

Contracts Expiring set for Commission Review

For the Month of
November 2020 (November 4, 2020)

Vendor	Contract Description	Contract Value / Budgeted Estimate	Revenue	Net Revenue / (Cost)	Contract Expiration Date	Deadline to Cancel/Renew Contract	Due Date for Commission Review (90 Days Prior to Deadline)	Anticipated Notice Date
Administration Ericks Consultant, Inc.	Legislative Consulting Services Original Terms: Initial term of one (1) year with additional one (1) year terms thereafter. Current Period: Seventh Renewal (02/01/2020 - 01/31/2021) New Period: Eighth Renewal (02/01/2021 - 01/31/2022) Type of Contract: Expense Performance: A Recommend for Renewal: Yes Department Comments: Administration recommends renewal. Please see attached 2020 End of Session Summary Report Notes:	\$84,000.00	\$0.00	(\$84,000.00)	1/31/2021	1/1/2021	10/3/2020	9/3/2020
Lawrence J. Smith, P.A.	Legislative Consulting Services Original Terms: Initial term of one (1) year with additional one (1) year terms thereafter. Current Period: Seventh Renewal (02/01/2020 - 01/31/2021) New Period: Eighth Renewal (02/01/2021 - 01/31/2022) Type of Contract: Expense Performance: A Recommend for Renewal: Yes Department Comments: Administration recommends renewal. Please see attached 2020 End of Session Summary Report Notes:	\$84,000.00	\$0.00	(\$84,000.00)	1/31/2020	1/1/2020	10/3/2019	9/3/2019
Bryan, Smith & Myers, Inc.	Legislative Consulting Services Original Terms: Initial term of one (1) year with additional one (1) year terms thereafter. Current Period: Third Renewal (02/01/2020 - 01/31/2021) New Period: Fourth Renewal (02/01/2021 - 01/31/2022) Type of Contract: Expense Performance: A Recommend for Renewal: Yes Department Comments: Administration recommends renewal. Please see attached 2020 End of Session Summary Report Notes:	\$36,000.00	\$0.00	(\$36,000.00)	1/31/2021	1/1/2021	10/3/2020	9/3/2020

Contract Performance Report Card

Vendor Name:

Ericks Consultants, Inc

Contract Purpose:

Legislative Consulting Services

<u>Rating Categories</u>	<u>Maximum Points</u>	<u>Department Head Rating</u>
1. Work Completed on time	25	25
2. Quality of Work	30	28
3. Are all requirements of the contract being met	25	25
4. Department overall satisfaction	20	18
	<u>100</u>	<u>96</u>

A =	100 - 90
B =	89 - 80
C =	79 - 70
D =	69 - 60
F =	59 - 0

Recommend Renewal?

Yes

Department Comments:

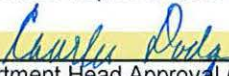
Administration recommends renewal. Please see attached 2020 End of Session Summary Report.


Department Representative (Signature)

Aner Gonzalez - Assistant City Manager 10/12/20

Name & Title

Date


Department Head Approval (Signature)

Charles Dodge - City Manager

10/12/20

Name & Title

Date



2020 REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION FINAL REPORT

FY 20-21 BUDGET

The House and Senate unanimously passed a **\$93.2 billion FY 20-21 State Budget** and adjourned “Sine Die” at 1:49 pm on Thursday 03/19/2020 after a full week of budget negotiations. The budget received bi-partisan praise from Legislators for addressing major issues from worker pay raises, to education, to mental health, to the environment. Much of the debate was on whether the funding is enough to handle the bleak economic outlook in light of the pandemic, and whether the Legislature should plan to return to remake the budget based on lower revenue estimates.

The House and Senate agreed to set aside \$300 million in reserves to help address the economic impact caused by the pandemic. Additionally, they provided over \$50 million in state and anticipated Federal dollars to the Department of Health specifically for COVID-19. The Senate Appropriations Chair stated he felt confident the State was on solid financial ground to deal with the circumstances, noting the state’s “robust reserves” and \$4B in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

In June, the Governor vetoed a record \$1 Billion in member projects in an event he likened to the “Red Wedding” from Game of Thrones. He shared that, in order to help cushion the state budget for a pandemic-induced recession, he was forced to veto projects that he wouldn’t have had the pandemic not happened. Unfortunately, this list included almost \$1.3 million in funding earmarked for two City of Pembroke Pines appropriations requests.

The full veto list can be accessed here:

<https://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-Veto-List.pdf>

Highlights of the FY 20-21 Budget

Pembroke Road Extension - Pembroke Pines- \$900,000 - **VETOED**

Pembroke Pines Senior Transportation - \$288,000- **VETOED**

Coronavirus/COVID-19

- Reserves- \$300 million
- Department of Health initiatives (equipment, surveillance, etc.)- \$25 million
- Anticipated Federal funding for DOH- \$27.3 million
- Emerging Disease Threat Response (vaccines and other supplies for COVID-19 and other threats such as Hepatitis A)-\$8.2 million **VETOED**
- The Federal government granted a waiver for the state to have maximum flexibility.

Environment/Resiliency

- The House and Senate agreed to not transfer the Office of Energy to DEP this Session, one of the final hold-outs of the Environmental budget.
- Local Water Projects- \$76 million - **VETOED all projects not located in a BMAP**



- Wastewater & Stormwater Improvement 50% Local Match Grant Program- \$25 million
- Everglades Restoration- \$323.6. million
- Water Quality Monitoring – Blue Green Algae Task Force - \$10.8 million
- Coral Reefs- \$10 m (Protection/Restoration Grants)
- Florida Forever- \$100 million
- Florida Resilient Coastline Initiative- \$12.5 million
- Alternative Water Supply - \$40 million
- Beach Management - \$50 million
- Drinking Water Revolving Loan Program - \$130.7 million
- Wastewater Revolving Loan Program – \$228.6 million
- Targeted Water Quality Improvements for Wastewater- \$25 million
- DEM Flood Risk & Infrastructure Analysis- \$2 million- **VETOED**

Transportation/Economic Development/ Cultural

- Transportation work program- full funding at 9.2 billion.
- Transportation Disadvantaged- \$70.4 m
- Visit Florida- \$50 m *recurring*
- Job Growth Grant Fund - \$20 million - **VETOED**
- Library Grants and Initiatives - \$25.8 million - *partially* **VETOED**
- Cultural and Museum Ranked List - \$13.6 million (full funding) plus \$3 m additional projects
- Culture Builds Florida Ranked List - \$2.9 million (full funding)- **VETOED**
- Cultural Facilities Ranked List - \$3.8 million (funds portion of the 29 projects) plus \$1.8 m additional projects - **VETOED**
- Event security infrastructure grants for sports commissions - \$1 m (was previously for counties) - **VETOED**

Affordable Housing

For the first time in 13 years, the Legislature agreed to not sweep the Housing Trust Fund, leaving \$370 of the \$378 million.

\$225 million for SHIP - **VETOED with substituted CARES Act Funding**

\$115 million for SAIL- *partially* **VETOED** (\$250k)

\$30 million for Hurricane Housing Recovery Program

Education

Teacher Salary Increase Allocation- \$500 million

FEFP- \$7,839.58 per student (~\$163 m increase)

Base Student Allocation- \$40.00 increase

Charter School Repairs and Maintenance - \$169.6 million

VPK- \$412.2 million

VPK Pre- & Post-assessments and provider training- \$1.6 million

School Readiness Program - \$689,927,228



Digital Classroom Allocation- \$8 million (20% may be used for professional development)
Complete Florida Plus Program- \$29.4 million - **VETOED**

School Safety & Mental Health

Safe Schools Allocation -\$180 m

Mental Health Assistance Allocation – \$100 million (\$25 million increase)

School Hardening Grants program for capital purchases - \$42 million - Initially distributed based on traditional and charter school FTEs. Districts must submit applications by February 2021.

School Access to Mental Health Services through Telehealth – \$4 million

Mental Health Awareness and Assistance Training- \$5.5 million

CAT Teams- \$30.8 million

Public Safety/ Criminal Justice

Florida Incident Based Reporting System (FIBRS) - \$2.5 million

Pay increases for corrections officers

E911 Next Generation Grant - \$3.2 million (DMS)

Community Based Care Organizations (DCF)- \$36.7 million

Child Protective Investigator raises of 10% and 5% supervisors (DCF)- \$7.1 million

DJJ Prevention and Early Intervention Programs - \$4 million

Opioids

The budget appropriates over \$119 million to address the opioid crisis, \$88.3 million of which is Federal funding.

Health Care

Low-Income Pool- \$1.5 billion (contingent on IGTs)

Fully funds KidCare

Early Steps Program – \$77.4 million

Early Steps Program State Match – \$3,702, 687

Oversight of Canadian Drug Importation- \$10.3

Alzheimer's initiatives- \$11 million increase

Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) – \$11.3 million

Graduate Medical Education Program – \$280,385,436

The Legislature agreed to a one-year extension of eliminating the 90-day window to retroactively apply for Medicaid, rather than a permanent elimination, along with the following proviso in the [implementing bill](#): “ACHA must submit an analysis of the waiver of Medicaid retroactive eligibility that includes evaluating impacts on: enrollee financial burden, provider uncompensated care, and provider financial performance. The analysis must include strategies to improve outreach to nonpregnant adults who would be eligible for Medicaid to enroll them prior to the need for services.”



Elections

Elections Infrastructure- \$6.6 million

Campaign Finance & Elections Fraud Enforcement - \$1.6 million

Grants to Supervisors of Elections - \$1.5 million

Federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Grants- up to \$3.5 million

Additional \$1 million to address vulnerabilities in elections infrastructure found upon statewide review by the Department of State

Local Government Efficiency Task Force

The Legislature included language in the budget [implementing bill](#) establishing a six member task force under OPPAGA to review governance structure and function of local governments and determine whether changes are necessary to increase efficiency. The Governor, Speaker, and Senate President each appoint two members of the task force. It must convene its first meeting by November 15, 2020 and issue its final report by June 1, 2021.

The task force was originally created in the Florida Constitution Article III Section 19(i) and is required to meet every fourth year.

POLICY

Ultimately, 207 of 3,517 bills filed passed (although many were appropriations projects.) While several leadership priorities passed, key legislation- notably the school safety package and a sizable portion of the Speaker's health care agenda- did not make the finish.

In addition to those highlighted below, other bills which passed include:

[SB 680 Shark Fins](#) by Sen. Hutson, named the "Kristin Jacobs Ocean Conservation Act," took steps towards eliminating shark finning.

[SB 646 Intercollegiate Athlete Compensation and Rights](#) by Sen. Mayfield and Rep. LaMarca leads country on compensation rights for college athletes

[SB 1794 Constitutional Amendments](#) by Sen. Hutson heightened requirements on citizens ballot initiatives to amend the Constitution

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

(PREEMPTION)

E-VERIFY

The House voted 73-45 and the Senate voted 23-17 to pass a tampered-down SB 664. This is a Governor priority and requires private and public employers to use the Federal E-Verify employment verification system to prevent the hiring of undocumented immigrants by January 1, 2021. Private employers can choose to or keep I-9 documentation for up to 3 years as an alternative. It provides civil and criminal immunity for private



employers hiring decisions made while relying on information from E-Verify. The final language reflects the influence of the Speaker, who was concerned about government overreach over private industry.

Compliance: The bill allows certain state agencies to request to review documentation and refer verification questions to the Federal government. An employer who receives a notice of non-compliance must submit an affidavit stating that the employees in question have been fired and the employer has begun compliance. If they do not submit the affidavit in 30 days, they face suspension of all employer licenses. Licenses can be permanently revoked if 3 or more violations occur within 36 months. Previous versions phased in compliance for private employers depending on businesses size.

The final bill does not include: authority of the Department of Economic Opportunity to conduct random audits of employers that opt to use I-9 records; requirements that employers produce I-9 records to Federal agencies if requested; DEO funding for enforcement; financial penalties for noncompliance; or an express authorization for a whistleblower to file a complaint with DEO.

The bill was approved by the Governor.

[SB 664](#)

DRUG AND COSMETIC (SUNSCREEN) PREEMPTION

The Senate voted 25-14 to pass SB 172, which would preempt regulation of over-the-counter drugs and cosmetics to the state. The bill is largely targeted to Key West's ban on sunscreen with certain chemicals. The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 172](#) (HB 113)

FIREWORKS

The Senate voted unanimously and the House voted 82-34 to pass SB 140, legislation that provides an exemption for the use of fireworks during designated holidays. Currently, purchasers have to testify that they are purchasing for agricultural purposes, the intention is to make it so that when Floridians purchase fireworks they are not committing perjury. The bill contains language from the Florida League of Cities that provides it does not supersede local ordinances or the existing state firework regulatory statutes. The bill was approved by the Governor and took immediate effect.

[SB 140](#)

TOWING & IMMOBILIZATIONS



Ultimately, the Legislature passed HB 133 in a 34-5 Senate vote and a 81-31 House vote after the bill died but was reconsidered on the Senate floor. The main contention in the Senate was the prohibition on requiring towers to accept credit cards, which was antithetical to modernization and increased chances for fraud and abuse. The legislation preempts local towing ordinances, except for Charter counties grandfathered in the bill (Broward, Palm Beach). It prohibits local governments from adopting ordinances that impose a cost or fee, etc. on an authorized towing operator or require the towing company to accept credit cards. It protects owners, operators, lienholders, or authorized towers from fines, fees, etc. in certain circumstances. It loosens restrictions on signage requiring it to be within 10 ft. rather than 5 ft. The bill allows operators and wreckers to satisfy requirements if they “substantially” rather than “strictly” comply. This act takes effect on October 1, 2020.

The bill was approved by the Governor.

[HB 133](#) (SB 1332)

VACATION RENTALS- FAILED

The Senate bill was Temporarily Postponed on Monday in its final Senate committee, mostly due to timing, with the possibility of Senate Rules meeting once more before the end of Session to pass it out. Meanwhile, the House was scheduled to take the bill up on the House floor. Our coalition had been making rounds with House members for weeks in anticipation of a floor vote, building and supporting our allies and assessing vote counts. We knew we had a close vote that included majority party members who were prepared to vote no and speak against the bill. Then, the Governor publicly spoke out against the bill. Industry efforts to get the Governor to walk back his statements were not successful. The Governor then doubled down on his position when attempts were made to amend bills he backed, such as the deregulation and DBPR packages. Members began going to Leadership to ask that they not be forced to vote on the bill, which would force some of them to choose between Leadership or displeased constituents on the record. Leadership asked that the majority party members not file amendments or assist in whipping votes against the bill. We knew we had the votes late Thursday when the opposition attempted to cut a deal that would have removed the preemption on inspection and licensure in exchange for keeping the preemption on advertising platforms. We were carefully considering the deal and reviewing the draft provided us when we were informed that the President Designate decided the bill was done for the year.

It looks likely that we will live to see another year. This could not have happened without dedicated Legislators in both parties, especially our local delegation members. We are also grateful the Governor understood the role of the state vs. local government and chose to



weigh in. Next year's battle will not be easy and will likely be even harder to defeat as a Senate President priority that can be traded for a Governor or House priority.

[SB 1128](#) (HB 1011)

PREEMPTION ON CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT- FAILED

A bill backed by the Florida Restaurant & Lodging Association that would have preempted local ordinances on employment conditions failed after the House bill did not clear its final of three committees and its Senate companion was never considered in its first committee. Conditions included pre-employment screenings, job classifications, job responsibilities, hours of work, and schedules. The FRLA testified that burdensome ordinances interfere with worker flexibility and schedules. Workers unions and LGBT advocates opposed the bill for being overly broad and replacing local ordinances with no regulations. Opponents argued that local governments were addressing worker issues that the state is or will not, such as wage theft and LGBT discrimination. This was the second Session the bill was introduced.

[HB 305](#)

PREEMPTION ON PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE- FAILED

The House voted 78-40 to pass a leadership-backed preemption of occupational licenses. The Senate bill was temporarily postponed in its second committee of reference, never to be considered by the body again.

Under the bill, Counties and municipalities could have still required journeyman licenses for pipe fitting, plumbing, HVAC related work, electrical and alarm systems. However, they could not require a license for anything outside of the state's Construction Industry Licensing Board and any such requirement will be voided. "Occupation" was defined as a paid job, profession, work, line of work, trade, employment, position, post, career, field, vocation, or craft. "Licensing" was defined as any training, education, test, certification, registration, or license that is required for a person to perform an occupation along with any associated fee. The sponsor stated the two year sunset allowed local governments to make their case to the state should a local license be needed for a specific profession. The Florida Association of Counties and Florida League of Cities opposed the bill out of concern it is overly broad, weakens local enforcement, and threatens public safety by removing consumer protections. Fees are sometimes collected as an insurance account for financial damages caused by deficient job performance by licensed contractors. Additionally, the ability to create ordinances licensing specific jobs allows smaller, niche businesses to grow, thus diversifying the economy. The Natural Gas & Propane Gas Association supports the bill. The Senate bill was amended in its last stop to grandfather licenses created by October 1, 2020 and allowing residency requirements.



[HB 3](#)

CONTINGENCY FEES- FAILED

This initiative did not pass any committees of reference after being filed as a committee bill. It would have limited contingency fees in local government contracts for attorney services. The bill would have capped fees on a sliding scale, from 25% of any recovery up to \$10 million to 5% of any recovery of \$25 million or more. It provided a total cap on fees at \$20 million. Opponents expressed concern the bill would limit local governments from getting involved in major class action lawsuits, such as the current opioid lawsuits and potential future environmental justice lawsuits that can occur once science can determine the true source of pollution. Members in opposition stated that it is local government's job to do what is right for their constituents, which means recovering damages owed by bad actors. They also expressed concern that more talented attorneys won't want to work on cases, and that cases benefit attorneys in the state through collaboration and sharing of knowledge.

[HB 7043](#)

SMOKING IN PARKS- FAILED

The Senate voted 39-1 to pass a bill allowing counties and municipalities to prohibit smoking in public parks owned by them. It does not have a true House companion, however Rep. Lamarca has a similar bill that would allow counties to prohibit smoking in public areas, including beaches. That bill was never considered in its first House committee.

[SB 630](#)

(TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY)

PENALTIES FOR ABUSE OF PUBLIC POSITION

The Senate unanimously passed HB 7009 after the House unanimously passed the bill the previous week. It codifies penalties, developed by the Ethics Commission, for violations of the Constitutional prohibition on abuse of public positions. The bill implements a portion of Amendment 12, adopted by voters in 2018, which prohibits public officials and employees from taking actions that can "disproportionately benefit" them. The bill provides that public officials and employees can also not take actions that "disproportionately benefit" their spouse, children, employer, or entities with which they have a business interest. The penalties go into effect December 31, 2020. The amendment additionally barred public officials and certain employees from lobbying for six years after leaving their position and from elected officials lobbying a different level of government. The act takes effect on



December 31, 2020.

The bill was approved by the Governor.

[HB 7009](#)

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

The Legislature unanimously passed SB 1466, a bill to assist special districts in avoiding ADA violations on their website by removing a requirement to post facility reports and meeting materials. Under the bill, Special Districts could satisfy statutory requirements by posting meeting notices and agendas and by posting a link to the Auditor General's website hosting of their financial audit.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 1466](#)

FIDUCIARY DUTY OF CARE FOR APPOINTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS & EXECUTIVE OFFICERS- FAILED

After the Senate voted 38-1 and the House voted unanimously to pass SB 1270, it died upon "bouncing" back to the upper chamber. The Senate sponsor, a former Senate President who often reminds the chamber of the importance of following the rules of the process, objected to his own bill due to technical process rules rather than substantive issues.

The bill would have provided that appointed public officials and executive officers owe a fiduciary duty to the entities they serve. Many were concerned it casted too wide of a net, discouraging volunteers for public boards by imposing requirements that far exceed typical responsibilities. It was originally in response to high profile scandals occurring with appointed hospital district boards and other entities. However, support for the bill gained tremendous strength in light of the Florida Domestic Violence Coalition scandal. The proposal codified a fiduciary duty of care for appointed public officials and executive officers, including: performing due diligence and reasonable oversight, staying adequately informed of affairs, and practicing fiscal responsibility. The bill provided for training requirements. It also provided that executive directors and general counsel must be appointed by a majority vote of the board. Finally, it required that legal counsel must represent the interests of the board, unless the board voted to defend an individual. The House companion appeared dead, however it was revived and amended in to HB 1111-Government Accountability. This House bill also would establish the Florida Integrity Office and a hotline to report instances of government waste, fraud, and abuse. It offers incentives for employees to report corruption. This allowed the House to take up the Senate bill, but it would have meant the Senate would be voting on the substance of a bill not heard in a Senate committee.

[SB 1270](#) [HB 1111](#)



INFO ON CITIES AND COUNTIES- FAILED

The House voted 90-23 to pass HB 7061 and 83-34 to pass HB 7069, legislation to require counties and municipalities to annually report specific fiscal and economic information to the Department of Financial Services in lieu of reporting economic status data to the Office of Economic & Demographic Research. However, its Senate companion was not considered in its final committee.

The information includes: spending per-resident for the last 5 fiscal years, debt per-resident for the past five fiscal years, county and city employee salaries, median income, average school grade, and crime rate. The linked bill would place on the 2020 ballot a Constitutional amendment to have the CFO report economic and non-economic information about cities and counties. The intent is to provide transparency to the public, which can move to another location or choose to hold their current location accountable, and competition amongst local governments to “rank higher” in various areas. Local governments question the usefulness of the data and especially whether it captures the full picture (i.e. number of seniors and homeless, etc.) of fiscal management and economic viability.

[HB 7061](#)

[HB 7069](#)

ONLINE PUBLIC NOTICES- FAILED

The House voted 71-47 to pass a bill that would allow local governments (and self-service storage facilities) to publish public notices on a publicly accessible website. However, its Senate companion never cleared its first committee of reference.

The notice must be conspicuous or accessed by a direct link on the homepage with the date it was published. Once a year, the local government would need to publish in a newspaper of general circulation that anyone can request notices to be mailed first-class or via email by registering with the local government. The local government must maintain the registry of names that have requested notices. It also allows free newspapers to be eligible to publish notices. Opponents, including newspapers, are concerned over the revenue loss to newspapers during an vulnerable era. They also argue that it decreases transparency, saying often newspapers publish notices on their websites for free in addition to the print circulation- giving the widest platform. Supporters argue the bill saves taxpayer money and increases access to public notices as more citizens use the internet for information than subscribe to a print newspaper. The Florida League of Cities supports the bill. The sponsor stated that his home municipality calculated the amount of savings from the bill, which could be used to fund needed additional police officers.

[HB 7](#)



PUBLIC RECORDS- FAILED

This legislation would have prohibited public agencies from filing a civil suit against an individual or entity that requests a public record through its final committee. Originally, the Senate bill allowed civil suits against requestors but shifted costs to the public agency but was amended. Supporters argued that civil suits filed by public entities to determine public records exemptions can be intentionally abused to discourage public records requests. This harms the public's Constitutional right to access to records by placing them on the hook for attorneys fees for merely making a request. If there is a sincere question of exemption, public agencies can instead seek an Attorney General's opinion at no additional cost to the taxpayer. Both the House and Senate bill made it to the Chamber floors, but did not pass in time.

[HB 0195](#) (SB 162)

CHILDREN SERVICES COUNCILS- FAILED

This legislation would have required CSCs to include "performance data" in their annual report: high school graduation rate, teen alcohol and drug use, teen pregnancies, infant mortality, poverty level, and juvenile arrests. It also would have required them to file with the county a monthly financial report with itemized receipts. The sponsor's district in Pinellas County had a string of juvenile arrests, some as young as 8 years old, and the CSC was found to have misrepresented its service contracts and efforts. The Florida Children's Council testified that the bill was largely unneeded and expensive to implement, particularly switching from quarterly to monthly reporting. The bills failed to clear all committees in time.

[HB 661](#)

(DEVELOPMENT)

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 441, legislation that would increase the maximum cost of a construction continuing contract from \$2 million to \$4 million. It would also increase the maximum cost of a study using a continuing contract from \$200,000 to \$500,000. The bill was amended in the process to a lowered increase of \$4 million from originally \$5 million.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect immediately.

[HB 441](#) (SB 506)

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION: RETAINAGE

The Senate voted unanimously and The House voted 118-1 to pass HB 101. The bill would reduce the maximum amount of retainage governments are allowed to withhold from



contractors from 10% to 5%. It would not apply to DOT contracts. The bill is supported by the Florida Homebuilders Association, Associated Builders & Contractors (ABC), and NACM. Supporters contend that there is a major cash flow issue for contractors and the current practice prevents smaller companies from taking on work as well as subcontractors from getting paid timely. The act takes effect on October 1, 2020.

The bill was approved by the Governor.

[SB 246](#)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION WORKS

The Legislature passed HB 279 with one dissenting vote in each chamber. It requires local governments to include additional factors in its cost estimates when deciding whether to use its own services for the project. The factors include employee compensation and benefits, insurance costs, and "direct costs" such as materials purchased plus a factor of 20 percent for "indirect costs," such as management and overhead. A full accounting of costs for all such projects must be compiled in a report that's made available to the governing board for review and to the public and Auditor General during an audit. The final bill does not include raising the threshold for a local government to competitively bid a project constructing or improving a public structure from \$300,000 to \$400,000 and \$75,000 to \$100,000 for electrical work. The final bill also does not prohibit a local government from performing the work in-house should the estimated cost be greater than what is estimated to hire a private contractor.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 279](#)

~~GROWTH MANAGEMENT~~ - VETOED

The House voted 71-43 and the Senate voted 26-14 to approve legislation adding a property rights element comprehensive plans of local governments by July 1, 2023. Local governments may use their own wording for the element that does not conflict with the bill. The intent of the bill is to ensure that local governments consider impacts to private property rights for the possession, use, enjoyment, and disposal of property in their decision-making process. The House took up the Senate bill and amended in a House provision that prohibited a municipality from annexing land located within another municipality without that municipality's permission. The bill also prohibits counties from imposing land use or zoning or density/intensity ordinances on municipalities without the municipality adopting the ordinance also. The provision was amended on the floor to carve out counties with populations of 1 million or more. The bill was amended again to lower the carve out to counties with populations of 750,000 or more. The bill provides that a development order agreement may be amended or cancelled without consent of the original property owners that were subject to the order. At one point a House provision



that removed a hard fought exemption in the attorneys fees bill passed last year, HB 825, that protected ordinances in compliance with comprehensive plans. The provision was removed before the bill was sent to the House.

The bill will not take effect as it was vetoed by Governor DeSantis on June 30, 2020.

[SB 410](#)

IMPACT FEES

The House voted 81-37 and the Senate voted unanimously to pass SB 1066 after it had radically been amended the previous week. The final bill prevents local governments from applying increased fees to pending projects and only apply new fees to pending projects if it is the intent to decrease them; and provides credits for over-contributions are transferable at any time to other projects with infrastructure needs within the same impact fee zone or district. The credit may be applied to projects in adjoining zones or districts if the zone or district that generated the credit directly benefits. The purpose of credits is to ensure against collecting fees more than once for the same impact.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

Note: The original bill required each county and municipality that assesses impact fees: to have an Impact Fee Review Committee and may use existing Planning & Zoning committees instead; base fee prices on data within the last 36 months, excluding all costs outside of "infrastructure"; segregate revenue and expenditures for infrastructure in a separate trust fund; and submit an affidavit stating that impact fees were collected in compliance with statutes to the CFO. The Senate also added a provision allowing certain local governments with charters adopted by 2006 that provide for education capacity (Miami-Dade & Orange) to collect both education impact fees and education-related contributions for impacts not funded by impact fees. This provision was targeted at a massive development issue in Orange County, however it was removed from the bill prior to final passage.

[SB 1066](#)

BERT HARRIS- FAILED

Bert Harris legislation failed after not clearing all of its House and Senate committees and was not amended into another package. The bill would have originally required a local government apply terms reached in settling a claim to all properties similarly situated to that which brought the claim. It would have made it easier for property owners to sue local governments by disallowing local governments to go after attorneys fees, allowing property owners to file suit for an impending government action rather than a written notice, and allowing a jury to consider business damages. Supporters argued the bill would have cut down on litigation by not having all property owners with similar situations file



different suits. Opponents argued the language was overly broad, impossible to implement, and would increase litigation.

[HB 519](#)

BUILDING DESIGN- FAILED

A bill that would have limited how local government ability to require design elements on single- and two- family dwellings failed after not being considered by a Senate committee. The House bill, however made it all the way to the House floor. Local governments would have been prohibited from requiring the design elements unless it is historic property or the requirement relates to the National Flood Insurance Plan (NFIP). All other design element requirements would have had to be adopted as a Florida Building Code amendment. The bill provided a remedy for citizens to seek a non-binding opinion from the Florida Building Commission on whether a local ordinance meets that requirement. “Design elements” involved architectural style and color and did not include height, bulk, orientation, location on a lot, or use of buffering.

[HB 459](#)

(AFFORDABLE HOUSING)

HOUSING

The House voted 101-10 and the Senate voted unanimously to pass HB 1339, a massive housing package. The underlying legislation is a product that includes significant input from local government and housing advocates. For one example, it includes language addressing private inspector legislation passed in 7103 last Session. HB 1339 clarifies a building official may not audit one project inspected by a private inspector more than four times per year, rather than audit the private inspector more than four times per year regardless of how many projects they inspect. The bill provides local governments may allow accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for single-family residences, which was changed from a mandate to allow them. It establishes bi-annual regional workshops for local elected officials on housing advisory committees to share best practices; allows local governments to approve affordable housing units in any area zoned residential, commercial or industrial; adds data reporting requirements for impact fee charges and of SHIP participant application denials and approvals; adds additional criteria for evaluation of local contributions to applications for SAIL funding, including policies that “promote public transportation, reduce need for on-site parking and expedite affordable housing permits”; requires the Community Workforce Housing Loan program under the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to establish a loan application pursuant to SAIL that would award loans at a 1% interest rate for no longer than 15 years; it allows private entities to



be issued revenue bonds under the Florida Interlocal Cooperative Act for self-liquidating projects; and permits FHFC to withhold 5% of the housing trust fund annually for the construction of housing for persons aging out of foster care. Finally, it includes similar language on mobile home parks to that found in SB 818. However, the language was narrowed to strike more of a balance between communities that are still attempting to recover from Hurricane Michael and communities adversely impacted by the provisions. Among other things, the compromise provides the mobile home park density can match what it had been permitted, zoned *and* built at prior to being destroyed (rather than *or* built). After passing the House unanimously, the Senate took up the House bill and adopted amendments which, among other things, removed a controversial provision that housing programs give priority to applicants with less need over those with more need. One amendment also added a controversial provision that allows a local government to adopt a linkage fee ordinance so long as the developer is fully offset for the fee through the same “incentives” provided for the offset of inclusionary zoning. For example: reducing or waiving development, permit or application fees, or expediting permits and applications, or allowing additional square footage. The bill sponsors had rejected the language in previous stops, and the House sponsor accepted the change reluctantly. He stated on the floor that the language was not perfect and he was open to working with stakeholders to tweak it in subsequent Sessions. He acknowledged the language as a “start” since linkage fees are a relatively new type of ordinance local governments are contemplating. Though many local governments are considering linkage fee ordinances, only three cities and no counties currently have one: two are for commercial development and one is applied to mixed-use residential and commercial. He also stated in close that the language does not make linkage fee ordinances a total “wash”- the linkage fees collected would be applied only to residential affordable housing where the incentives were commercial based, meaning money would still be going towards affordable housing impacts. However, the concern shared by local governments is that the incentives for inclusionary housing are difficult to offer in commercial development scenarios.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 1339](#)

INDEPENDENT LIVING TASK FORCE- FAILED

A bill that would have established an Independent Living Taskforce housed within the Florida Housing Finance Corporation failed just shy of the finish line. The Senate voted unanimously to pass SB 364, however the House did not take up the Senate bill in time. Its purpose was to develop strategies for developers and governments to provide affordable housing for individuals with developmental disabilities and mental health needs.

[SB 364](#)

FINANCE, TAX & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



TAXATION (Reduced)

The House and Senate agreed to a significantly reduced \$47.4 million tax cut package. The House voted to send a taxation package worth over \$100 million to the Senate just before the coronavirus pandemic began to impact the state's economic engines. The Senate added in several of its own priorities, growing the tax cut, before eventually paring down the package to help fund reserves to cushion the impending reduction in revenue. The final package includes: renewals of the back-to-school and disaster-preparedness sales tax holidays; a requirement non-profit hospitals receive a property tax exemption based on the amount of charity care provided (HB 919); a requirement future school district surtax ordinances share revenues proportionally with charter schools; a 20-year time limit on future transportation surtaxes; a reduction of the tax on surplus lines to 4.94% from 5%; an extension of property tax exemptions on affordable housing units: if the units are vacant, if the occupants' incomes grew but had qualified at the time of original tenancy, or if the units are owned by an LLC that is owned by another LLC that is a 501(c)3. The package also includes: Department of Revenue proposed language on tax administration; restriction on information in TRIM notices; updated military operations that qualify for deployed service tax benefits; conflict of interest provisions for special magistrates; a provision exempting new education facilities funded solely by impact fees from total cost per student station caps; and a provision that prohibits owners of public facilities from soliciting payment for providing an allocation letter needed for Federal Income Tax Reduction for energy efficient construction.

The final package does not include: A .1 % reduction in the commercial property rental sales tax; a $\frac{1}{3}$ reduction in the aviation fuel tax (continued from previous years); a .5 % reduction in the state portion of the Communications Services Tax; the repeal of the unused Sports Development Program (HB 6057); authorization of Tourism Development Tax revenue to fund water infrastructure projects and other county or municipal issues tied to tourism; an \$8.2 million increase to the Brownfields tax credit program to address backlog; corporate income tax refund clarification language; a tax credit for rental car companies; clarification that any leased facility used for educational facilities shall receive all tax benefits of an owned educational facility; a \$5 million Children's Promise Tax Credit Program, offering a tax credit for eligible charitable organizations that provide services in regards to child welfare; or a sunset of the Miami-Dade Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax in December 2049 (when bonds expire).

The bill was approved by the Governor and, overall, took effect on July 1, 2020. However, some provisions take effect at other dates provided in the bill.

[HB 7097](#)

FRS EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION INCREASE

The Senate voted unanimously and the House voted 111-5 to pass HB 5007, the annual increase to employer contributions based on actuarial calculations. The bill represents a



greater increase relative to previous years, particularly to school boards. It is estimated to have a \$23.6 million impact on entities other than counties, school boards, etc. (this includes municipalities) statewide.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 5007](#)
[Analysis](#)

AD VALOREM DISCOUNTS FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES OF DISABLED VETERANS

The Legislature voted unanimously to pass HB 877, legislation to place a Constitutional amendment on the 2020 ballot to transfer ad valorem discounts for veterans who were permanently disabled to their surviving spouses. If adopted by 60% of the voters, the bill will have a \$1 million statewide impact on local governments, eventually increasing to \$4 million. If adopted, the amendment would take effect on January 1, 2021.

The bill was approved by the Governor.

[HB 877](#)

VISIT FLORIDA REAUTHORIZATION

The Legislature unanimously passed SB 362, which reauthorizes Visit Florida and the Division of Tourism Marketing until 2023. The Senate originally unanimously passed a bill that would extend Visit Florida until 2028 and removed the schedule repeal of the Division of Tourism Marketing. However, the House amended the bill after agreeing to fund Visit Florida at \$50 million for another year. The Speaker commended the current Visit Florida program under former State Senator Dana Young.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took immediate effect..

[SB 362](#)

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TAX- FAILED

This legislation would have standardize the local CST tax rate through a phased-in reduction to 4%. It would also have removed related discretionary surtaxes and expanded services taxed under the CST to include streaming and other similar services (codifying DOR's current interpretation.) The bill was estimated to cost local governments over \$200 million statewide. It received only one hearing in the Senate and was never considered in the House. However, it does have widespread support among lawmakers. We anticipate seeing this bill in future Sessions.

[SB 1174](#)



SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY- FAILED

This legislation would have raised the 200k/300k cap on sovereign immunity claims and provided that the cap must increase annually with the Consumer Price Index. Originally the bill would have raised the cap to \$1 million however, that amount was reduced to \$500,000. Supporters wanted to reduce use of the claims bill process, which requires the injured party awarded damages to lobby the Legislature to obtain awards above the cap. Claims bills can take several years to pass and often require families or injured parties to relive their trauma once again after going through a court case. The bill was not considered in its third and final Senate committee after passing its first two nearly unanimously. It also did not have a House companion. We anticipate seeing this bill in future Sessions.

[SB 1302](#)

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS - FAILED

The House voted unanimously to pass a bill that would allow residents to maintain entitlement to a Florida homestead exemption when it is discovered they inadvertently have homestead in another state. However, the Senate did not take up the House bill, as the Senate companion was stuck in its final committee of reference.

The homeowner was required to show that they didn't request the exemption in the other state. The bill required tax forms to ask if the resident has homestead in another state for which permanent residency is required.

[HB 223](#)

QUALIFIED TARGET INDUSTRY TAX REBATE PROGRAM- FAILED

This legislation would have saved the QTI program from its scheduled repeal date of June 30, 2020 and permanently reauthorize the program. The QTI program is an important local economic development tool that was one of the lone survivors remaining after Speaker Corcoran's term. State economists at the time concluded the QTI produced a positive return on investment. The bill also increased tax refunds for companies that relocate or expand in counties impacted by Hurricane Michael and makes them eligible to apply for extended economic recovery. The Senate unanimously passed the bill, but the House companion was never considered in its first committee.

[SB 922](#)

WAYFAIR - ONLINE SALES TAX- FAILED

This legislation would have required online retailers to collect and remit sales tax. Florida is one of only two states who has not passed an internet sales tax bill along with Missouri. Supporters argue the tax is already owed, it is just on the consumer to remit their taxes on their own. According to the sponsor, the bill was a fairness issue to brick and mortar businesses who collect sales tax, pay property taxes and contribute to the community. The



bill was supported by the Florida Retail Federation and several retail businesses, such as Target and Walmart. The bill was estimated to have a \$320 million recurring positive fiscal impact to state revenue and a \$100 million recurring positive fiscal impact to local government revenue statewide. The bill passed two of three Senate committees, but was never considered in its first House committee.

[SB 126](#)

ENVIRONMENT

CLEAN WATERWAYS ACT

The Legislature voted unanimously to pass SB 712, a Governor-backed bill to, among other things, codify the recommendations of the Blue-Green Algae Task Force. Septic Tanks: The bill moves oversight of septic systems from DOH to DEP; Requires DEP to adopt rules by July 2022 that will supersede current law on setbacks; requires local governments to develop remediation plans within basin management action plans upon certain DEP determinations. It creates a Technical Advisory Committee on septic to make recommendations to the Legislature. It also establishes a fast-tracked permitting process for nutrient reducing septic systems. Wastewater: The bill establishes a wastewater grant program with a 50% local match for septic-to-sewer, septic upgrade, or advance wastewater treatment projects. The grant program gives priority to rural areas, BMAPs, and alternative restoration projects. It requires DEP to adopt rules to reduce and eliminate transmission system pipe leaks, seepages, etc., rules on domestic wastewater collection, and rules on inflow & infiltration (I&I). It requires sanitary sewer facilities to develop an assessment, replacement and repair plan based on I&I studies and requires pollution permittees to report revenues, expenditures and any deviation from I&I plans. It allows facilities that are following their plans to qualify for a 10-year permit. It increases the cap on administrative penalties from \$10,000 to \$50,000 and cap per violator from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Stormwater: Creates a real-time water quality monitoring program; Requires DEP to update stormwater rules, model stormwater management program, applicant handbook, local pollution control staff training, and the self-certification process; Requires DEP and DEO to focus on nutrient reduction and green infrastructure in their model stormwater management program. Biosolids: Bans application of Class A and Class B biosolids within 6 in. of the seasonal highwater table unless nutrient management plans or water quality monitoring can give certain assurances; requires biosolid permits to comply with the statute within a year and comply with DEP biosolid rules within two years of their finalization. Agriculture: Provides FDACS greater oversight of agricultural pollution and allows the agency to work with educational institutions on implementing best management practices (BMPs). Additional: The bill also requires DEP to conduct a study on bottled water and to work with the University of Florida on BMPs for nutrient impacts on golf courses.

Various provisions have various enacting dates, however the overall act takes effect on July



1, 2020. The bill was approved by the Governor.

[SB 712](#)

ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Legislature voted unanimously to pass HB 1091, which enhances the Department of Environmental Protection's ability to enforce environmental fines and increases penalties by 50%. It raises the cap on administrative penalties from \$10,000 to \$50,000. It adds that each day the cause of an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater is not addressed constitutes a separate offense for administrative penalties and, likewise, for civil penalties until resolved by an order of a judge. The Senate also amended in the subject of another bill requiring sellers of real property disclose any known defects in sanitary sewer laterals to prospective buyers. It encourages counties and municipalities set up sanitary sewer lateral programs for private and commercial property owners. The goal of the program is to provide a way for property owners to evaluate sanitary sewer laterals for leakages and provide economic ways for them to rehabilitate the infrastructure and stop leaks. It would also encourage local governments to set up a publicly viewable database of defective pipes that owners and prospective buyers can reference.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 1091](#)

RECYCLING: CONTAMINATED MATERIALS

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 73, a contaminated materials recycling bill that represents a compromise between local governments and the waste industry. The language has passed two years in a row, but was subsequently vetoed due to unrelated language that was included in each package. The language requires local governments negotiate an agreement within contracts on how to identify and handle contaminated materials. It also includes collaboration on public education and outreach. It also specifies that docks may be re-built after a hurricane as long as its within five feet of its original location. The bill no longer requires local governments factor in market viability when determining the definition of "contaminated material." Additionally, changes would only go into place after the contracts are executed and as governed by the contract.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 73](#)

OFFICE OF RESILIENCY- FAILED

The Senate unanimously passed SB 7016, a bill that would have codified in statute the Governor's creation of the Statewide Office of Resiliency (SOR) headed by the Chief



Resiliency Officer. However, the House did not take up the Senate bill, and its House companion never cleared its final committee stop.

The bill also created a Statewide Sea-Level-Rise Task Force that must adopt sea level rise projections. The bill provides \$500,000 in non-recurring funds for the Task Force, which sunsets in 2023.

[SB 7016 \(HB 1073\)](#)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECYCLING PROGRAMS- FAILED

A bill extending local government recycling goals deadlines and mandating a runway for the displacement of private waste companies failed to clear all of its committees. Originally, the bill would have extended the date for all local governments and directed a study for how to improve on and meet recycling goals. The most recent iteration exempted only fiscally constrained counties from specified recycling goals for local government until 2023. It would have created a recycled materials management pilot in Polk County and required local governments to give a three-year runway and compensation equal to that of the preceding 18 months thereafter to private waste companies displaced by local governments. It would have taken away discretionary authority to negotiate different terms. An amendment was adopted which clarifies that the bill exempts fiscally constrained counties from recycling goals but not other solid waste responsibilities.

[SB 996](#) [HB 639](#)

PUBLIC SAFETY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE

EMERGENCY SHELTERING OF PERSONS WITH PETS

The Legislature voted unanimously to pass HB 705, legislation that requires each county to have at least one pet-friendly evacuation shelter in preparation for a natural disaster. The sponsor states a primary reason people don't evacuate is their pets. It requires the Department of Education to partner with the Department of Emergency Management in developing effective implementation strategies. It also requires DEM to work with the Department of Agriculture to identify acceptable pets that can be admitted. While the legislation is a mandate, it is a completely funded mandate, reimbursable under the Pet Act amendment to the Stafford Act which fully reimburses costs for pet shelters when there is a declaration of a State of Emergency.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 705](#)

MANDATORY EMERGENCY REPORTING



The Legislature unanimously passed SB 538, a bill that requires counties and municipalities to report certain emergency incidents that occur within their boundaries to the State Watch Office under the Division of Emergency Management as soon as practicable following the initial response. Incidents include: natural disasters, major fires, law enforcement events, traffic incidents, etc. The information will then be compiled by DEM and all local emergency managers will receive notification upon the list being updated as well as annual reports. The Senate adopted a floor amendment that would have exempted two or more county or municipal officials from attending an emergency or phone call within 14 days of a Governor's declared state of emergency without discussing or taking any official actions. However, the last minute change was not accepted by the House as a public records and was removed before the bill was sent back to the Senate for final passage.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 0538](#)

PUBLIC NUISANCE

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 625, a bill expanding locations that may be declared a public nuisance, and may be abated or enjoined, to include any place where- two or more times within a six month period- certain crimes occurred. The bill also adds sheriffs to the enumerated list of parties able to directly sue to enjoin a nuisance. It provides that a rental property declared a public nuisance may not be abated if the crime is not committed by the owner and the owner commences rehabilitation within 30 days and completes rehabilitation within a reasonable time thereafter. It requires more detailed and frequent notices be given to property owners. It also extends the period of time for notice to give the property owner sufficient time to correct the issue.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 625](#)

UNDERGROUND FACILITY DAMAGE PREVENTION & SAFETY

The Legislature passed HB 1095 with only one dissenting vote. The legislation expands enforcement of the Underground Facility Damage Prevention & Safety act by increasing civil penalties for excavators that fail to comply with various Ch. 556 requirements to \$2500 plus court costs. It adds tampering with a permanent marker as a criminal infraction, punishable by a second degree misdemeanor, and adds failure to exercise caution while excavating in a tolerance zone as a non-criminal infraction. It adds State Fire Marshalls and local fire chiefs to the list of those able to issue citations for violations. 80% of the civil fine will go to the authority issuing the citation and 20% is retained by the clerk for administrative costs. It requires contractors and excavators to report to the State Fire Marshall and Sunshine 811 within 24 hours of learning of an incident involving a High-Priority Subsurface Installation (HPSI). The State Fire Marshall can then investigate or



designate an authority, including local fire chiefs, their designees, or local code enforcement in absence of an organized fire service. The State Fire Marshall or their designee may issue a citation for HPSI up to \$50,000 as provided in current law. 5% of the penalty is retained by the clerk of courts. The remaining 95% must be divided evenly between Sunshine 811, for damage-prevention education, and the State Fire Marshall, to fund need-based programs for fire departments (including volunteer) to procure equipment that mitigates exposure to cancer-causing chemicals. The bill also addresses court costs, failure to respond to citations, and ability to appeal fines. It requires clerks of court to annually report to the State Fire Marshall and Sunshine 811 by March 31st all violations filed in the county the preceding calendar year. Finally, it provides term limits for the Public Counsel of four-year terms not to exceed 12 years.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 1095](#)

PEER SUPPORT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 573, legislation providing confidentiality for peer support communication between a first responder and their first responder peer. Recognizing the post-traumatic stress that first responders regularly experience, efforts have been made to ensure greatest access to behavioral health services including peer support. Conversation with a mental health services professional is confidential under current law, this bill adds peer support conversations to existing protected communications, with specific exceptions. The bill requires peers to have peer support training and extends confidentiality to written or electronic communication. The Senate accepted the House's language that also required the peer be designated by the employing agency, which was supported by the Florida Sheriffs Association but caused concern among advocates that law enforcement officers would not take advantage of the program. The bill was amended to include 911 telecommunications dispatchers to be included in the definition of first responders for the purpose of the peer support program. An attempt was made to include dispatchers in the full definition of first responder, a move that could eventually lead to access to benefits for PTSD. However, the sponsors were concerned that the change could have fiscal implications and committed to working on the issue next session. The bill was also amended to include the subject of a bill that authorizes employing agencies to request sworn or certified investigators from another law enforcement or correctional agency to investigate law enforcement or correctional officer misconduct. It also imposes timelines for all complaints and allegations regardless of their origin and extends misconduct investigation statutes to include part-time officers.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 573](#)



JORDAN'S LAW

The House and Senate unanimously voted to pass HB 43, legislation addressing interagency collaboration, communication, training, and inefficiencies in child welfare incident response. The bill is named for a 2-year-old who died from abuse despite adequate warning signs to multiple agencies. It would require child welfare workers, law enforcement, and guardian ad litem to be trained in recognizing head trauma. For children under six years old, it authorizes an intensive family reunification program and a pilot program in three high-removal counties to improve case management services. It also requires a process be followed to determine a child welfare investigation was mishandled.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 43](#)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM- FAILED

As expected and despite a passionate effort on the part of the Senate Appropriations Chair, the House did not accept the Senate's push to allow judicial discretion (departure from mandatory minimums) in sentencing certain drug offenses. Other criminal justice reform measures also failed: modifying the 85% gain-time threshold, requiring sentence review hearings for youth offenders, establishing Conditional Medical Release and Conditional Aging Inmate Release programs, establishing mental health and substance abuse diversion courts, driving while license is suspended, reoffenders, juvenile record expunctions, and more. The Speaker Designate of the Florida House, next in line after Speaker Oliva, has made clear that he plans to continue the House's position on these issues.

JUVENILE DIVERSION- FAILED

Legislation failed due to running out of time that would have allowed juveniles to expunge felony offenses and allowed juveniles who successfully complete a diversion program for any offense, rather than first-time misdemeanors, to deny or fail to acknowledge participation in the program. The House and Senate each passed the bill unanimously, but the Senate failed to take the bill back up in time in order to agree to a House amendment.

[SB 700](#) [HB 615](#)

ABUSE, ABANDONMENT, AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS- FAILED

The Senate unanimously passed SB 7000, a bill that updates child abuse hotline reporting and adds animal abuse to Child Protective Services Investigations. However, it did not have a House companion and was not taken up by the House.

It would have required statistical records be kept of child sexual abuse, including child-on-child sexual abuse, that occur in educational settings. It penalized educational providers whose employees knowingly and willfully fail to report suspicion of child abuse, abandonment and provides disciplinary action against those employees. It required any



person investigating child abuse, abandonment, or neglect who has cause to suspect animal abuse, abandonment, or neglect is also occurring to report the case for the removal of the animals within 72 hours. It increased the penalty for sexually abusing animals from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony and restricted people convicted of animal abuse from owning, residing, working, and volunteering with animals. The bill was based on data showing an increased likelihood of animal abuse or child abuse occurring if the other is occurring.

[SB 7000](#)

STATEWIDE EMERGENCY SHELTER TASK FORCE- FAILED

The Senate voted unanimously to pass SB 1272, which would have established a Statewide Emergency Shelter Task Force. However, the bill had no House companion and was not taken up by the House.

The purpose of the taskforce was to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding the establishment and operation of emergency shelters. This included a review of the process used to designate and operate emergency shelters and the preparation, operation, and cleanup of such shelters.

[SB 1272](#)

THREATS- FAILED

The Senate voted unanimously to pass SB 728, a bill that would have criminalized threats to use a firearm or weapon to harm a person or property that cause well-founded fear in a reasonable person that the threat would be acted upon. However, the House bill was temporarily postponed on the floor and the House did not take up the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was narrowed to only apply to schools, child care facilities, churches, government buildings, and theme parks. The bill would have also criminalized false reporting and protected threats made out of self-defense. The legislation was in response to a Citrus County incident that included a credible threat. It is currently criminal to say "blow the place up" but not "shoot the place up." The change would have given state attorneys and law enforcement more tools to act when needed. Before final passage, the Senate adopted an amendment that would add cyberstalking to dating violence statutes.

[HB 311](#)

STATEWIDE TARGETED VIOLENCE PREVENTION- FAILED

Senate Appropriations revived legislation requiring FDLE to develop a statewide targeted violence prevention strategy after amending a bill focused largely on Missing Children's Day and sex offender registration. However, its House companion never cleared its second of three committees. The Senate amended the bill to instead require the Chief of Domestic



Security to work with state and local law enforcement in overseeing, developing and implementing the strategy, which must include a statewide threat assessment. The language, which was first in the Senate's ill-fated gun reform package, provided that the strategy cannot impede constitutional protections from search and seizure.

[SB 1552](#)

URBAN CORE GUN VIOLENCE TASK FORCE- FAILED

This effort died after the House bill failed to clear its second committee and the Senate failed to clear its third and final committee. The bill would have created a ten-member taskforce to examine system failures that lead to gun violence in urban high-crime areas. The language was amended to remove the taskforce's power to investigate and have its investigators administer oaths. The bill also established a Florida Firearm Violence Reduction Pilot Program through FDLE. It would have allowed up to six counties disproportionately impacted by gun violence to apply for matching funds and participate in the pilot.

[SB 652](#) (HB 201)

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

SUICIDE PREVENTION

The Legislature unanimously voted to pass SB 7012, the Senate President's Suicide Prevention Package. Notably, it establishes a suicide deterrence task force for first responders and requires all public and charter schools to provide training to instructional personnel on evidence-based suicide risk assessment screening tools. The bill strengthens the mission of the Statewide Office of Suicide Prevention by creating a suicide database clearinghouse for data on demographic and other trends. It adds veterans, service members, and advising DOT on suicide prevention at railways among its official duties. It expands membership of the Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council to include more medical professionals, such as the FL Behavioral Health Assoc., FL Medical Assoc., FL Osteopathic Medical Assoc., FL Physiatric Society, FL Physiological Assoc., Veterans FL, and the FL Assoc. of Managing Entities. It requires continuing education for health care practitioners. It provides civil immunity for attempting to save someone from harming themselves. It also requires health insurance companies to comply with Federal requirements for mental health. Finally, the bill also includes provisions on the coordinated system of care for behavioral health services and first psychotic episodes, specifically requiring DCF to assess the system and address gaps and expanding funding for coordinated system of care programs.



The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 7012](#)

MEDICAID SCHOOL BASED SERVICES

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 81, a bill to make state statute consistent with federal policy by allowing private, charter and district-operated schools to apply for Medicaid reimbursement for all Medicaid-enrolled students, not just those with an IEP as currently reflected in state statute. This will allow for schools to receive reimbursement for physical health, mental health and other therapies administered in a school-based setting for all Medicaid-eligible students.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 0081](#)

RECOVERY RESIDENCES (SOBER HOMES)

The Legislature unanimously passed SB 1120, legislation backed by the Sober Home Task Force. It makes Florida's patient brokering statutes consistent with Federal anti-kickback statutes. It also provides exemptions to disqualifying background information that often prevents recovered addicts from working in sober homes, an issue the House sponsor worked hard to gain support needed in his chamber. Recovered addicts often have criminal backgrounds but also happen to be uniquely qualified and inspired to help others in recovery. The final bill requires peer-specialist applicants be 3 years and all other applicants be 5 years removed from completion of sentences for criminal violations that would no longer be disqualified.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 1120](#)

TESTING FOR AND TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA AND STREPTOCOCCUS

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 389, a bill that would allow pharmacists to test and treat the flu and strep throat. Pharmacists would act under the supervision of a physician. Proponents argued the bill will increase access to affordable care. Opponents were concerned with quality of care. The bill was immediately approved by the Governor.

[HB 0389](#)

SCOPE OF SERVICES- DIRECT CARE WORKERS

The Senate voted 30-10 and the House voted 107-8 to pass HB 607, a Speaker priority to expand the scope of services physicians assistants and registered nurses can perform without physician supervision. According to the sponsor, the bill increases access to care in recognition of physician shortages. Other bills were amended into the final package,



including granting more autonomy to home health aides and changing the makeup of the Council on Physician Assistants. The bill was immediately approved by the Governor.

[HB 607](#)

STUDENT LOANS

The Senate and House unanimously passed a bill that would prohibit state authorities and licensing boards from suspending or revoking a health care professional's license solely on the basis of delinquent student loan payments. Nor can an application for a license be denied based solely on student loan default.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 115](#)

HOMELESSNESS

The Legislature unanimously approved a bill that almost passed the previous Session that would streamline funding for preventing and ending homelessness, increase capacity for continuum of care (CoCs), and streamline Challenge Grants funding with a dedicated \$10 million in Sadowski.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 68- Homelessness](#)

KIDCARE

The Legislature unanimously passed SB 348, a bill that would remove the lifetime maximum cap on covered expenses for a child enrolled in the Florida Healthy Kids program. Florida statute currently caps lifetime expenses at \$1 million of expenses per child in the program. This brings Florida's program into compliance with federal law.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 348](#)

~~TOBACCO & NICOTINE~~ VETOED

The Senate voted 27-9 and the House voted 99-17 to pass SB 810, legislation, which would raise the legal age of tobacco products to 21 in compliance with Federal law. It creates a limited use permit for vape shops, are retailers who only sell nicotine products and vapor-generating devices but not loose leaf tobacco. The limited-use permit does not require a fee. Retailers which obtain a permit for loose leaf tobacco products and pay the fee may sell any nicotine product. It updates related statutes for selling, mail-order purchasing to reflect the new age limit. It restricts vending machines to premises that



prohibit those under the age of 21 and restricts the sale of flavored nicotine products. It also repeals age exemptions for military and emancipated minors. At one point, the House bill authorized damages be awarded against manufacturers of vapor-generating electronic devices, nicotine products and nicotine dispensing devices of the greater of four times the compensatory damages or \$2 million. However, this provision was removed from the final bill. Dissenting votes were mostly based on removal of military exemptions and potential impacts on young entrepreneurs who own or work in concession stores or gas stations.

The bill was vetoed by the Governor as unnecessary in light of Federal law already raising the minimum age and detrimental to smoking cessation efforts - citing his belief that vaping is a less dangerous alternative and that the bill would lead to increased black market activities.

[SB 810](#)

MEDICALLY ESSENTIAL ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE- FAILED

The House unanimously passed HB 773, a bill that required municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives to offer medically essential electric service programs in the same way as investor owned utilities. However, the Senate had no companion bill and did not take up the House bill.

After a natural disaster, investor owned utilities prioritize restoration of power to medically essential homes and buildings. The bill would have required each utility to post on its website a written explanation of the services and the certification process in addition to notifying customers at the time of opening an account and semi-annually thereafter.

[HB 773](#)

TRANSPORTATION

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY

The House and Senate each voted unanimously to pass HB 37, a bill from the Pasco County Sheriffs Office that would double civil penalties for failing to stop when passing a stopped school bus- from \$100 to \$200 or, if passing on a side that children are exiting, from \$200 to \$400- effective January 1, 2021. The bill is supported by the PTA, Triple-A, and school districts. The act takes effect on January 1, 2021.

The bill was approved by the Governor.

[HB 37](#)

ESSENTIAL STATE INFRASTRUCTURE



The Senate voted unanimously and the House voted 97-19 to pass SB 7018, a priority of the Senate President. The Senate voted 38-0 to pass the bill after it was temporarily postponed on the Senate floor to adopt a late-filed amendment on language directing the development of a statewide master plan for electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure along the state highway system. The amendment was requested by the agencies and stakeholders who wanted the responsibility for the objectives of the master plan delineated to agencies according to expertise. All language that defined the goals/objectives of the masterplan remains unchanged from the original version, however the objectives are now split up amongst the agencies.

The final language places primary responsibility on the Department of Transportation (DOT). It requires DOT to develop and recommend a master plan to the Governor, Senate President, and Speaker by July 1, 2021. It must also submit a status report by December 1, 2020 that includes preliminary findings and legislative recommendations.

To develop the master plan :

- DOT must work with the Public Service Commission (PSC), the Office of Energy, and as many public and private entities as deemed appropriate to deliver objectives requiring transportation expertise. They must identify charging station locations, travel barriers to EV use, the strategy for expanding EV infrastructure, and the financial impacts of EV adoption on the State Transportation Trust Fund.
- The PSC must work with DOT, the Office of Energy, and as many public and private entities as deemed appropriate to deliver objectives requiring utility expertise. They must project increased EV use over 20 years and determine how the state provides an adequate supply of charging stations to meet stated goals; consider strategies to develop the supply of charging stations; evaluate types of charging stations; and identify the regulatory structure for supplying electricity to EV infrastructure.
- The PSC must work with the Office of Energy to review emerging technologies in the electric and alternative vehicle market (including alternative fuel sources).

The final language also contains legislative findings recognizing the significance of climate change and the role of electric vehicles in combating climate change.

The final bill also applies the “shot clock” for processing permit applications for communications facilities in county & city right-of-ways to all utility permit applications. It clarifies state law does not prohibit the construction of public or private linear facilities and right of access on land subject to a conservation easement if rights are voluntarily negotiated by the property owner. Finally, it authorizes FDOT to plan, design and construct staging areas for emergency response along the turnpike system. The language requires FDOT to work with DEM to identify locations and authorizes FDOT to acquire land for the purpose. The department must give priority to locations in counties with a population of 200,000 or less, which happens to describe the counties home to the future M-CORES expansion of the turnpike- a Senate President priority passed last Session.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.



[SB 7018](#)

ELECTRIC BICYCLES

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 971, legislation to conform Florida statutes to current E-bike technology. Specifically, the bill makes clear that no license or insurance is required similar to a non-electric bike. The bill retains local control so operation of e-bikes on sidewalks will be decided on a community-by-community basis. It provides that local governments can adopt ordinances regulating e-bikes on sidewalks if it restricts the maximum speed to 15 mph or lower. The bill explicitly states that it may not be construed to prevent a local government from adopting an ordinance governing the operation of e-bikes on streets, highways, sidewalks, sidewalk areas, bike paths, bike lanes, multi-use paths or trail networks within the local government's jurisdiction. Finally, it requires labels for e-bikes from manufacturers and prohibits tampering with or modifying the e-bike unless a new label is applied.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 971](#)

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES

The Senate voted 37-2 and House voted unanimously to approve a bill which allows limousines and luxury sedans to convert their fleet to transportation network company called a "Luxury Ground TNC." It allows for TNC digital advertising devices. The digital advertising can receive wireless or cellular digital image transmissions, the digital advertising must be shut down when the vehicle is off, and advertising which violates the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practice Act is prohibited. The bill also provides ADA compliant vehicles owned by a TNC that serves persons with disabilities is allowed to be used as a TNC vehicle.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 1039](#)

EXPRESS LANES- FAILED

The bill would have prohibited express lanes and tolls on the 826 Expressway and require the removal of any existing express lanes. The bill was set to become a vehicle to codify in statute parameters around express lanes to guide FDOT. The Senate bill failed to clear its final Senate committee after its House companion was never considered.

[SB 1090](#)



TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY- FAILED

The House passed HB 1371 with only one dissenting vote. However, its Senate companion never cleared its final committee of reference.

The legislation was intended to increase pedestrian and traffic safety by eliminating confusion that can occur at crosswalks after a young constituent of the House sponsor died after being hit by a car while walking in a crosswalk illuminated by a Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon signal (RRFB). The sponsor stated, while pedestrians should always look before they cross, the signals give a false sense of safety to pedestrians that can endanger them. Specifically, the bill would have required that by October 1, 2024 all midblock crosswalks must use a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB) signal (typical traffic signal) or be removed altogether and may not use a RRFB signal. Crosswalks in areas of no more than two lanes with speed limits of 35 mph or less were exempted. The bill also required pedestrian facing signage indicating pedestrian duties. It also required FDOT to request the Federal government to authorize all yellow RFFBs be replaced by red RFFBs. The replacement of all yellow RFFBs would have been required within 12 months of Federal authorization.

[SB 1000](#) & [HB 1371](#)

TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED- FAILED

The House unanimously voted to pass HB 551, legislation that improves Transportation Disadvantaged mobility between counties to allow greater access to services that may require an individual to cross county lines within an urban area. However, its Senate companion never cleared its final committee of reference. The Senate bill still contained regional fare language the House rejected and removed from its bill due to funding concerns. The bill was authored by the Mobility Management Program director of the Ann Storck Center who has experienced real difficulties in accessing needed services while dependent on the Transportation Disadvantaged Program.

[HB 551](#) [SB 76](#)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGE- FAILED

The Department of Transportation package failed after not clearing its final Senate committee. Among other things, the bill would have made permanent a minimum \$5 million allocation for the Intermodal Logistics Center Infrastructure Support Program from the State Transportation Trust Fund. The funding supports rail, roadways and other conveyances of goods from and through seaports. The bill also would have advanced the deadline for MPOs to submit work programs to the Department from October 1st to August 1st to accommodate earlier Legislative Sessions. It would have phased out responsibilities of the Florida Rail Enterprise, moving rail safety and development responsibilities to the Department of Transportation. It also contained stronger Move Over laws, removed the cap on debt service for Right-of-Way Acquisition and Bridge Construction, and increased the



state's liability insurance for passenger rail. It also would have lowered thresholds for TNC self-insurance and addressed several items relating to commercial drivers and transport.

[HB 1315](#) [SB 7054](#) [HB 395](#)

EDUCATION

FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF SCHOOLS

The Legislature unanimously passed HB 641. The bill establishes the Teacher Salary Increase Allocation within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). The bill requires school districts and charter schools to use the allocation to increase the minimum base salary for full-time classroom teachers to at least \$47,500, or to the maximum amount achievable and as specified in the General Appropriations Act (GAA). It provides for salary increases for full-time classroom teachers who did not receive a salary increase or who received an increase of less than 2%, or as specified in the GAA, and other full-time instructional personnel. It establishes reporting requirements for district school boards, charter school governing boards, and the Department of Education (DOE). The bill also repeals the Florida Best & Brightest Program. Finally, it provides school district bonus funding through the FEFP for students who receive an Advanced Placement Capstone Diploma and meet the requirements for a standard high school diploma. It also removes the limit of 30 postsecondary semester credit hours that a student may be awarded for successfully completing International Baccalaureate or Advanced International Certificate of Education course examinations.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 641](#)

ALYSSA'S LAW

The Legislature voted unanimously to pass Alyssa's law after adopting amendments to increase vendor neutrality and providing that adoption of the statewide system the bill direct's DOE to procure is optional, not mandatory. The bill requires each public school be equipped with a panic alarms system. The system must be capable of connecting diverse emergency services technologies to ensure real-time coordination between multiple first responder agencies. Alarm systems can be silent, non-silent, or app based. The bill directs the Department of Education to work with the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and the Division of Emergency Management to develop a competitive solicitation to contract for a mobile panic alert system that *may* be used by each school district. In all committees, there were vendors during public testimony who shared their concern over the bill creating one statewide procurement. The budget did not appropriate funding to implement the development of the statewide procurement.



The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 70](#)

FRS EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION INCREASE

The Senate voted unanimously and the House voted 111-5 to pass HB 5007, the annual increase to employer contributions based on actuarial calculations. The bill represents a greater increase relative to previous years, particularly to school boards. The Senate Appropriations Chair was adamant that the increase in Base Student Allocation was sufficient to cover the costs of the employer contribution increase.

The act took effect July 1, 2020.

[HB 5007](#) [Analysis](#)

MSD PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS- FAILED

In the waning hours of the regular session, the House and Senate refused to concur with nuances in the other chamber's proposal, meaning that this was the first year since the Marjory Stoneman Douglas tragedy that the legislature failed to pass a school safety package. The House refused to concur with Senate changes to HB 7065, a bill the lower Chamber previously passed unanimously. The Senate then refused to recede from their changes and indicated they would not accept a newly proposed House amendment. Following the Session, the Speaker indicated surprise over the bill's failure stating Leadership in each Chamber ran the bill, while the Senate President said that his chamber had always been prepared to walk away if they did not feel the legislation was correct.

Both bills implemented (school safety-only) recommendations of the MSD High School Public Safety Commission's second report. The bills: would have clarified and enhanced procedures around school-based mental health services, diversion programs, the Aaron Feis guardian program and other security measures. Guardian Program: They would have clarified that the Sheriff is responsible for all Guardian training either directly or by contract with an entity selected by the Sheriff, the Sheriff must also review and approve an applicant's psychological evaluation prior to acceptance. It would have amended requirements of training to include various environmental conditions and cited standards that must be adhered to by trainers. It also would have provided charter schools with an SRO or school safety officers if they are not able to obtain one themselves. The intention was not to shift cost onto the districts. Mental Health: They would have strengthened the coordination, planning and delivery of mental health services by requiring community input in its mental health assistance plan. It would have required school districts to enter interagency agreements with the local managing entity. Drills: The bills would have required that the State Board of Education to develop standards for the timing, frequency and content of emergency drills. SPB 7040 required likely responding officers to be present for the drill as deemed necessary by the Sheriff. The Office of Safe Schools along



with the Department of Emergency Management and other state and federal agencies would have been required to develop a model reunification plan for child care facilities, public K-12 schools and public post-secondary institutions. Oversight: The Commissioner of Education would have had expanded authority for oversight and compliance for health, welfare, safety and security education related records. The bills provided the DOE Inspector General subpoena power if the Commissioner deems districts not in compliance with school safety provisions. The House bill granted the State Board of Education the authority to suspend the superintendent's salary, or the school board member's salaries if the superintendent is appointed, for non-compliance. Diversion: The bills would have required school based diversion programs to meet the same requirements as judicial pre-arrest diversion programs and required school boards to establish criteria for sending students to a diversion program that must be included in the student code of conduct handbook. Finally, the bills would have increased the membership of the MSD Public Safety Commission and specified that the appointments should seek to balance between law enforcement, mental health providers and school districts. The chambers each adopted amendments dubbed the "Kaia Rolle Act" after an incident involving the arrest of a six year-old girl in Orlando involving zip ties caught national attention. The language prohibited the arrest of a child under 7 years old, except for forcible felonies, and required law enforcement adopt policies and procedures for the arrest of children under 10 years old on school grounds. Law enforcement was required to provide such policy to the school district.

What went wrong? It's hard to say. The chambers had disagreements over nuances in a few different provisions. Perhaps the clearest difference is that the Senate wanted to use the mental health allocation to support universal mental well-being for all students. The House wanted to target resources specifically to students who exhibit issues. Another difference is that the Senate wanted both School Resource Officers (SROs) and "sworn law enforcement" Safe School Officers (SSOs) to undergo crisis intervention and de-escalation training. The House felt that requiring this training for SROs would take them away from other duties and could cause Guardians to not have the training as non-sworn law enforcement. This leads to another difference: the insistence that all SSOs be "sworn law enforcement." The House sponsor also stated the Senate "exempted charter schools from code of student conduct." Finally, there were nuanced differences in the child arrest language. While the House sponsor claimed the Senate did not address police policies for arrests of children under 10, the language in the Senate amendment was identical to the House amendment except for location in the statutes. One member questioned if the difference was between statute of limitations vs. police policy and procedures. Stand With Parkland has called for a special session to pass the legislation. At this time, this appears unlikely to happen.

[HB 7065](#)

EARLY LEARNING AND EARLY GRADE SUCCESS- FAILED

The House unanimously passed HB 1013. However, the Senate companion failed to clear its final committee of reference.



The bill would have drastically overhauled the administration and delivery of early learning services. It would have moved the governance of the Office of Early Learning into the Department of Education; aligned a VPK accountability system with that of K-12; replaced current pre- and post- assessments with a monitoring tool for VPK through Grade 2; defined the term prevailing market rate for paying School Readiness providers; moved the function of Gold-Seal oversight from DCF to DOE; eliminated the Childcare Executive Partnership program and the Early Learning Advisory Council. In terms of local administration, the bill subjected Early Learning Coalitions to the State Board of Education's oversight enforcement authority. The bill gave authority to DOE to reduce the number of coalitions from 31 to 30.

[SB 1688](#)

EDUCATION TRAINS- FAILED

House and Senate Education packages failed after the Senate bill did not clear its final Senate committee. Originally, the bills were the teacher pay increase vehicles. However, a last minute amendment that required a 2/3rds vote failed to be adopted in a rare flex of House Democratic caucus power. The bills also contained language related to: dual enrollment, impact fees, charter school capital outlay and sharing of surtax revenues, mental health plans, K-12 scholarship programs, and teacher salary allocations. Much of this language was passed in other bills (such as HB 641 or HB 7097) At various points the bills also contained (or were to contain) language that was the substance of other bills, which failed to pass elsewhere: the creation of an employee disqualifications list, teacher professional development, application dates for high-performing charter schools, charter school authorization, and more.

MISCELLANEOUS

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ANIMALS

The Legislature voted unanimously to pass SB 1084, legislation that would criminalize providing false documentation of a need for a support animal. The bill would prohibit landlords to deny housing to a disabled person or person with disability related needs who has an emotional support animal. It also prohibits charging additional fees for the animal. Landlords would be allowed to deny the animal if it poses a direct threat to health, safety and property of others. The landlord may require documentation from a health care practitioner, state and local license compliance, and proof of vaccinations. The landlord may not request information regarding the person's disability. The landlord may establish a process to handle requests for ESAs but may not deny an applicant for failure to follow the process. The bill would also create a new cause of action for a medical professional who provides supporting documents without personal knowledge of the persons alleged disability. The crime of providing false documentation is punishable by a misdemeanor and



community service hours volunteering for an organization that serves persons with disabilities.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[SB 1084](#) (HB 209)

VOTING SYSTEMS

The Legislature unanimously HB 1005, a bill which allows county canvassing boards and supervisors of elections to use state-certified digital imaging and automated tabulating equipment that is currently used in auditing for conducting machine and manual recounts. During the machine recount process, the ballots may be run through the automatic tabulating equipment instead of the voting system's tabulators that performed the original tally. While the machine recount is underway, overvotes and undervotes may be identified and sorted physically or digitally, in preparation of a manual recount should one be warranted. To facilitate faster manual recounts of overvotes and undervotes, the bill specifically allows for the counting of the actual paper ballots or the digital image of the ballots. Further, the bill directs the Department of State to adopt by rule "procedures relating to the certification and the use of automatic tabulating equipment that is not part of a voting system." The bill also allows for logic and testing of tabulating machines to begin 25 days prior to early voting, rather than 10 days prior as provided in current law.

The bill was approved by the Governor and took effect on July 1, 2020.

[HB 1005](#)

The following is a summary of items that Ericks Consultants worked on behalf of Pembroke Pines for the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year.

- 1. COVID-19 Pandemic:** We covered and reported on Federal, State and Local press conferences, emergency orders, funding packages, reopening plans, revenue estimates, and other events held by the Governor's office and delegation. the close of the Legislative Session.

2. Charter School Funding:

This is a primary issue for the City that we have worked on continuously for many years. We worked to educate members of the Legislature on the unique nature, mission, challenges and successes of Pembroke Pines Charter School system. We closely tracked and reported on all education proposals during committee weeks and the Legislative Session, especially the House and Senate omnibus education packages. We provided all proposals and proposed changes to the City for analysis of their impact. We helped to support and ensure increased funding for Charter School Capital Outlay at a level that would hold the school harmless during the first fiscal year of a beneficial formula change.

3. Appropriations Requests

During the Legislative Session, the City's contract lobbyist team worked together with our sponsors to lobby for the City's appropriations requests. ECI ensured required forms were filled out. We secured sponsors. We met with relevant House and Senate Chairmen to educate them on the State's return on investment for the City's projects. We ultimately secured the inclusion of \$288,000 for the City's Senior Transportation Program and \$900,000 for the Pembroke Road Extension in the FY 20-21 State Budget. We worked with our sponsors and the Governor's office to protect the funding. Unfortunately, the Governor ultimately vetoed a record billion dollars from the state budget in order to provide a greater cushion for pandemic related expenses and shortfalls. This veto list included both projects.

4. 2020 Legislative Session and Interim Committee Meetings

We followed and reported on all meetings of the Legislature of importance to the City and provided an account of the meetings in weekly updates sent to all City officials and staff. We tracked all developments in legislation related to the City, especially focused on protecting home rule, defending against unfunded mandates, and charter schools. In addition, we monitored and tracked developments in legislation affecting all local governments. We reported on important information in our weekly updates to the City commission and staff. We met with and educated members on the impacts of proposals on the City and lobbied for and against specific language. We facilitated and advised on a successful lobbying effort that led to the Governor's veto of SB 410.

5. Broward Delegation

We assisted the City in submitting a local bill package, worked with potential sponsors, secured a Broward Delegation workshop on the local bill, met with all Delegation members prior to the workshop and assisted during the workshop by facilitating public comment. We also attended all Broward Delegation meetings and public hearings. Candice also served as Chair of Broward Days under the Broward Delegation, where she worked closely with Delegation members to facilitate two days of events at the Florida State Capitol for elected officials, non-profits, businesses and advocates from Broward County.

6. Attended FAIR meetings

We attended all weekly Florida Association of Intergovernmental Relations meetings in Tallahassee and actively participated in the organization in order to stay current on all legislative developments affecting local governments in Florida.

7. Worked closely with Florida League of Cities and Broward League of Cities

We worked side-by-side with the Florida League of Cities during the Legislative Session. We also worked closely with the Broward League of Cities on both State and Local proposals, from Vacation Rentals to CARES Act distribution. We attended in-person and virtual conferences and policy meetings in order to stay current on all legislative developments affecting municipalities in Florida and Broward County. We also attend all monthly Associate Member meetings for the Broward League of Cities.

Contract Performance Report Card

Vendor Name:

Lawrence J. Smith, P.A.

Contract Purpose:

Legislative Consulting Services

<u>Rating Categories</u>	<u>Maximum Points</u>	<u>Department Head Rating</u>
1. Work Completed on time	25	25
2. Quality of Work	30	28
3. Are all requirements of the contract being met	25	25
4. Department overall satisfaction	20	18
	<u>100</u>	<u>96</u>

A =	100 - 90
B =	89 - 80
C =	79 - 70
D =	69 - 60
F =	59 - 0

Recommend Renewal?

Yes

Department Comments:

Administration recommends renewal. Please see attached 2020 End of Session Summary Report.

Department Representative (Signature)

Aner Gonzalez - Assistant City Manager 10/12/20

Date _____

Department Head Approval (Signature)

Charles Dodge - City Manager

10/12/20

Name & Title

Date _____



LAWRENCE J. SMITH, P.A.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
2699 STIRLING ROAD, SUITE C-402, FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33312
OFFICES IN WASHINGTON, DC AND TALLAHASSEE, FL

LAWRENCE J. SMITH
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
1983-1993

PH: (754) 217-4017
CELL: (954) 614-4939
EMAIL: CONGLS@HOTMAIL.COM

Memo

To: Mayor Frank Ortis, Vice Mayor Iris Siple, Commissioner Jay Schwartz, Commissioner Angelo Castillo, Commissioner Thomas Good, Jr., City Manager Charles Dodge, City Attorney Sam Goren

From: Lawrence J. Smith, P.A.

Date: March 30, 2020

Re: 2020 Session: Bills that Passed

2020 Legislative Session

Of the 83 bills relating to the City and issues affecting municipalities that we tagged and tracked throughout the extended 2020 Session for the City of Pembroke Pines, excluding the budget bills, 13 *PASSED* and will go to the Governor for his signature or veto:

- **HB 73: Environmental Regulation**
- **HB 101: Public Construction**
- **HB 133 Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels**
- **HB 279: Local Government Public Construction Works**
- **SB 410: Growth Management**
- **SB 476: Law Enforcement Vehicles**
- **SB 538: Emergency Management**
- **HB 625: Public Nuisances**
- **HB 659: Drones**
- **HB 915: Commercial Service Airports**
- **HB 971: Electric Bicycles**
- **SB 1066: Impact Fees**
- **HB 1339: Community Development and Housing**

2020 Session: Bills tracked for the City that *Passed*

2020 Session: Bills (13) relating to the City of Pembroke Pines that PASSED

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Last Action</u>	<u>Date Foldered</u>
HB 0073	Environmental Regulation	Overdorf	03/03/20	09/19/19 11:36AM

(I: 326)

Environmental Regulation: Specifies requirements for contracts between residential recycling collectors or recovered materials processing facilities & counties or municipalities for collecting, transporting, & processing residential recycling material & contaminated recyclable material; prohibits local governments from requiring further verification from DEP for certain projects; revises types of dock & pier replacements & repairs that are exempt from such verification & certain permitting requirements. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

08/20/19 HOUSE Filed

09/23/19 HOUSE Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

09/23/19 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

10/09/19 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee, 10/16/19, 12:30 pm, 12 H

10/16/19 HOUSE Favorable by Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; 14 Yeas, 0 Nays

10/16/19 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee

12/04/19 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee, 12/11/19, 9:00 am, 17 H

12/11/19 HOUSE Favorable by Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; 10 Yeas, 0 Nays

12/11/19 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

01/14/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 01/16/20, 2:30 pm, 17 H

01/16/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee; 23 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/16/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

01/16/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

01/16/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 01/22/20

01/22/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 119 Yeas / 0 Nays)

01/29/20 SENATE In Messages

02/05/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Community Affairs; Rules

02/19/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Environment and Natural Resources; Community Affairs; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 0326; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 02/26/20

02/26/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 40 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/03/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled

03/03/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/HB 73 — Environmental Regulation by State Affairs Committee; and Rep. Overdorf and others (CS/SB 326 by Environment and Natural Resources; and Senators Perry and Gibson).

The bill requires contracts between local governments and residential recycling collectors or recovered materials processing facilities for the collection, transport, or processing of residential recyclable material to address contamination. Such contracts must provide a definition of “contaminated recyclable material” that is appropriate for the local community, and must address topics regarding contamination that are listed in the bill. These requirements also apply to each request for proposal or other solicitation for collecting or processing residential recyclable material. After a contract is executed, a residential recycling collector or recovered materials processing facility is not required to collect, transport, or process contaminated recyclable material, except pursuant to a contract consistent with the bill. The bill applies to contracts that are executed or renewed after October 1, 2020.

The bill prohibits a local government from requiring a person claiming certain environmental permitting exceptions to provide further verification from the Department of Environmental Protection. The bill revises the exemption in current law from permits for the replacement or repair of existing docks or piers. Instead of requiring that the replaced or repaired dock or pier be in the same location and of the same configuration and dimensions as the dock or pier being replaced or repaired, the bill requires that it must be within 5 feet of the same location and no larger than the existing dock or pier. No additional aquatic resources may be adversely and permanently impacted by such replacement or repair.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 40-0; House 119-0.

HB 0101	Public Construction	Andrade	03/03/20	09/11/19 03:15PM
(I: 246)	<p>Public Construction: Revises amounts of retainage that local governmental entities & contractors may withhold from progress payments for construction services contract; revises requirements for DMS rules governing certain contracts; revises amounts of retainage that public entities & contractors may withhold from progress payments for construction services contract. Effective Date: October 1, 2020</p> <p>08/29/19 HOUSE Filed</p> <p>09/23/19 HOUSE Referred to Business & Professions Subcommittee; Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; Commerce Committee</p> <p>09/23/19 HOUSE Now in Business & Professions Subcommittee</p> <p>10/30/19 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Business & Professions Subcommittee, 11/06/19, 1:00 pm, 212 K</p> <p>11/06/19 HOUSE Favorable by Business & Professions Subcommittee; 12 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>11/06/19 HOUSE Now in Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee</p> <p>12/05/19 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee, 12/12/19, 9:30 am, 17 H</p>			

12/12/19 HOUSE Favorable by Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; 12 Yeas, 0 Nays

12/12/19 HOUSE Now in Commerce Committee

01/14/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Commerce Committee, 01/16/20, 2:30 pm, 212 K

01/16/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Commerce Committee; 22 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/16/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

01/16/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

01/16/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 01/22/20

01/22/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 118 Yeas / 1 Nay)

01/29/20 SENATE In Messages

02/05/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; Appropriations

02/19/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; Appropriations; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 0246; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 02/26/20

02/26/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 40 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/03/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled

03/03/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/HB 101 — Public Construction by Commerce Committee and Reps. Andrade and others (CS/SB 246 by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee and Senator Hooper).

Retainage is an amount that a state or local government entity may withhold from payment for construction services to the contractor during the construction process. This bill reduces the retainage cap from 10 percent of the costs due to five percent of the costs throughout the term of the contract for construction services.

The bill repeals: 1.) The authority granted to a contractor to request the government entity to release up to half of the retained amount after fifty percent of the project is completed; and, 2.) The authority granted to a contractor to withhold more than five percent of each progress payment to his or her subcontractors after fifty percent of a project with a government entity is completed.

The bill specifies that the provisions do not apply to: 1.) Department of Transportation construction contracts authorized under ch. 337, F.S.; and, 2.) Any contract for construction services entered into, pending approval, or advertised by a government entity, on or before October 1, 2020.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect on October 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 40-0; House 118-1.

**Immobilizing
Vehicles and
Vessels**

02:05PM

(S: 1332)

Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels: Authorizes local governments to enact rates to tow vessels on private property & remove & store vessels; prohibits counties or municipalities from enacting ordinances that impose costs or penalties on owners, persons in control, or lienholders of vehicles or vessels or that require wrecker operators or towing businesses to accept specified form of payment; authorizes persons to place liens on vehicles or vessels to recover fees or charges; revises requirement regarding notices & signs concerning towing or removal of vehicles & vessels. Effective Date: October 1, 2020

09/10/19 HOUSE Filed

09/23/19 HOUSE Referred to Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Business & Professions Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

09/23/19 HOUSE Now in Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee

10/16/19 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee, 10/23/19, 9:00 am, 12 H

10/23/19 HOUSE Favorable by Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; 9 Yeas, 5 Nays

10/23/19

HOUSE Now in Business & Professions Subcommittee

12/04/19 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Business & Professions Subcommittee, 12/11/19, 12:30 pm, 212 K

12/11/19 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Business & Professions Subcommittee; 10 Yeas, 2 Nays

12/13/19 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

12/18/19 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

01/28/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 01/30/20, 11:30 am, 17 H

01/30/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee; 16 Yeas, 7 Nays

01/31/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed

02/03/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

02/13/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 02/19/20

02/19/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendments Adopted (220279, 102637); Placed on Third Reading, 02/20/20

02/19/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed

02/20/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 76 Yeas / 41 Nays)

02/26/20 SENATE In Messages

02/27/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Community Affairs; Infrastructure and Security; Rules

03/10/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Community Affairs; Infrastructure and Security; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 1332; Read Second

Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/11/20

03/11/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Failed (Vote: 18 Yeas / 20 Nays)

03/11/20 SENATE Motion to reconsider adopted; Temporarily Postponed on Third Reading

03/12/20 SENATE Temporarily Postponed on Third Reading

03/13/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Amendment Failed (572656); Amendments Adopted (319936, 112030); Passed (Vote: 34 Yeas / 5 Nays)

03/13/20 HOUSE In returning messages

03/13/20 HOUSE Received from Messages; Concurred with Amendments (319936, 112030); Passed (Vote: 81 Yeas / 31 Nays)

03/13/20 HOUSE Ordered engrossed, then enrolled

03/13/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E2) Filed

03/13/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

FLC was OPPOSED to HB 133 (preemption). HB 133 (McClain) requires local governments to establish maximum rates for the towing and immobilization of vessels and prohibits a county or municipality from enacting a rule or ordinance that imposes a fee or charge on authorized wrecker operators. The bill provides that an authorized wrecker operator may impose and collect an administrative fee and is required to remit the fee to the county or municipality only after it has been collected. The bill prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing ordinances or rules that impose fees on the registered owner or lien holder of a vehicle or vessel removed and impounded by an authorized wrecker operator. The bill provides that a wrecker operator who recovers, removes or stores a vehicle or vessel must have a lien on the vehicle or vessel that includes the value of the reasonable administrative fee or charge imposed by a county or municipality. The bill exempts certain counties with towing or immobilization licensing, regulatory or enforcement programs as of January 1, 2020, from the prohibition on imposing a fee or charge on an authorized wrecker operator or on a towing business. The bill prohibits a municipality or county from enacting an ordinance or rule requiring an authorized wrecker operator or towing business to accept credit cards as a form of payment.

CS/CS/HB 133 — Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels by State Affairs Committee; Business and Professions Subcommittee; and Rep. McClain (CS/CS/SB 1332 by Infrastructure and Security Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senator Hooper).

The bill makes several changes to current law relating to the towing of vehicles and vessels. Under current law, counties and municipalities may independently regulate many aspects of the towing industry through local ordinances. County and municipal governments may contract with one more “authorized wrecker operators” to tow or remove wrecked, disabled, or abandoned vehicles from streets, highways, and accident sites within their jurisdiction. Once a contract is established, the county or municipality must create a “wrecker operator system” to apportion towing assignments between the contracted wrecker services.

Some local jurisdictions impose an administrative fee on the registered owner of a

vehicle when the vehicle is towed in connection with certain misdemeanors or felonies. Additionally, some local jurisdictions, by ordinance or rule, charge wrecker operators and towing businesses licensing and operating fees for the towing and storage of vehicles.

The bill makes the following changes to the towing regulations provided in current law: 1.) Prohibits a county or municipality from enacting an ordinance or rule that imposes a fee or charge on authorized wrecker operators or towing businesses for performing towing services; 2.) Authorizes a county or municipality to impose an administrative fee on the registered owner or lienholder of a vehicle or vessel removed and impounded by an authorized wrecker operator or towing business, as long as the fee does not exceed 25 percent of the local jurisdiction's maximum towing rate. An authorized wrecker operator or towing operator may impose the fee on behalf of the county or municipality, but such fee must only be remitted to the county or municipality after it has been collected; 3.) Provides that a wrecker operator or towing business who recovers, removes, or stores a vehicle or vessel must have a lien on the vehicle or vessel that includes the value of the administrative fee imposed by a county or municipality; 4.) Incorporates vessels into the regulatory scheme for the towing of vehicles; 5.) Defines the term "towing business" to mean a business that provides towing services for monetary gain; and, 6.) Requires tow-away zone notices to be placed within 10 feet from the "road" instead of within 5 feet from the "public right-of-way line."

The bill exempts certain counties with towing or immobilization licensing, regulatory, or enforcement programs as of January 1, 2020, from the prohibition on imposing a fee or charge on an authorized wrecker operator or a towing business. The counties covered by the exemption are Broward, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade counties.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 34-5; House 81-31.

HB 0279	Local Government Public Construction Works	Smith (D)	03/12/20	10/11/19 03:41PM
(I: 504)	<p>Local Government Public Construction Works: Revising disclosure requirements for bidding documents and other requests for proposals issued for bids by a local governmental entity and public contracts entered into between local governmental entities and contractors; requiring that a local government that performs projects using its own services, employees, and equipment provide a report to the local governing board with certain information, etc. Effective Date: July 1, 2020</p> <p>10/02/19 HOUSE Filed</p> <p>10/14/19 HOUSE Referred to Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; Business & Professions Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee</p> <p>10/14/19 HOUSE Now in Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee</p> <p>01/27/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee, 01/29/20, 8:00 am, 17 H</p> <p>01/29/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Oversight, Transparency & Public</p>			

Management Subcommittee; 11 Yeas, 3 Nays
01/29/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed
01/30/20 HOUSE Now in Business & Professions Subcommittee
01/31/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Business & Professions Subcommittee, 02/04/20, 12:00 pm, 212 K
02/04/20 HOUSE Favorable by Business & Professions Subcommittee; 8 Yeas, 2 Nays
02/04/20 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee
02/25/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 02/27/20, 8:00 am, 17 H
02/27/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee; 21 Yeas, 0 Nays
02/28/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed
03/02/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
03/03/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/06/20
03/06/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendment Adopted (217229); Placed on Third Reading, 03/09/20
03/06/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed
03/09/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 114 Yeas / 1 Nay)
03/09/20 SENATE In Messages
03/09/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Community Affairs; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules
03/11/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Community Affairs; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 0504; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/12/20
03/12/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 36 Yeas / 1 Nay)
03/12/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled
03/12/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/HB 279 — Local Government Public Construction Works by State Affairs Committee; Oversight, Transparency and Public Management Subcommittee; and Rep. Smith, D. and others (CS/CS/SB 504 by Rules Committee; Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee; and Senator Perry).

Under Florida law, counties, municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions seeking to construct or improve a public building or structure must competitively bid the project if the projected cost is in excess of \$300,000. For electrical work, local governments must competitively bid projects estimated to cost more than \$75,000. An exemption from the requirement to competitively award these projects exists when the governing board of a local government determines that it is in the public's best interest to use services, employees, and equipment controlled by the government entity.

The bill reforms how local governments must estimate the projected costs of a public building construction project. Local governments must use a revised cost estimation formula when deciding whether it is in the local government's best interest to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment. The bill requires the estimated project cost formula to include employee compensation and benefits, the cost of direct materials to be used in the construction of the project, including materials purchased by the local government, other direct costs, and an additional factor of 20 percent for management, overhead, and other indirect costs.

The bill also requires local governments to consider the same formula when determining the estimated cost of road and bridge construction and reconstruction projects performed with proceeds from the constitutional gas tax.

The bill also requires local governments issuing bidding documents or other requests for proposals to provide a list of all other governmental entities that may have additional permits or fees generated by a project.

Finally, a local government constructing a public building using its own services, employees, and equipment must create a report summarizing the project constructed by the local government, which must be publicly reviewed each year by the local government. The Auditor General must also examine the project reports as part of his or her audits of local governments.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 36-1; House 114-1.

SB 0410	Growth Management	Perry	03/13/20	10/02/19 02:08PM
(C: 203, 395, 519, 1398, 1766, 7018, 7054, 7099)	<p>Growth Management; Prohibiting counties from adopting, after a specified date, a comprehensive plan, a land development regulation, or another form of restriction unless certain conditions are met; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity to give a preference to certain counties and municipalities when selecting applications for funding for specified technical assistance; requiring local governments to include a property rights element in their comprehensive plans; providing that certain property owners are not required to consent to development agreement changes under certain circumstances, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020</p> <p>10/01/19 SENATE Filed</p> <p>10/15/19 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Judiciary; Rules</p> <p>01/22/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Community Affairs, 01/27/20, 4:00 pm, 301 S</p> <p>01/27/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Community Affairs; 5 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>01/29/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed</p> <p>01/30/20 SENATE Now in Judiciary</p> <p>02/06/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Judiciary, 02/11/20, 2:00 pm, 110</p> <p>02/11/20 SENATE Favorable by Judiciary; 5 Yeas, 1 Nay</p> <p>02/12/20 SENATE Now in Rules</p>			

02/26/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Rules, 03/02/20, 12:00 pm, 110 S
03/02/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Rules; 14 Yeas, 3 Nays
03/02/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed
03/03/20 SENATE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
03/03/20 SENATE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/04/20
03/04/20 SENATE Read Second Time; Amendments Adopted (778692, 524444);
Ordered engrossed; Placed on Third Reading, 03/05/20
03/04/20 SENATE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed
03/05/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 26 Yeas / 14 Nays)
03/05/20 HOUSE In Messages
03/09/20 HOUSE Referred to Calendar
03/09/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/10/20
03/10/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendments Adopted (856967, 373229);
Placed on Third Reading, 03/11/20
03/11/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 71 Yeas / 43 Nays)
03/11/20 SENATE In returning messages
03/12/20 SENATE Received from Messages; Concurred with Amendments
(373229, 856967); Passed (Vote: 23 Yeas / 16 Nays)
03/12/20 SENATE Ordered engrossed, then enrolled
03/13/20 SENATE Engrossed Text (E2) Filed
03/13/20 SENATE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/SB 410 — Growth Management by Rules Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senator Perry.

Under current law, local governments create and adopt local comprehensive plans, which control and direct the use and development of property within a county or municipality. The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) is the state land planning agency and is tasked with overseeing the comprehensive plan system. However, local governments in the state retain ample independence in the substance of land use regulation of private property within their jurisdictions. CS/CS/SB 410 amends various sections of Florida law related to the regulation of land, which is commonly referred to as growth management.

Property Rights Element: The bill requires all local governments to incorporate a property rights element into their comprehensive plans by the earlier of a local government's next proposed comprehensive plan amendment or July 1, 2023. A local government may adopt its own property rights element or use the model language provided in the bill. The bill specifies that the property rights element is to ensure local governments consider private property rights in local decision-making.

Comprehensive Plans: The bill amends current law to clarify that all local comprehensive plans effective (rather than adopted) after January 1, 2019, and all

land development regulations adopted to implement the plan, must incorporate development orders existing before the plan's effective date. The bill also provides that, after January 1, 2020, a county may not: 1.) Adopt any comprehensive plan, land development regulation, or another form of restriction that limits the use of property located within a municipality, unless the municipality adopts such land use policies through its own ordinances; or, 2.) Limit a municipality from deciding the land uses, density, and intensity allowed on lands annexed into a municipality. However, this prohibition on counties does not apply to charter counties with a population in excess of 750,000 as of January 1, 2020.

Municipal Annexation: The bill provides that, except as otherwise provided in current law governing municipal annexation of geographic areas, a municipality may not annex a territory within another municipal jurisdiction without the other municipality's consent.

DEO Technical Assistance Grants: The bill directs DEO, when selecting applications for Community Planning Technical Assistance Grants, to give preference to certain small counties and municipalities located near a proposed multi-use corridor interchange. Such grants may be used to assist those local governments in amending or developing its comprehensive plan to implement appropriate land uses around a proposed multi-use corridor interchange.

Altering a Development Agreement: The bill provides that a development agreement between a local government and a party, or its designated successor in interest, may be amended or canceled without securing the consent of the parcel owners that were originally subject to the development agreement, unless the amendment directly modifies the land uses of an owner's property.

Department of Transportation; Surplus Property: The bill requires the Florida Department of Transportation, when disposing of surplus real property, to give the prior owner of the property the right of first refusal to purchase the property.

Utility Right-of-Way Permitting: The bill provides that all permit applications to a county or municipality to use the public right-of-way for any utility must be processed within the expedited timeframe that currently applies to permit applications submitted for communications facilities.

Development of Regional Impact Amendments: The bill allows for the amendment of any Development of Regional Impact agreement previously classified as (or officially determined to be) essentially built out, and entered into on or before April 6, 2018. Any such amendment may authorize the developer to exchange approved land uses, so long as the exchange will not increase impacts on public facilities.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 23-16; House 71-43.

SB 0476	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Hooper	02/21/20	10/11/19 03:42PM
(S: 307)	Law Enforcement Vehicles; Providing that condominium, cooperative, and homeowners' associations, respectively, may not prohibit a law enforcement officer			

from parking his or her assigned law enforcement vehicle in certain areas, etc.
Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

10/08/19 SENATE Filed

11/01/19 SENATE Referred to Innovation, Industry, and Technology; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules

12/02/19 SENATE On Committee agenda - Innovation, Industry, and Technology, 12/09/19, 1:30 pm, 110 S

12/09/19 SENATE Favorable with CS by Innovation, Industry, and Technology; 10 Yeas, 0 Nays

12/09/19 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

12/13/19 SENATE Now in Governmental Oversight and Accountability

01/06/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Governmental Oversight and Accountability, 01/13/20, 1:00 pm, 301 S

01/13/20 SENATE Favorable by Governmental Oversight and Accountability; 5 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/13/20 SENATE Now in Rules

01/24/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Rules, 01/29/20, 1:30 pm, 110 S

01/29/20 SENATE Favorable by Rules; 16 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/29/20 SENATE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

01/29/20 SENATE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 02/04/20

02/04/20 SENATE Read Second Time; Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 39 Yeas / 0 Nays); Immediately Certified

02/04/20 HOUSE In Messages

02/04/20 HOUSE Received; Referred to Calendar

02/04/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 02/05/20

02/05/20 HOUSE Substituted for HB 0307; Read Second Time; Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 116 Yeas / 0 Nays)

02/12/20 SENATE Ordered enrolled

02/12/20 SENATE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

02/14/20 Signed by Officers and presented to Governor (Governor must act on this bill by 02/21/20)

02/21/20 Approved by Governor, Chapter No. 2020-005

Comments:

CS/SB 476 — Law Enforcement Vehicles by Innovation, Industry, and Technology Committee and Senator Hooper.

The bill (Chapter 2020-5, L.O.F.) provides that condominium, cooperative, and homeowners' associations may not prohibit a law enforcement officer who is a unit or parcel owner, or the tenant, guests or invitee of an owner, to park his or her assigned law enforcement vehicle in an area where the owner, or the tenant, guest,

or invitee of an owner, has a right to park.

These provisions were approved by the Governor on February 21st and have taken effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 39-0; House 116-0.

SB 0538	Emergency Management	Diaz	03/13/20	12/09/19 01:09PM
(I: 865)	<p>Emergency Management; Providing that certain informational meetings or calls coordinated by a federal, state, or local emergency management agency related to any federal, state, or local response to a declared disaster are not considered public meetings if certain conditions are met; requiring the State Watch Office within the Division of Emergency Management to create a list of reportable incidents; requiring a political subdivision to report incidents contained on the list to the office; authorizing the office to establish guidelines a political subdivision must follow to report an incident, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020</p> <p>10/16/19 SENATE Filed</p> <p>11/01/19 SENATE Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Community Affairs; Rules</p> <p>01/16/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Infrastructure and Security, 01/21/20, 4:30 pm, 110 S</p> <p>01/21/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Infrastructure and Security; 7 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>01/22/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed</p> <p>01/23/20 SENATE Now in Community Affairs</p> <p>02/05/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Community Affairs, 02/10/20, 4:00 pm, 301 S</p> <p>02/10/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Community Affairs; 5 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>02/11/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed</p> <p>02/12/20 SENATE Now in Rules</p> <p>02/14/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Rules, 02/19/20, 10:00 am, 110 S</p> <p>02/19/20 SENATE Favorable by Rules; 16 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>02/19/20 SENATE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading</p> <p>03/03/20 SENATE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/05/20</p> <p>03/05/20 SENATE Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/06/20</p> <p>03/06/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Amendment Adopted (682306); Passed (Vote: 39 Yeas / 0 Nays)</p> <p>03/06/20 SENATE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed</p> <p>03/06/20 HOUSE In Messages</p> <p>03/09/20 HOUSE Referred to Calendar</p> <p>03/09/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/10/20</p> <p>03/10/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendment Adopted (93237); Placed on Third Reading, 03/11/20</p> <p>03/11/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 115 Yeas / 0 Nays)</p>			

03/11/20 SENATE In returning messages

03/12/20 SENATE Received from Messages; Concurred with Amendment (93237); Passed (Vote: 38 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/12/20 SENATE Ordered engrossed, then enrolled

03/13/20 SENATE Engrossed Text (E2) Filed

03/13/20 SENATE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/SB 538 — Emergency Management by Community Affairs Committee; Infrastructure and Security Committee; and Senators Diaz, Book, Pizzo, and Perry.

The bill directs the State Watch Office (SWO) to create and maintain a list of emergency related reportable incidents. The list must include, but is not limited to the following: 1.) Major fire incidents; 2.) Search and rescue operations; 3.) Bomb threats; 4.) Natural hazards and severe weather; 5.) Public health and population protective actions; 6.) Animal or agricultural events; 7.) Environmental concerns; 8.) Nuclear power plant events; 9.) Major transportation events; 10.) Major utility or infrastructure events; and, 11.) Certain military events.

Political subdivisions must notify the SWO of incidents occurring within their geographic boundaries. The SWO may develop guidelines for reporting and must annually provide the list of reportable incidents to political subdivisions.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 115-0.

HB 0625	Public Nuisances	Newton	03/11/20	11/19/19 11:06AM
(I: 888)	Public Nuisances: Authorizes sheriffs to sue to enjoin alleged nuisances; revises notice requirements for filing of temporary injunctions relating to enjoinder of nuisances; extends time period of notice before lien may attach to real estate; declares use of location by certain persons is public nuisance; declares that any place or premises that has been used on more than two occasions during certain time period as site of specified violations is nuisance; provides opportunity to remedy nuisance; prohibits rental property from being abated or subject to forfeiture. Effective Date: July 1, 2020			
	11/13/19 HOUSE Filed			
	11/25/19 HOUSE Referred to Civil Justice Subcommittee; Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee			
	11/25/19 HOUSE Now in Civil Justice Subcommittee			
	01/27/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Civil Justice Subcommittee, 01/29/20, 8:00 am, 404 H			
	01/29/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Civil Justice Subcommittee; 15 Yeas, 0 Nays			
	01/30/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed			
	02/02/20 HOUSE Reference to Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee removed; Reference to State Affairs Committee added; Remaining references: State			

Affairs Committee, Judiciary Committee

02/02/20 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

02/11/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 02/13/20, 8:00 am, 17 H

02/13/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee; 21 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/13/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed

02/14/20 HOUSE Now in Judiciary Committee

02/24/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Judiciary Committee, 02/26/20, 8:00 am, 404 H

02/26/20 HOUSE Favorable by Judiciary Committee; 15 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/26/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

03/03/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/06/20

03/06/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/09/20

03/09/20 HOUSE Temporarily Postponed on Third Reading

03/10/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 117 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/10/20 SENATE In Messages

03/10/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Criminal Justice; Community Affairs; Rules

03/10/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Criminal Justice; Community Affairs; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 0888; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/11/20

03/11/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 38 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/11/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled

03/11/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/HB 625 — Public Nuisances by State Affairs Committee; Civil Justice Subcommittee; and Rep. Newton and others (CS/CS/SB 888 by Rules Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senator Perry).

The bill amends s. 60.05, F.S., which generally provides for the enjoinder of public nuisances, to do the following: 1.) Provide specific authorization for a sheriff to enjoin a public nuisance; 2.) Extend and increase the frequency of notice, so a property owner has sufficient time to receive a notice and correct the use of the property; 3.) Provide more detail on what must be provided in the notice and the manner of serving the notice; and, 4.) Afford property owners the ability to respond to notices with details of actions taken to abate a nuisance that may result in an extended timeframe for abatement before an application for a temporary injunction is filed.

The bill also amends s. 823.05, F.S., relating to abatement or enjoinder of specified public nuisances, to do the following: 1.) Delete the requirement that a criminal gang or member or associate of such gang must use a location "on two or more occasions" to engage in criminal gang-related activity for such use to qualify

as a public nuisance that can be abated or enjoined; and, 2.) Provide that any place or premises that has been used on more than two occasions within six months as the site of dealing in stolen property, assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, burglary, theft, or robbery by sudden snatching, may be declared a public nuisance and may be abated or enjoined.

The bill also amends s. 893.138, F.S., relating to local administrative actions to abate specified public nuisances, to authorize a declaration of a public nuisance and abatement if a place or premises has been used on more than two occasions within six months as the site of any combination of the following offenses: murder; attempted felony murder; aggravated battery with a deadly weapon; or aggravated assault with a deadly weapon without intent to kill.

Finally, the bill amends ss. 823.05 and 893.138, F.S., to provide that a rental property that is declared a nuisance may not be abated or subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act if the offense was committed by someone other than the property owner, and the owner commences rehabilitation of the property within 30 days of it being declared a nuisance.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 117-0.

HB 0659	Drones	Fischer	03/07/20	11/19/19 11:08AM
(I: 822)	<p>Drones: Adds exception to prohibited uses of drone for managing & eradicating invasive exotic plants or animals on public lands & suppressing& mitigating wildfire threats. Effective Date: July 1, 2020</p> <p>11/15/19 HOUSE Filed</p> <p>12/03/19 HOUSE Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee</p> <p>12/03/19 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee</p> <p>01/13/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee, 01/15/20, 1:00 pm, 12 H</p> <p>01/15/20 HOUSE Favorable by Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; 12 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>01/15/20 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee</p> <p>01/24/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee, 01/28/20, 9:00 am, 17 H</p> <p>01/28/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; 11 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>01/28/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed</p> <p>01/29/20 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee</p> <p>02/11/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 02/13/20, 8:00 am, 17 H</p>			

02/13/20 HOUSE Favorable by State Affairs Committee; 21 Yeas, 0 Nays
 02/13/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading
 02/20/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 02/26/20
 02/26/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 114 Yeas / 0 Nays)
 03/03/20 SENATE In Messages
 03/04/20 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules
 03/05/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Environment and Natural Resources; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 0822; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/06/20
 03/06/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 40 Yeas / 0 Nays)
 03/06/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled
 03/07/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/HB 659 — Drones by Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee and Rep. Fischer (CS/SB 822 by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee and Senator Albritton).

The bill creates an additional exception from the prohibition in existing law against law enforcement agencies using drones to gather evidence or information. The bill authorizes the use of drones by a non-law enforcement employee of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or of the Florida Forest Service for the purposes of managing and eradicating invasive exotic plants or animals on public lands and suppressing or mitigating wildfire threats.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 40-0; House 114-0.

HB 0915	Commercial Service Airports	Avila	03/10/20	12/23/19 10:59AM
(S: 1258)	Commercial Service Airports: Directing the Auditor General to conduct specified audits of certain airports; requiring certain members of the governing body of a large-hub commercial service airport to comply with certain financial disclosure requirements; requiring the governing body of a municipality, county, or special district that operates a commercial service airport to establish and maintain a website; requiring the governing body to post or provide links to certain information on the website; requiring commercial service airports to comply with certain contracting requirements; requiring governing body members and employees of a commercial service airport to comply with certain ethics requirements; requiring the department to review such information and submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature; prohibiting the expenditure of certain funds unless specified conditions are met, etc. Effective Date: October 1, 2020 12/11/19 HOUSE Filed			

12/19/19 HOUSE Referred to Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee; Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

12/19/19 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee

01/13/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee, 01/15/20, 1:00 pm, 102 H

01/15/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee; 14 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/15/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

01/16/20 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee

01/17/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee, 01/22/20, 12:30 pm, 404 H

01/22/20 HOUSE Favorable by Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee; 11 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/22/20 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

02/11/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 02/13/20, 8:00 am, 17 H

02/13/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee; 19 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/14/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed

02/17/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

03/02/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/05/20

03/05/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendment Adopted (854565); Placed on Third Reading, 03/06/20

03/05/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed

03/06/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Amendment Adopted (784645); Passed (Vote: 112 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/06/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E2) Filed

03/06/20 SENATE In Messages

03/06/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Community Affairs; Rules

03/06/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Infrastructure and Security; Community Affairs; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 1258; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/09/20

03/09/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 36 Yeas / 3 Nays)

03/09/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled

03/10/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/HB 915 — Commercial Service Airports by State Affairs Committee; Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee; and Rep. Avila and others (CS/CS/SB 1258 by Rules Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senators Diaz and Baxley).

The bill requires the Auditor General to conduct an operational and financial audit of each large hub commercial service airport (a publicly owned airport that has at least one percent of the annual passenger boarding in the United States as reported by the Federal Aviation Administration) at least once every seven years. Each member of the governing body of such airports is required to comply with the financial disclosure requirements of s. 112.3145(3), F.S., except for members required to comply with the full and public disclosure of financial interests set out in Article II, section 8 of the State Constitution. The bill also requires the governing body of each commercial service airport (a primary airport as defined by federal law which is classified as a large, medium, or small hub airport by the Federal Aviation Administration) to establish and maintain a website to post information relating to the operation of the airport.

The bill subjects commercial service airports to the requirements of Ch. 287, F.S., relating to procurement, for purchases of commodities or contractual services exceeding a threshold of \$65,000. Such contracts must use a competitive sealed bid, proposal, or reply process (unless an exception applies or an immediate danger to the public or other substantial loss to the airport requires emergency action) and must be posted (with confidential information redacted) on the airport website. After an opportunity for public comment, a governing body must approve, award, or ratify as a separate line item on its agenda each contract executed by or on behalf of a commercial service airport in amounts exceeding a threshold of \$325,000. Approval, award, or ratification of such contracts as part of a consent agenda is prohibited.

Members of a governing body and employees of a commercial service airport are subjected to part III of Ch. 112, F.S., relating to the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, but the bill does not prohibit a county or municipal charter, ordinance, or resolution of the governing body from applying more stringent ethical standards. The bill also imposes on each member of a governing body annual ethics training requirements but exempts members that have completed the training for another public office.

Beginning November 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, each commercial service airport must submit its approved budget, federal financial reports, website link, and a statutory compliance statement to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). The FDOT must review the information submitted and posted on the required websites to determine the accuracy of the information. Beginning January 15, 2022, and annually thereafter, the FDOT must submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report summarizing commercial service airport compliance with the bill's provisions. Until a commercial service airport demonstrates its compliance, the FDOT is prohibited from expending any funds allocated to the airport unless the funds are pledged for debt service.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 36-3; House 112-0.

HB 0971	Electric Bicycles	Grant (M)	03/10/20	12/23/19 10:58AM
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(S: 1148) Electric Bicycles: Provides for rights & privileges of electric bicycles & operators; provides that electric bicycles are vehicles to same extent as bicycles; exempts electric bicycles & operators from specified provisions; requires labeling of electric

bicycles; requires electric bicycles to comply with specified provisions & operate in certain manner; authorizes operators to ride electric bicycles where bicycles are allowed. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

12/17/19 HOUSE Filed

01/03/20 HOUSE Referred to Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee; Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

01/03/20 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee

01/24/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee, 01/28/20, 12:00 pm, 102 H

01/28/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee; 12 Yeas, 0 Nays

01/29/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

01/30/20 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee

01/30/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee, 02/03/20, 3:00 pm, 102 H

02/03/20 HOUSE Favorable by Transportation & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee; 12 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/03/20 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

02/18/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - State Affairs Committee, 02/20/20, 8:00 am, 17 H

02/20/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee; 21 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/20/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed

02/21/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

03/03/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/06/20

03/06/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/09/20

03/09/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 118 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/09/20 SENATE In Messages

03/09/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Community Affairs; Rules

03/09/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Infrastructure and Security; Community Affairs; Rules; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 1148; Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/10/20

03/10/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 39 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/10/20 HOUSE Ordered enrolled

03/10/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/HB 971 — Electric Bicycles by State Affairs Committee; Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee; and Rep. Grant and others (CS/SB 1148 by Infrastructure and Security Committee and Senator Brandes).

The bill addresses the definition and operation of electric bicycles (e-bikes) within a three-tiered classification system, revising a number of related definitions. The bill creates regulations governing the operation of e-bikes, affording an e-bike or e-bike operator with all of the rights and privileges, and subjecting them to all of the duties, of a bicycle or bicycle operator. E-bikes are authorized to operate where bicycles are allowed, including, but not limited to, streets, highways, roadways, shoulders, bicycle lanes, and bicycle or multi-use paths. However, the bill provides that the new e-bike regulations may not be construed to prevent a local government from regulating the operation of e-bikes on streets, highways, sidewalks, and sidewalk areas under the local government's jurisdiction; or to prevent a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a bicycle path, multi-use path, or trail network from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an e-bike on such paths or trail networks.

The bill provides that an e-bike or an e-bike operator is not subject to the provisions of law relating to financial responsibility, driver or motor vehicle licenses, vehicle registration, title certificates, off-highway motorcycles, or off-highway vehicles. Additionally, the bill sets out labeling requirements for manufacturers and distributors of electric bicycles and prohibits tampering with or modifying an electric bicycle unless the label is replaced after modification.

Lastly, the bill makes a number of technical and conforming changes throughout related statutory provisions.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 39-0; House 118-0.

SB 1066	Impact Fees	Gruters	03/16/20	12/04/19 12:06PM
(C: 637)	<p>Impact Fees; Prohibiting new or increased impact fees from applying to certain applications; providing that impact fee credits are assignable and transferable under certain conditions, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020</p> <p>11/26/19 SENATE Filed</p> <p>12/13/19 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; Appropriations</p> <p>02/05/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Community Affairs, 02/10/20, 4:00 pm, 301 S</p> <p>02/10/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Community Affairs; 5 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>02/12/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed</p> <p>02/12/20 SENATE Now in Finance and Tax</p> <p>02/13/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Finance and Tax, 02/18/20, 4:00 pm, 401 S</p> <p>02/18/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Finance and Tax; 7 Yeas, 1 Nay</p> <p>02/20/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed</p> <p>02/20/20 SENATE Now in Appropriations</p> <p>02/24/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Appropriations, 02/27/20, 9:00am, 412 K</p>			

02/27/20 SENATE Temporarily Postponed by Appropriations

02/27/20 SENATE On Committee agenda - Appropriations, 03/03/20, 1:00 pm, 412 K

03/03/20 SENATE Favorable with CS by Appropriations; 18 Yeas, 0 Nays

03/05/20 SENATE Committee Substitute Text (C3) Filed

03/05/20 SENATE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

03/06/20 SENATE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/06/20

03/06/20 SENATE Read Second Time; Placed on Third Reading, 03/09/20

03/09/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 40 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/09/20 HOUSE In Messages

03/09/20 HOUSE Received; Referred to Calendar

03/09/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/10/20

03/10/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendment Adopted (288171); Placed on Third Reading, 03/11/20

03/11/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 81 Yeas / 37 Nays)

03/11/20 SENATE In returning messages

03/13/20 SENATE Received from Messages; Refused to Concur with Amendment (288171); Requested House to recede

03/13/20 HOUSE In returning messages

03/13/20 HOUSE Received from Messages; Insisted on amendment (288171), and requested the Senate to concur

03/13/20 SENATE In returning messages

03/13/20 SENATE Received from Messages; Concurred with Amendment (288171); Passed (Vote: 36 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/13/20 SENATE Ordered engrossed, then enrolled

03/16/20 SENATE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed

03/16/20 SENATE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/CS/SB 1066 — Impact Fees by Appropriations Committee; Finance and Tax Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senator Gruters.

The bill imposes new requirements related to impact fees. Impact fees are charges imposed by local governments against new development to pay for the cost of capital facilities made necessary by such growth. Impact fees must have a reasonable connection, or rational nexus, between 1.) the proposed new development and the need and the impact of additional capital facilities, and, 2.) the expenditure of funds and the benefits accruing to the proposed new development.

Provisions in the bill prohibit the application of a new or increased impact fee to pending permit applications unless the result is to reduce the total impact fees or mitigation costs imposed on the applicant. In addition, the bill provides that impact

fee credits are assignable and transferable at any time after establishment within the same impact fee zone or impact fee district, or an adjoining zone or district within the same local jurisdiction that receives benefits from the improvement or contribution that generated the credits.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 36-0; House 81-37.

HB 1339	Community Development and Housing	Yarborough	03/13/20	03/11/20 09:20AM
(S: 998) (C: 818, 1022, 1512, 7069)	<p>Community Development and Housing: Authorizing a board of county commissioners to approve development of affordable housing on any parcel zoned for residential, commercial, or industrial use; revising the information that the county budget officer must submit to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research regarding the final budget and the county's economic status; amending the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969 to authorize private entities to enter into specified loan agreements, etc. Effective Date: July 1, 2020</p> <p>01/10/20 HOUSE Filed</p> <p>01/17/20 HOUSE Referred to Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; Commerce Committee</p> <p>01/17/20 HOUSE Now in Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee</p> <p>01/30/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee, 02/03/20, 3:00 pm, 12 H</p> <p>02/03/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; 12 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>02/05/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed</p> <p>02/06/20 HOUSE Now in Ways & Means Committee</p> <p>02/17/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Ways & Means Committee, 02/19/20, 9:00 am, 17 H</p> <p>02/19/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Ways & Means Committee; 17 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>02/19/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C2) Filed</p> <p>02/20/20 HOUSE Now in Commerce Committee</p> <p>02/25/20 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Commerce Committee, 02/27/20, 8:00 am, 212 K</p> <p>02/27/20 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Commerce Committee; 23 Yeas, 0 Nays</p> <p>03/01/20 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C3) Filed</p> <p>03/03/20 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading</p> <p>03/03/20 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 03/06/20</p> <p>03/06/20 HOUSE Read Second Time; Amendments Adopted (292409, 945829); Placed on Third Reading, 03/09/20</p> <p>03/07/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E1) Filed</p>			

03/09/20 HOUSE Read Third Time; Amendment Adopted (023483); Passed (Vote: 119 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/09/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E2) Filed

03/09/20 SENATE In Messages

03/09/20 SENATE Received; Referred to Community Affairs; Infrastructure and Security; Appropriations

03/10/20 SENATE Withdrawn from Community Affairs; Infrastructure and Security; Appropriations; Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading; Substituted for SB 0998; Read Second Time; Amendments Adopted (191524, 105450); Placed on Third Reading, 03/11/20

03/11/20 SENATE Read Third Time; Passed (Vote: 39 Yeas / 0 Nays)

03/11/20 HOUSE In returning messages

03/13/20 HOUSE Received from Messages; Concurred with Amendment (573190); Passed (Vote: 101 Yeas / 10 Nays)

03/13/20 HOUSE Ordered engrossed, then enrolled

03/13/20 HOUSE Engrossed Text (E3) Filed

03/13/20 HOUSE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed

Comments:

CS/CS/CS/HB 1339 — Community Affairs by Commerce Committee; Ways and Means Committee; Local, Federal and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; and Rep. Yarborough and others (CS/CS/CS/SB 998 by Appropriations Committee; Infrastructure and Security Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senators Hutson and Hooper.

The bill addresses several issues affecting development zoning; bonding activities; impact fees; building inspections; affordable housing; and the regulation, ownership, and tenancy related to mobile homes, mobile home parks, and related homeowners' associations.

With respect to development zoning, bonding activities, and building inspections, the bill includes provisions that: 1.) Authorize local governments to approve the development of affordable housing on any parcel zoned for residential, commercial, or industrial use; 2.) Expand existing bonding activities of the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act to include making loans to private entities of self-liquidating projects, regardless of where the entities are located; 3.) Require the reporting of local government impact fee data; and, 4.) Establish that a local government may not audit a private building inspector more than four times a month.

With respect to affordable housing, the bill includes provisions that: 1.) Require the reporting of local government expenditures for affordable housing; 2.) Authorize the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) to preclude an applicant from further participation in FHFC programs if that applicant made a material misrepresentation or engaged in fraudulent action in connection with program applications; 3.) Eliminate prior experience with FHFC as a qualifying criterion for financing under the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) Program; 4.) Permit FHFC to prioritize a portion of SAIL to provide funding for the development of newly constructed

permanent rental housing for persons in foster care or persons aging out of foster care; 5.) Transition the “pilot” features of a workforce housing program into the Community Workforce Housing Loan Program, administered by FHFC; 6.) Establish biannual regional workshops for locally elected officials serving on affordable housing advisory committees to identify and share best affordable housing practices; 7.) Require a State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program participant to include in its annual program report to FHFC the number of affordable housing applications approved and denied; and, 8.) Expand the definition of affordable housing in the SHIP Program to include certain nonprofits who provide affordable supportive housing and community-based coordination services for persons with challenges related to mental health, substance abuse, or domestic violence.

With respect to issues related to mobile homes, mobile home parks, and related homeowners’ associations, the bill includes provisions that: 1.) Allow a mobile home dealer to display a model manufactured home, rather than all homes offered for sale; 2.) Exempt a recreational vehicle dealer from the garage liability insurance requirements if it only sells park trailers; 3.) Clarify provisions exempting mobile home park owners from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission when the park owners provide water and wastewater; 4.) Revise when a mobile home park owner can require a mobile home owner to make improvements; 5.) Require a mobile home park owner to amend the prospectus and increase shared facilities when adding mobile home lots; 6.) Create a strict prohibition to prevent the park owner from passing on to mobile home owners taxes in an amount in excess of what is actually paid to the tax collector; 7.) Allow a mobile home park owner to give notice of lot rental increases for multiple anniversary dates at the same time; 8.) Permit a mobile home park damaged or destroyed by wind, water, or other natural force to be rebuilt on the same site with the same density as was approved, permitted, and built before being damaged or destroyed; 9.) Allow a mobile home buyer to assume the seller’s prospectus or be offered a new prospectus by the park owner; 10.) Require a mobile home owner to receive written permission from park owner before exterior modifications or additions; 11.) Require a mobile home park owner to notify the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, who in turn notifies the Florida Mobile Home Relocation Company, when tenants will be evicted due to a change in land use; 12.) Revise numerous rights, obligations, and record retention requirements of a mobile home park homeowners’ association, including how elections are conducted; and, 13.) Require certain disputes between the homeowners’ association and a member to be resolved via mandatory binding arbitration at the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2020. Vote: Senate 39-0; House 101-10.

Generated on 03/30/20.

Please review these bills and determine how they may impact the City of Pembroke Pines. We will continue to monitor all the bills we have been tracking this Session for the City and all issues of interest to municipalities as they continue to make news and as the bills reach the Governor’s desk. You may find the full text of all bills by typing the bill number at the top of the screen at www.flsenate.gov.

Once again, it has been my honor and pleasure to represent the City of Pembroke Pines in Tallahassee during this session of the Legislature.

Please feel free to call if you would like to discuss. Thank you.

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1983-1993

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Memo

To: Mayor Frank Ortis, Vice Mayor Iris Siple, Commissioner Jay Schwartz, Commissioner Angelo Castillo, Commissioner Thomas Good, Jr., City Manager Charles Dodge, City Attorney Sam Goren

From: Lawrence J. Smith, P.A.

Date: March 30, 2020

Re: 2020 Session: Bills that Died or were Substituted

2020 Legislative Session: Bills that Died or Were Substituted

Of the 83 bills that we tracked for the City of Pembroke Pines during the extended 2020 Session (excluding the budget bills), 70 *Died* in Committee, were never heard, or were substituted for companion bills. You may find the summaries of all 13 bills relating to the City that *Passed* on the accompanying memo **2020 Session Review - Bills tracked for Pembroke Pines that Passed**, attached to the main email containing the overall review of other issues from the 2020 Session.

2020 Session: Bills (70) relating to the City of Pembroke Pines that DIED				
<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Last Action</u>	<u>Date Folded</u>
HB 0003	Preemption of Local Occupational Licensing	Grant (M)	03/14/20	12/04/19 12:00PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
HB 0007	Legal Notices	Fine	03/14/20	12/23/19 11:02AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Judiciary				
SB 0040	Prohibition of Plastic Carryout Bags and Straws	Rader	03/14/20	08/22/19 10:02AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Commerce and Tourism				

HB 0083	Government-sponsored Recreation Programs	Duran	03/14/20	10/28/19 01:46PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Children, Families and Seniors Subcommittee				
SB 0134	Preemption of Firearms and Ammunition	Taddeo	03/14/20	08/22/19 10:03AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Infrastructure and Security				
SB 0150	Sanitary Sewer Laterals	Brandes	03/14/20	10/02/19 02:06PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Rules				
SB 0182	Preemption of Recyclable and Polystyrene Materials	Stewart	03/14/20	09/11/19 03:14PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
HB 0203	Growth Management	McClain	03/10/20	10/02/19 02:08PM
03/10/20 - HOUSE Laid on Table				
HB 0215	Firefighters' Bill of Rights	Casello	03/14/20	10/28/19 01:43PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Oversight, Transparency and Public Management Subcommittee				
HB 0229	Residential Swimming Pool Safety	Latvala	03/14/20	10/03/19 10:17AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Business and Professions Subcommittee				
SB 0244	Residential Swimming Pool Safety	Hooper	03/14/20	09/11/19 03:16PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Innovation, Industry, and Technology				
SB 0246	Public Construction	Hooper	02/19/20	09/11/19 03:15PM
02/19/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0101; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0101				
HB 0305	Preemption of Conditions of Employment	Rommel	03/14/20	12/09/19 01:09PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Commerce Committee				
HB 0307	Law Enforcement Vehicles	LaMarca	02/05/20	10/11/19 03:42PM

02/05/20 - HOUSE Read Second Time; Substituted for SB 0476; Laid on Table, Refer to SB 0476				
SB 0326	Environmental Regulation	Perry	02/19/20	09/19/19 11:36AM
02/19/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0073; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0073				
SB 0442	Primary Elections	Rader	03/14/20	10/11/19 03:41PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Ethics and Elections				
HB 0477	Supermajority Vote Required to Impose, Authorize, or Raise Local Taxes or Fees	Rommel	03/14/20	11/04/19 12:40PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Local, Federal and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee				
HB 0493	Community Development Districts	Cortes	03/14/20	11/04/19 12:40PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Local, Federal and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee				
SB 0504	Local Government Public Construction Works	Perry	03/11/20	10/18/19 10:46AM
03/11/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0279; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0279				
HB 0507	Injured Police Canines	Smith (D)	03/14/20	11/12/19 02:11PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Health Quality Subcommittee				
SB 0516	Campaign Financing	Gruters	03/14/20	10/18/19 10:47AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Ethics and Elections				
HB 0611	Local Government Accountability	Sabatini	03/14/20	11/19/19 11:05AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Public Integrity and Ethics Committee				
SB 0620	Firefighters' Bill of Rights	Hooper	03/14/20	10/28/19 01:43PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Rules				
HB 0637	Impact Fees	DiCeglie	03/10/20	12/04/19 12:06PM

03/10/20 - HOUSE Laid on Table				
HB 0639	Displacement of Private Waste Companies	McClure	03/14/20	11/19/19 11:06AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Business and Professions Subcommittee				
SB 0668	Recreation Programs	Book	03/14/20	10/28/19 01:46PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Rules				
HB 0701	Communications Services Tax	Fischer	03/14/20	11/25/19 03:13PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Ways and Means Committee				
SB 0724	Local Government Recycling Programs	Albritton	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:38PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
SB 0766	Local Government Accountability	Perry	03/14/20	11/12/19 02:08PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Ethics and Elections				
SB 0768	Local Government Lobbyist Registration Fees	Perry	03/14/20	11/12/19 02:08PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Ethics and Elections				
HB 0769	Pub. Rec./Taxpayer Personal Identifying Information/Local Business Tax	Trumbull	03/14/20	12/04/19 12:01PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Oversight, Transparency and Public Management Subcommittee				
HB 0785	Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System	Rodriguez (Ant)	03/14/20	12/04/19 12:03PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Oversight, Transparency and Public Management Subcommittee				
SB 0796	Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement	Book	03/14/20	12/04/19 12:03PM

System				
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Governmental Oversight and Accountability				
SB 0822	Drones	Albritton	03/05/20	11/19/19 11:08AM
03/05/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0659; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0659				
SB 0842	Injured Police Canines	Wright	03/14/20	11/12/19 02:11PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Rules				
SB 0856	Affordable Housing Tax Reductions	Pizzo	03/14/20	11/19/19 11:09AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Finance and Tax				
HB 0865	Emergency Reporting	Rodriguez (Ant)	03/10/20	12/09/19 01:09PM
03/10/20 - HOUSE Laid on Table				
HB 0885	State Preemption of Firearm and Ammunition Regulation	Polo	03/14/20	12/17/19 12:32PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Criminal Justice Subcommittee				
SB 0888	Public Nuisances	Perry	03/10/20	11/19/19 11:06AM
03/10/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0625; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0625				
SB 0890	Local Licensing	Perry	03/14/20	11/19/19 11:10AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
SB 0930	Public Records/Taxpayer Personal Identifying Information/Local Business Tax	Gainer	03/14/20	12/04/19 12:01PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Finance and Tax				
SB 0992	Florida Retirement System Investment Plan	Brandes	03/14/20	11/25/19 03:15PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Governmental Oversight and Accountability				
SB 0998	Housing	Hutson	03/10/20	11/25/19 03:16PM

03/10/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 1339; Laid on Table,
Refer to HB 1339

HB 1011	Vacation Rentals	Fischer	03/14/20	12/23/19 10:59AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died on Calendar				
SB 1016	Discretionary Sales Surtaxes	Rouson	03/14/20	11/25/19 03:16PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
HB 1031	Local Government Recycling Programs	Killebrew	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:38PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee				
SB 1066	Impact Fees	Gruters	03/16/20	12/04/19 12:06PM
03/16/20 - SENATE Enrolled Text (ER) Filed				
SB 1128	Vacation Rentals	Diaz	03/14/20	12/09/19 01:10PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Rules				
SB 1148	Electric Bicycles	Brandes	03/09/20	12/23/19 10:58AM
03/09/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0971; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0971				
HB 1149	Local Government Fiscal Transparency	DiCeglie	03/14/20	01/09/20 01:20PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
HB 1161	Local Licensing	Plakon	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:38PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in State Affairs Committee				
SB 1174	Communications Services Tax	Hutson	03/14/20	12/09/19 01:11PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
SB 1258	Commercial Service Airports	Diaz	03/06/20	12/23/19 10:59AM
03/06/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0915; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0915				
SB 1330	Municipal Service Taxing Units and Municipal Service Benefit Units	Gruters	03/14/20	12/23/19 11:01AM

03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
SB 1332	Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels	Hooper	03/10/20	12/23/19 11:01AM
03/10/20 - SENATE Read Second Time; Substituted for HB 0133; Laid on Table, Refer to HB 0133				
SB 1336	Preemption of Local Occupational Licensing	Perry	03/14/20	12/23/19 11:01AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Innovation, Industry, and Technology				
SB 1340	Legal Notices	Gruters	03/14/20	12/23/19 11:02AM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Judiciary				
SB 1512	Local Government Reporting	Diaz	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:39PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government				
SB 1520	Wage and Employment Benefits Requirements	Rodriguez (J)	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:40PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
SB 1574	Contingency Fees	Baxley	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:39PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				
HB 3175	City of Pembroke Pines Senior Transportation Program	Stark	03/14/20	11/13/19 09:15AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Indefinitely postponed and withdrawn from consideration				
HB 3303	Pembroke Pines Utility Water Main Project	Jenne	03/14/20	11/19/19 11:05AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Indefinitely postponed and withdrawn from consideration				
HB 4375	Studio 18 in the Pines Artist Village AC System Replacement	Stark	03/14/20	11/25/19 08:52AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Indefinitely postponed and withdrawn from consideration				

HB 4435	The City of Pembroke Pines Pembroke road Extensions 196 Ave. to US 27 Project	Jenne	03/14/20	11/25/19 08:57AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Indefinitely postponed and withdrawn from consideration				
HB 6003	Firearms	Hill	03/14/20	08/22/19 10:04AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Criminal Justice Subcommittee				
HB 6009	Preemption of Firearms and Ammunition	Daley	03/14/20	08/22/19 10:03AM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Criminal Justice Subcommittee				
HB 6013	Rent Control Measures	Eskamani	03/14/20	09/11/19 03:17PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Local, Federal and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee				
HB 6043	Preemption of Recyclable and Polystyrene Materials	Grieco	03/14/20	11/12/19 02:18PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Business and Professions Subcommittee				
HB 6065	Wage and Employment Benefits Requirements	Smith (C)	03/14/20	01/09/20 12:40PM
03/14/20 - HOUSE Died in Workforce Development and Tourism Subcommittee				
HB 7069	Local Government Reporting	State Affairs Committee	03/14/20	02/11/20 12:30PM
03/14/20 - SENATE Died in Community Affairs				

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Please review these bills and determine how they may impact the City of Pembroke Pines. We will continue to monitor all the bills we have been tracking this Session for the City and all issues of interest to municipalities as they continue to make news and as the bills reach the Governor's desk. . You may find the full text of all bills by typing the bill number at the top of the screen at www.flsenate.gov.

Once again, it has been my honor and pleasure to represent the City of Pembroke Pines in Tallahassee during this session of the Legislature.

Please feel free to call if you would like to discuss. Thank you.

Lawrence J. Smith, P.A.
2699 Stirling Road, Suite C-402
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
Phone: 754-217-4017
Cell: 954-614-4939
congls@hotmail.com

From: [Lawrence J. Smith](#)
To: [Dodge, Charles](#); [Ortis, Frank](#); [Siple, Iris](#); [Castillo, Angelo](#); [Good, Tom](#); [Schwartz, Jay](#); [Goren, Sam \(Cityatty.com\)](#); [Gonzalez, Aner \(City Manager's Office\)](#); [Bonilla, Jonathan](#)
Subject: Fw: Bill Action & Amendments Filed for Friday (9/18/20) - Bill Action Report
Date: Monday, September 21, 2020 12:48:54 PM

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Bills tracked for Pines signed recently by the governor

Lawrence J. Smith, Esq.
Congressman Lawrence J. Smith (Ret.)
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2699 Stirling Road, Suite C-402
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
Phone: (754) 217-4017
Cell: (954) 614-4939
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From: noreply@lobbytools.com <noreply@lobbytools.com>
Sent: Friday, September 18, 2020 6:13 PM
To: conglsl@hotmail.com <conglsl@hotmail.com>
Subject: Bill Action & Amendments Filed for Friday (9/18/20) - Bill Action Report

Bill Action & Amendments Filed for Friday (9/18/20) - Bill Action Report

*City of Pembroke Pines

[HB 0101](#) Public Construction (Andrade)

Actions

Approved by Governor

[HB 0133](#) Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels (McClain)

Actions

Approved by Governor

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Contract Performance Report Card

Vendor Name:

Smith, Bryan & Myers, Inc.

Contract Purpose:

Legislative Consulting Services

<u>Rating Categories</u>	<u>Maximum Points</u>	<u>Department Head Rating</u>
1. Work Completed on time	25	25
2. Quality of Work	30	28
3. Are all requirements of the contract being met	25	25
4. Department overall satisfaction	20	18
	<u>100</u>	<u>96</u>

A =	100 - 90
B =	89 - 80
C =	79 - 70
D =	69 - 60
F =	59 - 0

Recommend Renewal?

Yes

Department Comments:

Administration recommends renewal. Please see attached 2020 End of Session Summary Report.

Department Representative (Signature)

/ Aner Gonzalez - Assistant City Manager 10/12/20

Name & Title

Date

Department Head Approval (Signature)

/ Charles Dodge - City Manager 10/12/20

Name & Title

Date



2020 Comprehensive Legislative Session Report

The 2020 Legislative Session adjourned Thursday, March 19th, 6 days later than the scheduled March 13th adjournment date, in order to vote on the budget. Heading into this Legislative Session, Governor DeSantis' priorities included \$625M in recurring funding for the protection of water resources, \$900M for teacher pay raises and bonuses, \$387M to fully fund workforce and affordable housing programs, including \$225M for the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) program, E-Verify legislation and higher penalties for environmental spills. In his last year, Speaker Oliva, again focused his priorities on healthcare reform which included the expansion of scope of work for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) and pharmacists. President Galvano was less vocal on his priorities, but it was well known that he still very much wanted to pass a comprehensive gambling bill.

What none of us could have predicted of course was the rapid onset of COVID-19 toward the end of Session which quickly grew into a pandemic, effectively shuttering the state economy and the normal course of the legislative process. Because the Governor and elected officials were utilizing all available resources to respond to the pandemic, the budget and a large majority of the bills that were passed were not sent to the Governor after Session. In fact, from a legislative action perspective, things remained idle from the middle of March until the first week of June, when bills finally started being sent to the Governor. On June 29th, the day before the end of the state fiscal year, the Governor finally signed the budget and in doing so vetoed over \$1B in funding for programs and projects. Cuts to local water and road projects alone topped over \$86M, not to mention large cuts to educational and economic development projects.

The largest veto came in affordable housing, where the Governor vetoed \$225M in SHIP funding. Ironically, this was the first year in over a decade that the legislature did not sweep this trust fund to spend in other places. But the veto came after the Governor announced a plan to spend \$250M in CARES Act funding on affordable housing. \$120M of which is supposed to flow directly to local governments. The distribution plan for that money will be administered through the Florida Housing Finance Corporation. However, all is not lost with regard to SHIP funding. Although the funds were vetoed, the money was not swept into the General Revenue Fund, rather the monies will continue to accumulate in the Local Government Housing Trust Fund. As a result, it is up to the legislature to decide what to do with that money. If there is a Special Session, the legislature could take up the issue again. If they do, they can do a number of things, including re-appropriating the funds to SHIP, sweeping the funds into general revenue, or something in between. If there is a Special Session, the Florida Housing Coalition is planning an aggressive campaign to ask the legislature to re-appropriate the entire amount to SHIP.

What remains to be seen, is whether the \$1B in vetoed funding will be enough to carry us through FY 20-21 or whether additional reductions will need to be made prior to the start of the 2021 Legislative Session which is scheduled to begin on March 2, 2021. Under Florida law, if a certified deficit will occur in the General Revenue Fund, further budget reductions will have to take place. Whatever the case may be, Leadership has shown no desire to have a Special Session, at least not until after the elections in November, so barring something drastic happening we do not anticipate a Special Session before Organization Session which has not been scheduled yet.

Along with the budget, the Governor approved just over 200 bills and vetoed 5. One of the bills he vetoed was SB 410 Growth Management. SB 410 was this year's attempt to further restrict local government authority to effectively deal with growth in their communities. While there were numerous provisions in the bill, the Governor ultimately vetoed the bill because it preempted charter county powers and "unnecessarily risk[ed] frustrating the will of the voters" in those counties.

Even with the huge budget cuts, both the Governor and Speaker had a very successful Session. The legislature appropriated another \$625M for water resources and delivered on the Governor's call to give teachers a raise, albeit at the lower amount of \$500M. The legislature also gave the Governor his E-Verify legislation which got very watered down along the way. However, SB 664 still requires public employers, including counties and their contractors to begin using E-Verify to verify work eligibility for all newly hired employees beginning July 1, 2021. The legislature also passed HB 1091 which increases penalties for the discharge of raw sewage and other environmental violations. The Speaker passed three healthcare expansion of scope of practice bills HB 389 – Practice of Pharmacy, HB 599 – Consultant Pharmacists and HB 607 – Direct Care Workers, all of which were signed by the Governor before the end of Session. With regard to the President, he and the various stakeholders again worked very hard on a comprehensive gambling bill, but ultimately a bill was not filed this year.

Final Budget

The total budget for FY 20-21 is \$92.2B, which includes \$6.3B in total reserves. As mentioned above, it includes \$500M to raise the minimum K-12 teacher salary plus bonuses. It also includes a 3% across the board pay increase for eligible state employees beginning October 1, 2020.

As it relates to the environment, it looks very much like last year's budget. The \$625M for water resources includes more than \$322M for Everglades restoration, and \$25M for a cost-share grant program with local governments to fund water quality improvements, including septic conversions and upgrades, and other wastewater and stormwater projects. It provides \$25M to combat the effects of harmful algal blooms, including blue-green algae and red tide. \$40M is appropriated for the alternative water supply grant program to help local governments plan for and implement vital conservation, reuse and other alternative water supply projects. It also contains \$50M for beach renourishment, \$10M for the Resilient Coastlines Program, \$50M for Florida's springs and \$100M for the Florida Forever Program.

In addition to teacher pay raises, the budget provides \$22.5B in total funding for the Florida Education Finance Program (FHFP) which amounts to per student funding of \$7,793 which is an

increase of \$137 per student over the prior year. This includes an additional \$248M in local funding through the required local effort (RLE). The budget seeks to promote computer science learning by providing \$10M to certify teachers to teach computer science courses. It also provides approximately \$620.5M for performance funding and workforce training initiatives.

The budget provides \$9.2B for the State Transportation Work Program which is based on a five-year plan for implementation and completion of transportation projects throughout the state. Included in the funding is, \$2.5B for highway construction to include 101 new lane miles, \$840M for resurfacing work, \$885.5M in rail/transit projects, \$400.5M for aviation improvements (of which \$85M is for spaceports), \$436M in bridge repairs and replacements, and \$125M for seaport infrastructure improvements.

After struggling for its very survival the past few years, VIST FLORIDA was funded at \$50M and was reauthorized for another 3 years. Although SHIP was vetoed (for now), the budget provides \$115M for the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) Program and \$30M for the Hurricane Housing Recovery Program.

The budget also provides \$10M for state-level election oversight activities with a focus on cyber-security enhancements with a total of \$1M for Supervisors of Elections security initiatives.

The budget includes more than \$138M million to fight the opioid crises in Florida which is a \$15M increase over last year. It also provides almost \$22M to the Department of Health to enhance overdose surveillance and to pilot prevention strategies to reduce overdoses.

Also of note, is that the budget through HB 5007 seeks to fully fund the state actuary's recommended employer contributions into the Florida Retirement System Trust which will increase by approximately \$404M compared to the contributions paid in the previous year.

Policy Bills of Interest that Passed

CS/HB 7097- Sales Tax Holidays: The bill provides a 3-day "back-to-school" tax holiday from August 7, 2020, through August 9, 2020, for certain clothing, school supplies, and personal computers. The bill provides a 7-day "disaster preparedness" tax holiday from May 29, 2020, through June 04, 2020, for specified disaster preparedness items.

CS/CS/CS/SB 664 - Verification of Employment Eligibility: Beginning January 1, 2021, public employers, contractors, and subcontractors must register with and use the E-Verify system to verify the work authorization status of all newly hired employees. A public employer, contractor, or subcontractor may not enter into a contract unless each party to the contract registers with and uses the E-Verify system.

CS/CS/SB 70 - Alert Systems in Public Schools: Requires all public and charter schools to have a mobile panic alert system, named "Alyssa's Alert," to activate during school security emergencies. At a minimum, all mobile panic alert systems in schools must integrate with the local public safety answering point infrastructure to transmit 911 calls and mobile activations. Additionally, all mobile panic alert systems must be capable of connecting emergency service technologies to ensure coordination among first responder agency.

SB 172 - Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act: The bill expressly preempts the regulation of over-the-counter drugs and cosmetics to the state, including sunscreen.

CS/SB 7018 - Essential State Infrastructure: Among other things, the bill requires counties and municipalities to issue or deny permit applications for utilities in a public right-of-way in accordance with specified timeframes.

CS/HB 73 - Environmental Regulation: The bill requires counties and municipalities to address the contamination of recyclable materials in contracts with residential recycling collectors and recovered materials processing facilities. The bill prohibits local governments from requiring further verification from the Department of Environmental Protection that certain construction activities meet environmental resource permitting exceptions. In addition, the bill revises the environmental resource permit exception for the replacement or repair of existing docks and piers to allow for the replacement or repair if it is within five feet of the same location, it is no larger than the existing dock or pier, and no additional aquatic resources will be adversely and permanently impacted.

CS/CS/SB 178 - Public Financing of Construction Projects : The bill requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt rules to develop a standard by which a governmental entity must conduct a sea level impact projection (SLIP) study under certain circumstances. Beginning one year after the date the rules are finalized and are otherwise in effect, the bill prohibits a governmental entity from commencing construction of a state-funded coastal structure unless the entity has conducted a SLIP study, submitted the SLIP study to DEP, and received notification from DEP that the SLIP study was received and has been published on DEP's website for at least 30 days. The bill specifies requirements for the SLIP study rule and authorizes DEP to institute a civil action if a governmental entity commences construction of a state-funded coastal structure but has not conducted the SLIP study.

CS/CS/SB 712 - Environmental Resource Management: The bill addresses various impacts to the water quality of the state by:

- transferring the Onsite Sewage Program from the Department of Health to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP);
- repealing certain onsite sewage treatment and disposal system (OSTDS) advisory committees;
- creating an OSTDS technical advisory committee to make recommendations that increase the availability of nutrient-reducing OSTDSs and assist DEP in the development of setback distances; requires OSTDS remediation plan;
- requiring DEP staff training to include field inspections of stormwater structural controls;
- requiring DEP and the water management districts to update the stormwater regulations using the most recent science;
- requiring the model stormwater management program to contain model ordinances targeting nutrient reduction;
- requiring local governments to create wastewater treatment plans;
- requiring sanitary sewage facilities to take steps to prevent sanitary sewer overflows;
- requiring DEP to establish real-time water quality monitoring;

- requiring advanced wastewater treatment for domestic wastewater discharges to the Indian River Lagoon;
- prohibiting the land application of biosolids on certain sites, unless an exception applies;
- requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to conduct inspections of producers enrolled in best management practices (BMPs);
- requiring the University of Florida to develop research plans for developing new BMPs; and
- creating grant programs for the funding of water quality projects.

To address water quantity in the state, the bill requires DEP to conduct a study on the bottled water industry in the state and adopt rules relating to potable water reuse based on the Potable Reuse Commission's 2020 report. The bill prohibits a local government regulation from recognizing or granting any legal right to a plant, animal, body of water, or any other part of the natural environment that is not a person or political subdivision, or from granting a person or political subdivision any specific rights relating to the natural environment.

CS/CS/HB 1091 - Environmental Accountability: The bill increases various statutory penalties for violations of environmental laws. For certain violations, the bill specifies that each day during any portion of which the violation occurs constitutes a separate offense. The bill further specifies that each day the cause of an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater is not addressed constitutes a separate offense until the violation is resolved by order or judgment. By July 1, 2022, the bill encourages each county and municipality to establish an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within its jurisdiction to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals. The bill also requires a seller of real property, before executing a contract for sale, to disclose to a prospective purchaser any known defects in the property's sanitary sewer lateral.

CS/CS/HB 133 - Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels: The bill requires counties and allows municipalities to establish maximum rates for the towing and immobilization of vessels; however, counties and municipalities are prohibited from enacting a rule or ordinance that imposes a fee or charge on authorized wrecker operators or towing businesses. This prohibition does not apply to the levying of a reasonable business tax or the imposition of an administrative fee on the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of a vehicle or vessel to cover the cost of enforcement, which may be collected by an authorized wrecker operator or towing business and remitted to the county or municipality after the fee is collected.

The bill prohibits counties and municipalities from adopting or enforcing ordinances or rules that impose fees on the registered owner or lienholder of a vehicle or vessel removed and impounded by an authorized wrecker operator. The bill requires a wrecker operator who recovers, removes, or stores a vehicle or vessel to have a lien on the vehicle or vessel that include the value of the reasonable administrative fee or charge imposed by a county or municipality.

The bill requires tow-away zone notices be placed within 10 feet from the road instead of 5 feet from the public right-of-way line.

CS/CS/HB 279 - Local Government Public Construction Works: The bill specifies what costs must be included in the estimated cost of a public building construction project when a local government is deciding whether to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment. The same cost considerations must also be used when determining the estimated cost of certain road and bridge projects. The bill also requires a local government performing such projects to annually create and review a report summarizing completed projects and the associated costs of each project. The Auditor General must review the report as part of his or her audits of local governments. The bill also requires local governments issuing bidding documents or other requests for proposals to include a listing of all other governmental entities that may have additional permits or fees generated by the project.

CS/CS/HB 441 - Public Procurement of Services: The bill increases the maximum limit for continuing contracts covered by the Consultants' Competitive Negotiation Act from an estimated per-project construction cost of \$2 million to \$4 million. The bill also increases the maximum limit for procuring a study using a continuing contract from \$200,000 per study to \$500,000.

CS/CS/SB 538 - Emergency Reporting: The bill requires the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) to create a list of reportable incidents and annually provide the list to each political subdivision. Political subdivisions must notify the State Watch Office within DEM that an incident specified on the list of reportable incidents has occurred within its jurisdiction. The bill authorizes DEM to establish guidelines specifying the method and format a political subdivision must use when reporting an incident.

CS/CS/HB 821 - Pub. Rec. and Meetings/Information Technology Security Information: The bill expands the public record exemption in the Information Technology Security Act to include network schematics, hardware and software configurations, or encryption. The bill also creates a public meeting exemption for those portions of a public meeting that would reveal certain confidential and exempt records. The bill provides for future review and repeal of the exemptions and provides a public necessity statement as required by the Florida Constitution.

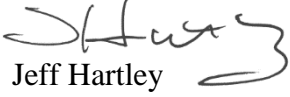
CS/SB 966 - Public Records/Disaster Recovery Assistance: The bill creates a public record exemption for property photographs and the personal identifying information of an applicant for or a participant in a federal, state, or local housing program held by the Department of Economic Opportunity, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, a county, a municipality, or a local housing finance agency for the purpose of disaster recovery assistance for a presidentially declared disaster. The bill provides for future review and repeal of the exemption and provides a public necessity statement as required by the Florida Constitution.

CS/CS/HB 971 – Regulation of Electric Bicycles The bill defines the term “electric bicycles” (e-bikes) using a three-tiered classification system. The bill establishes regulations governing the operation of e-bikes and provides that e-bikes and e-bike operators must be afforded all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all of the duties, of bicycles and bicycle operators. The bill authorizes e-bikes to operate where bicycles are allowed. However, local governments may regulate the operation of e-bikes on streets, highways, sidewalks, and sidewalk areas, and local

governments and state agencies with jurisdiction over bicycle paths, multiuse paths, and trail networks may restrict or prohibit the operation of e-bikes on such paths and networks.

As always, it was a pleasure representing City Pembroke Pines this session. If you have any questions or would like additional information about the budget or specific bills please let us know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeff Hartley', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jeff Hartley