 position, and a No county, municipal, or other local public 167 officer may not shall vote in an official capacity upon any 168 measure that which would inure to his or her special private 169 gain or loss; that which he or she knows would inure to the 170 special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she 171 is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a 172 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 173 174 knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a

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175	relative or business associate of the public officer. Such
176	public officer shall, <u>before</u> <del>prior to</del> the vote <u>is</u> <del>being</del> taken,
177	publicly state to the assembly the nature of <u>all of</u> the
178	officer's interests, and all of the interests of his or her
179	principals, relatives, or business associates which are known to
180	him or her, interest in the matter from which he or she is
181	abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote
182	occurs, disclose the nature of <u>all of his or her interests in</u>
183	the matter, and disclose the nature of all of the interests of
184	his or her principals, relatives, or business associates which
185	<u>are known to him or her,</u> <del>his or her interest</del> as a public record
186	in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording
187	the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum
188	in the minutes.
189	(b) However, a commissioner of a community redevelopment
190	agency created or designated pursuant to s. 163.356 or s.
191	163.357, or an officer of an independent special tax district
192	elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis, is not prohibited from
193	voting, when voting in said capacity.
194	(4) A state public officer holding an appointive position,
195	and a county, municipal, or other local public officer may not
196	No appointed public officer shall participate in any matter that
197	which would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss;
198	that which the officer knows would inure to the special private
199	gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained <del>or</del>
200	to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate
201	principal by which he or she is retained; or that which he or
202	she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a
203	relative or business associate of the public officer <del>, without</del>

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204 first disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the 205 matter.

206 (5) However, a commissioner of a community redevelopment 207 agency created or designated pursuant to s. 163.356 or s. 208 163.357, or an officer of an independent special tax district 209 elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis, is not prohibited from 210 voting in that capacity, but must make the disclosures provided 211 for in section (3). In addition, the officer may not participate 212 in such a measure without first disclosing the nature of his or 213 her interests and the interests of his or her principal, 214 relative, or business associate in the matter.

215 (a) Such disclosure, indicating the nature of the conflict, 216 shall be made in a written memorandum filed with the person 217 responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, prior to 218 the meeting in which consideration of the matter will take 219 place, and shall be incorporated into the minutes. Any such 220 memorandum shall become a public record upon filing, shall 221 immediately be provided to the other members of the agency, and 222 shall be read publicly at the next meeting held subsequent to 223 the filing of this written memorandum.

224 (b) In the event that disclosure has not been made prior to 225 the meeting or that any conflict is unknown prior to the 226 meeting, the disclosure shall be made orally at the meeting when 227 it becomes known that a conflict exists. A written memorandum 228 disclosing the nature of the conflict shall then be filed within 229 15 days after the oral disclosure with the person responsible 230 for recording the minutes of the meeting and shall be 231 incorporated into the minutes of the meeting at which the oral 232 disclosure was made. Any such memorandum shall become a public

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28-01370-13 2013926 233 record upon filing, shall immediately be provided to the other 234 members of the agency, and shall be read publicly at the next 235 meeting held subsequent to the filing of this written 236 memorandum. 237 (6) (c) For purposes of this section subsection, the term 238 "participate" means any attempt to influence the decision by 239 oral or written communication to any officer, employee, or 240 member of the agency, whether made by the officer or at the officer's direction. 241 242 (7) (5) Whenever a public officer or former public officer is being considered for appointment or reappointment to public 243 244 office, the appointing body shall consider the number and nature 245 of the memoranda of conflict previously filed under this section by the said officer. 246 247 Section 5. Subsections (1), (3), (4), (5), (8), and (11) of 248 section 112.324, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 249 112.324 Procedures on complaints or referrals of 250 violations; public records and meeting exemptions.-251 (1) Upon a written complaint executed on a form prescribed 252 by the commission and signed under oath or affirmation by any 253 person, The commission shall investigate any alleged violation 254 of this part or any other alleged breach of the public trust within the jurisdiction of the commission as provided in s. 255 256 8(f), Art. II of the State Constitution, in accordance with 257 procedures set forth herein: 258 (a) Upon receipt of a written complaint executed on a form 259 prescribed by the commission and signed under oath or 260 affirmation by any person; or 261 (b) Upon receipt of a written referral of a possible

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262	violation of this part or other possible breach of the public
263	trust from the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, a state
264	attorney, or the executive director of the Department of Law
265	Enforcement, which seven members of the commission deem
266	sufficient to indicate a breach of the public trust.
267	
268	Within 5 days after receipt of a complaint by the commission <u>or</u>
269	within 5 days after determination by the commission that a
270	referral received is deemed sufficient, a copy shall be
271	transmitted to the alleged violator.
272	(3) A preliminary investigation shall be undertaken by the
273	commission of each legally sufficient complaint <u>or referral</u> over
274	which the commission has jurisdiction to determine whether there
275	is probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. If,
276	upon completion of the preliminary investigation, the commission
277	finds no probable cause to believe that this part has been
278	violated or that any other breach of the public trust has been
279	committed, the commission shall dismiss the complaint <u>or</u>
280	proceeding with the issuance of a public report to the
281	complainant and the alleged violator, stating with particularity
282	its reasons for dismissal <del>of the complaint</del> . At that time, the
283	complaint, the proceeding, and all materials relating to the
284	complaint and proceeding shall become a matter of public record.
285	If the commission finds from the preliminary investigation
286	probable cause to believe that this part has been violated or
287	that any other breach of the public trust has been committed, it
288	shall so notify the complainant and the alleged violator in
289	writing. Such notification and all documents made or received in
290	the disposition of the complaint <u>or proceeding</u> shall then become

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28-01370-13 2013926 291 public records. Upon request submitted to the commission in 292 writing, any person who the commission finds probable cause to 293 believe has violated any provision of this part or has committed 294 any other breach of the public trust shall be entitled to a 295 public hearing. Such person shall be deemed to have waived the 296 right to a public hearing if the request is not received within 297 14 days after following the mailing of the probable cause 298 notification required by this subsection. However, the 299 commission may on its own motion, require a public hearing, may 300 conduct such further investigation as it deems necessary, and 301 may enter into such stipulations and settlements as it finds to 302 be just and in the best interest of the State. The commission is 303 without jurisdiction to, and no respondent may voluntarily or 304 involuntarily, enter into a stipulation or settlement which 305 imposes any penalty, including, but not limited to, a sanction 306 or admonition or any other penalty contained in s. 112.317. 307 Penalties shall be imposed only by the appropriate disciplinary 308 authority as designated in this section.

309 (4) If, in cases pertaining to members of the Legislature, 310 upon completion of a full and final investigation by the 311 commission, the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of any provision of s. 8, Art. II of the State 312 Constitution, the commission shall forward a copy of the 313 complaint or referral and its findings by certified mail to the 314 315 President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of 316 Representatives, whichever is applicable, who shall refer the matter complaint to the appropriate committee for investigation 317 318 and action which shall be governed by the rules of its 319 respective house. It shall be the duty of the committee to

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320	report its final action upon the <u>matter</u> <del>complaint</del> to the
321	commission within 90 days <u>after</u> <del>of</del> the date of transmittal to
322	the respective house. Upon request of the committee, the
323	commission shall submit a recommendation as to what penalty, if
324	any, should be imposed. In the case of a member of the
325	Legislature, the house in which the member serves shall have the
326	power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part.
327	(5) If, in cases <del>pertaining to complaints</del> against
328	impeachable officers, upon completion of a full and final
329	investigation by the commission, the commission finds that there
330	has been a violation of this part or of any provision of s. 8,
331	Art. II of the State Constitution, and the commission finds that
332	the violation may constitute grounds for impeachment, the
333	commission shall forward a copy of the complaint <u>or referral</u> and
334	its findings by certified mail to the Speaker of the House of
335	Representatives, who shall refer the <u>matter</u> <del>complaint</del> to the
336	appropriate committee for investigation and action which shall
337	be governed by the rules of the House of Representatives. It
338	shall be the duty of the committee to report its final action
339	upon the <u>matter</u> <del>complaint</del> to the commission within 90 days <u>after</u>
340	<del>of</del> the date of transmittal.
341	(8) If, in cases <del>pertaining to complaints</del> other than
342	complaints against impeachable officers or members of the
343	Legislature, upon completion of a full and final investigation
344	by the commission, the commission finds that there has been a
345	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

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     body shall have the power to invoke the penalty provisions of
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     this part, including the power to order the appropriate
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     elections official to remove a candidate from the ballot for a
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     violation of s. 112.3145 or s. 8(a) and (i), Art. II of the
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     State Constitution:
          (a) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the
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355
     House of Representatives, jointly, in any case concerning the
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     Public Counsel, members of the Public Service Commission,
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     members of the Public Service Commission Nominating Council, the
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     Auditor General, or the director of the Office of Program Policy
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     Analysis and Government Accountability.
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           (b) The Supreme Court, in any case concerning an employee
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     of the judicial branch.
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           (c) The President of the Senate, in any case concerning an
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     employee of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of
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     Representatives, in any case concerning an employee of the House
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     of Representatives; or the President and the Speaker, jointly,
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     in any case concerning an employee of a committee of the
367
     Legislature whose members are appointed solely by the President
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     and the Speaker or in any case concerning an employee of the
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     Public Counsel, Public Service Commission, Auditor General, or
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     Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.
371
           (d) Except as otherwise provided by this part, the
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     Governor, in the case of any other public officer, public
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372 Governor, in the case of any other public officer, public 373 employee, former public officer or public employee, candidate or 374 former candidate, or person who is not a public officer or 375 employee, other than lobbyists and lobbying firms under s. 376 112.3215 for violations of s. 112.3215.

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(e) The President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House

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379	concerning a former member of the Legislature who has violated a
380	provision applicable to former members or whose violation
381	occurred while a member of the Legislature.
382	(11) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections $(1) - (8)$ ,
383	the commission may, at its discretion, dismiss any complaint <u>or</u>
384	referral at any stage of disposition should it determine that
385	the public interest would not be served by proceeding further,
386	in which case the commission shall issue a public report stating
387	with particularity its reasons for the dismissal.
388	Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section
389	411.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
390	411.01 School readiness programs; early learning
391	coalitions
392	(5) CREATION OF EARLY LEARNING COALITIONS
393	(a) Early learning coalitions.—
394	1. Each early learning coalition shall maintain direct
395	enhancement services at the local level and ensure access to
396	such services in all 67 counties.
397	2. The Office of Early Learning shall establish the minimum
398	number of children to be served by each early learning coalition
399	through the coalition's school readiness program. The office <del>of</del>
400	Early Learning may only approve school readiness plans in
401	accordance with this minimum number. The minimum number must be
402	uniform for every early learning coalition and must:
403	a. Permit 31 or fewer coalitions to be established; and
404	b. Require each coalition to serve at least 2,000 children
405	based upon the average number of all children served per month
406	through the coalition's school readiness program during the

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407 previous 12 months.

408 3. If an early learning coalition would serve fewer 409 children than the minimum number established under subparagraph 410 2., the coalition must merge with another county to form a multicounty coalition. The office of Early Learning shall adopt 411 procedures for merging early learning coalitions, including 412 413 procedures for the consolidation of merging coalitions, and for 414 the early termination of the terms of coalition members which 415 are necessary to accomplish the mergers. However, the office of 416 Early Learning shall grant a waiver to an early learning 417 coalition to serve fewer children than the minimum number 418 established under subparagraph 2., if:

419 a. The office of Early Learning has determined during the 420 most recent review of the coalition's school readiness plan, or 421 through monitoring and performance evaluations conducted under 422 paragraph (4)(1), that the coalition has substantially 423 implemented its plan;

b. The coalition demonstrates to the office of Early
Learning the coalition's ability to effectively and efficiently
implement the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; and

427 c. The coalition demonstrates to the office of Early
428 Learning that the coalition can perform its duties in accordance
429 with law.

430

If an early learning coalition fails or refuses to merge as required by this subparagraph, the office of Early Learning 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 office

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approved by the office.

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4. Each early learning coalition shall be composed of at 438 439 least 15 members but not more than 30 members. The office of Early Learning shall adopt standards establishing within this 440 441 range the minimum and maximum number of members that may be 442 appointed to an early learning coalition and procedures for 443 identifying which members have voting privileges under 444 subparagraph 6. These standards must include variations for a 445 coalition serving a multicounty region. Each early learning 446 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 member positions; however, in a multicounty coalition, each ex officio member position may be filled by multiple nonvoting members but no more than one voting member shall be seated per member position. If an early learning coalition has more than one member representing the same entity, only one of such members may serve as a voting member:

a. A Department of Children and Family Services circuit
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.

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c. A regional workforce board executive director or his or

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465	her designee.
466	d. A county health department director or his or her
467	designee.
468	e. A children's services council or juvenile welfare board
469	chair or executive director, if applicable.
470	f. An agency head of a local licensing agency as defined in
471	s. 402.302, where applicable.
472	g. A president of a community college or his or her
473	designee.
474	h. One member appointed by a board of county commissioners
475	or the governing board of a municipality.
476	i. A central agency administrator, where applicable.
477	j. A Head Start director.
478	k. A representative of private for-profit child care
479	providers, including private for-profit family day care homes.
480	l. A representative of faith-based child care providers.
481	m. A representative of programs for children with
482	disabilities under the federal Individuals with Disabilities
483	Education Act.
484	7. Including the members appointed by the Governor under
485	subparagraph 5., more than one-third of the members of each
486	early learning coalition must be private sector business members
487	who do not have, and none of whose relatives as defined in s.
488	112.3143 has, a substantial financial interest in the design or
489	delivery of the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program
490	created under part V of chapter 1002 or the coalition's school
491	readiness program. To meet this requirement an early learning
492	coalition must appoint additional members. The office <del>of Early</del>
493	Learning shall establish criteria for appointing private sector

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28-01370-132013926\_494business members. These criteria must include standards for495determining whether a member or relative has a substantial496financial interest in the design or delivery of the Voluntary497Prekindergarten Education Program or the coalition's school498readiness program.4998. A majority of the voting membership of an early learning

500 coalition constitutes a quorum required to conduct the business 501 of the coalition. An early learning coalition board may use any 502 method of telecommunications to conduct meetings, including 503 establishing a quorum through telecommunications <u>if</u>, provided 504 that the public is given proper notice of a telecommunications 505 meeting and reasonable access to observe and, when appropriate, 506 participate.

507 9. A voting member of an early learning coalition may not 508 appoint a designee to act in his or her place, except as 509 otherwise provided in this paragraph. A voting member may send a 510 representative to coalition meetings, but that representative 511 does not have voting privileges. If When a district administrator for the Department of Children and Family Services 512 513 appoints a designee to an early learning coalition, the designee is the voting member of the coalition, and any individual 514 attending in the designee's place, including the district 515 administrator, does not have voting privileges. 516

517 10. Each member of an early learning coalition is subject 518 to ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143. For purposes of <u>s.</u> 519  $\underline{112.3143(3)}$  <u>s. 112.3143(3)(a)</u>, each voting member is a local 520 public officer who must abstain from voting when a voting 521 conflict exists.

522

11. For purposes of tort liability, each member or employee

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523	of an early learning coalition <u>is</u> <del>shall be</del> governed by s.
524	768.28.
525	12. An early learning coalition serving a multicounty
526	region must include representation from each county.
527	13. Each early learning coalition shall establish terms for
528	all appointed members of the coalition. The terms must be
529	staggered and must be a uniform length that does not exceed 4
530	years per term. Coalition chairs shall be appointed for 4 years
531	in conjunction with their membership on the Early Learning
532	Advisory Council under s. 20.052. Appointed members may serve a
533	maximum of two consecutive terms. <u>If</u> When a vacancy occurs in an
534	appointed position, the coalition must advertise the vacancy.
535	Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.