

PBC Legislative Update



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Legislative Update —April 2017

FEDERAL ISSUES

Congressional Schedule

By Alcade and Fay

Congress remains adjourned for the two-week spring recess. The Senate will return for regular legislative business on April 24 and the House on April 25.

New Grant Opportunities

By Alcade and Fay

Department of Agriculture

SNAP Process and Technology Improvement (PTI) Grant Program

The SNAP PTI Program supports efforts by state agencies and their community-based partners to develop and implement simple SNAP application and eligibility determination systems, and measures to improve access to SNAP benefits by eligible applicants. Grant proposals should focus on improving the quality and efficiency of operations and processes within the SNAP office. Specifically, FNS is interested in initiatives that use new technologies or examine office processes in order to improve application processing timeliness for initial or recertification applications.

Eligible Applicants – State and local governments, and nonprofit organizations

Funding – Approximately \$5 million has been made available for several awards ranging from \$20,000 to \$2 million per grant.

Application Deadline – June 19, 2017. USDA will host an informational webinar on May 3 and May 9 for potential applicants.

Additional program information and application materials can be by contacting Kimberly Shields at kimberly.shields@fns.usda.gov.

Environmental Protection Agency

Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Grant Program

EPA's Clean Diesel Program provides funding for projects that achieve significant reductions in diesel emissions in terms of tons of pollution produced by diesel engines and diesel emissions exposure, particularly from fleets operating at or servicing goods movement facilities located in areas designated as having poor air quality. Eligible diesel emission reduction solutions include verified emission control technologies such as exhaust controls, cleaner fuels, and engine

upgrades, verified idle reduction technologies, verified aerodynamic technologies and low rolling resistance tires, certified engine replacements, and/or certified vehicle or equipment replacement.

Eligible Applicants – State and local governments

Funding – Approximately \$11 million has been made available for several awards of up to \$2.5 million per grant.

Application Deadline – June 20, 2017.

Additional program information and application materials can be found by contacting Faye Swift at (202) 343-9147, or by email at swift.faye@epa.gov.

STATE ISSUES

Anfield Session Report Week of April 17th

By Anfield Consulting

Water Protection & Sustainability (CS/CS/HB 573 & CS/SB 928)

This bill creates the “Heartland Headwaters Protection and Sustainability Act.” On Monday, the (H) Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee took up CS/HB 573 and adopted two amendments. The first amendment removed the provisions of the bill that would have expressly allowed local governments to transfer proceeds from their infrastructure discretionary sales surtax to the proposed RWSA for purposes of developing, recovering, storing, and supplying water. The amendment addresses concerns by some stakeholders that the bill may create a new taxing authority. Local governments will still have other mechanisms for raising matching funds for RWSAs, such as ad valorem taxes. The second amendment revises the intent language to clarify that all regional collaborative water supply planning solutions throughout the state, not just those in the region of Polk County, should be given funding consideration.

CS/CS/HB 573 will next be taken up in the (H) Government Accountability Committee, its last committee of reference. CS/SB 928 is currently in the (S) Appropriations Committee, also its last committee of reference.

Construction (CS/CS/HB 1021 & CS/SB 1312) Solar Energy Certification

This bill would remove the requirement that the FSEC certify all solar energy devices. It provides that a solar energy device may meet state certification requirements by meeting the standards of any “recognized certifying entity” that certifies such equipment pursuant to NREL standards. However, the NREL does not currently set such standards.

Florida Building Code

Background: Section C408 of the 5th edition of the Florida Building Code (FBC) requires a commercial building to receive a commissioning report prior to receiving a passing mechanical final inspection. Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and the lighting systems are tested in the report. Such standards are also required of HVAC engineers and technicians through their regulatory body, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHREA)

Proposed Change: The bill provides that the FBC will eliminate duplicate commissioning reporting requirements for HVAC and electrical systems. The bill also authorizes electrical or mechanical engineers to provide commissioning reports in addition to a licensed design professional. Lastly, it prohibits any political subdivision of the state from adopting or enforcing

any ordinance, building permit, or requirement that impairs or conflicts with advertising and signage. (House Ver. Only)

Local Government Fees

This bill prohibits local jurisdictions from requiring payment of any additional fees for obtaining permits, if proof of licensure pursuant to ch. 489, F.S., and insurance coverage required by ch. 440, F.S., has been previously provided and recorded. The bill also prohibits a local jurisdiction from requiring an owner of a residence to obtain a permit to paint his or her residence regardless of whether the owner is a limited liability company.

Fire Prevention

This bill prohibits local governments from requiring a separate water connection for a residential fire-sprinkler system for a dwelling if the dwelling's original water connection is adequate and prohibits a local government from charging certain fees for larger water meters.

Building Code Inspectors (House Ver. Only)

The House bill provides intent language to this section of statute. It provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that owners and contractors not be required to pay extra costs related to building permitting requirements when hiring a private provider for plans and building inspections. A local jurisdiction must calculate the cost savings to the local enforcement agency and reduce the permit fees accordingly. An engineer who fails to disclose to a potential customer prior to contracting whether or not he or she maintains professional liability insurance, or the limits of that insurance policy, is grounds for disciplinary actions by the Board of Professional Engineers.

Rural Economic Development Initiative (SB 600 & CS/HB 333)

This bill makes several changes to the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI), first being the make-up of its representative membership. The bill also clarifies the legislative intent of REDI to include encouraging job creation, improved community infrastructure, the development and expansion of workforce, and improved access to healthcare. It also expands the definition of "rural area of opportunity" to include any rural community that faces competitive disadvantages. It also clarifies that REDI is to focus its efforts on the challenges of the state's rural areas of opportunity and economically distressed rural communities. It explains that when undertaking outreach and capacity-building efforts, its purpose should be to improve rural communities' ability to compete in a global economy, and requires that the report by REDI be submitted to the DEO, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by September 1 of each year, as well as expands the information to be included in the report to include evaluation of organizational progress towards goals, REDI accomplishments, and issues affecting the performance of REDI programs and activities.

Public Notification of Pollution (CS/SB 532 & HB 1065)

This bill creates the Public Notice of Pollution Act. The Act requires the DEP to publish a list of substances at specified quantities that pose an immediate and substantial risk to the public health, safety, or welfare. Releases of these substances at the quantities specified are "reportable releases." The owner or operator of any installation where a reportable release occurs and who has knowledge of it must provide a notice of the release to the DEP. The notice must be submitted to the DEP within 24 hours after discovery of the reportable release and must contain the detailed information described in the bill about the installation, the substance, and the circumstances surrounding the release. The DEP would be required to publish each notice on the Internet within 24 hours after it receives the notice. It must also create a system for electronic mailing that allows interested parties to subscribe to and receive direct announcements of notices

received by the DEP. The bill provides that submitting a notice of a reportable release does not constitute an admission of liability or harm. Finally, the bill provides for \$10,000 per day in civil penalties for violations of these notice requirements and authorizes the DEP to adopt rules to administer said penalties.

Sharks (CS/CS/HB 823 & CS/CS/SB 884)

This bill further tightens current restrictions on shark fishing in the state. It defines “landing” as the act of bringing the harvested organism, or any part thereof, ashore. It prohibits the possession of a fin separated from a shark on the waters of the state or landing said fin ashore, unless such possession is authorized by FWC rule or the fin is lawfully obtained on land for taxidermy purposes

The House version is similar to the Senate version, except that it provides slightly lighter penalties for possession of a shark fin.

Public Works Projects (CS/SB 534 & CS/CS/HB 599)

This bill would prohibit the state and its political subdivisions that contract for public works projects from imposing restrictive conditions on certain contractors, subcontractors, material suppliers, or material carriers, except as otherwise required by federal or state law.

This bill would also specifically prohibit the state or a political subdivision that contracts for a public works project from restricting a contractor, subcontractor, material supplier, or material carrier from submitting a bid on any public works project that it is licensed, qualified, or certified to do. This prohibition would not apply to contracts made under ch. 337, F.S., which generally covers state and county roads. It also does not apply to vendors who have been convicted of a public entity crime and placed on the DMS blacklist, or that have been found liable for discriminatory practices under s. 287.133, F.S.

Building Code Administrators & Inspectors (CS/CS/HB 909 & CS/CS/SB 860)

Inspectors

This bill would add a seventh qualification an applicant can meet in order to sit for the plans examiner or inspector exam. The bill provides that a person may sit for the plans examiner or inspector examine if he or she completes a four-year internship with a building official, while being employed full time by the city, county, or local jurisdiction; and he or she passes an exam administered by the ICC, passes a principles and practice exam, and passes an approved 40-hour training course.

Florida Building Code (Senate Version)

This bill would flip the process around. Instead of being required to automatically adopt the I-Code, the Commission would be authorized to work with the 6th Edition of the Florida Building Code and any later editions as its base, adopting whatever changes are made to the I-Code into the state code as it deems appropriate. The bill would require a two-thirds vote by the Commission to re-adopt the state code. The Senate Version of this bill also provides that pool or spa contractors are not required to subcontract certain types of basic electrical installation, replacement, disconnection, or reconnection of wiring on the load side of their equipment, but must do so when making these same modifications to a circuit breaker.

Onsite Sewage Treatment & Disposal Systems (E1/HB 285 & CS/SB 1748)

This bill requires the DOH to survey and identify every septic tank system in the state by Jan. 1, 2017, and to incorporate that information within the existing septic tank database system. The

survey must, at minimum, include the total number of septic systems in the state, the total number of systems in each county, and a statewide map of these systems, including their location and condition. It also provides a disclosure at point-of-sale requirement for homes that have a septic system, and provides the form and wording of the disclosure to prospective buyers.

State Park Fees (CS/CS/CS/HB 185 & CS/CS/SB 64)

This bill provides free annual passes and a 50% discount on base camping fees at state parks to families operating a licensed foster home. Families who have adopted a special needs child from the DCF would be granted a onetime free annual state park entrance pass at the time of adoption as well as the 50% discount on camp fees. The division would be given rulemaking authority to identify the types of written documentation that must be provided in order to receive these benefits, which it must do in consultation with the DCF.

Marine Turtle Protection (HB 1031 & SB 1228)

This bill amends the Offense Severity Ranking Chart to correct the numbering for the solicitation or conspiracy to commit a violation of the MTPA. Furthermore, the bill adds possession of a sea turtle species or hatchling, or parts thereof, or the nest of any sea turtle species, as a level three violation.

Fuel Storage (CS/HB 1353 & CS/SB 1278)

This bill expands the use of the Inland Protection Trust Fund (IPTF) to authorize DEP to fund the repair and replacement of storage tanks, piping, or system components that may have been damaged by the storage of fuels blended with ethanol or biodiesel or to take preventive measures to reduce the potential for such damage.

Utilities (CS/HB 687 & CS/CS/CS/SB 596)

This bill creates a new section of law called the Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act. Put simply, it creates a preemptive, uniform process to be applied statewide for gaining access to and use of public rights-of-way in connection with the installation of small wireless communications infrastructure. The bill creates a process and time limits for review and approval of applications.

Flood Insurance (CS/CS/SB 420 & CS/HB 813)

This bill makes three changes to state law regulating flood insurance. In Florida, the flood insurance market is regulated through the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR).

Sale of Personal Lines, Residential Flood Insurance

In 2014, the Legislature passed SB 542, granting certain regulatory exemptions to the sale of personal lines of residential flood insurance under s. 627.715, F.S. (Note: It does not apply to commercial residential lines, commercial non-residential lines, or excess flood insurance.) Under these exemptions, an insurer may establish flood rates through the standard OIR process provided in s. 627.062, F.S., or it may use the expedited process where the rate is filed with the OIR, but OIR is not required to review it before or shortly after implementation. The OIR may still review the rates at its own discretion. The exemptions sunset on October 1, 2019. This same law also allows surplus lines agents to export flood insurance to a surplus lines insurer without making a diligent effort to seek coverage from three or more authorized insurers until July 1, 2017.

NFIP

This bill would require the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology to revise previously adopted actuarial methods, principles, standards, models, or output ranges at least every four years for flood loss projections. It extends the exemption period for personal lines residential flood insurance rates from OIR review a further six years, from the current sunset of Oct. 1, 2019, to Oct. 1, 2025. It also expands the exemption to include excess coverage. It changes the requirements for exemption for surplus line insurers from having to obtain three declinations; instead of requiring \$300 million or more in capital, those insurers would only be required to provide an exceptional rating from a private rating agency approved by the OIR (For the House bill, this rating must be “superior” or “excellent”, and it must come specifically from A.M. Rating Service, not just any rating service approved by OIR). The current sunset for this exemption would be moved from July 2017 to July 2025 (or July 2022, in the Senate Ver.) Lastly, the bill would prohibit a policy from being removed from the NFIP if the policyholder does not sign an acknowledgment within 21 days of his or her current policy expiring. The acknowledgment must provide a warning of the potential rate increase should they choose to return to the NFIP at a later date. A policy must be returned to the NFIP if the assigned agent does not receive this signed acknowledgment from the policyholder. In the Senate version, this provision sunsets Jan 1, 2020.

Nonnative Animals (CS/CS/SB 230 & CS/HB 587)

This bill directs the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission to establish a pilot program for mitigating the impact of tegu lizards, red lionfish, and common lionfish, all of which would be deemed “priority invasive species,” on public lands and waters of the state. The Commission must submit a report on its findings and recommendations regarding the progress of this program to the Legislature and Governor by January 1, 2020. The bill also requires pet dealers who sell or resell any of the priority invasive species listed in this bill to electronically tag each specimen they sell with a passive electronic transponder (PIT). The Commission, which is in charge of the tagging program, would also have rulemaking authority to “identify non-native animals that threaten the state’s wildlife habitats and therefore must be implanted with a PIT tag, and establish standards for the types of PIT tags used in the program and the manner in which they are implanted.” The bill requires the Legislature to appropriate \$300,000 per year over the next two fiscal years from the State Game Trust Fund for the purpose of implementing this pilot program. (Senate Ver. Only)

Renewable Energy Source Devices (CS/CS/CS/HB 1351 & CS/SB 90, HB 1411)

There are actually three bills which deal with this subject matter, however, only two of them are currently identical: CS/SB 90 and HB 1411. Those two bills simply expand the current prohibition on taxation of renewable energy devices to all real property, not just those used for residential purposes, and does not limit it to devices installed after 2013. They expand the definition of “renewable energy device” to include auxiliary components “integral” to solar and geothermal devices (including wiring, structural supports, power conditioning & storage devices) and extend it to include all such devices regardless of installation date. It does not include “any equipment that is on the distribution or transmission side” where the renewable energy source device is interconnected with the electric utility’s distribution grid or transmission lines. The bills also create a new section of law that prohibits personal property taxes from being levied on renewable energy devices. With a few exceptions, all the changes to statute made by these bills would sunset on December 31, 2037.

HB 1351, which applies only to electric utilities and is modeled after a similar Arizona law, expands the tax exemptions in a manner similar to CS/SB 90 and HB 1411, albeit the exemption for devices installed on real property other than residential would be limited to devices installed after Jan. 1, 2018, while the current exemptions on residential property would remain limited to those installed after 2013. The exemption from personal property tax is also limited to devices installed after Jan. 2018. Devices installed as part of a “utility scale renewable energy project” planned for a location in a fiscally constrained county are not exempt under certain

circumstances.

Ericks Consultants Week of April 17th

By Ericks Consultants

FY 2017-18 STATE BUDGET

Conference has not yet started as the chambers are still in negotiations on budget allocations. The Appropriations Chairs both expressed optimism that allocations will be finished by Monday, beginning the conference process. As a refresher from last week below are relevant issues the two houses must negotiate on within the coming weeks, whether within the budget or within an accompanying/substantive bill.

(Note that this list is not all-inclusive and contains issues that have either been formally agreed upon or are a top priority for the budget. It does not contain all of the legislative disagreements between the chambers, such as Workers Compensation, Medical Marijuana, Juvenile Civil Citations, Amendment 4 and Personal Injury Protection)

-- **Gaming:** The House and Senate each announced their conferees on gaming, including the usual suspects. Conference began this week with a short introductory meeting, however it was canceled on Thursday in order to give the Senate time to review Constitutional Amendment language approved by the Supreme Court. To recap: The House wants a 20 year extension of the current Seminole Compact without even the appearance of an expansion. The Senate wants to expand gaming significantly, including slots in more counties and decoupling. The Seminole Tribe is not happy with either proposal.

-- **Florida Retirement System :** The House tied an annual actuarial adjustment bill, which must be passed in order to keep the FRS system on sound actuarial footing, to its reform package that would default new hires to the investment plan and block some from the pension plan. The annual increase employer contributions adds \$149.5 million with an estimated impact of \$39.3 million to counties and \$7.7 million to other local governments. The House reform package is estimated to have a negative fiscal impact of \$17.3 million (which includes \$8.4 million for counties and \$0.9 million for other local governments) for this fiscal year, rising to a projected \$21.4 million fiscal impact in FY 19-20.

-- **State Employee Raises:** The Senate Appropriations Chairman's top priority is a salary raise for state employees working in the correctional system and in law enforcement. The more conservative House did not include the raises in its budget. Along the same lines, the House is pursuing changes to the State Employee Group Insurance.

-- **Tax Cuts:** The House passed an aggressive, bipartisan tax cut package, while the Senate has not yet shown a cohesive package although a patchwork of bills have been advancing in the Senate.

-- **Charter School Capital Outlay:** The House passed a bill along party lines that would require school districts to share a portion of their local millage revenue with charter schools in situations where the state does not appropriate enough funding. The Senate originally had the same idea, but amended its proposal on the floor this week to take the sharing requirement out of the bill and increase restrictions on which charter schools are eligible for funding. The House, in what was its longest floor debate this week, also passed a bill that gives \$200 million in incentive money to entice out-of-state charter school management companies to turn around "failure factories."

-- **Everglades and the Environment:** The Senate President's priority to address harmful discharges from Lake Okeechobee by storing water South of the Lake includes looking into a partnership with the C-51 Reservoir. It also includes bonding, which the House Speaker

continues to criticize although he commended the Senate on the compromise language

For the overall environmental picture, the Senate allocated significantly more than the House for Everglades Restoration, Springs Restoration, Florida Forever and land acquisition, and local water projects. Both chambers have been accused of not staying true to voter wishes in the passage of Amendment 1.

-- **Higher Education:** The Senate is pursuing an overhaul of State Colleges that the House is not completely behind: creating a new oversight board, requiring agreements with universities, placing a 15% cap on baccalaureate degree enrollment and streamlining the ability to offer new programs to respond to workforce needs. The House is pursuing more aggressive budget cuts than the Senate and taking a more skeptical approach of taxpayer funding for the state's college and university system.

-- **Incentives:** The House is notoriously opposed to incentive funding through Enterprise Florida, while the Senate has allocated nearly \$80 million towards incentives and funded a list of local economic development requests.

-- **Housing:** The Senate allocated \$124.9 million to SHIP funds and the House has only allocated \$34 million.

-- **Beaches:** The Senate allocated \$50 million to beach re-nourishment plus another \$50 to address beach erosion due to damage from Hurricane Matthew. The House has allocated \$30 million to beach re-nourishment.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

PUBLIC RECORDS ATTORNEYS FEES BILL HEADED TO GOVERNOR

The House unanimously passed a bill to give judges discretion in awarding attorneys' fees in public records cases after adopting a compromise amendment that would establish guidelines for judges to follow in their determination. The bill is to crack down on a cottage industry of public records "gotcha" litigation plaguing local governments and burdening taxpayers. Meanwhile, House Oversight, Transparency and Administration also voted unanimously to move the bill out of its first House committee. The League of Cities, Florida Association of Counties, special districts, local law enforcement and many other public entities support the legislation. The Senate unanimously passed the bill in March.

SUNSHINE LAWS

Senate Community Affairs voted unanimously to create a more "reasonable" interpretation of the Sunshine Law for local officials. It would clarify that two or more members of a governing board can meet without public notice or access so long as no official acts are taken or public business is discussed. It would provide that members can also participate in fact-finding exercise together and with a member of the Legislature so long as the board gives reasonable notice, no official acts are taken or public business discussed and the event is recorded in some way. The bill has one more committee of reference in the Senate. Its House companion has not yet been heard in its first of three committees.

HOUSE PASSES, SENATE ADVANCES PREEMPTION ON LOCAL ORDINANCES FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

The House voted 77-40 to pass a bill that would preempt all local ordinances for public works construction if 50% of the project is funded with state dollars and the project is over \$300,000. The bill is opposed by local governments and unions. Meanwhile, Senate Appropriations voted 11-7 to advance the proposal through its final Senate committee. Notable Senators that opposed the bill in the past stated they were changing their vote on account of the 50% threshold. Opponents argue the bill would impact important ordinances and programs that help local economic development and protect workers. Proponents, such as The Associated Builders and

Contractors, claim that local ordinances increase cost and impede small businesses ability to grow and compete. The Senate bill is now ready to go before the full Senate.

HOUSE PASSES DRONES BILL

The House unanimously voted unanimously to preempt local governments in regulations of drones, with the exception of illegal acts arising from the use of drones. Meanwhile, Senate Communications, Energy and Public Utilities unanimously approved the Senate Bill. The Florida Association of Counties and Florida League of Cities oppose the bill but stated that local authority over unmanned is a gray area in Federal law. Proponents contended that the bill is necessary for public safety and consistency. The Senate bill is scheduled for its next and final committee next week.

SELECTION AND DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

House Government Accountability voted 19-4 to approve a bill to place a constitutional amendment on the ballot to require that the county sheriff be an elected position. The bill is directly targeted to Miami-Dade County, which is the only county in the state without an elected sheriff or property appraiser. However, the bill would have the entire state vote on the issue. The bill could still potentially affect charter counties with elected sheriffs as some duties have been transferred to other offices or as non-partisan election ordinances have been passed. The bill is now ready to go to the full House. The Senate bill is in jeopardy due to the Senate sponsor resigning his position. The bill does not have a prime cosponsor that could take over the legislation as of yet.

SMALL CELL WIRELESS

Senate Rules unanimously passed an amended SB 596, the preemption of local governments in setting up infrastructure for the creation of a “5g” network this week due to time running out in the committee. The committee adopted an amendment that reflected a compromise with local governments this week that advances a compromise, raising the fee cap from \$15 to \$100 and allowing local authority over issues such as requiring a new pole, public safety concerns, color, etc. It also would allow agreements adopted before July 1, 2017 to remain in place. An amendment failed that would have required a “reasonable” rate that reflects market value for government property, which is a change that is favored by some powerful House members. The Senate bill is now ready for the full Senate. Its House companion has one more committee of reference.

VACATION RENTALS

Senate Community Affairs voted 5-3 to approve a substantially amended vacation rental bill. The original bill would have re-preempted local governments from regulating vacation rentals. The new language allows cities with grandfathered ordinances to make their ordinance less restrictive or to exempt veterans without losing their grandfather status. The Florida League of Cities is now neutral on the Senate language. The three opposing votes were due to the strike-all amendment being released late leading to confusion on the bill’s impacts. Meanwhile, the House appears committed to preemption. We anticipate the bill to be heard and approved by House Commerce next week. Efforts in opposition are now focusing on lobbying the full House to oppose the bill on the floor and preventing the Senate language from any changes.

HOUSE PASSES CONSTRUCTION BILL

The House passed a construction related package that would: create a certifying entity for solar energy; implement recommendations of the Construction Industry Workforce Taskforce; change some requirements in the Florida Building Code; prohibit local governments for charging different water and sewer rates or requiring separate water connections for larger water meters and for sprinkler systems in single family units; preempts regulations on franchise signage and gasoline station signage; and require local jurisdictions to calculate to cost savings of utilizing a private third party for inspections and reduce permit fees accordingly. The Senate bill still has one more committee of reference, where there is some optimism that local governments can get concerns addressed as many amendments to the bill have been last minute and confusing.

MARKETABLE RECORD TITLE

Senate Judiciary unanimously passed a bill that would make several changes to homeowner association and restrictive covenants and titles. Among other things, the bill would authorize counties and municipalities to retroactively amend, release, or terminate a restriction or covenant that they imposed or accepted during the approval of a development permit. The bill has one more committee in the Senate and in the House.

FINANCE & TAX

HOUSE PASSES WORKERS COMPENSATION

The House voted 82-37 to address the workers compensation system, a critical bill since the Supreme Court decision on attorney's fee caps led to a 14.5 rate increase. The bill focuses on allowing judges to award hourly rather than percentage based attorneys fees in certain circumstances. The House bill has a \$150/hr cap, if an hourly cap is triggered by the fee falling out of a certain percentage range of hourly rates charged by defense attorneys in the same location. The bill also changes from charged-based reimbursement for hospitals to 200% of Medicaid rate for unscheduled surgery and 160% of Medicaid rate for scheduled surgery and requires authorization or denial of medical procedures. Meanwhile, Senate Rules unanimously passed the Senate bill through its final committee stop. The Senate bill hourly rate is capped at \$250/hr, subject to annual adjustment based upon average wages, and injured workers would be on the hook for the remainder. Retainer agreements between injured workers and attorneys must be filed with the judge. It would also extend benefits. The Senate has made clear it is not comfortable with House language on hospital reimbursement rates. The Senate also includes language classifying multiple myeloma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma as occupational diseases for firefighters. The House did not adopt this language prior to passing the bill. The House did adopt language that would create a study on workers compensation for mental or nervous injuries, which is also the subject of a bill that Senate Banking and Insurance unanimously passed this week. The bill is opposed by both business organizations for its lack of lowering rates and workers organizations for its focus on attorneys fees rather than injured workers. The Chambers are now in position to negotiate a final package.

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCIES FAILS IN SENATE, ADVANCES IN HOUSE

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism and Economic Development voted down the Senate CRA bill in a 2-5 vote, but then reconsidered it and left it temporarily postponed. The Senate bill differs from the House in that it does not prohibit new CRAs. The sponsor argued the bill was about good governance and transparency. He stated that CRAs had gotten away from their original purpose, citing examples of wayward CRAs and a Grand Jury report that looked at Miami-Dade to make his case. The bill implements recommendations from the report. It would require CRAs to adopt a budget, complete ethics training, use the same procurement system as the local government that created them, post an annual audit and performance data online, submit budgets to the county in which they are located, and extend their existence with a supermajority vote of the local government which created them. Most of the opposition was not due to the transparency or good governance provisions but the limiting of allowable CRA expenditures by removing "but not limited to" in a statutory list. Members argued that projects that are necessary to bring private investment to the area but are not included in the list may come about and the importance of TIF funding for blighted areas. Members also cited their positive experience with CRAs in their home districts and noted that the report also included positives regarding CRAs.

Government Accountability voted 18-5 to approve the House Speaker's priority CRA reform bill. The House Bill moves authority to create CRAs from local governments to a Special Act of the Legislature. The supermajority vote would be needed to continue the CRA's existence on the date when the CRA expires in its charter or by September 2037. If the local government fails to extend the CRA, the CRA will cease operations when its bonds mature. Opponents argued that CRAs provide financing for longterm infrastructure projects that spur economic growth in

blighted areas and that, while bad ones exist, there are numerous examples of successes. Opponents asked that the Legislature create a study instead and invite participation from all the various CRA stakeholders. Both opponents and proponents agree on the accountability measures. The House bill is now ready for the House floor with several amendments filed, including an amendment that would require special taxing districts that contribute more than 20% have the option of participating on the Board, proportional to its contribution.

LOCAL TAX REFERENDA

House Government Accountability voted unanimously and Senate Community Affairs voted 6-1 to require local option surtaxes be adopted by voters during a primary or general election as opposed to special elections. The bill establishes a 50% threshold for passage if it is on a general election ballot and a 60% threshold for passage if it is on a primary election ballot. The bill is a compromise with local governments and conservative Legislators. The Florida League of Cities and Florida Association of Counties both support the compromise. Both committees adopted amendments that would allow for revenue neutral changes to surtax ordinances to be placed on special election ballots, however the League of Cities noted that the term “revenue neutral” was confusing and it is unclear what the language really does. The House bill is now ready to go before the full House. The Senate bill has one more committee of reference.

PUBLICALLY FUNDED DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS

House Appropriations voted 18-8 to require publicly funded retirement plans to develop a “long range return rate,” calculated by what it takes to be funded 50% of the time over a thirty-year period. If the actuarial rate deviates from the long range return rate, the triennial report must include: the difference between the two, steps taken to reduce the actuarial assumed rate, an explanation of how the long range rate could be more expensive than the actuarial rate, and any changes to the investment strategy. The bill has one more committee in the House. Its Senate companion has not yet been heard in committee and is unlikely to be before the Session ends.

FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM (FRS) REFORM

Senate Government Oversight has proposed a Senate FRS reform package to change the default plan to the investment plan starting on January 1, 2018; require the investment plan for new Elected Officers Class enrollees, reduce accrual rates for Elected Officers Class from 3.3 to 3.0; establishes a new line-of-duty death benefit; and authorizes renewed enrollment in the investment plan. A similar House bill passed as part of the House budget package is estimated to have a negative fiscal impact of \$17.3 million (which includes \$8.4 million for counties and \$0.9 million for other local governments) for this fiscal year, rising to a projected \$21.4 million fiscal impact in FY 19-20. The Senate committee will vote next week on whether to file the package.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TAX

House Ways & Means Committee held a workshop on the Communications Services Tax where they heard from committee staff, telecom lobbyists, local governments and others on the history, purpose and challenges of the Communications Services Tax system. The presenters focused on the inequities in the system, the impairment of the revenue stream, and the importance of the revenue. The committee did not take any action and the meeting was to presumably set a stage for the next Legislative Session.

FILM INVESTMENT

Senate Commerce and Tourism voted 6-2 to create the Florida Film Investment Corporation to make equity investments in Florida film productions. The bill has two more committees of reference in the Senate and faces an uphill battle in the House, where it has not been heard in committee.

AD VALOREM EXEMPTION FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

House Appropriations unanimously voted to pass the implementation legislation for Amendment 3, passed by the voters in November 2016. It would provide a homestead ad valorem taxation exemption for first responders totally or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to surviving

spouses. In order to qualify, first responders must supply certificates of disability from two different physicians and a certificate from the employer verifying the disability occurred in the line of duty. The bill defines “disability” and “line of duty.” It would also allow for a cardiac event to qualify if it is within 24 hours of a nonroutine strenuous physical activity. The bill is now ready to go before the full House. Its Senate companion has one more committee of reference.

TRANSPORTATION

SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (SFRTA) INDEMNIFICATION BILL

House Government Accountability unanimously voted to approve language to address SFRTA liability and insurance concerns for All Aboard Florida and the Florida East Coast Railway. The initiative is supported by all three counties and other local governments served by Tri-Rail. The bill includes language that reflects a compromise with the Governor’s office and the Department of Transportation on state funding mechanics for SFRTA operations in general. It is now ready to go to the House floor. Its Senate companion is scheduled for its final committee of reference next week.

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES HEADS TO GOVERNOR

The Senate voted, with one no vote, to preempt local governments and provide uniform statewide regulations for ride hailing app companies (Uber, Lyft) separate and apart from taxis. The bill is a compromise negotiated and backed by TNC companies and the insurance industry. The bill defines TNCs and sets requirements for: insurance, background checks, anti-discrimination and zero tolerance drug policies, paratransit services, fare collection methods, etc. The bill would allow airports and seaports to charge the same fees for pickup that taxis are charged (but no higher) and designate staging areas for pickup/dropoff. The bill was passed unanimously out of the House and now awaits the Governor’s signature.

TURNPIKE REVENUE

House and Senate bills relating to Expressway Authorities and toll revenues were amended to include an extension of an agreement between FDOT and the Tri-Counties that directs toll revenue to the counties. The agreement is set to expire this year. The House bill extends the agreement for 20 years, to 2037. The Senate bill extends for 10 years, to 2027. Both bills have one more committee each.

ANCHORING AND MOORING MOVES THROUGH FINAL COMMITTEES

Senate Appropriations and House Government Accountability voted unanimously to establish statewide standards of anchoring and mooring and derelict vessels. The bill incorporates many recommendations from the FWC Anchoring and Mooring pilot program. It establishes 150 ft. setback from marinas, ramps, and other vessel launching structures and a 300 ft. setback from mooring fields with some exemptions. It also prohibits a vessel or floating structure from anchoring, mooring, tying, or otherwise affixing to an unpermitted or unauthorized object that is on or affixed to the bottom of waters of the state. It removes an expiration on anchoring prohibitions passed last year. It authorizes local governments to enact pump-out requirements for live-aboards. It would also allow local governments to establish boating restricted zones in specific circumstances. The boating industry, local governments, and waterfront property owners all support the bill. The bills are now ready to go before the full Chambers.

ENVIRONMENT

CONTAMINATED SITE CLEANUP

House Government Accountability voted unanimously to pass a bill that would increase funding to DEP for petroleum rehabilitation advance cleanup, remove the 25% cost share required for advanced cleanup and allow for priority cleanup of sites proposed for redevelopment. The committee adopted an amendment that also requires DEP to post notifications of pollution on its

website within 24 hours of receiving them. The bill is now ready to go to the House floor. The Senate bill is scheduled for its final committee stop next week.

AMENDMENT 4 IMPLEMENTATION

Senate Appropriations and House Commerce unanimously passed a bill to implement Amendment 4 to provide exemptions on ad valorem assessments for renewable energy devices. The House amended its bill to address concerns from the solar industry and from the environmental community. The bills are now both ready to go before their full Chambers.

CORAL REEFS

House Government Accountability voted unanimously to pass a bill that would create the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Ecosystem Conservation Area from St. Lucie Inlet to Biscayne Bay. The bill is in response to a spreading coral reef health crisis as the reefs are extremely vulnerable yet valuable to the environment. The House bill is now ready for the House floor. Its Senate companion still has two more committees of reference.

BEACHES

Senate Appropriations unanimously approved a bill that would revise DEP's ranking system for beach re-nourishment projects. The state currently has 411 miles of critically eroded beaches. Among other funding changes, the bill creates four tiers with various criteria that must be weighed equally by the department. The bills also authorize DEP to pay up to 75% of construction costs for an initial major inlet management project but can equally share costs with local sponsors for other components. It also updates how DEP develops its comprehensive long-term beach management plan. It includes \$50 million for beach and inlet projects. Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties along with beach associations support the bill as it will help streamline and fund critical projects. The bill is now ready to go before the full Senate. Its House companion has one more committee of reference.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY PASSES TRAFFICKING IN FETANYL

The full House and Senate Judiciary both unanimously voted to pass a bill that would establish mandatory minimums for trafficking in fentanyl and other synthetic drugs in an effort to combat the current opioid crisis. The Senate bill provides judicial discretion to depart from the minimums after weighing all of the facts of the case. The House bill does not. The proponents of judicial discretion claimed that there was no evidence that mandatory minimums work to deter behavior and that mandatory minimums takes power from judges and gives it to prosecutors. Opponents of judicial discretion claim that trafficking is different from addiction and that the current crisis is too compelling to not make it as tough as possible. The bills also provide that selling fentanyl to individual who dies as a result of consuming it would be considered murder, similar to how cocaine is currently treated, and enhances penalties for possession. The Senate bill has two more committees of reference.

SOBER HOMES

Senate Rules unanimously approved a bill to implement recommendations from the Sober Homes Task Force regarding deceptive marketing practices and patient brokering for recovery residences (sober homes.) The legislation would expand prohibitions on patient referrals and false advertising, increase penalties, allow the Office of Statewide Prosecutor to investigate patient brokering practices, allow patient brokering to be charged as a RICO offense, and require substance abuse service personnel providing direct clinical treatment to patients be certified by DCF. Both the House and Senate bills are now ready to go to the floor in each chamber.

GROUP HOMES

House Health and Human services unanimously voted to approve a bill that would require DCF to collaborate with CBCs, service providers, and other community stakeholders, to develop a statewide quality rating system for providers of residential group care and then establish

minimum standards providers must meet to contract with CBCs. Lead agencies must also implement an accountability system. DCF must submit a report to the Governor, Senate President, and Speaker yearly with the number of homes that meet minimum standards, percentage of children in high quality rated ones and actions taken against poor quality rated homes. It also must develop an oversight plan to implement by 2019. The House did not remove the rating system or accountability language as the Senate has. The bill is now ready to go before the full House. The Senate bill has one more committee of reference.

DRUG OVERDOSES

Senate Criminal Justice voted unanimously to approve a bill that would require EMTs and paramedics who treat individuals in response to emergency call for suspected or actual overdoses to report the incident to the Department of Health. The report includes information on the location, date and time, gender, age, treatment used and suspected substances involved. DOH must make the report available to law enforcement, public health, EMS and fire rescue within 120 days. DOH would also report the information quarterly to DCF to compile data to help maximize resources. A reporting individual would be exempt from civil and criminal liability if making a report in good faith. The bill has already been scheduled for its next and final committee stop next week. The House bill is ready to go before the full House.

HEALTH CARE

HOUSE PASSES CERTIFICATE OF NEED

The House voted 75-42 to approve a Speaker priority of eliminating the state's Certificate of Need (CON) program after removing nursing homes and hospice care from the bill. Under the bill, anyone who wants to build or replace or add beds or services to a hospital would no longer be required to go through AHCA licensure review. The sponsor argues that CON is an expensive process that no longer serves its purpose. She dismisses the concerns of public hospitals, stating they are incentivized through LIP funding, tax exemptions and special district tax revenues to provide charity care. She says the committee members should be more worried about the expansion of non-profit hospitals, and the lack of competition it causes, than a proliferation of hospitals with no CON process as hospitals are expensive to build. Hospitals argue that repealing CON will lead to a two-tiered health system in Florida: one for patients with good insurance and means to pay and one for low-income patients on government insurance. Proponents argue the CON process is a protectionist, outdated policy that harms competition. The bill is now ready to go before the full House. Its Senate companion has not yet been heard in its first of four committees.

TRAUMA

House Health Care Appropriations voted 10-5 to approve a bill that would transfer local trauma region responsibility to the Department of Health to coordinate a statewide system, remove limits on the number of trauma centers, and require verification of centers by 2022. Opponents contend that proliferation of trauma centers will downgrade the quality of current trauma centers without increasing access. Proponents claim that the bill would increase access and that significant startup costs would regulate the number of trauma centers. The bill is scheduled to be heard in its final House committee on Monday. Its Senate companion has not been heard in a committee.

HOUSE PASSES PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION

The House voted 89-29 to repeal personal injury protection and replace it with bodily injury insurance and insurance against deaths caused by accidents. The House bill would require motorists to have \$20,000 in bodily injury insurance (BI) per person and \$50,000 per incident, \$10,000 in property insurance. The Senate bill begins with \$20,000 for BI or death of one person in any one crash or \$40,000 for two or more BI or death. It phases in an increase of \$30,000 for one and \$60,000 for two or more by 2022. The Senate bill also includes \$5,000 in Medical payments and provides for reimbursement of 100% of medical losses. The Senate sponsor stated that he could not accept any change in the PIP laws that does not provide security and stability

for medical providers. Members in opposition of the proposals expressed concern with rates going up for motorists. The Senate bill has two more committees of reference.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

CIVIL CITATIONS

House Judiciary voted 16-1 to pass its version of the juvenile civil citation bill. The House version requires FDLE to adopt rules that will assist first time juvenile offenders in expungement of their criminal records after completing a diversion program. The committee adopted an amendment to add in the substance of the adult civil citation bill, which encourages local adoption of adult diversion programs but does not mandate them. The Senate version, which is the President's priority, would still mandate civil citation programs. The Florida Sheriffs Association supports the House version but opposes the House version. Both bills are now ready to go before the full Chambers.

BREACH OF THE PEACE FIREARM CONFISCATION

House Judiciary voted 11-6 and Senate Criminal Justice voted 6-1 to approve a bill that would prevent law enforcement from confiscating firearms after observing a breach of the peace that does not result in criminal charges or arrest and would repeal a requirement to have a court order to return the firearm after confiscation. The bills in each chamber were only referenced to two committees (lower than the usual three) indicating the bills rank higher on priorities. The House bill is now ready for the House floor. The Senate bill has one more committee of reference.

SENATE PASSES HUMAN TRAFFICKING BILL

The Senate unanimously voted to address a gap in services for human trafficking victims. The bill would change the statutes to refer to "victims of commercial sexual exploitation" rather than "sexually exploited child" in order to encompass adult victims and victims that do not qualify for Federal assistance. It would require DCF or a sheriff's office to conduct a multidisciplinary staffing on child victims of commercial sexual exploitation to determine the child's service and placement needs and develop a plan to serve them. The bill is scheduled to come before the full House on 4/25. Meanwhile, Senate Criminal Justice voted unanimously to create a civil cause of action with no statute of limitations for human trafficking victims against persons who knowingly participate in a human trafficking ring (SB 972). That bill has one more committee in the Senate and is on the House floor.

Florida Congressmen Applaud HHS Sending Money to Sunshine State to Fight Opioids

By Sunshine State News

Members of the Florida delegation in the U.S. House applauded the U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) Department for sending \$27 million to the Sunshine State to battle opioid addiction.

On Wednesday, U.S. HHS Sec. Tom Price announced Florida will be getting \$27 million to fight opioid addiction as part of a \$485 million program under the "21st Century Cures Act." The funds will be administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and, according to HHS, "funding will support a comprehensive array of prevention, treatment, and recovery services depending on the needs of recipients."

In an email to Sunshine State News on Thursday night, U.S. Rep. Ted Deutch, D-Fla., said the money was needed and noted that South Florida was seeing an increasing number of deaths due to opioids.

"Additional resources to amplify the fight against opioid addiction couldn't come to our state soon enough, especially in South Florida," Deutch told Sunshine State News. "Overdose deaths in Broward and Palm Beach Counties doubled last year, averaging one every 15 hours. If we don't invest in prevention, treatment, and recovery now, we will continue to see addiction take a devastating toll on our communities."

Civil Citation Program For Juveniles

By Florida Association of Counties

HB 205 was passed by the House Judiciary Committee on 4/20/17 and is now headed to the House Floor. The Bill was substantially amended to remove mandatory civil citations and merely encourage the use of such diversion programs and provides for the expunction of juvenile records who successfully complete the program.

LOCAL ISSUES

CS/SB 406: Compassionate Use of Low-THC Cannabis and Marijuana

By County Staff

Senator Bradley's bill was reportedly favorable by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services with YEAS 6 NAYS 1 on Thursday April 18th. In his presentation, Senator Bradley stressed his wish to develop a system where marijuana can be grown while preventing theft and sale on the black market. His remarks included discussion of transporting large amounts of marijuana with proper observation, the health of those suffering, and robust regulation of the industry without compromising the patient-doctor relationship. The bill is now on the Appropriations Committee agenda for April 25th.

Port of Palm Beach

By County Staff

On Wednesday, local bill HB 737 by Representative Bill Hager passed out of the House Government Accountability Committee. The bill codifies the charter of the Port into a single document by codifying, amending, reenacting, and repealing the several special acts currently comprising the charter. The bill also updates and expands definitions, clarifies the Port's authority to construct related projects and facilities, revises certain provisions pertaining to insurance provided to commissioners and employees, and updates provisions pertaining to issuing bond debt.

HB 737 has been placed on the House Calendar.

SB 1406 - Relating to Stroke Centers

By County Staff

Tuesday, CS/CS/SB 1406 by Senator Bobby Powell was approved by Senate Appropriations. The bill requires the Agency for Health Care Administration (ACHA) to add acute stroke ready centers to the list of primary stroke centers and comprehensive stroke centers made available to emergency medical services providers. All three levels of stroke centers are treated similarly for purposes of being added to, or removed from, the list. The bill was amended to include that - subject to appropriation - the Department of Health (DOH) is to contract with a private entity to establish and maintain a statewide stroke registry to ensure that the stroke performance measures are maintained; Requires each stroke center, primary stroke center, and comprehensive stroke center to regularly report to the statewide stroke registry information specified by the DOH; and provides immunity from liability of any kind or character for damages against any acute ready stroke center, primary stroke center, or comprehensive stroke center for having provided such information to the statewide stroke registry.

The House companion, HB 785 - Relating to Stroke Centers, by Representative MaryLynn Magar was unanimously approved on the House floor Thursday.

Beaches Update

By County Staff

SB 1590 (Latvala) passed its final committee. It has enjoyed considerable member support and no substantive changes. It includes an annual recurring Land Acquisition Trust Fund allocation of \$50M.

As of this week, HB 1213 has not been heard at its last committee stop (House Government Accountability). There were assurances it would be on Wednesday’s agenda, however, it was not included. And despite the House adding a meeting of that committee to the April 24th calendar it is not expected to be on the agenda at this time.

Regarding the appropriations process, there is a significant difference in the amounts provided by the two chambers. At present, there is \$100 million in SB 2500 and \$30 million in HB 5001. \$50 M (General Revenue) in the Senate bill is for storm damage beach recovery from Hurricanes Matthew and Hermine (Line 1605). Funds are available to match both FEMA and Corps dollars, but a majority of funding is for dune restoration in several critically-impacted areas without existing projects. Feasibility studies for projects in impacted areas as part of the traditional 2017/18 statewide local government funding requests may also be funded with these one-time only recovery funds. Any remaining funds once recovery projects have been completed will be transferred to the traditional Beach Management Funding Assistance program.

The Senate bill also includes as a separate line-item (Line 1609) an additional \$50 million in LATF funds. The Senate budget includes limited proviso language, reinforcing that projects should be funded “in priority order” as articulated in DEP budget proposals and recognizing just three categories of projects-- beach, inlet, and for clarity all post-construction monitoring requests. The exception noted in proviso is the top 3 inlet projects are funded at less than requested but significantly more than the 10% minimum, instead using the “greater than minimum alternative clause” based on the percentage of inlets funds requested as a proportion of total program funds requested. This alternative is in both beach bills (SB 1590 and HB 1213) and has been singled out in committees this session for enhancing program commitment to effective inlet sand management. No individual projects are named or specific costs included in the Senate Appropriations Bill.

The House Appropriations Bill, HB 5001, includes \$30,060,495 for the statewide beach program for next Fiscal Year, with \$20M in GR and \$+10M in LATF. The House bill lists 20 projects by name with funding amounts, and makes reference to \$3,006,050 being available for inlets (10% statutory minimum). HB 5001 skips over several major projects, including ones in Palm Beach County.

Palm Beach County Appropriations

By County Staff

Both the House and Senate have approved their budgets. The House approved its \$81.2 billion budget (HB 5001) in an 89-26 vote, while the Senate unanimously approved its \$85.1 billion budget (SB 2500). Below are appropriations and grants requested within Palm Beach County.

<u>Palm Beach County Grant Request Projects</u>						
<u>2017</u> <u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Requested</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Senate</u> <u>Funding</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Line</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>House</u> <u>Funding</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Line</u> <u>Item</u>
Beach Restoration		\$49,675,384. 00	\$50,000,000. 00	1609	\$30,060,495. 00	1609

and Nourishment Projects						
Jupiter/Carlin Segment - Palm Beach County Shore Protection Project	6	\$160,000.00			\$160,000.00	1609
Central Boca Raton Beach Nourishment	8	\$3,202,180.00			\$3,202,180.00	1609
South Boca Raton Beach Nourishment	11	\$824,915.00			\$824,915.00	1609
Mid-Town Beach Nourishment	12	\$7,820,000.00				
Juno Beach Nourishment	13	\$150,000.00			\$150,000.00	1609
Jupiter Island Beach Nourishment	14	\$39,192.00			\$39,192.00	1609
Phipps Ocean Park Beach Nourishment	15	\$7,410,000.00				
Coral Cove Park Dune Nourishment	19	\$825,000.00				
South Jupiter Beach Feasibility Study	20	\$100,000.00				
Southern PLM Beach Island Restoration	21	\$173,672.00				
Singer Island Shore Protection	25	\$599,175.00			\$599,175.00	1609
<u>2017 Appropriations</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Proposed Senate Funding</u>	<u>Senate Line Item</u>	<u>Proposed House Funding</u>	<u>House Line Item</u>
Cultural and Museum		\$35,519,347.00	\$20,040,046.00	3139	\$11,391,124.00	3139

Grants						
African American History Museum at Historic Roosevelt High School		\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	3139		3139
Adolph & Rose Levis Jewish Community Center, Inc.	307	\$25,000.00				
Aequalis, Inc.	321	\$28,614.00				
Artists Showcase of the Palm Beaches, Inc.	399	\$9,230.00				
Ballet Palm Beach, Inc.	228	\$36,460.00				
Blue Planet International Explorers' Bazaar & Writers' Room, Inc.	266	\$4,800.00				
Boca Ballet Theatre Company	286	\$113,306.00				
Boca Raton Historical Society, Inc.	242	\$89,000.00				
Boca Raton Museum of Art, Inc.	166	\$150,000.00				
Boca Raton Philharmonic Symphonia, Inc.	163	\$49,000.00				
Boynton Cultural Centre, Inc.	457	\$20,750.00				
Center for Creative Education, Inc.	308	\$141,682.00				
Cultural Council of	318	\$150,000.00				

Palm Beach County, Inc.						
Delray Beach Creative City Collaborative, Inc./ arts garage	331	\$143,479.00				
Expanding and Preserving Our Cultural Heritage, Inc.	198	\$22,851.00				
Florida Atlantic University / University Galleries (UG)	104	\$36,550.00				
Friends of Mounts Botanical Garden, Inc.	471	\$25,000.00				
Historical Society of Palm Beach County	281	\$77,502.00				
Lighthouse ArtCenter, Inc.	319	\$119,685.00				
Loxahatchee River Historical Society, Inc. / Jupiter Lighthouse	162	\$114,000.00				
Lynn University, Inc. / Conservatory of Music	306	\$135,500.00				
Maltz Jupiter Theatre, Inc.	188	\$150,000.00				
Norton Museum of Art, Inc.	93	\$150,000.00				
Old School Square	220	\$150,000.00				

Center for the Arts, Inc.						
Palm Beach Dramaworks, Inc.	124	\$150,000.00				
Palm Beach Opera, Inc.	213	\$150,000.00				
Palm Beach State College Theatres / Presenting Performing Arts Series	257	\$150,000.00				
Raymond F. Kravis Center for the Performing Arts, Inc.	180	\$150,000.00				
School of the Arts Foundation, Inc.	288	\$150,000.00				
Sol Children Theatre, Inc.	453	\$20,000.00				
South Florida Science Center and Aquarium, Inc.	189	\$87,500.00				
SunFest of Palm Beach County, Inc.	333	\$150,000.00				
The Armory Art Center, Inc.	386	\$150,000.00				
The Henry Morrison Flagler Museum	46	\$150,000.00				
The Lake Worth Playhouse, Inc.	355	\$90,000.00				
The Morikami, Inc.	152	\$150,000.00				
The Palm Beach	338	\$25,000.00				

Symphony Society, Inc.						
The Zoological Society of the Palm Beaches, Inc.	347	\$150,000.00				
Young Singers of the Palm Beaches, Inc.	61	\$94,075.00				
Cultural and Museum Grants Total		\$4,108,984.00				
<u>2017 Appropriations</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Proposed Senate Funding</u>	<u>Senate Line Item</u>	<u>Proposed House Funding</u>	<u>House Line Item</u>
Culture Builds Florida		\$2,320,109.00	\$2,320,109.00	3138 A	\$2,320,109.00	3138 A
Inspirit, Inc.	47	\$5,000.00				
Lake Worth Cultural Renaissance Foundation, Inc.	110	\$14,550.00				
Palm Beach Poetry Festival, Inc.	78	\$25,000.00				
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	76	\$9,500.00				
Street Beat, Inc.	92	\$25,000.00				
Culture Builds Florida Total		\$79,050.00				
<u>2017 Appropriations</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Proposed Senate Funding</u>	<u>Senate Line Item</u>	<u>Proposed House Funding</u>	<u>House Line Item</u>
Cultural Facilities Grant		\$11,591,554.00	\$7,211,940.00	3144 A	\$12,341,554.00	3144 A
Maltz Jupiter Theatre, Inc.	26	\$500,000.00				
Norton	7	\$500,000.00				

Museum of Art, Inc.						
South Florida Science Center and Aquarium, Inc.	15	\$400,000.00				
The Zoological Society of the Palm Beaches, Inc.	6	\$500,000.00				
Cultural Facilities Grant Total		\$1,900,000.00				
<u>2017 Appropriations</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Proposed Senate Funding</u>	<u>Senate Line Item</u>	<u>Proposed House Funding</u>	<u>House Line Item</u>
Fine Arts Cultural Endowment Program		\$2,880,000.00				
Norton Museum of Art, Inc.	11	\$240,000				
Cultural Endowment Program Total		\$240,000				
<u>2017 Appropriations</u>	<u>Ranking</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Proposed Senate Funding</u>	<u>Senate Line Item</u>	<u>Proposed House Funding</u>	<u>House Line Item</u>
FRDAP Grant Applications		\$15,663,412.00	\$5,350,000.00	1699 A	\$3,052,500.00	1699 A
<u>Large Development Projects</u>		\$10,413,412.00	\$350,000.00	1699 A	\$2,002,500	1699 A
John Prince Memorial Park - Mound Circle	1	\$200,000.00				
Hornstein Equestrian Park Phase I	3	\$200,000.00				
Village	4	\$200,000.00				

Center Complex						
Anchorage Park, Phase IV	11	\$200,000.00				
Cunningham Park Phase I	13	\$200,000.00				
Okeeheliee Park South Lakefront Development	15	\$200,000.00				
Jones Creek Reserve	20	\$128,350.00				
Oaks Park Improvements	49	\$200,000.00				
<u>Small Development Projects</u>		\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	1699 A	\$1,050,000	1699 A
Phipps Ocean Park	9	\$50,000.00				
Country Club Pool	19	\$50,000.00				
Cunningham Park Phase II	27	\$50,000.00				
Scott's Place Park Phase II	42	\$50,000.00				
Sabal Palm Park Renovations	45	\$50,000.00				
Hornstein Equestrian Park Phase II	60	\$50,000.00				
Beach Park Phase II	64	\$50,000.00				
Beach Access	72	\$50,000.00				
Scott's Place Park Phase III	79	\$50,000.00				
Beach Park Phase III	89	\$50,000.00				
FRDAP Grant Applications Total		\$16,941,762.00				

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