



***Florida Commission
on the
Status of Women***

2010 Summary of Florida Laws Affecting Women and Families



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Florida Commission on the Status of Women

2010 Legislative Committee

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Introduction



The 2010 session of the Florida Legislature was the state's 112th, and it was held during some of the most challenging economic times the nation has ever seen. Florida unemployment figures soared to more than 12 percent, and 1 in 10 families qualified for food stamps. Creating a balanced budget was as challenging for the Legislature as it is for struggling families. On the last day of the 2010 legislative session, lawmakers passed a \$70.4 billion state budget for the 2010-11 fiscal year beginning July 1st.

Over 2,500 general bills were considered this Session, of which only 262 passed both chambers. Highlights include the signing of a Seminole Indian gambling compact, the passage and gubernatorial veto of a controversial teacher pay legislation, and a constitutional amendment revising the Florida class-size requirement passed by voters in 2002, among others.

Histories, committee analyses and voting records on all of the bills included in this summary can be obtained by visiting www.myfloridahouse.gov or www.flsenate.gov.

Information in this handbook was compiled from the "2010 Regular Session Summary of Legislation Passed" by the Office of the Senate Secretary. For more information on the Florida Commission on the Status of Women please visit our website at www.fcsw.net or call our office 850-414-3300.

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Criminal Justice

HB 1 — Statutes of Limitations

by Rep. Porth and others (SB 92 by Senators Rich and Crist)

The bill names the act the “Jeffrey Klee Memorial Act.”

It amends s. 95.11, F.S., the statute of limitations in civil actions, to provide that wrongful death actions for intentional torts resulting in death from acts described in the murder or manslaughter statutes may be commenced at any time. (Currently, there is a two year statute of limitations for wrongful death actions. Under the statute of limitations for criminal prosecutions, however, there is no time limitation for a capital felony, a life felony, or a felony resulting in a death.)

The bill also specifies that bringing a civil action is not conditioned upon the criminal prosecution, arrest, or conviction of the person being sued. Finally, the bill provides language that limits the application of the changes to the time period in the civil statute of limitations to claims not otherwise time barred on the effective date of the act, which means that the extension of time will not be retroactively applied. Thus, if a wrongful death claim is barred by the statute of limitations prior to the bill’s effective date, it will remain barred. However, if such claim is not yet barred, it will benefit from the unlimited time extension under the bill.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 35-0; House 113-0

HB 11 — Crimes Against Homeless Persons

by Reps. Porth, Rogers, and others (SB 506 by Senator Ring)

The bill amends Florida’s hate crimes statute, s. 775.085, F.S., to reclassify the felony or misdemeanor degree of an offense in which prejudice based on the homeless status of the victim is evidenced in its commission.

The bill defines “homeless status” to mean that the victim:

Lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or Has a primary nighttime residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 25-10; House 80-28

CS/CS/HB 119 — Sexual Offenders and Predators

by Military and Local Affairs Policy Committee; Public Safety and Domestic Security Policy Committee; and Rep. Glorioso and others (CS/SB 1284 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senators Crist, Aronberg, Joyner, Bennett, Detert, Fasano, Storms, Gaetz, Hill, Wise, Baker, and Bullard)

This bill deals with regulation of sexual offenders, sexual predators, and other persons who have committed certain sex-related crimes. Its provisions include:

Creation of s. 856.022, F.S., which includes new criminal offenses and enhanced penalties that apply to persons

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who have been convicted of certain sexual offenses. The new statute: (1) enhances the punishment for loitering and prowling to a first degree misdemeanor when a sexual offender commits the offense within 300 feet of a place where children were congregating; (2) prohibits such an offender from approaching a child at a public park or playground with the intent to engage in conduct or communication of a sexual nature; and (3) requires that such an offender notify school officials before entering the building or grounds of a child care facility or school and that he or she be directly supervised while on school grounds. There are exceptions for voting locations and offenders who are dropping off their own child or grandchild. Amending ss. 775.21, 943.0435, 944.606, 944.607, and s. 984.481, F.S., to require registration and reporting of a transient address of sexual predators and sexual offenders if no permanent or temporary address is available, and to include related definitions. Renumbering the statewide residency restriction for persons convicted of certain sexual offenses from s. 794.065, F.S., to s. 775.215, F.S. Substantively, the statute is amended to: (1) add definitions of “child care facility,” “park,” “playground,” and “school”; (2) include a grandfather clause providing that an offender who lives in a residence that meets the residency requirement is not required to relocate if a prohibited location is subsequently established within 1000 feet of that residence; (3) relieve offenders who have been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or a sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.94354, F.S., from complying with the residency restriction; and (4) applying the residency restriction to offenders who have been convicted of similar sexual offenses in other jurisdictions. Amending s. 943.04352, F.S., to require a search of the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website when a person is placed on misdemeanor probation. Amending s. 943.04354, F.S., to add s. 827.071, F.S. (Sexual Performance by a Child), to the list of offenses for which a young sexual offender can be considered for removal from the requirement to register as a sexual offender under the “Romeo and Juliet” provision in s. 943.04354, F.S. As in other cases, a judge will make the final decision as to whether the specific circumstances of the offense warrant removal from the registry. Amending s. 947.005, F.S. (relating to conditional release), and s. 948.001, F.S. (relating to probation and community control), to add definitions of “child care facility,” “park,” “playground,” and “school.” The existing definition of “qualified practitioner” is amended to require a practitioner who is not a psychiatrist or a psychologist to have the qualifications and experience to evaluate and treat sexual offenders.

Amending s. 948.31, F.S., to provide that any sexual predator or sexual offender who is placed on conditional release, probation, or community control must be evaluated and, if needed, treated by a qualified practitioner trained to treat sex offenders. Amending conditions of conditional release, probation, and community control in ss. 947.1405 and 948.30, F.S., that apply to certain sexual offenders. The amendments include: (1) replacing the undefined term “day care center” with the newly defined term “child care facility” in relation to the residency restriction; (2) providing that an offender who lives in a residence that is in compliance with the residency restriction does not have to relocate if a prohibited location is subsequently established within 1000 feet of that residence; (3) providing that a “qualified practitioner,” rather than the offender’s therapist, must approve certain activities; (4) requiring that the annual polygraph examination be performed by a polygrapher who is a member of a national or state polygraph association and who is certified as a postconviction sex offender polygrapher, and that the results must be provided to the offender’s probation officer and therapist. Including additional conditions of conditional release, probation, and community control to ss. 947.1405 and 948.30, F.S., for certain sexual offenders. The new conditions are: (1) a prohibition against visiting schools, child care facilities, parks or playgrounds without approval from the offender’s probation officer, with exceptions for attending religious services or dropping off or picking up the offender’s child or grandchild; (2) prohibitions against certain activities relating to children, including distributing candy or other items at Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus or Easter Bunny costume, or another costume designed to appeal to children, around the time of Christmas or Easter; entertaining at children’s parties; or wearing a clown costume without prior approval from the commission or the court.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 39-0; House 115-0

SB 150 — Sports Coaches/Criminal History Records Checks

by Senators Ring, Sobel, Crist, and Lynn

The bill requires an independent sanctioning authority to conduct a background screening of each current and prospective athletic coach. No person shall be authorized by the authority to act as an athletic coach after July 1, 2010, unless a background screening has been conducted and did not result in disqualification of the coach. Background screenings shall be conducted annually for each athletic coach, and consist of a search of the coach's name and other identifying information against state and federal sex offender registries. This screening may be conducted by a commercial consumer reporting agency in compliance with the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

An "athletic coach" is defined as a person who is authorized by an independent sanctioning authority to work for 20 or more hours within a calendar year, whether for compensation or as a volunteer, for a youth athletic team based in this state; and has direct contact with one or more minors on the youth athletic team.

"Independent sanctioning authority" is defined as a private, nongovernmental entity that organizes, operates, or coordinates a youth athletic team in this state if the team includes one or more minors and is not affiliated with a private school as defined in s. 1002.01, F.S.

The bill also requires the independent sanctioning authority to do the following:

- Disqualify any person from acting as an athletic coach if he or she is identified on a sex offender registry. Provide, within 7 business days following the background screening, written notice to a disqualified person that advises the person of the results of the screening and of his or her disqualification. Maintain documentation of the results for each person screened and the written notice of disqualification.
- The bill further provides that in a civil action for the death of, or injury or damage to, a third person caused by the intentional tort of an athletic coach that relates to alleged sexual misconduct by the athletic coach, there is a rebuttable presumption that the independent sanctioning authority was not negligent in authorizing the athletic coach if the authority complied with the background screening and disqualification requirements prior to such authorization.

Finally, the bill contains a statement that the Legislature encourages independent sanctioning authorities for youth athletic teams to participate in the Volunteer and Employee Criminal History System, as authorized by the National Child Protection Act of 1993 and s. 943.0542, F.S.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 116-0

CS/HB 317 — Threats

by Public Safety and Domestic Security Policy Committee and Rep. Adkins and others (CS/SB 860 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Oelrich)

Section 836.10, F.S., provides that it is a second degree felony to make written threats to kill or do bodily injury. The bill amends this offense so that it also applies to the same type of threats when they involve electronic communications.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 111-0

CS/SB 370 — Community Corrections Assistance

by Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Committee and Senators Joyner and Crist

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This bill adds “rehabilitative community reentry programs that provide services that assist offenders in successfully reentering the community” to the list of programs that are eligible for community corrections funds if appropriated by the Legislature. Examples of the types of services that may be offered include assistance with housing, health care, education, substance abuse treatment, and employment.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 115-2

HB 525 — Statutes of Limitation for Sexual Battery

by Reps. Dorworth, Fetterman, Pafford, and others (SB 870 by Senators Aronberg, Lynn, Storms, and Deutch)

Section 775.15, F.S., sets forth time limitations for commencing criminal prosecutions, commonly known as “statutes of limitation.” Section 775.15(3), F.S., provides that the time for prosecution of a criminal case starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.

Section 775.15, F.S., provides the following general time limitations for initiating a criminal prosecution for any felony offense:

For a capital felony, a life felony, a felony resulting in death, or a first degree felony sexual battery on a victim under 18, there is no time limitation; For a first or second degree felony violation of s. 794.011, F.S., (which includes several different sexual battery offenses) if reported to a law enforcement agency within 72 hours after commission of the crime, there is no time limitation; For any felony that results in injury to a person when the felony arises from the use of a destructive device, a ten-year limitation applies; For a first degree felony, a four-year limitation applies; For any other felony, a three-year limitation applies.

These general time limitation periods are extended to five years for prosecutions involving securities transaction violations (ch. 517, F.S.), Medicaid provider fraud (s. 409.920, F.S.), insurance fraud by an employer (s. 440.105, F.S.), filing a false insurance claim (s. 817.234, F.S.), felony abuse against elderly persons or disabled adults (s. 825.102, F.S.), and prosecutions involving environmental control felony violations (ch. 403, F.S.).

For the offenses of sexual battery, lewd or lascivious acts, and other enumerated felony offenses, in addition to these general time periods, an offender may be prosecuted at any time after the date on which his or her identity is established, or should have been established through the exercise of due diligence, through the analysis of DNA evidence (except that for offenses committed between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2006, an offender may be prosecuted within 1 year after the date on which the identity of the offender is established, or should have been established by the exercise of due diligence, through the analysis of DNA). ss. 775.15(15), (16), F.S.

Under current law, there is no time limitation for beginning a prosecution of most sexual battery crimes where the victim is a minor. Only two sexual battery offenses where the victim is a minor have an applicable time limitation. The specific sexual battery crimes to which this change would apply are found in subsections 794.011(5) and (8), of the sexual battery statute.

As to these two offenses, the applicable time limitation does not begin to run until the earlier of the date that the minor reaches 18 years of age or the crime is reported to law enforcement. The two offenses are as follows:

Section 794.011(5), F.S., provides that a person who commits sexual battery upon a person 12 years of age or older, without that person’s consent, and in the process thereof does not use physical force and violence likely to cause serious personal injury commits a felony of the second degree. There is no time limitation for commencing prosecution for this crime if the sexual battery was reported to law enforcement within 72 hours after the

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commission of the crime or if there were multiple perpetrators. Otherwise, the time limitation is 3 years.

Section 794.011(8), F.S., provides that without regard to the willingness or consent of the victim, a person who is in a position of familial or custodial authority to a person less than 18 years of age and who solicits that person to engage in any act which would constitute sexual battery commits a felony of the third degree. The time limitation is 3 years.

This bill eliminates the statute of limitations in criminal cases of sexual battery when the victim is under the age of 16 at the time of the offense.

In civil actions, s. 95.031, F.S., provides that the time within which an action commences under any statutes of limitation runs from the time that the cause of action accrues. In an action for recovery of damages based upon a theory of intentional tort, the action must commence within four years, pursuant to s. 95.11(3)(o), F.S.

In a case where the action is specifically based upon abuse or incest, the action must commence within seven years of the victim reaching age 18, or within four years after the child leaves the dependency of the abuser, or of the discovery by the injured party of both the injury and the causal relationship between the injury and the abuse, whichever occurs later. s. 95.11(7), F.S. This time limitation is the statutory application of the “delayed discovery doctrine” and its use in childhood sexual abuse or incest cases was upheld in *Hearndon v. Graham*, 767 So.2d 1179 (Fla. 2000). In that case, the Florida Supreme Court held that the delayed discovery doctrine applies in childhood sexual abuse cases. This doctrine is applied in other types of tort actions as well. The delayed discovery doctrine provides that a “cause of action does not accrue until the plaintiff either knows or reasonably should know of the tortious act giving rise to the cause of action.” *Id.* at 1184. As the court noted, it is both the majority rule and the modern trend to apply the doctrine in cases of childhood sexual abuse followed by a temporary loss of memory. *Id.* at 1186.

This bill eliminates the civil statutes of limitation in cases involving acts which constitute sexual battery on a minor during the time when the victim is under the age of 16 at the time of the act. The current time limitation in an action for recovery of damages based upon a theory of intentional tort is four years.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 34-0; House 110-0

CS/HB 615 — Substantial Assistance

by Public Safety and Domestic Security Policy Committee and Rep. Brandenburg and others (CS/SB 874 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Aronberg)

State attorneys are authorized by statute to file a motion requesting that a court suspend or reduce the sentence of a person convicted of a felony if he or she provides substantial assistance to law enforcement or the prosecutor in one or more other felony specific type of cases. Substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of the person’s coconspirator, accomplice, accessory, or principal in the crime he or she has been convicted of committing is what is required in order for the state attorney to file the motion on behalf of the convicted person.

Current law limits the authority of the state attorney to cases in which the person offering the assistance has been convicted of drug trafficking, planting a hoax bomb, or identity theft. There is no apparent time limitation for filing the motion in the current statutes. For good cause, the motion may be filed and heard in camera, and the arresting agency is given an opportunity to be heard in aggravation or mitigation. If the court finds that substantial assistance was in fact rendered by the convicted person, it may reduce or suspend his or her sentence.

The bill creates s. 921.186, F.S., to provide that the state attorney may move the sentencing court to reduce or suspend the sentence of a defendant convicted of a felony charge if the defendant provides substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any accomplice, accessory, coconspirator, or principal of the defendant,

or of any other person engaged in felonious criminal activity. The bill provides that the motion may, for good cause shown, be held “in camera.” It also provides that the arresting agency may be heard in mitigation or aggravation on the motion.

This bill proposes an extension of current practice, in that it allows the state attorney to request leniency of the court on behalf of all persons convicted of any type of felony if they provide substantial assistance in the prosecution of anyone in any type of felony case.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 109-1

CS/SB 704 — Capital Felonies

by Judiciary Committee and Senators Thrasher, Gaetz, and Lynn

The bill adds an additional aggravating circumstance for consideration by the judge and jury in a capital sentencing proceeding to determine whether the death penalty or life imprisonment is warranted. The new aggravating circumstance is that the capital felony was committed by a person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, or a foreign protection order that is given full faith and credit in Florida, and was committed against the petitioner who obtained the injunction or protection order, or any spouse, child, sibling, or parent of the petitioner.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 36-0; House 119-0

SB 808 — Murder/Unlawful Distribution of Methadone

by Senators Oelrich and Crist

The bill amends s. 782.04, F.S., to provide that first degree murder, a capital felony, includes the unlawful killing of a human being which resulted from the unlawful distribution of methadone by a person 18 years of age or older, when such drug is proven to be the proximate cause of the death of the user.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 35-0; House 117-0

CS/SB 1012 — Department of Juvenile Justice Facilities and Programs

by Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Committee and Senator Jones

The bill creates a definition of “ordinary medical care in department facilities and programs” to include routine medical procedures such as “inoculations, physical examinations, remedial treatment for minor illnesses and injuries, preventive services, medication management, chronic disease detection and treatment, and other routine medical procedures that . . . do not involve hospitalization, surgery, or use of general anesthesia.” Section 985.03 (39), F.S.

The bill also amends s. 985.64, F.S., the department’s rulemaking statute, to require the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to adopt rules for ordinary medical care, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and developmental disabilities services. Additionally, the bill requires the DJJ to coordinate its rulemaking effort with the Department of Children and Family Services and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to ensure there is no encroachment on either agency’s substantive jurisdiction. As appropriate, the DJJ must include the above agencies in its rulemaking process.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 34-0; House 117-0

CS/CS/SB 1058 — Cooperation Between Schools and Juvenile Authorities

by Education Pre-K – 12 Committee; Criminal Justice Committee; and Senator Aronberg

The bill adds the director of transportation to the list of individuals required to be notified by the school superintendent when a youth is arrested and formally charged with an alleged felony or violent crime. In addition, the principal is required to immediately notify the youth's assigned bus driver and any other school personnel whose duties include directly supervising the youth. The bill also requires that the superintendent notify the other school personnel whose duties include direct supervision of the youth of the disposition of the charges against the youth.

The bill authorizes educational agencies, public K-12 schools, centers, or institutions to disclose education records, without prior consent, to parties to an interagency agreement that include the Department of Juvenile Justice, the school, law enforcement authorities, and other agencies. The bill provides the circumstances under which disclosure is permitted and the limitations on the further disclosure of the information.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 36-0; House 113-1

Education

SJR 2 — Class Size Requirements for Public Schools

by Senators Gaetz, Thrasher, Detert, Wise, Bennett, Fasano, Richter, Haridopolos, Baker, Negron, Dean, Gardiner, Constantine, Oelrich, Ring, Siplin, Alexander, Peaden, Storms, and Lynn

This Senate Joint Resolution proposes amending Section 1, Article IX of the State Constitution to revise the maximum class size requirements. Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, maximum class size would be the school level average number of students who can be assigned to each teacher in the following grade categories:

- 18 students in prekindergarten through grade 3; 22 students in grades 4 through 8; and 25 students in grades 9 through 12.
- Also, the joint resolution requires the maximum number of students who may be assigned to a teacher (while not exceeding the school level average) be as follows:

21 students in prekindergarten through grade 3; 27 students in grades 4 through 8; and 30 students in grades 9 through 12.

The joint resolution also:

Retains the application of the class size amendment to core-curricula classes; Repeals the requirement for a reduction of an average of two students in each classroom per year; and Provides that the constitutional class size requirements do not apply to virtual classes.

To take effect upon approval by the electors of this state and to operate retroactively to the beginning of the 2010-2011 school year. Vote: Senate 26-12; House 77-41

CS/CS/SB 4 — High School Graduation Requirements

by the Policy & Steering Committee on Ways and Means; the Education Pre-K – 12 Committee; and Senators Detert, Thrasher, Wise, Gaetz, Richter, Storms, Peaden, Fasano, Negron, Altman, and Baker

High School Course Requirements

To better prepare students for the global economy, the bill increases the high school graduation requirements, beginning with students entering grade 9 in the following years, to include:

Geometry for the 2010-2011 school year; Biology I for the 2011-2012 school year; Algebra II for the 2012-2013 school year; Chemistry or physics for the 2013-2014 school year; and An additional equally rigorous science course for the 2013-2014 school year.

Assessment Requirements

The bill requires student passage of statewide, standardized end-of-course (EOC) assessments in the following courses for students entering grade 9 in specified school years:

Algebra I, 2011-2012; and Biology I and geometry, 2012-2013.

If additional statewide, standardized end-of-course assessments are developed for other courses, the assessments would count for 30 percent of the student's grade. The bill also provides for the discontinuation of the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) for mathematics (Grades 9 and 10) and science (Grade 11), as end-of-course assessments are implemented.

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If a student does not pass a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment, the bill authorizes the use of equivalent scores through other nationally recognized high school achievement tests and industry certification tests in order to meet the assessment requirement.

Acceleration Provisions

The Credit Acceleration Program is created to allow middle school or high school students to earn credit in a high school course, provided that the student attains satisfactory performance on a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment. Students who have mastered the course material without enrolling in or completing the course may also take the statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment for the purpose of earning credit.

By the 2011-2012 school year, each public high school must offer an International Baccalaureate Program, an Advanced International Certificate of Education Program, or a combination of at least four courses in dual enrollment or Advanced Placement, including one each in English, mathematics, science, and social studies. Schools may use virtual courses to meet the requirement, provided that the student can earn college credit through the course, and a standardized end-of-course assessment, approved by the Department of Education, is administered.

Major Areas of Interest

The bill repeals the requirement for high school students to earn four of eight elective credits in a student-selected area of interest.

Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability Study

The bill directs the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability to conduct a study of differentiated high school diploma options and endorsements that other states offer, including criteria for awarding the diplomas or endorsements; the differences in courses required for college and career pathways; the advantages and disadvantages of offering a range of diploma options; and any barriers others states have encountered when implementing differentiated diploma options. The report must be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2011.

These provisions were approved by the Governor and take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 36-1; House 106-12

CS/CS/HB 31 — Protection of School Speech

by Policy Council; Pre-K-12 Policy Committee; and Representatives Drake, Evers, and others (CS/SB 1580 by Education Pre-K-12 Committee and Senator Wise)

This bill prohibits district school boards, administrative personnel, and instructional personnel from taking action, such as participation in agreements, that interferes with the First Amendment rights of school staff and students, without their written consent.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 27-9; House 107-8

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CS/HB 105 — Middle School Civics Education

by PreK-12 Policy Committee, Representatives McBurney, Hudson, Kelly, and others (CS/SB 1096 by Education Pre-K – 12 Committee and Senators Detert, Sobel, Gaetz, Lynn, and Crist)

Civics Curriculum Requirements

The bill requires middle school students to complete a one semester civics education course for promotion from middle school, beginning with students entering grade 6 in the 2012-2013 school year. The course must include the roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments; the structures and functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government; and the meaning and significance of historic documents, such as the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. In order to integrate civics education throughout the curriculum, the bill requires that the reading portion of the language arts curriculum must include integration of civics education concepts at all grade levels, beginning with the 2011-2012 school year.

End of Course Assessment

The bill requires the Commissioner of Education to develop and administer a statewide end-of-course assessment in civics education at the middle school level. The recently revised grade seven content standards emphasize a thorough understanding of civics concepts and would serve as the basis for the end-of-course assessment. The civics assessment would be administered as a field test during the 2012-2013 school year and, during the 2013-2014 school year, would constitute 30 percent of a student's final course grade. Beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, a student must earn a passing score on the civics assessment in order to pass the course and receive course credit.

School Grades

Student results on the end-of-course civics examination would be used in calculating school grades, beginning with the 2013-14 school year.

Short Title: The act may be cited as the "Justice Sandra Day O'Connor Civics Education Act."

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 115-0

CS/SB 140 — School Food Service Programs

by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee and Senators Siplin, Rich, Gaetz, Bullard, Lawson, Wilson, Smith, and Hill

The bill creates a program within the Department of Education (DOE) which requires DOE to work with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) to recommend policies relating to school food services which encourage:

School districts to buy fresh and high-quality foods grown in this state when feasible; Farmers in this state to sell their products to schools in this state; School districts to make reasonable efforts to select foods based on a preference for those that have maximum nutritional content; and School districts to demonstrate a preference for competitively priced organic food products.

The bill also requires DOE to provide guidance about the benefits of fresh food products from farms in this state.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 116-0

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CS/SB 206 — Academic Scholarship Signing Day

by Education Pre-K – 12 Committee and Senators Hill and Lynn

The bill encourages district school boards to adopt policies to designate the third Tuesday in April of each year as “Academic Scholarship Signing Day” to publicly recognize high school seniors who have been awarded postsecondary academic scholarships. The bill authorizes school boards to provide assemblies or other events for this purpose and students may sign actual or ceremonial documents signifying acceptance of the scholarship.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 115-0

CS/CS/SB 434 — Suicide Prevention Education

by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee, Education Pre-K – 12 Committee, and Senators Sobel, Fasano, Storms, Wilson, Dean, Rich, Bullard, and Lynn

The bill requires, beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, each school district to provide access to suicide prevention educational resources for all instructional and administrative personnel using resources approved by the Statewide Office of Suicide Prevention. Appropriate training of school staff, who work most closely with students to increase their awareness of student behaviors associated with thoughts of harming themselves, may help reduce the number of youth suicides.

The bill also amends the membership on the Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council by replacing representatives from the Alzheimer’s Association and Volunteer Florida with representatives from the American Foundation of Suicide Prevention and from the National Council for Suicide Prevention.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 35-0; House 110-0

CS/HB 467 — Teen Dating Violence Prevention

by PreK-12 Policy Committee, Representative Jones and others (CS/SB 642 by Education Pre-K – 12 Committee and Senators Smith, Sobel, and Rich)

The bill requires district school boards to provide instruction to students in grades 7-12 regarding dating violence and abuse, warning signs of such behavior, characteristics of healthy relationships, measures to prevent and stop dating violence and abuse, and community resources available to victims.

School boards would be required to adopt a policy on teen dating violence and abusive behavior to: Prohibit dating violence and abuse by any student on school property, during a school-sponsored activity, or during school-sponsored transportation; Provide procedures for responding to such incidents of dating violence or abuse, including accommodations for students experiencing dating violence or abuse; Define dating violence and abuse and provide for a teen dating violence and abuse component in the health education curriculum with an emphasis on prevention education; Implement the dating violence and abuse policy in a manner that is integrated with their school district’s discipline policies; and Provide dating violence and abuse prevention training to teachers, staff, and school administrators to facilitate implementation of this act.

The bill requires the Department to develop a model policy by January 1, 2011, to serve as a guide for district school boards in developing policies that prohibit dating violence and abuse.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 34-4; House 108-1

CS/CS/HB 723 — Postsecondary Education

by Education Policy Council; State Universities & Private Colleges Policy Committee; and Representative Sachs and others (CS/CS/SB 2102 by Higher Education Appropriations Committee; Education Pre-K-12 Committee; and Senator Wise)

This bill provides a tuition and fee waiver for up to six credit hours of public postsecondary undergraduate courses a term taken by full-time public school classroom teachers. The ability to take courses is subject to the following:

Participants must comply with academic requirements; Courses are subject to space-availability; Courses are limited to special education, mathematics and science courses that are approved for this purpose by the Department of Education; and Courses must be taken outside of the school district's regular school day.

This bill specifies that a state university is not liable for the actions of its student government unless the action is finalized by the state university and violates state or federal law.

To recoup the cost charged by a credit card company to an institution, postsecondary institutions whose students are eligible for the Florida Resident Access Grant are authorized to charge a convenience fee for tuition, fees, and other student charges paid by credit card. A convenience fee is also authorized for community colleges, but is subject to approval by the community college board of trustees and is limited to tuition and fees paid by credit card.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010.

Vote: Senate 38-0; House 105-1

CS/CS/HB 747 — Treatment of Diabetes

by Education Policy Council; PreK-12 Policy Committee; and Rep. N. Thompson and others (CS/CS/SB 896 by Education Pre-K-12 Appropriations Committee; Health Regulation Committee; and Senators Peaden, Jones, Fasano, Sobel, Lawson, Detert, Storms, Wilson, and Crist)

The bill provides guidelines for school district management of diabetes care for students by:

Prohibiting school districts from restricting the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a particular school on the basis that the student has diabetes, that the school does not have a full-time nurse, or that the school does not have trained diabetes personnel; Permitting diabetic students, with appropriate written authorization, to carry diabetic supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the management and care of their diabetes while in school, participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities; Requiring parents of students who are authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment to indemnify the school district, county health department, and public-private partner, and the employees and volunteers of those entities, from liability with respect to the student's use of such supplies and equipment; Requiring the State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, to adopt rules for the management and care of diabetes by students in schools to encourage every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to have personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care; and Expanding the Diabetes Advisory Council's membership to include a representative from the Florida Academy of Family Physicians.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010.

Vote: Senate 31-0; House 113-0

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CS/CS/HB's 1073 and 81 — Persons with Disabilities

by Full Appropriations Council on Education and Economic Development; PreK-12 Policy Committee; and Reps. Llorente, Hukill, and others (CS/CS/SB 2118 by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee; Education Pre-K – 12 Committee; and Senators Gardiner, Fasano, Dean, Storms, Sobel, Crist, and Wilson)

This bill makes changes to the law related to persons with developmental disabilities. The bill provides that all persons with developmental disabilities have a right to be free from all abuse, neglect, and exploitation, regardless of the setting. The bill requires staff training in facilities licensed by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to include the reporting of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment.

The bill also provides for:

- Child Care Personnel Training Requires the 40-clock-hour child course to include the identification and support of children with developmental disabilities;
- Seclusion and Restraint Provides for incident reports involving the use of restraints for students with disabilities, monitoring the incidence of restraint use, and reporting requirements;
- Requires school districts to develop policies and procedures for incident reporting and data collection, and monitoring;
- Prohibits school personnel from using a mechanical restraint or a manual physical restraint on a student that restricts a student's breathing;
- Prohibits school personnel from closing, locking, or physically blocking a student in a room that is unlit and does not meet the rules of the State Fire Marshal for seclusion time-out rooms;
- Regional Autism Centers Requires regional autism centers to disseminate information about the resources for services to persons with developmental disabilities and to provide support to state agencies in the development of training for early child care providers and educators;

Instructional Personnel Directs the Commissioner of Education to develop recommendations to incorporate autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities awareness instruction into continuing education or inservice training for instructional personnel.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 115-0

CS/HB 1505 — McKay Scholarship/Students with Disabilities

by PreK-12 Policy Committee, Rep. Flores, and others (CS/CS/SB 2746 by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Education Pre-K Committee; and Senator Gardiner)

For the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, the bill allows the parent of a student

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with a disability to receive a scholarship if the student received specialized instructional services under the Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) Education Program during the previous school year and has an individual education plan (IEP) developed by the school district.

The bill also authorizes a student to receive a McKay Scholarship if the student: Has been enrolled in a public school in any of the five years before the 2010-2011 fiscal year; Has a current IEP developed by the district school board in accordance with State Board of Education rule before June 30, 2011; and Has not received a McKay scholarship before the 2011-2012 school year.

A school district, at the request of the parent, must complete a matrix of services to ensure that the student's IEP reflects the level of services required.

The bill also authorizes the Commissioner of Education to deny, suspend, or revoke the participation of any private school determined to be operating or have operated an educational institution in Florida or another state that jeopardizes the health, safety, or welfare of the public.

For the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education program, the bill creates a prekindergarten program option for children with disabilities, which: Allows parents of eligible children to select one or more services that are consistent with the child's individual education plan; Requires specialized instructional services to be provided according to professionally accepted standards and those adopted by the Department of Education; Provides for payment to specialized instructional service providers by early learning coalitions; Allows parents who have not expended more than 70 percent of the funds for services to withdraw their children from the specialized instructional services program option for good cause and reenroll in the VPK school-year or summer program; and Provides that the Agency for Workforce Innovation, in collaboration with the Department of Education and subject to the department's approval, must develop procedures governing the determination of eligibility, enrollment of children, and payment of specialized instructional services providers.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 118-0

CS/HB 5101 — Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Education Funding

by Full Appropriations Council on Education and Economic Development; PreK-12 Appropriations; and Rep. Flores (CS/SB 1368 by Education Pre-K – 12 Appropriations and Senator Wise)

The bill:

Provides implementing language for 2010-2011 Class Size Reduction constitutional amendment including:

- implementation if the proposed amendment is or is not approved by the voters;
- compliance determination based on the October student enrollment survey;
- a reduction calculation to class size funding for noncompliant districts which may be adjusted for good cause;
- a reallocation bonus of up to 5% of the base student allocation for compliant districts;

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- an add-back of all or some of the reduced funds if districts submit a plan to meet the requirements by October of the subsequent year;
- a requirement that school boards hold public hearings on strategies to meet class size requirements before the district budget is adopted; and authorization of virtual instruction programs as an option to meet class size requirements.

Revises the tax roll collection rate for calculation of the local effort for school districts from 95 to 96 percent; this provision also affects state funding for lab schools and the Florida Virtual School.

Clarifies that in order for school districts to continue the school board-super majority-approved .25 critical needs millage after the 2010-2011 fiscal year, voters must approve the millage by referendum during the 2010 general election. If the measure fails, it cannot be put before the voters again for a full year and the voted millage will have to be reauthorized by the voters every two years.

Adds community colleges as providers for the school district virtual instruction program. Community colleges may not count the student enrollment for Community College Program Funding.

Expands eligibility for the school district virtual instruction program to include siblings of a currently enrolled student of a virtual instruction program.

Appropriates \$21,244,177 for the Excellent Teaching Program to award bonuses for national board certified teachers.

Extends school district flexibility to use the instructional materials categorical for computer hardware to support student learning after March 1, 2011, if all instructional content purchases have been made, and also authorizes the purchase of instructional hardware from 1.5 mill capital funds.

Establishes procedures, requirements, and definitions for districts and publishers for the purchase of instructional materials in electronic format.

Provides guidelines and instructions for implementation of school district electronic learning management systems.

Requires secondary students enrolled in acceleration courses or programs to be provided access to electronic library resources provided by the Florida colleges and state universities.

Reduces the early learning coalition administrative fee for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Program from 4.85 to 4.5 percent.

Eliminates advance funding payments of Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) funds to school districts and advanced distribution of instructional materials funds.

Requires charter schools to be in compliance with class size requirements at the school level average.

Reduces the school district administrative fee for charter schools and charter school systems.

Provides that capital outlay funds shared by school districts with a charter school in the workplace prior to July 1, 2010, have met the expenditure requirements for capital outlay funding.

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Provides that charter schools in the workplace are eligible for charter school capital outlay funding.

Requires school board member salaries for 2010-2011 to be no greater than beginning teacher salaries.

Requires that 80 percent of the funds generated by the International Baccalaureate (IB) program be provided to the school program or the feeder schools where the pre-IB program takes place; the funds are to be used solely for IB program or feeder program expenditures. Requires the remaining 20 percent to be spent on assisting academically disadvantaged students with rigorous courses.

Requires that 80 percent of the funds generated by the Industry Certified bonus be provided to the school program and also authorizes the list of industry certifications to be approved by both the Agency for Workforce Innovation and the Department of Education (DOE).

Reduces the school district budget summary advertisement requirements.

Requires OPPAGA to review the Special Facility Construction Account program.

Authorizes proration of the \$50,000 per member amount for Regional Education Consortia.

Requires instructional materials to include the contributions of African Americans to American society.

Allows the DOE to use the Sophomore Level Test Trust Fund for any purpose.

Limits DOE efforts to produce Department of Juvenile Justice education program quality reviews to the extent funding is available.

Establishes procedures and timelines for the DOE and school districts to ensure industry certification of automotive service technology training programs.

Requires school district reciprocity of level 2 screenings for Florida High School Athletic Association officials.

Clarifies the exemption for the prior years of service requirement for pay purposes for re-employment of retired teachers.

Clarifies that a student is not eligible for a quarterly payment for the McKay Scholarship Program if the private school misses the 30 day deadline for verification of student participation.

Authorizes an off-site instructor for a traditional classroom providing instruction through a virtual environment to be the instructor of record for purposes of enrollment reporting.

Repeals the requirement for school districts to freeze noncapital local school property taxes when the district levies capital outlay surtax.

Authorizes the per student cost designated for the base transportation dollar allocation for disabled students to be designated by the Legislature each year.

Clarifies the wealth adjustment offset calculation of the Sparsity Supplement by not including Merit Award Program funds.

Includes a provision that recalculations of the FEFP after the initial appropriation may not result in negative state funds.

Authorizes the Jefferson County School District to administer a one-time transportation survey to substitute for the statewide, scheduled October and February surveys which were omitted by the district, and requires the school district to use \$50,000 from transportation funding to hire a consultant to assist with managing district

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operations.

Makes other technical adjustments.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 30-7; House 76-43

CS/SB 436 — Community Colleges

by Higher Education Committee and Senators Baker, Smith, and Bullard

This bill changes the names of four community colleges, as follows: Central Florida Community College is renamed College of Central Florida; Lake City Community College is renamed Florida Gateway College; Palm Beach Community College is renamed Palm Beach State College; and Seminole Community College is renamed Seminole State College of Florida.

The State Board of Education approved name changes for these four colleges. As required by law, the college must seek a statutory codification of the name in the year following the college's name change. This bill codifies the colleges' new names in the Florida Statutes.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 117-0

HB 1581 — Doctor of Medicine Program at Florida Atlantic University

by Rep. Hasner and others (SB 2460 by Senator Negron)

This bill authorizes a doctor of medicine program at Florida Atlantic University subject to approval by the Board of Governors. The board approved the program on April 7, 2010. The doctor of medicine program that Florida Atlantic University offered in affiliation with the University of Miami will become an independent program.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 114-0

CS/SB 1730 — Biodiesel Fuel

by Higher Education Committee and Senators Oelrich and Crist

This bill provides an exemption from fuel tax for biodiesel fuel manufactured by a public or private secondary school. To qualify, the school must produce less than 1,000 gallons annually for the exclusive purpose of school use by employees or students. Qualifying schools are exempt from fuel tax registration requirements.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 32-0; House 112-0

HB 7237, 1st Eng. — State University System Governance

by Education Policy Council and Rep. Weatherford (CS/CS/SB 1786 by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Higher Education Committee; and Senators Oelrich and Lynn)

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Governance

This bill statutorily establishes the Board of Governors' (BOG) authority over the university boards of trustees and the university personnel system, except for state group insurance and retirement which are administered by the Department of Management Services. The Board of Governors must confirm the presidential selection by the university board of trustees. The BOG approves new degree programs and must report annually to the Legislature requests for new programs and the BOG's decision regarding the proposals.

Planning and Coordination

The bill creates a 7-member Higher Education Coordinating Council to identify university system needs; facilitate solutions to disputes regarding the creation of new degree programs, institutes, campuses, or centers; and make recommendations to the Board of Governors, State Board of Education and the Legislature regarding articulation and access to higher education. The council is comprised of the Chancellor of the State University System of Florida, the Chancellor of the Florida College System; the Commissioner of Education; the President of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida; the Executive Director of the Commission for Independent Education; and two members representing the business community, one appointed by the President of the Senate and one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The BOG staff will support the work of the council.

Tuition and Fees

The bill maintains current law under which the Legislature establishes university tuition and delegates legislative authority to the BOG to establish the tuition differential. The bill authorizes the BOG to approve university boards of trustees proposals for flexible policies for tuition and fees as long as the policies are in alignment with the university's mission and do not increase the state's liability or obligation for the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship program or the Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Program. The aggregate sum of new fees authorized by the BOG may not exceed 10 percent of tuition. The BOG may approve a university board of trustees' proposal to increase the current cap for certain existing user fees. The BOG may approve a university board of trustees' proposal to implement undergraduate or graduate block tuition, block tuition differential, or market-rate tuition for graduate-level online courses or graduate-level continuing education courses. The BOG must submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor summarizing the tuition and fee proposals received by the board during the preceding year and the actions taken by the board in response to such proposals.

Rules and Regulations

The BOG is subject to the Administrative Procedures Act when it is acting pursuant to statutory authority, and the bill authorizes the BOG to adopt regulations instead of rules when it is expressly authorized or required by law to do so. The BOG's procedure for adopting regulations that are authorized or required by law must provide for notice to the public, opportunity for public comment, a process for challenge, and publication of the regulation development procedure on the BOG's and the universities' websites. If the BOG delegates a statutory power or duty to a university board of trustees, the authority to adopt rules or regulations is included in the delegation. The bill directs the Department of State to remove from the Florida Administrative Code the BOG rules that have been superseded by BOG regulations.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-1; House 109-0

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

CS/CS/HB 25 — Temporary and Concurrent Custody of a Child

by Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council; Health Care Services Policy; and Rep. Glorioso (CS/CS/SB 334 by Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Committee; Judiciary Committee; and Senators Storms, Baker; and Crist)

The bill authorizes a court to order concurrent custody of a minor child to an extended family member who has physical custody of the child, but does not have signed, written documentation from a parent which is sufficient to enable the custodian to do things necessary to care for the child. The bill provides petition requirements for requesting concurrent custody and provides that if one of the minor child's parents objects to the petition, the petitioner may convert the petition to one for temporary custody.

The bill provides that concurrent custody may not eliminate or diminish the custodial rights of the parent, and the court must terminate an order for concurrent custody if one of the minor child's parents objects to the order. The bill allows an order granting concurrent custody to redirect all or part of an existing child support obligation to the extended family member who is granted concurrent custody of the child. However, at any time the person requesting temporary or concurrent custody or the child's parents may petition the court to modify the child support order.

The bill provides that an active-duty service member, upon deployment, may designate a family member or a stepparent to exercise the service member's time-sharing periods.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 113-0

CS/HB 91 — Adult Protective Services

by Elder & Family Services Policy Committee; and Rep. Wood (CS/SB 336 by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee; and Senators Storms and Smith)

The bill amends several provisions in Chapter 415, Florida Statutes, relating to adult protective services. The bill replaces the terms "disabled adults" and "elderly persons" with "vulnerable adult." The bill also amends the definition of "vulnerable adult" by including the term "sensory." The bill creates a definition for "activities of daily living" that conforms the phrase to the definition of "activities of daily living," relating to adult family-care homes.

The bill provides that the central abuse hotline must transfer to the appropriate county sheriff's office reports of known or suspected abuse of a vulnerable adult involving a person other than a relative, caregiver, or household member.

The bill specifies that the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF) may file a petition to determine incapacity in adult protective proceedings. Upon filing the petition, DCF is prohibited from being appointed guardian or providing legal counsel to the guardian.

The bill provides DCF with access to records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for use in conducting adult protective investigations.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 113-0

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CS/HB 315 — Adoption

by Health Care Services Policy and Rep. Horner and others (CS/SB 530 by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senators Altman, Peaden, Negron, Dockery, and Thrasher)

This bill amends the Florida Adoption Act (Chapter 63, F.S.) to prohibit public and private adoption agencies or entities from making adoption suitability determinations based on the lawful possession, storage, or use of a firearm or ammunition. The bill also prohibits an adoption agency or entity from requiring the adoptive parent or prospective adoptive parent to disclose information relating to the lawful possession, storage, or use of a firearm or ammunition. Further the bill prohibits the adoption agency or entity from restricting the lawful possession, storage, or use of a firearm or ammunition as a condition for an individual to adopt.

The bill also amends provisions relating to the licensure of family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies, and child-placing agencies to provide that requirements for the licensure and operation of a child-placing agency shall also include compliance with newly created and current law relating to the prohibition of firearms registration, and to provide that failure to comply with certain statutory requirements is a ground for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for a family foster home, residential child-caring agency, or child placing agency.

The bill requires that the Department of Children and Family Services' rules include a form to be used by child-placing agencies during an adoption home study. The form must require all prospective adoptive parent applicants acknowledge in writing the receipt of a document containing the statutory language relating to the safe storage of firearms.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 38-2; House 112-0

CS/CS/CS/SB 694 1st eng. — Child Support

by General Government Appropriations Committee; Judiciary Committee; Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee; and Senator Storms

This bill amends statutes relating to the Child Support Enforcement Program administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR). Specifically, the bill:

Provides for the use of the clerk of court's depository in private child support cases. Makes support obligation modifications. Authorizes the DOR to collect noncovered medical expenses in installments and gives the DOR access to health insurance records received by the Agency for Health Care Administration. Authorizes the DOR to claim as program income uncashed checks of less than one dollar. Clarifies terms used during the administrative establishment of child support orders. Directs the Office of Vital Statistics (OVS) to amend a child's birth certificate based on a marriage license application; a final judgment of dissolution of marriage providing for the payment of child support; or a marriage license identifying a child whose parents married at any time after the child's birth. Makes it discretionary for the DOR to request a federal waiver to provide services without the need of an application. Extends the deadline for the DOR to implement electronic filing of documents with the court. Clarifies assignment of child support rights to the DOR in temporary cash assistance cases.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 118-0

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CS/CS/HB 787 — Child Abduction Prevention

by Policy Council and Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee; and Rep. Rouson and others (CS/SB 1862 by Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Committee and Senator Sobel)

The bill amends s. 61.45, F.S., by adding additional risk factors for a judge to consider when deciding whether or not a child is at risk of abduction. The bill also clearly outlines and makes additions to preventative measures that a judge may order if the judge finds credible evidence that a child is at risk of abduction. Finally, the bill provides that violation of the parenting plan may subject the party to civil or criminal penalties or a federal or state warrant under federal or state law.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2011. Vote: Senate 31-0; House 115-0

CS/HB 907 2nd eng. — Child Support Guidelines

by Civil Justice & Courts Policy and Reps. Flores (CS/CS/SB 2246 by Judiciary Committee and Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee; CS/SB 1194 by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Altman)

Child Support

This bill amends provisions of law dealing with child support. Specifically, the bill: Requires that all child support and income deduction orders must provide for termination of support upon a child's 18th birthday, unless certain exceptions apply, and for a schedule stating the amount of support that will be owed for the remaining children, if any; Outlines the basic principles the court shall adhere to when implementing the child support guidelines schedule; Provides that under certain circumstances the court shall impute income equivalent to the median income of year-round full-time workers; Creates a rebuttable presumption when imputing income to an unemployed or underemployed parent; Places the burden on the party seeking to impute income to present certain evidence; Prohibits imputing income for out-of-date records or unprecedented earnings; Amends the child support guidelines schedule; Changes the calculation obligation amounts for incomes that fall below the minimum amount set forth in the child support guidelines schedule; Removes the requirement that certain child care costs are reduced by 25 percent before being added to the basic support obligation; Allows the court to consider the impact of the Child & Dependent Care Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit when adjusting a child support award; and Changes the overnight time-sharing threshold from 40 percent to 20 percent.

The bill provides that when a court issues a child support order, the court will also provide the amount of child support that will be owed for any remaining children after one or more children are no longer entitled to receive support.

Alimony

This bill also provides that before a court may make an award of any type of alimony, it must make a specific factual determination as to whether there is an actual need for alimony or maintenance by either party and whether either party has the ability to pay. It also adds to the list of factors a court must consider when determining an alimony award.

The bill provides that in addition to permanent or rehabilitative alimony, a court may also award bridge-the-gap alimony or durational alimony, or any combination thereof, and specifies the circumstances appropriate for each type of alimony.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2011. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 92-23

CS/SB 1306 1st eng.— Public Assistance

by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Storms

The bill replaces the terms “food stamps” and “food stamp program” with “food assistance” and “food assistance program,” respectively, to conform to current federal terminology. It changes the reference to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. The bill also changes the name of the “WAGES Program” to the “Temporary Cash Assistance Program.”

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 34-0; House 109

CS/HB 7069 2nd eng. —Screening

by Policy Council; Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council and Reps. Snyder, Porth and others (CS/CS/CS/SB 1520 by Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee, Criminal Justice Committee, Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee, and Senators Storms and Crist)

The bill substantially rewrites requirements and procedures for background screening of the persons and businesses that deal primarily with vulnerable populations. Major provisions of the bill include:

Requiring that no person required to be screened may begin work until the screening has been completed; Increasing all Level 1 screening to Level 2 screening for persons working with vulnerable populations; Requiring all fingerprints to be submitted electronically by August 1, 2012; Requiring certain personnel that are not presently being screened to begin Level 2 screening; Including additional serious crimes to the list of disqualifying offenses; Authorizing agencies to request the retention of fingerprints by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement; Providing that an exemption for a disqualifying felony may not be granted until at least three years after the completion of all sentencing sanctions for that felony; Requiring that all exemptions from disqualification be granted only by the agency head; Requiring the department to randomly drug test licensed foster parents if there is reasonable suspicion that he or she is using illegal drugs, and providing that the cost of testing shall be paid by the foster parent and reimbursed by the department if the test is negative; and Providing that school districts provide a list of available substitute teachers to the early learning coalitions.

The new screening requirements are prospective; existing persons working with vulnerable populations are not required to be rescreened until such time they are otherwise required to be rescreened by existing law.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect August 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 112-0

CS/HB 7165 — OGSR/Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams

by Economic Development & Community Affairs Policy Council, Governmental Affairs Policy and Rep. K. Roberson (SB 884 by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs)

Domestic violence fatality review teams (team or teams) are established at a local, regional, or state level. The purposes of the team is to learn how to prevent domestic violence by intervening early and improving the response of an individual and the system to domestic violence. In accomplishing this purpose, teams may review events leading up to a domestic violence incident, available community resources, current laws and policies, actions taken by the systems and individuals related to the incident and the parties, and any information or action deemed relevant by the team.

This bill reenacts the public-records and a public-meetings exemption for the teams. Any confidential or exempt information obtained by a team retains its confidential or exempt status. In addition, any information that

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identifies a victim of domestic violence or the victim's children is confidential and exempt from public-records requirements when contained in a record created by a team. Those portions of meetings of a team regarding domestic violence fatalities and their prevention, during which confidential or exempt information is discussed, are also exempt from public-meetings requirements.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 34-0; House 108-5

Health and Safety

CS/CS/CS/HB 1143 — Health Care

by Health and Family Services Policy Council; Health Care Appropriations Committee; Health Care Regulation Policy Committee; Rep. Hudson and others (CS/CS/SB 2434 by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Health Regulation Committee; and Senator Gardiner)

This bill repeals obsolete and redundant provisions, defines and corrects references to the Joint Commission, updates references to a variety of organizations and state agencies to reflect current titles or responsibilities related to facilities regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), and streamlines reporting by licensed facilities and state agencies. With respect to these regulatory modifications, the bill makes the following substantive changes:

- Authorizes the Department of Health (DOH) to accept funds from local governments and spend those funds for licensable products approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in response to a public health emergency;
- Revises provisions affecting nursing homes as follows:
 - Limits the DOH food service inspections in nursing homes to twice per year, absent complaints, and the State Fire Marshal inspections to once per year, absent complaints;
 - Expands the authorized staffing of a geriatric outpatient clinic in a nursing home to include a licensed practical nurse under the direct supervision of a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician;
 - Authorizes nursing homes to provide respite care for a maximum of 14 days per stay pursuant to an abbreviated plan of care;
 - Authorizes a \$1,000 fine per day if a nursing home fails to impose a moratorium on new admissions when the facility has not complied with the minimum-staffing requirements;
 - Revises the timeframe for a nursing home to provide a resident accounting of personal property held by the facility;
 - Eliminates the requirement for a newly hired nursing home surveyor to observe a facility's operations as a part of basic training;
 - Relieves the annual assessment related to Medicaid overpayments for leased nursing homes if the bond fund exceeds \$25 million;
 - Requires the AHCA to adopt rules for minimum staffing requirements for nursing homes that serve persons under 21 years of age; and
 - Eliminates the monthly reporting of any notice of claims or liability claims filed against the facility;
- Revises provisions affecting assisted living facilities (ALFs) as follows:
 - Repeals the limited nursing services (LNS) specialty license and authorizes LNS to be

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provided by appropriately licensed persons in an ALF with a standard license;

- Increases the per-bed fee for a standard-licensed ALF by \$8.50 biennially for beds that are not designated for recipients of optional state supplementation payments (OSS), to offset the loss of revenue that is currently generated from the fees
- associated with the LNS specialty license. The maximum amount that an ALF is required to pay for the standard license fee is increased;
- Requires additional monitoring, either onsite or by a desk review, for an ALF that has been cited with a class I or class II deficiency. The bill repeals the requirement for additional monitoring inspections of an ALF licensed with an extended congregate care (ECC) specialty license;
- Requires all ALFs to report electronically to the AHCA, at least semiannually, certain aggregated data related to the residents and staff of the facility;
- Modifies the AHCA's consultation responsibilities; and
- Eliminates the monthly reporting of any notice of claims or liability claims filed against the facility;
- Expands the definition of a portable equipment provider within the requirements for a health care clinic license to include a portable health service or equipment provider;
- Provides additional exemptions for licensure and regulation as a health care clinic for the following:
 - Pediatric cardiology or perinatology clinic facilities;
 - Certain corporate entities with \$250 million or more in annual sales of health care services provided by licensed health care practitioners; and
 - Certain publicly traded entities;
- Enhances the general licensing provisions of part II of ch. 408, F.S., to:
 - Provide that the license renewal notice that the AHCA sends is a courtesy notice;
 - Authorize the AHCA to impose an administrative fine, not to exceed \$500 per violation, for violations that do not qualify within the classification scheme of class I – class IV violations;
 - Authorize the AHCA to extend the license expiration date for up to 30 days and impose other conditions during that extension period in order to accomplish the safe and orderly discharge of clients or residents; and
 - Prohibit activities related to altering, defacing, or falsifying a license certificate;
- Authorizes the AHCA to impose an administrative fine for class IV violations that are uncorrected or repeated by a licensed intermediate care facility for developmentally disabled persons;

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- Requires a Medicaid claim for a prescription drug billed as a 340B prescribed medication to meet certain requirements;
- Eliminates the requirement for a pedigree paper for prescription drugs that are distributed in certain medical convenience kits; and
- Includes licensed orthotists and prosthetists in the definition of a health care provider under ch. 766, F.S., related to medical malpractice.

The bill authorizes an insurer that issues a group or individual health benefit plan to offer a voluntary wellness or health-improvement program that allows for rewards or incentives to encourage or reward participation in the program.

The bill prohibits an individual or group health insurance policy or health maintenance contract which is purchased through an exchange with any state or federal funds in the form of any tax credit or cost-sharing credit, from providing coverage for an abortion unless it is performed to save the life or physical health of the mother or when the pregnancy resulted from an act of rape or incest. Separate coverage for abortion may be provided to a private person or entity if the coverage is not purchased with any state or federal funds.

A physician or trained person must perform an ultrasound before an abortion is performed which is not a medical emergency. As a part of informed consent for the abortion, the woman must be allowed to view the live ultrasound images while a licensed medical professional explains the images to her. A woman may decline to view the ultrasound images. If she declines, she must complete a form acknowledging the opportunity to view her ultrasound which she declined and that her decision was not based on any undue influence. The opportunity to view the ultrasound is not required for a woman who presents documentation that she is obtaining the abortion because she is a victim of rape, incest, domestic violence or human trafficking, or that she has been diagnosed with a condition that would create a serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function if the termination of her pregnancy is delayed. In addition, the printed materials that are required to be made available to the pregnant woman as a part of informed consent must include a description of the various stages of development of the fetus.

The bill declares the public policy of this state that a federal, state, or local government may not compel a person to purchase health insurance or health services except under certain conditions; preserves the collection of debts lawfully incurred for health insurance or health services; and authorizes the Attorney General to implement or advocate this public policy in any court or administrative forum on behalf of persons whose constitutional rights concerning health insurance coverage may be subject to infringement by federal action.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 23-16; House 76-44

CS/CS/SB 1484 — Medicaid

by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Health and Human Services Appropriations; and Senator Peadar

This bill makes statutory changes to conform to the funding decisions included in the General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010-2011. Specifically, the bill:

Directs the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to request an extension of the Medicaid Reform waiver

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obtained under section 1115 of the Social Security Act by no later than July 1, 2010, and to preserve the Low Income Pool provisions of the waiver. In addition, the bill requires the AHCA to report monthly to the Legislature and the Governor on the waiver extension negotiations with the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Directs the AHCA to convene a workgroup of stakeholders to develop methodologies to maintain the use of intergovernmental transfers and certified public expenditures in a Medicaid managed care environment and requires the AHCA to provide a report by January 1, 2011, on the developed methodologies.

Creates the Medicaid and Public Assistance Fraud Strike Force (Strike Force) within the Department of Financial Services (DFS) to develop a statewide strategy and coordinate state and local efforts and resources to prevent, investigate and prosecute Medicaid and public assistance fraud.

Requires the Strike Force to hold its organization meeting by no later than March 1, 2011, and requires the Strike Force to meet at least four times annually. The Strike Force will consist of 11 members with Chief Financial Officer (CFO) serving as chair, and the Attorney General serving as vice-chair.

• Directs the Strike Force to provide recommendations and advice to the CFO on initiatives that include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting a census of current Medicaid and public assistance fraud efforts;
- Developing a strategic plan targeting state and local resources to prevent, detect, and deter Medicaid and public assistance fraud;
- Developing innovative technology and data sharing among affected entities;
- Establishing a program that provides grants to state and local agencies to implement effective anti-fraud measures;
- Providing grants, contingent upon appropriation, for multiagency Medicaid and public assistance fraud efforts;
- Providing assistance to state attorneys for support services or for the hiring of assistant state attorneys to prosecute Medicaid and public assistance fraud; and

Providing assistance to judges for support services or for the hiring of senior judges so that Medicaid and public assistance fraud cases can be heard expeditiously.

Requires the CFO to develop model interagency agreements to coordinate the investigation of Medicaid and public assistance fraud.

Transfers the Public Assistance Fraud Division from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to the DFS on January 1, 2011.

Authorizes Medicaid related fraud units to be collocated, to the extent possible, and requires the Medicaid managed care fraud investigators within the Attorney General's Office to collocate with the Division of Insurance Fraud within the DFS.

Requires the Auditor General and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to review and evaluate the AHCA's Medicaid fraud and abuse systems and requires a report to the Legislature and Governor

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by December 1, 2011.

Requires each Medicaid managed care plan to adopt an anti-fraud plan to address overpayment, abuse, and fraud in the provision of Medicaid services and to submit the plan for approval to the Office of Medicaid Program Integrity within the AHCA. The amendment establishes minimum standards for anti-fraud plans and requires each Medicaid managed care plan to establish a fraud investigative unit or contract with such an entity. In addition, the amendment provides penalties for Medicaid managed care plans that fail to comply with these provisions.

Requires all Medicaid managed care plans to report any suspected instance of overpayment, fraud, or abuse to the Office of Medicaid Program Integrity within 15 days.

Revises the requirements for the selection of a behavioral health care provider in Broward County to allow foster children who are in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services to enroll in a managed care plan which provides both physical and mental health care services. Authorizes a participating specialty plan to receive an administrative fee for coordination of services based upon the receipt of the state share of the fee from intergovernmental transfers.

Allows a provider service network to provide behavioral health services in addition to physical health services in areas of the state not under Medicaid reform.

Provides additional time for converting from fee-for-service payments to capitated payments for approved provider service networks and Children's Medical Services Networks.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010, except as otherwise provided. Vote: Senate 39-0; House 115-0

HB 5305 — Child Welfare

by Health Care Appropriations and Rep. Grimsley (CS/CS/SB 1466 by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Health and Human Services Appropriations; and Senator Peaden).

This bill makes statutory changes to conform to the funding decisions included in the General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010-2011. Specifically, the bill:

Requires child welfare contracting agencies to limit administrative monitoring to once every three years if the contracted provider is accredited by specified accrediting organizations, and mandates the department to limit contract monitoring of a child-caring or child-placing provider to only once per year.

Authorizes private-sector development and implementation of an internet-based secure and consolidated data warehouse for maintaining corporate, fiscal and administrative records related to child welfare provider contracts, and requires state agencies that contract with child welfare providers to access records from this database, unless records are outdated or unavailable.

Authorizes community-based care agencies to roll forward unspent state funds from fiscal year to fiscal year up to a maximum of eight percent of the contract amount, and requires the community-based care agencies to spend these carry-forward funds on nonrecurring activities that have been approved by the Department of Children and Family Services.

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Grants the Department of Children and Family Services authority to outsource program, administrative or fiscal oversight monitoring of community-based agencies and authorizes these agencies to use funding received through contracts for certain expenditures including staff cellular telephone allowances, contracts requiring deferred payments and maintenance agreements, security deposits for office leases, professional fees, costs of promotional materials, and grant writing.

Authorizes the Department of Children and Families to serve dependent children deemed to be in need of family-centered, cognitive-behavioral interventions designed to mitigate out-of-home placements.

Repeals section 409.1663, Florida Statutes, and amends section 409.166, Florida Statutes, to conform to a provision in the General Appropriations Act, which eliminates funding for a program that provided adoption benefits for qualifying adopting employees of state agencies.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 117-0

HB 5307 — Mental Health and Substance Abuse

by Health Care Appropriations and Rep. Grimsley (CS/CS/SB 1466 by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Health and Human Services Appropriations; and Senator Peaden).

This bill makes statutory changes to conform to the funding decisions included in the General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010-2011. Specifically, the bill:

Eliminates the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation and provides conforming changes to various sections in statute.

Changes the Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council voting members from 28 to 27 and reduces the number of members appointed by the director of the Office of Drug Control from 14 members to 13 members.

Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to be responsible for establishing a Statewide Grant Review Committee, which is renamed the “Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Statewide Grant Review Committee” along with revising the current committee structure and its responsibilities relating to developing criteria and review of grant applications.

Clarifies the submittal of an annual report by January 1 of each year on the activities associated with the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 79-37

HB 5309 — Statewide Tobacco Education and Use Prevention Program

by Health Care Appropriations and Rep. Grimsley

This bill makes statutory changes to conform to the funding decisions included in the General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010-2011. Specifically, the bill:

Revises the comprehensive, statewide tobacco education and use prevention program counter-marketing and advertising campaign to include innovative communication strategies, such as targeting specific audiences who use personal communication devices and frequent social networking websites.

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Changes the term “smoking cessation” to “tobacco-use” throughout the bill.

Limits the administration and management costs to administer the program to no more than 5 percent.

Deletes obsolete language related to the Area Health Education Centers.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 119-0

CS/CS/HJR 37 — Health Care Services

by Rules and Calendar Council; Health Care Regulation Policy Committee; and Rep. Plakon and others (CS/SJR 72 by Health Regulation Committee and Senators Baker, Fasano, Storms, Negron, Bennett, Haridopolos, Gaetz, Oelrich, Richter, Dockery and Gardiner)

This is a joint resolution proposing the creation of s. 28 of Art. I of the State Constitution to preserve the freedom of Florida residents to provide for their own health care by:

Ensuring that any person, employer, or health care provider is not compelled to participate in any health care system; Authorizing a person or employer to pay directly, without using a third party such as an insurer or employer, for health care services without incurring penalties or fines; and Authorizing a health care provider to accept direct payment for health care services without incurring penalties or fines.

The joint resolution also prohibits a law or rule from prohibiting the purchase or sale of health insurance in private health care systems and specifies certain aspects of health care that are not affected by this constitutional amendment. The joint resolution includes the statement that is to be placed on the ballot for the upcoming statewide election.

If adopted by the voters at the 2010 General Election, this resolution will take effect January 4, 2010. Vote: Senate 26-11; House 74-42

CS/HB 295 — Food Service/Domestic Violence Centers/Group Care Homes

by Health Care Regulation Policy Committee; Rep. Hukill and others (CS/CS/SB 532 by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee; Health Regulation Committee; and Senator Altman)

The bill requires the Department of Health to annually inspect certified domestic violence centers and group care homes for compliance with food safety rules that apply to community-based residential facilities with five or fewer residents, regardless of the number of actual residents. In addition, the bill excludes a certified domestic violence center that does not prepare and serve food to its residents or advertise food or drink for public consumption from standards and requirements applicable to food service establishments.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 111-0

CS/HB 729 — Practice of Tattooing

by Health Care Regulation Policy Committee and Rep. Brandenburg (CS/SB 942 by Health Regulation Committee and Senator Sobel)

This bill requires tattoo artists and tattoo establishments to be licensed and guest tattoo artists to be registered with the Department of Health (DOH). The bill provides grounds for discipline, administrative and criminal penalties, licensure fees, and rulemaking authority to the DOH to implement tattoo artist and tattoo establishment regulation. The bill repeals the requirement for “general supervision” of tattoo establishments and tattoo artists by

a physician or dentist.

This bill also prohibits the tattooing of a minor child younger than 16 years of age, unless the tattooing is performed for medical or dental purposes by a person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry in Florida. Tattooing a minor child older than 16 years of age, but younger than 18 years of age, may not be performed unless:

The minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian; The minor and parent or legal guardian each submit proof of identification; The parent or legal guardian submits written notarized consent; The parent or legal guardian submits proof of being the parent or legal guardian to the minor; and The tattooing is done by a licensed tattoo artist or guest tattoo artist, or a person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry in Florida.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect January 1, 2012. Vote: Senate 30-4; House 108-2

CS/CS/CS/SB 742 — Public Safety Telecommunicators/E911

by Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee; Community Affairs Committee; Health Regulation Committee; and Senator Detert

The bill renames “911 emergency dispatchers” to “911 public safety telecommunicators” and expands the functions they perform related to 911 calls. By October 1, 2012, any person employed as a 911 public safety telecommunicator at a public safety answering point must be certified by the Department of Health (DOH). A public safety agency may employ a 911 public safety telecommunicator trainee for a period not to exceed 12 months under certain conditions.

Certification and recertification requirements for a 911 public safety telecommunicator are outlined in the bill, including fees, training, and requirements for applicants to sit for a competency / proficiency examination administered by the DOH for initial certification after October 1, 2012.

The bill revises an existing grandfather clause for emergency dispatchers to include 911 public safety telecommunicators. Under the grandfather clause, the DOH must establish by rule a procedure for the initial certification of 911 public safety telecommunicators who document 3 years of supervised full-time employment as a 911 public safety telecommunicator or an emergency dispatcher since January 1, 2002. This grandfather clause expires on October 1, 2012. In addition, if a person was employed as a 911 public safety telecommunicator, a sworn state-certified law enforcement officer, or a state-certified firefighter before April 1, 2012, upon passage of the examination, the public safety telecommunication training program requirement is waived for initial certification.

The DOH is required to establish procedures for approval of public safety telecommunication training programs. The bill revises provisions for disciplinary action and penalties against emergency medical personnel to include public safety telecommunicators.

The bill adds dispatching to the list of E911 services and revises the authorized expenditures of the E911 fee, to include the fees collected by the DOH for certification and recertification of 911 public safety telecommunicators.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 36-2; House 116-0

HB 7113 — Open Government Sunset Review/Child Abuse Death Review Committee

by Governmental Affairs Policy Committee and Rep. McBurney (CS/SB 920 by Health Regulation Committee)

The bill saves from scheduled repeal under the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the exemption from the Public Records and Meetings Laws for information that reveals the identity of household members of a deceased child whose death is under review and that is held by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or local panels or committees and portions of meetings at which such information would be revealed.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 35-0; House 115-0

CS/SB 768 — Luis Rivera Ortega Street Racing Act

by Judiciary Committee, and Senators Constantine and Wilson

This bill amends Florida's street racing statute by increasing certain fines and driver's license suspensions for violators. Specifically, for a second violation of the statute within five years, the bill increases the amount of fine a violator must pay to not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$3,000. Additionally, the bill adds a first-degree misdemeanor offense if a person is convicted of an unlawful racing violation a third or subsequent time in a five-year period, providing for a fine of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000 to be assessed, and that the violators driver's license be revoked for four years.

This act is to be cited as the "Luis Rivera Ortega Street Racing Act."

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 114-0

CS/HB 33 — Alcoholic Beverages/Persons Under 21 Years of Age

by Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee, and Rep. Randolph and others (CS/SB 1068, 1st Eng., by Criminal Justice Committee and Senators Altman, Fasano, and Crist)

The bill creates a first degree misdemeanor for a subsequent violation within one year of a prior conviction for the sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age on the premises of an alcoholic beverage licensee. A first degree misdemeanor carries a jail sentence not to exceed one year as well as a fine not to exceed \$1,000. Under current law, a person who sells or delivers alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21 on an alcoholic beverage licensed premises is subject to a second degree misdemeanor, which carries a term of imprisonment not to exceed 60 days and a fine not to exceed \$500.

The bill also creates a complete defense for any person who violates the prohibition against the sale or delivery of an alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age on an alcoholic beverage licensed premises. The defense applies if:

The buyer or recipient of the alcoholic beverage falsely evidenced that he or she was 21 years of age or older, The appearance of the buyer or recipient was such that an ordinarily prudent person would believe him or her to be 21 years of age or older, and The person carefully checked the buyer or recipient's identification card, acted in good faith, and relied upon the representation and appearance of the buyer or recipient in the belief that the buyer or recipient was 21 years of age or older.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 35-0; House 115-0

Economic Security

SCR 10 — Constitutional Convention on Balanced Federal Budget

by Senators Atwater, Gaetz, Jones, Bennett, Haridopolos, Altman, Baker, Alexander, Thrasher, Gardiner, Negron, Oelrich, Richter, Storms, and Crist

Through this concurrent resolution, the Legislature makes application to and calls upon Congress to convene a constitutional convention under Article V of the U.S. Constitution for the sole purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution to:

Achieve and maintain a balanced federal budget; and Control the ability of Congress and federal executive agencies to require states to expend funds.

The concurrent resolution does not contain specific constitutional language; however, it proposes achieving and maintaining a balanced federal budget by:

Requiring the balanced budget to account for all obligations of the federal government; Providing exceptions to the requirement for a balanced budget in cases of national emergencies or threats to national security; Imposing spending limits on the federal government; Establishing extraordinary vote requirements for new or increased federal taxes and other revenues; and Prohibiting federal mandates on states to impose taxes or fees.

With respect to controlling the ability of the federal government to require states to expend funds, the concurrent resolution proposes:

Limiting the ability of Congress and federal executive agencies to pass legislation requiring states to spend money or take actions that require expenditure of money unless sufficient federal funds are provided on an ongoing basis to offset the full costs; and Limiting Congress' ability to dictate to the states requirements for the expenditure of federal funds, other than requirements that may be necessary to measure the outcomes underlying the expenditure of federal monies.

The concurrent resolution specifies that it supersedes all previous memorials applying to Congress for a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including memorials adopted in 1976 and 1988. In addition, the concurrent resolution specifies that it is revoked if it is used for the purpose of calling or conducting a convention to amend the U.S. Constitution for a purpose other than requiring a balanced federal budget or limiting the ability of the federal government to require states to spend money.

Upon signature of the Legislature's presiding officers, a copy of the concurrent resolution will be dispatched to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress, and to the presiding officers of each house of the several state legislatures.

Vote: Senate 28-12; House 70-42

HB 545 — Residential Property Sales

by Rep. Patterson and others (SB 2190 by Senator Altman)

In November 2007, the Financial Services Commission adopted a uniform home grading scale to grade the ability of a home to withstand the wind load from a tropical storm or hurricane. The uniform home grading scale scores

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homes on a scale of 1 to 100 and takes into account the construction features of the home, the wind zone location, and the terrain surrounding the home.

In 2008, the Legislature enacted legislation that established a “two-part phase-in” of a requirement that sellers of homes located in the state’s wind borne debris region disclose the home’s windstorm mitigation rating based on the uniform grading scale to prospective purchasers. The first part of the phase-in was to begin January 2010, and would have required sellers of homes insured by Citizens Property Insurance Corporation for \$500,000 or more to disclose the home’s windstorm mitigation rating to buyers. However, in 2009, before it took effect, this disclosure requirement was repealed. The second part of the phase-in, which remains law today and is scheduled to begin on January 1, 2011, will require sellers of any home in the windborne debris region to disclose to the purchaser the home’s mitigation rating.

This bill repeals the second part of the disclosure phase-in before it takes effect on January 1, 2011. Consequently, sellers of homes located in the windborne debris region will not be required to disclose the home’s windstorm mitigation rating. The bill would save sellers of homes located in the windborne debris region the cost of a windstorm mitigation inspection, which averages between \$150 and \$250.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming a law. Vote: Senate 36-0; House 113-0

CS/CS/CS/SB 2086 — Consumer Debt Collection

by General Government Appropriations Committee; Commerce Committee; Banking and Insurance Committee; and Senator Richter

Part VI of chapter 559, Florida Statutes, governs the regulation of consumer debt collection agencies. The Office of Financial Regulation (OFR) is responsible for the registration and regulation of consumer debt collection agencies. The Attorney General is authorized to initiate actions in any federal court against out-of-state consumer collection agencies for violations of this part. This bill provides the following regulatory and enforcement changes.

Streamlines the existing statutory authority for the regulation of consumer debt collection agencies into one agency, by transferring duties related to the registry and referral of complaints from the Department of Financial Services to the OFR. Provides that a violation of Part VI, ch. 559, F.S., is actionable by the Attorney General, including consumer complaints. Increases administrative fines for violations, currently capped at \$1,000, to \$10,000. It would allow the OFR to impose significant economic sanctions on unscrupulous consumer collection agencies. Provides the OFR with broad, discretionary authority in promptly investigating the books and records of a consumer collection agency. Investigations would be based on the nature and severity of an alleged violation rather than the accumulation of five unresolved sworn complaints.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 114-0

CS/SB 492 — Garnishment

by the Commerce Committee and Senator Smith

The bill increases, from \$500 to \$750 per week, the amount of disposable earnings of a head of family that is exempt from attachment or garnishment.

For a head of family earning greater than \$750 per week, the individual’s wages are exempt from garnishment unless the protection is waived in writing. The bill provides requirements for the agreement, including that the writing: Be in the same language as the contract or agreement to which the waiver relates; Be contained in a separate document attached to the contract or agreement; and Be written in a form substantially similar and in 14-

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point font to a notice provided in the subsection. The notice informs the individual of the availability of the exemption and the effect of the agreement to waive such protection.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect October 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 118-1

CS/HB 1551 — Black Business Investment Board, Inc.

by Economic Development Policy and Rep. Carroll (CS/SB 1720 by Commerce Committee; Senators Smith, Lynn, and Crist)

In 1985, the Legislature created the Florida Black Business Investment Board (FBBIB) as a non-profit corporation to support the creation and expansion of black-owned enterprises in Florida. In 2007, the Black Business Loan Program was established in the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development (OTTED) to disburse annually appropriated funds to eligible recipients who would provide loans and loan guarantees to, and invest in, qualified businesses. The FBBIB was assigned specific responsibilities in the administration of the program, to include receiving the grant applications and making recommendations for certification of grant recipients.

The bill transfers most of the FBBIB's responsibilities relating to the administration of the Black Business Loan Program to OTTED and reduces the time-frame for certifying and distributing the annual grants.

The bill also reduces the eligibility requirements of the "existing recipients" (who are the eight regional Black Business Investment Corporations, or BBICs, and the Florida Black Business Support Corporation, doing business as Access Florida) for annual grants from the Black Business Loan Program. Current law requires recipients: Be a corporation registered in the state; Demonstrate that its board of directors includes citizens of the state experienced in the development of black business enterprises; Demonstrate that the recipient has a business plan that allows the recipient to operate in a manner consistent with the Florida Black Business Investment Act [ss. 288.707-288.714, F.S.] and the rules of the OTTED; Demonstrate that the recipient has the technical skills to analyze and evaluate applications by black business enterprises for loans, loan guarantees, or investments; Demonstrate that the recipient has established viable partnerships with public and private funding sources, economic development agencies, and workforce development and job referral networks; Demonstrate that the recipient can provide a private match equal to 20 percent of the amount of funds provided by OTTED; and Agree to maintain the recipient's books and records relating to funds received by OTTED according to generally accepted accounting principles and in accordance with the requirements of the Florida Single Audit Act [s. 215.97(7), F.S.] and to make those books and records available to OTTED for inspection upon reasonable notice.

All of these conditions will be required of a "new recipient" of the Black Business Investment Loan Program.

In lieu of these eligibility requirements, "existing recipients" will be required to comply with the first and last of these conditions, and:

"Annually submit to the office a financial audit performed by an independent certified public account for the most recently completed fiscal year, which audit does not reveal any material weaknesses or instances of material noncompliance."

Subsection (8)(c) is also amended to increase the portion of Black Business Loan Program grants which may be used for technical support from 9 to 12 percent, and administration from 7 to 10 percent.

The bill also authorizes the FBBIB to elect a chair and vice-chair, and authorizes the board to remove the chair by two-thirds vote of the board. Current law authorizes the Governor to appoint the chair, who serves at the pleasure

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of the Governor. In addition, the number of board appointments by the Governor is reduced from five to four, and the designation of the chair of the Florida Development Finance Corporation as a board member is deleted. Instead, the FBBIB is authorized to select two at-large members. The vice-chair of Enterprise Florida, Inc., is retained, but as an ex officio, nonvoting member.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 38-0; House 108-0

CS/CS/SB 1736 — Unemployment Compensation

by Policy & Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Commerce Committee; and Senators Garcia and Wilson

The bill makes several changes to laws related to unemployment compensation.

Temporary State Extended Unemployment Compensation Benefits

The bill provides for an extension of the temporary state extended benefits program, effective February 27, 2010, through June 2, 2010. The extension will cover up to 14 additional weeks of temporary state extended benefits for claimants. The temporary state extended benefits for former private sector employees are 100 percent federally funded (approximately \$128.1 million). About 107,000 Floridians will be eligible to receive additional weeks through this extension.

Extended benefits for former state and local government employees do not qualify for federal funding and must be paid by the governmental entity. The cost is estimated to total \$3.6 million; approximately \$1.1 million from state funds and \$2.6 million from local government funds.

Reemployment of Unemployment Compensation Claimants

The bill amends Unemployment Compensation (UC) law to require that registration with the workforce information system (Employ Florida Marketplace) be incorporated into the process for filing a claim. Also, claimants are required to report to their local one-stop center. The purpose is to better link claimants with the state's job bank system and available job opportunities.

Employer Response to Notice of Claim

When a claim is first filed, employers receive a notice of claim and monetary determination. If the Agency for Workforce Innovation receives information that may result in a denial of benefits, the agency is required to investigate the claim and provide employers with a nonmonetary determination, as applicable. A notice of claim is sent to a claimant's most recent employer and all employers whose employment records are liable for benefits under a monetary determination. The bill requires employers to timely respond to the notice of claim within 20 days. Failure to do so will result in those benefits being charged to the employer's account. Such efforts will reduce overpayments to unemployed individuals, and in turn, this will reduce the burden of socialized costs on all employers' UC tax rates; however, a claimant would not be required to repay any overpayments due to the employer's failure to respond, so long as there is no fraud involved.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Trigger

The bill changes the trust fund balance date for trigger calculation from June 30 to September 30, which is closer to the beginning of the year to which the tax calculation applies.

Unemployment Compensation Tax Administration

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This bill includes several statutory changes that will reduce the burden of socialized costs on Florida employers, improve tax administration by increasing efficiency and reducing related costs, and improve enforcement of UC tax laws by the Department of Revenue. The bill: Specifies the duration for tax liens for unemployment compensation taxes as 10 years; Authorizes the department to reduce a tax refund or credit owing to a taxpayer to the extent of liability for unemployment compensation taxes; Conforms cross-references in unemployment compensation statutes; Provides for the treatment of a single-member limited liability company as the employer for purposes of unemployment compensation law, consistent with Internal Revenue Service regulations; and Increases penalties for erroneous, incomplete, or insufficient reports submitted by employers to the Department of Revenue for unemployment compensation tax purposes.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law, unless otherwise specifically stated in the act. Vote: Senate 34-0; House 113-2

CS/CS/HB 163 — Prepaid Wireless Telecommunications

by Finance & Tax Council; Energy & Utilities Policy Committee; and Rep Gibbons (CS/CS/CS/SB 1202 by General Government Appropriations Committee; Judiciary Committee; Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities, Committee; and Senator Bennett)

The bill amends ss. 365.172 and 365.173, F.S., providing that the E911 Board shall collect the E911 fee from the sale of prepaid wireless service, beginning July 1, 2013, if it determines that a fee should be collected from the sale of such service and the service is a prepaid calling arrangement that is subject to sales and use tax under s. 212.05(1)(e), F.S. Before July 1, 2013, the E911 fee shall not be assessed on or collected from providers with respect to prepaid calling arrangements. The bill strikes obsolete language requiring the Board to conduct an already completed study concerning the feasibility of collecting E911 fees from the sale of prepaid wireless service. The bill increases to 30 percent, from current law's 20 percent, the portion of funds disbursed to a county from the Emergency Communications Number E911 System Fund for capital outlay, capital improvement, or equipment replacement which the county may carry forward into the next calendar year.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 35-0; House 112-0

CS/SB 814 — Lifeline Telecommunications Service

by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee, and Senators Aronberg, Smith, Ring, and Wilson

The bill revises provisions in s. 364.10(3), F.S., related to the development of procedures to promote participation and automatic enrollment in Lifeline services. The bill authorizes commercial mobile radio service providers designated as eligible telecommunications carriers (ETCs) pursuant to 47 U.S.C. s. 214(e) to use the federal poverty guidelines as eligibility criteria to offer Lifeline services after notifying the Public Service Commission (PSC) of this election. The bill authorizes the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Education, the PSC, and the Office of Public Counsel to share certain information with authorized ETCs, such as a person's name, date of birth, service address, and telephone number, so that the carriers can identify and enroll an eligible person in the Lifeline and Link-Up programs. This information would remain confidential pursuant to s. 364.107, F.S., and is only to be used for determining eligibility and enrollment in the Lifeline program.

The bill provides that a Lifeline Workgroup will convene by December 31, 2010, to discuss how eligible subscriber information will be shared, the obligations of each party with respect to that information, and the procedures to be implemented to verify eligibility in these programs. The bill changes the date to December 31, 2010, by which both

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procedures to promote Lifeline participation and procedures for automatic enrollment in Lifeline must be developed.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 34-0; House 113-0

CS/CS/HB 965 — Real Property Assessment

by Finance and Tax Council; Military Affairs Policy Committee; and Rep. McKeel and others (CS/SB 2160 by Finance and Tax Committee and Senators Storms and Crist)

This bill requires property appraisers to adjust the assessed value of single-family residential properties that have been affected by imported or domestic drywall if the purchaser was unaware of the presence of the imported or domestic drywall at the time of purchase. The bill states that a building shall be valued at \$0 if it cannot be used for its intended purpose without remediation or repair.

Homestead property that is affected by imported or domestic drywall will not be considered to be abandoned if the owner vacates the property during remediation and does not establish a new homestead. Upon the substantial completion of remediation of the property, it shall be assessed as if the imported or domestic drywall had not been present. Homestead properties that apply under this section are considered damaged by misfortune or calamity under s. 193.155(4)(b), F.S., with the exception that the 3-year deadline does not apply.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law and shall apply to the 2010 and subsequent assessment rolls.

Vote: Senate 37-0; House 106-0

CS/HB 7179 — Qualifying Improvements to Real Property

by Finance and Tax Council; Energy and Utilities Policy Committee; and Reps. Precourt and Ford (CS/CS/CS/SB 2322 by Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Finance and Tax Committee; Community Affairs Committee; and Senators Bennett and Crist)

This bill authorizes local governments to levy non-ad valorem assessments to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements and changes or improvements made for the purpose of improving a property's resistance to wind damages for property owners who voluntarily participate in a generated local government financing program.

The bill also grants local governments the authority to issue debt, payable from revenues received from the improved property, and to partner with one or more local governments for the purpose of providing such improvements.

The bill further provides a funding mechanism for the energy-related improvements to real property by:

- Authorizing the existing Florida Development Finance Corporation to participate in a federal program providing loan guarantees for capital projects relating to renewable energy.
- Leveraging left-over funds from existing grant programs: the state guarantees 5% of the loan amount, the federal government guarantees 75%; and the business provides the other 20%.
- Additionally, the bill revises the term "renewable energy" to include energy produced using pipeline-quality synthetic gas produced from waste petroleum coke with carbon capture and sequestration.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 31-4; House 119-0

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CS/HB 483 — Sales Tax Holiday

by Finance and Tax Council; Rep. Rivera, Flores and others (CS/SB 514 by Finance and Tax Committee; Senators Fasano, Crist, and Wilson)

This bill provides that no sales and use tax will be collected on the sale of books, clothing, wallets, or certain bags having a selling price of \$50 or less during the 3 day period beginning 12:01 a.m., Friday, August 12, 2010, and ending midnight Sunday, August 14, 2010. The bill also provides that no sales and use tax shall be collected on sales of an expanded list of school supplies having a selling price of \$10 per item or less during that same period of time.

The temporary exemption does not apply in theme parks, public lodgings or airports as defined by statute. There is an appropriation to the Department of Revenue to administer the bill.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect upon becoming law. Vote: Senate 37-1; House 115-0

Military

CS/SB 464 — Military Affairs/Leave of Absence

by Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations Committee; and Senators Fasano and Baker

This bill increases the number of allowable annual leave of absence hours a member of the National Guard or military reserve forces may be granted by his or her state, county, or municipal government employer. The new maximum annual leave of absence limit is 240 hours which recognizes increased requirements placed upon National Guard and reserve force members for training.

In addition, the bill authorizes the Adjutant General to appoint a second Assistant Adjutant General for Army subject to Senate confirmation. This change reflects force structure revisions that have been adopted by the National Guard Bureau.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 106-0

CS/HB 1003 — Veterans

by Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Committee; and Rep. Drake and others (CS/SB 1972 by Senators Aronberg, Dean, and Gaetz)

The bill amends: Section 496.406, F.S., to exempt veterans' service organizations which are federally chartered under Title 36, U.S.C., from the registration requirements for charitable organizations conducting fund raising found in s. 496.405, F.S.; Section 295.187, F.S., to align the state definition of a "service-disabled veteran," for purposes of the Florida Service-Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Opportunity Act with the federal definition found in Title 38 U.S.C. § 101 (16); Section 296.06, F.S., regarding a veteran's eligibility for residency in the state's veterans' domiciliary home to require that a veteran must have been approved for care and treatment by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; and Section 296.36, F.S., to allow veterans with eligible peacetime military service as well as those with wartime service to be admitted to one of the state's veterans' nursing homes. The bill further requires that a veteran must have been approved for care and treatment by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs in order to be admitted to one of the state's veterans' nursing homes.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 111-0

Civil Rights

CS/HB 523 — Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame

by Government Operations Appropriations Committee and Reps. A. Williams, Carroll, and others (CS/SB 1354 by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee and Senators Hill and Joyner)

This bill provides for the establishment and location of the Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame. The Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame will be located in the Capitol Building and maintained by the Department of Management Services. The Florida Commission on Human Relations will be consulted regarding the design and theme of the hall of fame. The commission will be in charge of the nomination process for the hall of fame.

The bill sets out the procedure for selection of members of the hall of fame by the Governor upon recommendations by the commission. The bill includes criteria for recommendation of a person to be added to the hall of fame, including that the person has made a significant contribution toward the state's progress and achievements in civil rights. The Governor will be responsible for the selection of up to three members annually from 10 persons recommended by the commission. The commission is authorized to set time periods for nomination and selection of members of the hall of fame.

If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2010. Vote: Senate 37-0; House 112-0

About the Florida Commission on the Status of Women



The Commission is administratively housed in the Office of Attorney General Bill McCollum.

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women (the Commission) is established in the Office of the Florida Attorney General, and consists of 22 members. The Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Attorney General appoint four members, and the Chief Financial Officer and Commissioner of Agriculture each appoint three members. The Commission's mission is to empower women from all walks of life in achieving their fullest potential. It is in accordance with this mission that the Commission has produced the "2010 Summary of Florida Laws Affecting Women and Families."

This publication is the work of the Legislative Committee of the Commission, with purpose is to educate women about the legislative process and encourage them to become active and informed citizens. It is the Commission's goal that this handbook will educate women in understanding the impact of the 2007 Florida legislative session in their lives as well as advance women toward an active role in civic engagement.

To find out more about the work of the Florida Commission on the Status of Women and to view other publications, please visit our website at www.fcsw.net.



**2010 Members of the
Florida Commission on the Status of Women.**

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Commission Publications

Each year, the Commission produces an Annual Report on issues affecting women. In addition, the Commission has produced a number of educational brochures, calendars and special reports. Please contact the Commission office for copies of the following FCSW Publications:

- **2008 Annual Report “Good Health for a Lifetime: A Woman’s Guide”**
- **2007 Annual Report “Smart Surfing: Protecting You and Your Family from Cybercrime”**
- **2006 Annual Report “*Life Issues of Florida Women: Mid-Life and Beyond*”**
- **2006 and 2007 Summary of Florida Laws Affecting Women and Families**
- **2005 Annual Report “*Florida Women Mean Business!*”**
- **2004 Annual Report “*Legally Yours: A Guide for Florida Women*”**
- **2003 Annual Report “*Women and Money: Practical Money Skills for Women*”**
- **2002 Annual Report “*A Passion to Play! 30 Years of Women’s Athletics in Florida*”**
- **2002 Publication “*Creating Change and Challenging Tradition: Florida Women Public Officials*”**
- **2001 Annual Report “*Prevention by Intervention: Girls in Florida’s Juvenile Justice System*”**
- **2000 Annual Report “*A Study of Women’s History Education in Florida’s Public Schools*”**
- **1999 Annual Report “*Reflections and Projections: Women in Florida*”**
- **1998 Annual Report “*A Definitive Study on Young Women Ages 12-18 in Florida*”**
- **1997 Annual Report “*Women and Economic Development*”**
- **1996 Annual Report “*Women and Health, A Status Report*”**
- **1995 Annual Report “*Welfare Reform in Florida*”**
- **1994 Annual Report “*Justice and Human Rights: How They Apply to Women*”**
- **1993 Annual Report “*Women’s Health Care*”**
- **1992 Annual Report “*Women in the Workplace*”**
- **1999, 2000, 2004 FCSW Calendar**
- **2001, 2002, and 2003 Women’s History Calendar**
- **Women’s Hall of Fame Brochure**
- **Sexual Harassment Brochure**

For more information on the Commission visit our website at www.fcsw.net.



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