SB 914 by Latvala; (Identical to H 0953) State Contracting

607580 A S WD AGG, Latvala btw L.111 - 112: 04/02 03:32 PM

CS/CS/SB 956 by CA, EP, Bean; (Similar to CS/CS/1ST ENG/H 0791) Coastal Management

CS/CS/SB 1014 by BI, HP, Garcia; (Similar to H 0765) Pharmacy Benefit Managers

CS/SB 1098 by RI, Dean; (Similar to CS/CS/H 1235) Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund

CS/SB 1210 by BI, Bean; (Similar to CS/CS/1ST ENG/H 0633) Division of Insurance Agents and Agency Services

SB 1582 by Dean; (Similar to CS/H 7093) Rehabilitation of Petroleum Contamination Sites						
196092	Α	S	RCS	AGG, Legg	Delete L.496 - 497:	04/02 03:49 PM
740840	Α	S	RS	AGG, Simpson	btw L.582 - 583:	04/02 03:49 PM
186992	SA	S	RCS	AGG, Simpson	Delete L.1393 - 1451:	04/02 03:49 PM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT Senator Hays, Chair

Senator Hays, Chair Senator Thompson, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, April 2, 2014

TIME: 1:00 —3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Hays, Chair; Senator Thompson, Vice Chair; Senators Bradley, Braynon, Bullard, Dean,

Detert, Joyner, Latvala, Legg, Simpson, Soto, and Stargel

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 914 Latvala (Identical H 953)	State Contracting; Revising the criteria for evaluating a proposal to include consideration of prior relevant experience of the vendor; revising the criteria for evaluating a response to an agency's invitation to negotiate to include consideration of prior relevant experience of the vendor, etc.	
		GO 03/13/2014 Favorable AGG 04/02/2014 Favorable AP	
2	CS/CS/SB 956 Community Affairs / Environmental Preservation and Conservation / Bean (Similar CS/H 791)	Coastal Management; Authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to grant areawide permits for certain structures; requiring the department to promote the public use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands; authorizing the department to receive gifts and donations for certain purposes; authorizing the department to grant privileges or concessions for the accommodation of visitors in and use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands provided certain conditions are met, etc.	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 0
		EP 03/13/2014 Fav/CS CA 03/25/2014 Fav/CS AGG 04/02/2014 Favorable AP	
3	CS/CS/SB 1014 Banking and Insurance / Health Policy / Garcia (Similar H 765)	Pharmacy Benefit Managers; Specifying contract terms that must be included in a contract between a pharmacy benefit manager and a pharmacy; providing restrictions on the inclusion of prescription drugs on a list that specifies the maximum allowable cost for such drugs; requiring a contract between a pharmacy benefit manager and a pharmacy to include an appeal process, etc.	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 0
		HP 03/19/2014 Fav/CS BI 03/25/2014 Fav/CS AGG 04/02/2014 Favorable AP	

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government Wednesday, April 2, 2014, 1:00 —3:00 p.m.

TTEE ACTION
1 Nays 0
2 Nays 0
1 Nays 0
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S-036 (10/2008) Page 2 of 2

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prep	ared By: The Pro	fessional Staff of the App	ropriations Subcon	nmittee on General Government	
BILL:	SB 914				
INTRODUCER:	Senator Latva	ala			
SUBJECT:	State Contrac	eting			
DATE:	April 1, 2014	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
l. McKay		McVaney	GO	Favorable	
2. Betta		DeLoach	AGG	Favorable	
3.			AP		

I. Summary:

SB 914 requires state agencies to consider the prior relevant experience of a vendor when evaluating the responses to a request for proposal or invitation to negotiate. Currently, state agencies may consider prior relevant experience but are not required by law to do so.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact on the state.

II. Present Situation:

State Procurement of and Contracts for Personal Property and Services

Chapter 287, F.S., regulates state agency¹ procurement of personal property² and services.³ The Department of Management Services (DMS) is responsible for overseeing state purchasing activity including professional and contractual services as well as commodities needed to support agency activities, such as office supplies, vehicles, and information technology.⁴ The Division of

¹ As defined in s. 287.012(1), F.S., "agency" means any of the various state officers, departments, boards, commissions, divisions, bureaus, and councils and any other unit of organization, however designated, of the executive branch of state government. "Agency" does not include the university and college boards of trustees or the state universities and colleges.

² Personal property" is not independently defined for purposes of ch. 287, F.S., but the chapter title for Chapter 287, F.S., is "Procurement of Personal Property and Services." Additionally, the definition of "commodity" in s. 287.012(5), F.S., is "any of the various supplies, materials, goods, merchandise, food, equipment, information technology, *and other personal property*, including a mobile home, trailer, or other portable structure that has less than 5,000 square feet of floor space, purchased, leased, or otherwise contracted for by the state and its agencies." This definition is used in Part I of Ch. 287, F.S., "Commodities, Insurance, and Contractual Services."

³ Local governments are not subject to the provisions of ch. 287, F.S. Local governmental units may look to the chapter for guidance in the procurement of goods and services, but many have local policies or ordinances to address competitive solicitations.

⁴ See ss. 287.032 and 287.042, F.S.

BILL: SB 914 Page 2

State Purchasing in the DMS establishes statewide purchasing rules and negotiates contracts and purchasing agreements that are intended to leverage the state's buying power.

Agencies may use a variety of procurement methods, depending on the cost and characteristics of the needed good or service, the complexity of the procurement, and the number of available vendors. These include the following:

- Single source contracts, which are used when an agency determines that only one vendor is available to provide a commodity or service at the time of purchase;
- Invitations to bid, which are used when an agency determines that standard services or goods will meet needs, wide competition is available, and the vendor's experience will not greatly influence the agency's results;
- Requests for proposals (RFP), which are used when the procurement requirements allow for consideration of various solutions and the agency believes more than two or three vendors exist who can provide the required goods or services; and
- Invitations to negotiate (ITN), which are used when negotiations are determined to be necessary to obtain the best value and involve a request for high complexity, customized, mission-critical services, by an agency dealing with a limited number of vendors.⁵

Criteria used to evaluate proposals received pursuant to a request for proposals must include, but are not limited to:

- Price:
- Renewal price, if renewal is contemplated; and
- Consideration of the total cost for each year of the contract, including renewal years, as submitted by the vendor. 6

In invitations to negotiate, the criteria to be used in determining the acceptability of the reply and guiding the selection of the vendors with which the agency will negotiate must be specified in the ITN.⁷

Contracts for commodities or contractual services in excess of \$35,000 must be procured utilizing a competitive solicitation process. However, specified contractual services and commodities are not subject to competitive solicitation requirements. 9

The chapter establishes a process by which a person may file an action protesting a decision or intended decision pertaining to contracts administered by the DMS, a water management district, or certain other agencies.¹⁰

⁵ See ss. 287.012(6) and 287.057, F.S.

⁶ Section 287.057(1)(b)3., F.S.

⁷ Section 287.057(1)(c)3., F.S.

⁸ Section 287.057(1), F.S., requires all projects that exceed the Category Two (\$35,000) threshold contained in s. 287.017, F.S., to be competitively bid. As defined in s. 287.012(6), F.S., "competitive solicitation" means the process of requesting and receiving two or more sealed bids, proposals, or replies submitted by responsive vendors in accordance with the terms of a competitive process, regardless of the method of procurement.

⁹ See s. 287.057(3)(f), F.S.

¹⁰ See s. 287.042(2)(c), F.S.

BILL: SB 914 Page 3

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends the existing agency competitive procurement law in ch. 287, F.S., to require agencies to consider the prior relevant experience of a vendor when evaluating responses to a request for proposal or invitation to negotiate. Currently, agencies may consider prior relevant experience of a vendor but are not required by law to do so.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 287.057 of the Florida Statutes.

BILL: **SB** 914 Page 4

IX. **Additional Information:**

Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.) A.

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

607580

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: WD 04/02/2014

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Latvala) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 111 and 112

insert:

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Section 2. Section 287.0836, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

287.0836 Sustainable transportation services procurement.-An agency must consider the following criteria when evaluating a proposal or reply received pursuant to a request for a proposal or an invitation to negotiate for services related to cargo,



L1	freight, or package delivery:				
L2	(1) Whether the vendor uses alternative fuels, including				
L3	natural gas fuel as defined in s. 377.810.				
L 4	(2) The fuel efficiency of the vehicles used by the vendor.				
L5					
L 6	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========				
L7	And the title is amended as follows:				
L 8	Delete line 8				
L 9	and insert:				
20	experience of the vendor; creating s. 287.0836, F.S.;				
21	requiring an agency to consider specified criteria				
22	when evaluating a proposal or reply received for				
23	procurement of specified transportation services;				
24	providing an effective date.				

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 914

By Senator Latvala

20-01398-14 2014914 A bill to be entitled

287.057, F.S.; revising the criteria for evaluating a

proposal to include consideration of prior relevant

experience of the vendor; revising the criteria for

evaluating a response to an agency's invitation to

negotiate to include consideration of prior relevant

experience of the vendor; providing an effective date.

An act relating to state contracting; amending s.

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23 24 2.5

26 27 2.8

10 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 11 12 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 287.057, Florida 13 Statutes, is amended to read: 287.057 Procurement of commodities or contractual 14 services.-16 (1) The competitive solicitation processes authorized in this section shall be used for procurement of commodities or contractual services in excess of the threshold amount provided for CATEGORY TWO in s. 287.017. Any competitive solicitation shall be made available simultaneously to all vendors, must include the time and date for the receipt of bids, proposals, or 22 replies and of the public opening, and must include all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement, including the criteria to be used in determining acceptability and relative merit of the bid, proposal, or reply. (a) Invitation to bid.—The invitation to bid shall be used when the agency is capable of specifically defining the scope of work for which a contractual service is required or when the agency is capable of establishing precise specifications

Page 1 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 914

20-01398-14 2014914

defining the actual commodity or group of commodities required.

1. All invitations to bid must include:

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- a. A detailed description of the commodities or contractual services sought; and
- b. If the agency contemplates renewal of the contract, a statement to that effect.
- 2. Bids submitted in response to an invitation to bid in which the agency contemplates renewal of the contract must include the price for each year for which the contract may be renewed.
- 3. Evaluation of bids must include consideration of the total cost for each year of the contract, including renewal years, as submitted by the vendor.
- 4. The contract shall be awarded to the responsible and responsive vendor who submits the lowest responsive bid.
- (b) Request for proposals. An agency shall use a request for proposals when the purposes and uses for which the commodity, group of commodities, or contractual service being sought can be specifically defined and the agency is capable of identifying necessary deliverables. Various combinations or versions of commodities or contractual services may be proposed by a responsive vendor to meet the specifications of the solicitation document.
- 1. Before issuing a request for proposals, the agency must determine and specify in writing the reasons that procurement by invitation to bid is not practicable.
 - 2. All requests for proposals must include:
- a. A statement describing the commodities or contractual services sought;

Page 2 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 914

20-01398-14 2014914

b. The relative importance of price and other evaluation criteria; and

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- c. If the agency contemplates renewal of the contract, a statement to that effect.
- 3. Criteria that will be used for evaluation of proposals must $\frac{1}{2}$ shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Price, which must be specified in the proposal;
- b. If the agency contemplates renewal of the contract, the price for each year for which the contract may be renewed; and
- c. Consideration of the total cost for each year of the contract, including renewal years, as submitted by the vendor; and-
- $\underline{\text{d. Consideration of prior relevant experience of the}}$ vendor.
- 4. The contract shall be awarded by written notice to the responsible and responsive vendor whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the state, taking into consideration the price and other criteria set forth in the request for proposals. The contract file shall contain documentation supporting the basis on which the award is made.
- (c) Invitation to negotiate.—The invitation to negotiate is a solicitation used by an agency which is intended to determine the best method for achieving a specific goal or solving a particular problem and identifies one or more responsive vendors with which the agency may negotiate in order to receive the best value.
- 1. Before issuing an invitation to negotiate, the head of an agency must determine and specify in writing the reasons that procurement by an invitation to bid or a request for proposal is

Page 3 of 4

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 914

20-01398-14 2014914__

not practicable.

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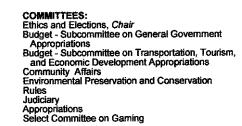
- 2. The invitation to negotiate must describe the questions being explored, the facts being sought, and the specific goals or problems that are the subject of the solicitation.
- 3. The criteria that will be used for determining the acceptability of the reply and guiding the selection of the vendors with which the agency will negotiate must be specified. The evaluation criteria must include consideration of prior relevant experience of the vendor.
- 4. The agency shall evaluate replies against all evaluation criteria set forth in the invitation to negotiate in order to establish a competitive range of replies reasonably susceptible of award. The agency may select one or more vendors within the competitive range with which to commence negotiations. After negotiations are conducted, the agency shall award the contract to the responsible and responsive vendor that the agency determines will provide the best value to the state, based on the selection criteria.
- 5. The contract file for a vendor selected through an invitation to negotiate must contain a short plain statement that explains the basis for the selection of the vendor and that sets forth the vendor's deliverables and price, pursuant to the contract, along with an explanation of how these deliverables and price provide the best value to the state.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 4 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100





March 13, 2014

The Honorable Alan Hays, Chairman Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government 404 S. Monroe St., 201 Capitol Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Hays:

I respectfully request that my bill, SB 914/State Contracting, be placed on the agenda of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government at the earliest possible time. It was referred favorably by the Senate Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability on March 13.

This bill will revise the criteria for evaluating a proposal for a state contract to include consideration of prior relevant experience of the vendor.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this request. I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jack Latvala State Senator District 20

JL:tc

CC: Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director; Lisa Waddell, Administrative Assistance

REPLY TO:

☐ 26133 U.S. Highway 19 North, Suite 201 Clearwater, FL 33763 (727) 793-2797

☐ 408 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5020

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

Don Gaetz
President of the Senate

Garrett Richter President Pro Tempore

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prep	ared By: The Pro	ofessional Staff of the App	ropriations Subcor	nmittee on General Government	
BI	LL:	CS/CS/SB 95	56			
INTRODUCER:		Community Affairs Committee; Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee; and Senator Bean				
SL	JBJECT:	Coastal Man	agement			
DA	ATE:	April 1, 2014	REVISED:			
	ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
	. Gudeman		Uchino	EP	Fav/CS	
2.	. White		Yeatman	CA	Fav/CS	
3.	B. Howard		DeLoach	AGG	Favorable	
١.				AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 956 authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to grant areawide and general permits for coastal construction activities. With respect to areawide permits, the DEP must consult with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) for each areawide permit proposed. The bill requires the DEP to adopt rules to establish the criteria and guidelines for areawide and general permits.

The bill allows the DEP to receive gifts and donations for the administration, development, improvement, promotion, and maintenance of aquatic preserves, as well as for the future acquisition or development of aquatic preserves. In addition, the bill allows the DEP to promote the public use of aquatic preserves by authorizing privileges or concessions for visitor accommodations. The bill provides for transparency and public input regarding privileges and concessions.

The DEP estimates a reduction in revenue from reduced permit fees of approximately \$66,000 in the Permit Fee Trust Fund. Since the fund currently collects over \$12 million annually, this reduction is insignificant. The state should realize an indeterminate positive fiscal impact from promoting the public use of aquatic preserves. The DEP will need additional resources for this purpose. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

II. Present Situation:

Coastal Construction Control Line

Florida's coastline spans more than 1,260 miles; 825 miles of which are considered sandy beaches fronting the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida. Florida's beach and dune system are vital components of the delicate coastal ecosystem, providing habitat to hundreds of species of plants and animals. The beach and dune system is also critical in protecting uplands and coastal development during storm events. Florida's beaches are a primary tourist destination, attracting 38 million visitors in 2012 and providing \$55 billion in sales to the state's economy.

In 1965, the Legislature enacted the Florida Beaches and Shores Preservation Act (Act). The Act authorized the former Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to regulate construction and physical activity on or seaward of the state's beaches and required individuals, municipalities, and counties to obtain a permit for any coastal construction seaward of the mean high water line.⁴

In 1970, the Legislature established a setback line for coastal construction and excavation. The coastal construction setback line prohibited coastal construction and excavation within 50 feet of the mean high water line at any riparian coastal location fronting the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean. The law provided waivers and variances for the setback requirement and provided an exemption for shore protection structures.⁵

Section 161.053, F.S., enacted in 1971, required setback lines on a county by county basis along the sandy beaches of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The DNR was required to conduct a comprehensive engineering study and topographic survey to establish the setback lines necessary for the protection of upland properties and to control coastal erosion. The law required that a public hearing be held for each setback line established and that the established setback lines be recorded in the public records of the county and municipality affected.⁶

In 1978, s. 161.052, F.S., was amended to change the construction setback lines to Coastal Construction Control Lines (CCCL) and provided the DNR with authority to issue permits for construction activities that previously required a waiver or variance.

The CCCL requirements, established in s. 161.053, F.S., were significantly amended in 1996, to exempt proposed construction located seaward of the CCCL and landward of existing armoring from specific siting and design criteria. The law also allowed the DEP to grant areawide permits to local governments, governmental agencies, and utilities for specific activities, including, but

¹ DEP, *Statistical Abstract*, *Geographical Summary*, http://www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/stats/geographical.htm (last visited Mar. 10, 2014).

² DEP, Beaches and Coastal Systems, http://dep.state.fl.us/beaches/ (last visited Mar. 10, 2014).

³ Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association, *Healthy Beaches Drive Florida's Economy, available at* http://www.fsbpa.com/EconomicFactSheet.pdf (last visited Mar. 10, 2014).

⁴ Chapter 65-408, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Chapter 70-231, Laws of Fla.

⁶ Chapter 71-136, Laws of Fla.

not limited to, road repairs, utility repairs and replacements, beach cleaning, and emergency response. To qualify for an areawide permit, the statute requires that the activities "will not cause measureable interference with the natural functioning of the beach dune system or with marine turtles or their nesting sites." The DEP is authorized to establish rules and criteria to administer this section; however, rules have not been adopted for areawide permits.

Section 161.053, F.S., also provides the DEP with the authority to issue general permits. General permits may be issued where a general permit line has been established and the activity "will not cause measureable interference with the natural functioning of the beach dune system or with marine turtles or their nesting sites." Activities that may be authorized under a general permit include: dune walkovers, decks, fences, landscaping, sidewalks, driveways, pool resurfacing, minor pool repairs, and other nonhabitable structures. A single-family habitable structure may qualify for a general permit as long as it does not advance the existing line of construction and satisfies all siting and design requirements. Multi-family habitable structures do not qualify for a general permit. The DEP adopted Rule 62B-34, F.A.C., to establish the criteria and guidelines for the issuance of a general permit.

Aquatic Preserves

The Florida Aquatic Preserve Act was enacted in 1975 to set aside and protect state-owned submerged lands that have "exceptional biological, aesthetic, and scientific value." There are 41 aquatic preserves protecting approximately 2.2 million acres in Florida. 10

Aquatic preserves serve many valuable ecological and economic functions. The aquatic preserves provide nurseries for juvenile fish and other aquatic life, maintain water quality, and provide habitat for shorebirds. The aquatic preserves are also valuable tourist destinations, providing a host of outdoor activities such as fishing, diving, snorkeling, swimming, bird watching, and boating.¹¹

The DEP is responsible for managing the state's aquatic preserves by maintaining a healthy balance of resource protection and promoting public access to the preserves. ¹² The DEP adopted Rule Chapters 18-18 and 18-20, F.A.C., which specify the additional resource protections, management criteria, and regulations related to human activity that are permitted within an aquatic preserve.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 161.053, F.S., to require the DEP to adopt rules for areawide and general permits. The bill expands the types of activities allowed under each type of permit.

⁷ Chapter 96-371, Laws of Fla.

⁸ Rule 62B-34.010(7), F.A.C., defines the general permit line as "the line that defines the seaward limit where General Permits can be issued for activities authorized by this rule chapter, is established pursuant to the provisions of s. 161.053(18), F.S., and is recorded in the official records of the county."

⁹ Sections 258.35-394, and 258.40-46, F.S.

¹⁰ DEP, Florida's Aquatic Preserves, http://www.dep.state.fl.us/coastal/programs/aquatic.htm (last visited Mar. 3, 2014).

¹¹ DEP, Florida's Aquatic Preserves, Protecting Our Most Valued Resource: A Program Overview, available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/coastal/downloads/Aquatic_Preserve_Overview_Jun06.pdf (last visited Mar. 3, 2014).

¹² Sections 258.35-258.394 and 258.40-258.46, F.S.

For areawide permits, the bill authorizes construction of minor structures and specifies dune restoration and on-grade walkovers qualify under this type of permit. The DEP must consult with the FWC for each proposed areawide permit. ¹³

For general permits, the bill expands the types of activities to include dune restoration, construction of swimming pools associated with single-family habitable structures that do not advance the existing line of construction and comply with siting and design requirements, and minor reconstruction of existing coastal armoring structures.

Section 2 creates s. 258.435, F.S., promoting the use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands. The bill allows the DEP to receive gifts and donations in order to promote the use of aquatic preserves. The funds received are to be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for the administration, development, improvement, promotion, and maintenance of the preserves and their associated uplands. The gifts and donations may also be used for future acquisitions or development of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands.

The bill authorizes the DEP to grant a privilege or concession for the accommodation of visitors to an aquatic preserve as long as the privilege or concession does not interfere with the public's access to the preserve and is compatible with the preserve's management plan. It specifies that, in granting a concession, the DEP must base their decision on business plans, qualifications, approach, and specified expectations or criteria. A privilege or concession may not be assigned or transferred by the recipient without consent from the DEP. The public is afforded transparency and input measures, as the bill requires the DEP website to display proposed concession agreements, and allows for the public to comment on proposed concession agreements prior to execution of an agreement.

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:
	None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

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¹³ Currently, the FWC is responsible for reviewing and commenting on administrative permits for coastal construction activities and reviewing beach lighting ordinances. This provision of the bill allows FWC to retain their involvement in the permitting process, which is of particular relevance with respect to swimming pools associated with single-family homes that produce an illuminating artificial light that may interfere with sea turtle nesting.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

CS/CS/SB 956 could reduce permit fee costs to the private sector due to the decrease in required individual permits.¹⁴

Private entities that enter into agreements with the DEP to provide vending services, accommodations, and recreational opportunities within an aquatic preserve will experience an indeterminate positive fiscal impact.¹⁵

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill will reduce revenues from permit fees within the Permit Fee Trust Fund. Activities that currently require administrative permits may now qualify for general permits or areawide permits. The DEP estimates approximately \$66,000 in reduced revenues based on the number of permit applications and permit application fees from 2013. ¹⁶

Conversely, local governments that apply for coastal construction permits will realize a cost savings as the number of required individual permits will decrease.

The DEP will need additional funding to promote the public use of Florida's aquatic preserves. The department has requested \$250,000 in the agency's Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Legislative Budget Request to implement a targeted and creative ecotourism and marketing initiative. This issue has been included in both the Senate (SB 2500, as introduced) and House (HB 5001, as introduced) general appropriation bills.

The state will realize an indeterminate, positive fiscal impact from promoting the public use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands. The DEP agency analysis includes examples of revenue generated from agreements with private entities. For example, at Little St. George Island, the DEP contracts with a concessionaire to provide an "all inclusive" primitive camping experience. The five year agreement allows the state to receive 13 percent of all gross receipts, excluding sales tax, providing approximately \$148,000 over five years. At St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve, the DEP contracts with a private entity to provide kayak and paddle boat excursions. The five year agreement allows for the state to receive 10 percent of gross revenue per year, providing approximately \$50,000 over the next five years. 17

¹⁴ DEP, Senate Bill 956 Agency Analysis, 7 (Mar. 2014).

¹⁵ *Id.* at 5-6.

¹⁶ *Id*.

¹⁷ *Id*.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill authorizes the DEP to grant areawide permits for construction of minor structures, including dune restoration and on-grade dune walkovers, which expands the allowable activities under an areawide permit. The statute states an areawide permit may be granted to local governments, governmental agencies, and utility companies as long as the activity does "not cause measureable interference with the natural functioning of the beach dune system or with marine turtles or their nesting sites." The DEP has not defined "dune restoration" in statute or rule; therefore, it is unclear if this type of activity will cause measureable interference with the beach dune system and marine turtles. The bill requires the DEP to adopt rules to establish the criteria and guidelines for areawide permit applications, which may resolve this issue.

The bill allows swimming pools to be permitted under a general permit as long as they do not advance the existing line of construction and "will not cause measureable interference with the natural functioning of the beach dune system or with marine turtles or their nesting sites." Rule 62B-33.002(60)(c) F.A.C., specifies a structure is considered a "major structure" if "as a result of design, location, or size [it] could cause an adverse impact to the beach and dune system." Rule 62B-33.002(60)(c)1, F.A.C., clarifies a swimming pool is considered a "nonhabitable major structure." The swimming pool provision in the bill could necessitate changes be made to the swimming pool criteria established in rule.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 161.053 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 258.435 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Community Affairs on March 25, 2014:

Requires the DEP to consult with FWC on each proposed areawide permit. With respect to the granting of concessions and privileges in aquatic preserves, the DEP would consider specified criteria, post proposed concession agreements on the DEP website, and ensure that the public has the opportunity for input.

CS by Environmental Preservation and Conservation on March 13, 2014:

- Requires the DEP to adopt rules to establish criteria and guidelines for areawide and general permits;
- Allows the DEP to issue a general permit for dune reconstruction, construction of swimming pools associated with single family habitable structures, and minor reconstruction of existing coastal armoring structures; and

• Deletes the term "lease" from the types of agreements the DEP may grant for visitor accommodations to aquatic preserves.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 956

By the Committees on Community Affairs; and Environmental Preservation and Conservation; and Senator Bean

578-03195-14 2014956c2

A bill to be entitled An act relating to coastal management; amending s. 161.053, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to grant areawide permits for certain structures; requiring the department to adopt rules; creating s. 258.435, F.S.; requiring the department to promote the public use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands; authorizing the department to receive gifts and donations for certain purposes; authorizing the department to grant privileges or concessions for the accommodation of visitors in and use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands provided certain conditions are met; prohibiting a grantee from assigning or transferring such privileges or concessions without the department's consent; requiring information on proposed concession agreements to be posted on the department's website upon submittal and 60 days before execution; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (17) and (18) of section 161.053, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

161.053 Coastal construction and excavation; regulation on county basis .-

(17) The department may grant areawide permits to local governments, other governmental agencies, and utility companies for special classes of activities in areas under their general

Page 1 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 956

2014956c2

jurisdiction or responsibility or for the construction of minor 31 structures, if these activities or structures, due to the type, 32 size, or temporary nature of the activity or structure, will not cause measurable interference with the natural functioning of the beach-dune system or with marine turtles or their nesting 34 sites. Such activities or structures must comply with this 35 section and may include, but are not limited to: road repairs, not including new construction; utility repairs and replacements, or other minor activities necessary to provide 38 39 utility services; beach cleaning; dune restoration; on-grade walkovers for enhancing accessibility or usage in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act; and emergency response. The department shall may adopt rules to establish 42 criteria and guidelines for permit applicants. The department shall consult with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on each proposed areawide permit and must require 45 notice provisions appropriate to the type and nature of the 46 activities for which the areawide permits are sought. 48

578-03195-14

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(18) (a) The department may grant general permits for 49 projects, including dune restoration, dune walkovers, decks, fences, landscaping, sidewalks, driveways, pool resurfacing, minor pool repairs, and other nonhabitable structures, if the projects, due to type, size, or temporary nature, will not cause 53 a measurable interference with the natural functioning of the beach-dune system or with marine turtles or their nesting sites. Multifamily habitable structures do not qualify for general 56 permits. However, single-family habitable structures and swimming pools associated with such single-family habitable structures that do not advance the line of existing construction

Page 2 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 956

578-03195-14 2014956c2

and satisfy all siting and design requirements of this section and minor reconstruction for existing coastal armoring structures may be eligible for a general permit.

(b) The department shall may adopt rules to establish criteria and guidelines for permit applicants.

8.3

(c) (a) Persons wishing to use the general permits must, at least 30 days before beginning any work, notify the department in writing on forms adopted by the department. The notice must include a description of the proposed project and supporting documents depicting the proposed project, its location, and other pertinent information as required by rule, to demonstrate that the proposed project qualifies for the requested general permit. Persons who undertake projects without proof of notice to the department, but whose projects would otherwise qualify for general permits, shall be considered to have undertaken a project without a permit and are subject to enforcement pursuant to s. 161.121.

(d) (b) Persons wishing to use a general permit must provide notice as required by the applicable local building code where the project will be located. If a building code does not require requires no notice, a any person wishing to use a general permit must, at a minimum, post a sign describing the project on the property at least 5 days before commencing construction. The sign must be at least 88 square inches, with letters no smaller than one-quarter inch.

Section 2. Section 258.435, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $258.435 \ \mathrm{Use}$ of aquatic preserves for the accommodation of $\underline{\mathrm{visitors.-}}$

Page 3 of 4

CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 956

578-03195-14 2014956c2
(1) The Department of Environmental Protection shall

(1) The Department of Environmental Protection shall promote the public use of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands. The department may receive gifts and donations to carry out the purposes of this part. Money received in trust by the department by gift, devise, appropriation, or otherwise, subject to the terms of such trust, shall be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and appropriated to the department for the administration, development, improvement, promotion, and maintenance of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands and for any future acquisition or development of aquatic preserves and their associated uplands.

(2) The department may grant a privilege or concession for the accommodation of visitors in and the use of aquatic preserves and their associated state-owned uplands if the privilege or concession does not deny or interfere with the public's access to such lands and is compatible with the aquatic preserve's management plan as approved by the Acquisition and Restoration Council. A concession must be granted based on business plans, qualifications, approach, and specified expectations or criteria. A privilege or concession may not be assigned or transferred by the grantee without the consent of the department.

(3) In order to provide transparency to the public, information on proposed concession agreements will be posted on the department's website upon submission to the department and 60 days before execution. The public shall be afforded the opportunity to comment on proposed concession agreements before execution.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 4 of 4

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic SS/SB 956 Name Mark Thomasson	Bill Number 956 (if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Job Title Director	(if applicable)
Address Z600 Blair STONE Road Street Juliahassee FL 32399	Phone 245-8035 Mark, Momasson @ E-mail dep, State. H. US
Speaking: For Against Information Representing	·
	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

11 - 111

S-001 (10/20/11)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

· meetingDate	
Topic Coastal Management	Bill Number SB \$ 956 (if applicable)
Name Mary Jean Von	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Legislative Director	(if applicable)
Address 332H Charleston Rd	Phone \$50 519-7859
Street City State State State	E-mail Manyeanyone comost re
Speaking: For Against Information	* -
Representing Audubon Florida	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyis	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

2,2014

S-001 (10/20/11)

APPEARANCE RECORD

4/2/14 Meeting Date	(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	

Topic JB 956 Relating to Coastel Management	Bill Number JB 956
Name Andrew Ketchel	Amendment Barcode (if applicable) (if applicable)
Job Title Deputy Legislative Affairs Director - Pept. of Environment	ital Protetion
Address 3400 Commonwealth Dr.	Phone 245-2.92
Tallahasse FZ 3233 City State Zip	E-mail
Speaking: For Against Information Representing DEP	
,	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/20/11)



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Health Policy, Chair
Appropriations
Appropriations Subcommittee on Education
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health
and Human Services
Commerce and Tourism
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities
Governmental Oversight and Accountability

SELECT COMMITTEE: Select Committee on Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

SENATOR AARON BEAN

4th District

March 27, 2014

Senator Alan Hays Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government 320 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Hays:

This letter is to request that <u>CS/CS/SB 956 relating to Coastal Management</u> be placed on the agenda of the next possible committee meeting.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please feel free to contact me if you need additional information.

Respectfully,

Aaron Bean

State Senator, 4th District

Cc: Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director

Lisa Waddell, Committee Administrative Assistant

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prep	pared By: The Pro	ofessional Staff of the App	oropriations Subcor	nmittee on General Government
BILL: CS/CS/SB		014		
INTRODUCER:	Senate Bank	ing and Insurance Cor	nmittee; Health I	Policy Committee; and Senator Garcia
SUBJECT:	Pharmacy Bo	enefit Managers		
DATE:	April 3, 2014	REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Peterson		Stovall	HP	Fav/CS
2. Johnson		Knudson	BI	Fav/CS
3. Shettle		DeLoach	AGG	Favorable
			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1014 creates provisions governing pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs). A PBM contracts with plan sponsors, such as employers and insurers, to manage the cost and quality of the plans' drug benefits and may provide a variety of related services. Maximum-allowable cost (MAC) is the payment for the unit ingredient costs for off-patent prescription drugs (generics). The PBM or an insurer may develop a MAC list based on a proprietary survey of wholesale prices and other factors. The purpose of the MAC list is to ensure that the pharmacy or their buying groups are motivated to seek and purchase generic drugs at the lowest price in the marketplace. The bill creates definitions of "maximum allowable cost," "plan sponsor," and "pharmacy benefit manager." The bill establishes criteria for a PBM to place a particular generic drug on a MAC list and may result in some drugs being removed from the MAC list and being subject to higher reimbursement rates. The bill sets out required provisions, disclosures, and conditions for contracts entered into between a pharmacy benefit manager and a pharmacy, and between a PBM and a plan sponsor related to drug pricing and claims adjudication.

According to the Division of State Group Insurance of the Department of Management Services, the implementation of this bill would negatively affect the State Employees' Health Insurance Trust Fund by approximately \$3.4 million for Fiscal Year 2014-15. An impact conference has been scheduled for April 7, 2014, to determine the estimated impact to the State Group Health Insurance Program. The impact on local governments, insurers, and private sector employers that

use PBMs for providing drug benefits for workers' compensation or health insurance is indeterminate at this time.

II. Present Situation:

Pharmacy Regulation

Pharmacies and pharmacists are regulated under the Florida Pharmacy Act (the Act) in ch. 465, F.S.¹ The Board of Pharmacy (the board) is created within the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt rules to implement provisions of the Act and take other actions according to duties conferred on it in the Act.²

Several pharmacy types are specified in law and are required to be permitted or registered under the Act:

- Community pharmacy a location where medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold or where prescriptions are filled or dispensed on an outpatient basis.
- Institutional pharmacy a location in a hospital, clinic, nursing home, dispensary, sanitarium, extended care facility, or other facility where medical drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold. The Act further classifies institutional pharmacies according to the type of facility or activities with respect to the handling of drugs within the facility.
- Nuclear pharmacy a location where radioactive drugs and chemicals within the classification of medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold, excluding hospitals or the nuclear medicine facilities of such hospitals.
- Internet pharmacy a location not otherwise permitted under the Act, whether within or outside the state, which uses the internet to communicate with or obtain information from consumers in this state in order to fill or refill prescriptions or to dispense, distribute, or otherwise engage in the practice of pharmacy in this state.
- Non-resident pharmacy a location outside this state, which ships, mails, or delivers, in any manner, a dispensed drug into this state.
- Special pharmacy a location where medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold if such location is not otherwise defined which provides miscellaneous specialized pharmacy service functions.

Each pharmacy is subject to inspection by the DOH and disciplined for violations of applicable state or federal laws relating to a pharmacy. Any pharmacy located outside this state which ships, mails, or delivers, in any manner, a dispensed drug into this state is considered a nonresident pharmacy, and must register with the board as a nonresident pharmacy.^{3,4}

Pharmacy Benefit Managers and Pharmacies

Advances in pharmaceuticals have transformed health care over the last several decades. Many health care problems are prevented, cured, or managed effectively using prescription drugs. As a

¹ Other pharmacy paraprofessionals, including pharmacy interns and pharmacy technicians, are also regulated under the Act.

² Section 465.005, F.S.

³ Section 465.0156, F.S.

⁴ However, the board may grant an exemption from the registration requirements to any nonresident pharmacy, which confines its dispensing activity to isolated transactions. *See* s. 465.0156(2), F.S.

result, national expenditures for retail prescription drugs have grown from \$120.9 billion in 2000 to \$263.3 billion in 2012.⁵ Health plan sponsors, which include commercial insurers, private employers, and government plans, such as Medicaid and Medicare, spent \$216.5 billion on prescription drugs in 2012 and consumers paid \$46.8 billion out of pocket for prescription drugs that year.⁶

As expenditures for drugs have increased, plan sponsors have looked for ways to manage the cost and quality of the plans' drug benefits, and have turned to PBMs who act as clearinghouses for plans, covered individuals, and retail pharmacies, and may provide a variety of related services. The range of services include developing and managing pharmacy networks, developing drug formularies, providing mail order and specialty pharmacy services, rebate negotiation, therapeutic substitution, disease management, utilization review, support services for physicians and beneficiaries, and processing and auditing claims. In 2007, there were approximately 70 PBMs operating in the United States and managing prescription drug benefits for an estimated 95 percent of health beneficiaries nationwide. ⁷ Recent industry mergers have reduced the number of large PBMs to two which together control 60 percent of the market and provide benefits for approximately 240 million people. ⁸

Health plan sponsors contract with PBMs to provide specified services, which may include some or all of the services described. Payments for the services are established in contracts between health plan sponsors and PBMs. For example, contracts will specify how much health plan sponsors will pay PBMs for brand name and generic drugs. These prices are typically set as a discount off the average wholesale price (AWP)⁹ for brand-name drugs and at a MAC¹⁰ for generic drugs (and sometimes brand drugs that have generic versions), plus a dispensing fee.

The MAC represents the upper limit price that a plan will pay or reimburse for generic drugs and sometimes brand drugs that have generic versions available (multisource brands). A MAC pricing list creates a standard reimbursement amount for identical products. A MAC pricing list is a common cost management tool that is developed from a proprietary survey of wholesale prices existing in the marketplace, taking into account market share, inventory, reasonable profits margins, and other factors. The federal government and state Medicaid programs use a similar tool. The purpose of the MAC pricing list is to ensure that the pharmacy or their buying groups are always motivated to seek and purchase generic drugs at the lowest price in the marketplace. If a pharmacy procures a higher-priced product, the pharmacy may not make as much profit or in some instances may lose money on that specific purchase. If a pharmacy purchases generic drugs at more favorable price, they will be more likely to make a profit.

⁵ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *National Health Expenditures Web Tables, Table 16, Retail Prescription Drugs Aggregate, Percent Change, and Percent Distribution, by Source of Funds: Selected Calendar Years 1970-2012, available at* https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/tables.pdf (last visited March 17, 2014).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, *Legislature Could Consider Options to Address Pharmacy Benefit Manager Business Practices*, Report No. 07-08 (Feb. 2007), *available at* http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/0708rpt.pdf (last visited March 17, 2014).

⁸ *Id*.

⁹ AWP is the retail list price (sticker price) or the average price that manufacturers recommend wholesalers sell to physicians, pharmacies and others, such as hospitals.

¹⁰ MAC is a price set for generic drugs and is the maximum amount that the plan sponsor will pay for a specific drug.

The shift to generic drugs has saved consumers more than a \$1 trillion over a decade, but it has adversely affected independent pharmacists according to recent news articles. In 2000, about 50 percent of U.S. prescription drugs were generic. Now, generics represent about 84 percent of the market, according to IMS Health Incorporated. The increasing use of generics is pushing the dollar volume of prescription-drug sales down. In response, drugstores want lawmakers to require the PBMs to share pricing information that would help drugstores negotiate bigger reimbursements and avoid dispensing drugs that are money losers. Contracts also generally include fees for processing claims submitted by pharmacies (usually based on a rate per claim) and fees for providing services such as disease management or utilization review. In addition, contracts generally specify whether and how the PBM will pass manufacturer rebates on to the health plan sponsors. The contracts can also include performance guarantees, such as claims processing accuracy or amount of rebates received.

Federal Pharmacy Benefits Managers Transparency Requirements

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law Public Law No. 111-148, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), and on March 30, 2010, President Obama signed into law Public Law No. 111-152, the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010, amending PPACA. The law¹⁵ requires Medicare Part D plans and qualified health plan issuers who have their own PBM or contract with a PBM to report to the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) aggregate information about rebates, discounts, or price concessions that are passed through to the plan sponsor or retained by the PBM. In addition, the plans must report the difference between the amount the plan pays the PBM and the amount that the PBM pays its suppliers (spread pricing). The reported information is confidential, subject to certain limited exceptions.

State and Federal Studies on Pharmacy Benefit Managers

Federal Studies

Concerns have been raised that a PBM that owns a pharmacy (whether retail or mail) may have a greater ability to influence which drugs are dispensed under the plans it administers than a PBM that does not own a pharmacy. If plan sponsor contracts with PBMs do not properly align the incentives of PBMs with those of the plans, this lack of alignment could create a conflict of interest. Potential conflicts of interest should be rare, however, if competition among PBMs provides plan sponsors with alternatives. At the request of Congress, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) collected aggregate data on prices, generic substitution and dispensing rates, savings due to therapeutic drug switches ("therapeutic interchange"), and repackaging practices. In response, the FTC analyzed data on PBM pricing, generic substitution, therapeutic

¹¹ Timothy W. Martin, *Drugstores Press for Pricing Data*, Wall Street Journal, March 27, 2013.

¹² If the PBM owns the mail order or specialty pharmacy, claims processing fees may not be applied.

¹³ Contracts may specify a fixed amount per prescription or a percentage of the total rebates received by a PBM.

¹⁴ Information contained in this analysis has been excerpted in detail from a February 2007 report prepared by the Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, (Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, Legislature Could Consider Options to Address Pharmacy Benefit Manager Business Practices, Report No. 07-08 (Feb. 2007), available at http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/0708rpt.pdf (last visited March 17, 2014). ¹⁵ 42 U.S.C. s. 1320b-23.

interchange, and repackaging practices. The study examined whether PBM ownership of mail-order pharmacies served to maximize competition and lower prescription drug prices for plan sponsors. In its 2005 report based on the study, the FTC found, among other things, that the prices for a common basket of prescription drugs dispensed by PBM-owned mail order pharmacies were typically lower than the prices charged by retail pharmacies. The study also found competition affords health plans substantial tools with which to safeguard their interests. ¹⁶

This 2005 FTC study continued the FTC's ongoing review of PBMs. The PBM practices were a particular focus of hearings on health care markets jointly conducted by the FTC and the Department of Justice Antitrust Division ("DOJ") in 2003 ("Health Care Hearings"). ¹⁷ In 2004, the FTC and DOJ issued a report based on the hearings, a Commission-sponsored workshop, and independent research. ¹⁸ In addition, FTC staff have analyzed and commented on proposed PBM legislation in several states in 2006, 2007, and 2009. ¹⁹

State Study

Pursuant to a legislative request, the Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability (OPPAGA) reviewed pharmacy benefit managers in a report released in 2007. The report addressed concerns relating to PBM business practices, actions by states, PBMs, and plan sponsors, and possible legislative options. Relevant portions of the report are summarized below.²⁰

What concerns exist related to PBM business practices? In recent years, federal and state litigants and various stakeholders in the prescription drug industry have alleged that PBMs sometimes engage in unfair business practices that have resulted in excessive profits at the expense of health plan members, sponsors, or pharmacies. These include allegations that PBMs:

- Have excessively profited by accepting secret monetary incentives from drug manufacturers, such as incentives for increasing a manufacturer's drug sales that are not shared with health plan sponsors.
- Have increased rebates by changing patient prescriptions to drugs that receive higher rebates.
- Have excessively profited from the price spread created by the difference between pharmacy reimbursements and plan sponsor drug prices.
- Have realized high profits by charging health plan sponsors significantly higher drug prices than prices at which they reimburse pharmacies.
- Have not provided sponsors access to information on PBM transactions or negotiations with manufacturers and pharmacies.

¹⁶ Federal Trade Commission, *Pharmacy Benefit Managers: Ownership of Mail-Order Pharmacies* (August 2005). Available at: http://wwwftc.gov/reports/pharmbenefit05/050906pharmbenefitrpt.pdf (last visited March 24, 2014).

¹⁷ See Hearings on Health Care and Competition Law and Policy, June 26, 2003, available at http://www.ftc.gov/ogc/healthcarehearings/030626ftctrans.pdf (last visited March 24, 2014).

¹⁸ See Federal Trade Commission, and Department of Justice, *Improving Health Care: A Dose of Competition* (2004), available at http://www.ftc.gov/reports/healthcare/040723healthcarerpt.pdf (last visited March 24, 2014).

¹⁹ See, e.g., Letter from FTC staff to New York Senator James L. Seward (March 31, 2009), available at http://www.ftc.gov/os/2009/04/V090006newyorkpbm.pdf; Letter from FTC staff to New Jersey Assemblywoman Nellie Pou (Apr. 17, 2007), available at http://www.ftc.gov/be/V060019.pdf; Letter from FTC staff to Virginia Delegate Terry G. Kilgore (Oct. 2, 2006), available at http://wwwftc.gov/be/V060018.pdf (last visited March 24, 2014)
²⁰ Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, *supra* note 7.

• Prevented health plan sponsors and pharmacies from receiving a fair share of the profits realized by PBMs in their negotiations with drug manufacturers.

How have states, PBMs, and health plan sponsors addressed these concerns? As of December 2006, three states and the District of Columbia had passed legislation that addresses certain contractual issues.²¹ In addition, two states had passed legislation to regulate PBMs by requiring licensure or oversight by state insurance departments or pharmacy boards. The PBMs, health plans sponsors, and other stakeholders have taken steps to change business practices and increase transparency.

To create more transparency in their business practices, PBMs have begun to offer health plan sponsors contracts that provide more transparency than traditional contracts. These contracts give health plan sponsors access to information about contractual and financial arrangements with drug manufacturers and pharmacies. Some PBMs also will negotiate contracts that establish drug prices for health plan sponsors equal to the price at which PBMs reimburse pharmacies. In addition to these voluntary steps, the provisions of settled lawsuits require defendant PBMs to adhere to specific transparency practices.²²

What options could the Legislature consider to address PBM business practices? In 2007, the OPPAGA suggested that prior to considering statutory actions, the Legislature may wish to give market forces time to further influence efforts by PBMs, health plan sponsors, and other stakeholders to change PBM business practices and establish contracts that are more transparent. If the Legislature wishes to enact statutory provisions to regulate PBMs, the OPPAGA suggested it could consider options adopted in other states, which include establishing transparency guidelines or licensing or certifying PBMs.

State Group Health Insurance Program - PBM Contract

Under the authority of s.110.123, F.S., the Department of Management Services (DMS), through the Division of State Group Insurance (DGSI), administers the state group insurance program providing employee benefits such as health, life, dental, and vision insurance products under a cafeteria plan consistent with section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.

As part of the State Group Insurance Program, the DMS contracts with a PBM, currently Express Scripts, Inc. (ESI), for the State Employees' Prescription Drug Plan. The DMS and the State of Florida are not a party to the private business contracts between the PBM and retail pharmacies.²³

²¹ At least 21 states and the District of Columbia have now enacted laws imposing some form of regulation on pharmacy benefit managers, including Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida (Medicaid audits), Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and the District of Columbia. (National Community Pharmacy Association, *Laws that Provide Regulation of the Business Practices of Pharmacy Benefit Managers, available at* http://www.ncpanet.org/pdf/leg/leg_pbm_business_practice_regulation.pdf (last visited March 17, 2014).

²² For example, the settlement agreement between 20 state attorneys general against Medco arising from litigation in 2003 prohibits Medco from soliciting drug switches when the net drug cost of the proposed drug exceeds the cost of the prescribed drug. It also requires Medco to disclose financial incentives for switching drugs.

²³ Department of Management Services, 2014 Legislative Bill Analysis, dated February 18, 2014.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates a new section of law titled "Pharmacy benefit managers." The bill defines terms used in the law as follows:

- "Maximum allowable cost" means the upper limit or maximum amount that an insurance or managed care plan will pay for generic, or brand-name drugs that have generic versions available, which are included on a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM)-generated list of products.
- "Plan sponsor" means an employer, insurer, managed care organization, prepaid limited health service organization, third-party administrator, or other entity contracting for pharmacy benefit manager services.
- "Pharmacy benefit manager" means a person, business, or other entity that provides administrative services related to processing and paying prescription claims for pharmacy benefit and coverage programs. Such services may include contracting with a pharmacy or network of pharmacies; establishing payment levels for provider pharmacies; negotiating discounts and rebate arrangements with drug manufacturers; developing and managing prescription formularies, preferred drug lists, and prior authorization programs; assuring audit compliance; and providing management reports.

The bill provides that a contract between a PBM and a pharmacy, which includes maximum allowable cost (MAC) pricing, must require the PBM to:

- Update MAC pricing information every seven-calendar days and establish a reasonable process for notice of updates; and
- Maintain a procedure to eliminate products from the MAC list or to modify the MAC pricing in a timely fashion so pricing remains consistent with pricing changes in the marketplace.

In order to place a prescription drug on the MAC list, the PBM must ensure a drug has at least two or more nationally available, therapeutically equivalent, multiple-source generic drugs that:

- Have a significant cost difference;
- Are listed as therapeutically and pharmaceutically equivalent or "A" or "B" rated in the United States Food and Drug Administration's most recent version of the Orange Book;
- Are available for purchase without limitations by all pharmacies in the state from national or regional wholesalers; and
- Are not obsolete or temporarily unavailable.

These new requirements for drugs to be eligible for MAC list pricing may result in certain drugs being taken off the list and being subject to payment or reimbursement payments at a higher rate. Fewer drugs may qualify for the MAC list.

The bill requires a PBM to disclose to the plan sponsor:

- The methodology and sources used to determine MAC pricing between the PBM and the plan sponsor. The PBM must notify the plan sponsor as updates occur.
- Whether the PBM uses a MAC list for drugs dispensed at retail, but not for drugs dispensed by mail order.
- Whether the PBM is using the identical MAC lists to bill the plan sponsor that it uses to reimburse network pharmacies and, if not, to disclose the pricing differences.

The bill requires that contracts between PBMs and pharmacies contain:

A process for appealing, investigating, and resolving disputes regarding MAC pricing, which
limits the right to appeal to 90-calendar days following the initial claim; requires the dispute
to be resolved within seven days; and requires the PBM to provide contact information of the
person who is responsible for processing the appeal.

- A requirement that if the appeal is denied, the PBM must provide the reason and identify the national drug code of an alternative that may be purchased at a price at or below the MAC.
- A requirement that if the appeal is upheld, the PBM must make an adjustment retroactive to the date the claim was adjudicated and make the adjustment effective for all similarly situated network pharmacies.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Under Article VII, section 18(a), Fla. Const., a mandate includes a general bill requiring counties or municipalities to spend funds. Counties and municipalities are not bound by a general law to spend funds or take an action unless the Legislature has determined that such a law fulfills an important state interest and one of the specific exceptions specified in the state constitution applies. The implementation of this bill may require counties and municipalities to spend funds or take actions regarding health insurance programs for their employees as a result of a decreased number of prescription drugs being capable of being placed on a maximum allowable cost (MAC) pricing list. One of those mandate exceptions is that the law applies to all persons similarly situated, including the state and local governments. This bill may apply to all similarly situated persons, including the state and local governments. Therefore, a finding by the Legislature that the bill fulfills as important state interest would remove the bill form the purview of the constitutional provision.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. Other Constitutional Issues:

The new contracting requirements could be an impairment of contracts if any contracts between a PBM and plan sponsor or a PBM and a pharmacy are multi-year contracts.

The United States Constitution and the Florida Constitution prohibit the state from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.²⁴ The courts will subject state actions that impact state-held contracts to an elevated form of scrutiny when the Legislature passes laws that impact such contracts. *Cf. Chiles v. United Faculty of Fla.*, 615 So.2d 671 (Fla. 1993). "[T]he first inquiry must be whether the state law has, in fact, operated as a substantial impairment of a contractual relationship. The severity of the impairment measures the height of the hurdle the state legislation must clear."²⁵

If a law does impair contracts, the courts will assess whether the law is deemed reasonable and necessary to serve an important public purpose.²⁶ The court will also consider three factors when balancing the impairment of contracts with the important public purpose:

- Whether the law was enacted to deal with a broad economic or social problem;
- Whether the law operates in an area that was already subject to state regulation at the time the contract was entered into; and,
- Whether the effect on the contractual relationship is temporary; not severe, permanent, immediate, and retroactive.²⁷

A law that is deemed to be an impairment of contract will be deemed to be invalid as it applies to any contracts entered into prior to the effective date of the Act.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

CS/CS/SB 1014 may result in a reduction in the number of drugs subject to the MAC list pricing. As a result, a pharmacist may receive a higher reimbursement for dispensed drugs that are removed from the maximum allowable cost (MAC) list and are subject to a reimbursement at a higher brand-like rate.

Due to changes in the criteria for drugs to be eligible for the MAC list, the bill may increase prices for some generic drugs removed from the MAC list and now subject to higher brand-like pricing. Employers and insurers may incur indeterminate additional costs for drugs that are removed from the MAC list. These costs could be shifted to policyholders as an increase in copayments for drugs removed the MAC list and now subject to brand pricing.

²⁴ U.S. Const. art. I, § 10; art. I, s. 10, Fla. Const.

²⁵ Pomponio v. Claridge of Pompano Condominium, Inc., 378 So.2d 774 (Fla. 1980). See also General Motors Corp. v. Romein, 503 U.S. 181 (1992).

²⁶ Park Benzinger & Co. v. Southern Wine & Spirits, Inc., 391 So.2d 681 (Fla. 1980); Yellow Cab C., v. Dade County, 412 So. 2d 395 (Fla. 3rd DCA 1982). See also Exxon Corp. v. Eagerton, 462 U.S. 176 (1983).

²⁷ Pomponio v. Cladridge of Pompanio Condo., Inc., 378 So.2d 774 (Fla. 1980).

C. Government Sector Impact:

According to the Division of State Group Insurance (DSGI) of the Department of Management Services, the implementation of this bill is estimated to result in a 0.7 percent increase in the cost of prescription drugs for the State Group Health Insurance Program, due to a decreased number of prescription drugs on the MAC pricing list.²⁸ The following table shows the negative fiscal impact (in millions) for the next three fiscal years to the State Employees Group Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund (trust fund):

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Projected Prescription Drug	\$ 487.0	\$ 540.8	\$ 593.9
Claims ²⁹			
Projected Prescription Drug	\$ 490.4	\$ 544.6	\$ 598.1
Claims with a 0.7% increase			
Fiscal Impact	(3.4)	(3.8)	(4.2)

The trust fund is funded by contributions paid by state employees and state agency and university employers. The negative fiscal impact of this bill to the trust fund could result in a larger increase in employer and/or employee contributions for health insurance than otherwise might be required. The following table shows the projected ending balance (in millions) for the trust fund and the impact this bill would have for the next three fiscal years:

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Ending TF Balance	\$ 349.7	\$ 154.4	\$ (235.9)
Ending TF Balance with	\$ 346.3	\$ 147.2	\$ (247.3)
0.7% increase to Prescription			
Drug Claims ³⁰			
Impact to Trust Fund	(3.4)	(7.2)	(11.6)

An impact conference has been scheduled for April 7, 2014, to determine the estimated fiscal impact to the State Group Health Insurance Program.

Additionally, the DSGI notes the bill:

- Requires that, for a drug to be placed on a MAC list there must be two generics, which have a "significant cost difference." A fiscal impact cannot be determined without a definition of this phrase.
- Removes all incentives for network retail pharmacies to dispense the least expensive therapeutic generic drug for the customer.

²⁸ Email to Jamie DeLoach (FL Senate, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government) from Marlene Williams (DMS), April 2, 2014.

²⁹ Projected prescription drug claims. Self-Insurance Estimating Conference; Report on the Financial Outlook for the State Employees' Group Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund, p. 5, adopted March 3, 2014.

³⁰ Projected ending balances. Self-Insurance Estimating Conference; Report on the Financial Outlook for the State Employees' Group Health Self-Insurance Trust Fund, p. 5, adopted March 3, 2014.

• May result in the member (state employee or retiree) paying the brand copayment to correspond to the higher brand pricing that the DSGI would pay.³¹

According to the Division of Risk Management³² of the Department of Financial Services (DFS), the fiscal impact on prescription drug costs for injured state workers is indeterminate at this time. The DFS spends approximately \$11,000,000 per year for pharmacy benefits. The Division of Risk Management is contracted through January 1, 2017, with a PBM to manage prescription costs for injured state workers. Due to prohibitions in the state and federal constitution on impairment of contracts, it is unlikely any effects of this legislation would occur until expiration of the current contract.

The fiscal impact on prescription costs for injured state workers is probably less of an impact than on state group health insurance. The provisions of s. 440.13(12)(c), F.S., prescribes a reimbursement amount at the average wholesale price plus a \$4.18 dispensing fee, unless a lower rate has been negotiated for workers' compensation prescriptions. Since this section is not addressed by the bill, it is likely that workers' compensation medication would continue to be reimbursed at the statutory amount. The bill may limit a PBM's ability to negotiate rates below the statutory rate for workers' compensation drugs.

According to the DFS, many of the disclosure requirements provided in the bill are already required pursuant to the current state contract. It is most likely that additional regulatory requirements, such as updating the MAC list every seven days and providing an appeal procedure, will increase the administrative costs for the PBM and result in higher state contracting costs after the current contract expires.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

Some of the terms and conditions provided in the bill may be difficult to interpret, implement, or enforce by the stakeholders. For example, the bill provides that in order to place a drug on the MAC list, the drug must have at least two therapeutically equivalent, multiple-source generic drugs, which have a "significant cost difference" and are available for purchase "without limitations" by all pharmacies in the state from national or regional wholesalers. It is unclear how "significant" and "without limitation" would be determined. The bill requires PBMs to modify MAC pricing in a "timely fashion." It is unclear how this requirement would be determined.

The bill creates a new section in Chapter 465, F.S., relating to pharmacies. It is unclear whether the Board of Pharmacy or the Department of Health would have the authority to enforce the provisions of the bill.

To avoid any issue as to the application of the mandate provision of the state constitution, consideration should be given to adding a statement to the bill that it fulfills an important state interest.

³¹ Department of Management Services, 2014 Legislative Bill Analysis, dated February 18, 2014.

³² Department of Financial Services, CS/CS/SB 1014 Fiscal Note (Mar. 27, 2014) (on file with the Senate Committee on Banking and Insurance).

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1014 Page 12

VII. Related Issues:

The bill takes effect July 1, 2014, and may result in additional administrative costs for plans that operate on a calendar year basis. Plans may incur additional costs to notify employees and retirees of changes in the plan.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 465.1862 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Banking and Insurance on March 25, 2014:

The bill revises the criteria for a PBM to place a particular generic prescription drug on a maximum allowable cost list. The bill requires the drug to have at least two, instead of three, or more nationally available, therapeutically equivalent, multiple-source generic drugs that are listed as therapeutically and pharmaceutically equivalent or "A" or "B," instead of only "A," rated in the United States Food and Drug Administration's most recent version of the Orange Book.

CS by Health Policy on March 19, 2014:

Deletes the requirement for contracts between PBMs and pharmacies to be executed by January 1 annually.

- Deletes the contract requirement for PBMs to provide pharmacies with the basis and sources used to determine MAC pricing.
- Deletes the requirement for a PBM to contractually commit to providing a specified reimbursement rate for generic drugs.
- Deletes the definitions of "average wholesale price" and "AWP Discount."
- Makes a technical change to the definition of "plan sponsor," by replacing the word "administration" with "administrator."
- Reorganizes, without changing content, language related to conditions under which a PBM can place a drug on a MAC list.
- Clarifies the date for retroactive adjustment of payment when a pharmacy wins an appeal of a claim, as retroactive to the date the claim was adjudicated.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 1014

 ${f By}$ the Committees on Banking and Insurance; and Health Policy; and Senator Garcia

597-03210-14 20141014c2

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to pharmacy benefit managers; creating
s. 465.1862, F.S.; defining terms; specifying contract
terms that must be included in a contract between a
pharmacy benefit manager and a pharmacy; providing
restrictions on the inclusion of prescription drugs on
a list that specifies the maximum allowable cost for
such drugs; requiring the pharmacy benefit manager to
disclose certain information to a plan sponsor;
requiring a contract between a pharmacy benefit
manager and a pharmacy to include an appeal process;
providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 465.1862, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

465.1862 Pharmacy benefit managers.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Maximum allowable cost" (MAC) means the upper limit or maximum amount that an insurance or managed care plan will pay for generic, or brand-name drugs that have generic versions available, which are included on a PBM-generated list of products.
- (b) "Plan sponsor" means an employer, insurer, managed care organization, prepaid limited health service organization, third-party administrator, or other entity contracting for pharmacy benefit manager services.
 - (c) "Pharmacy benefit manager" (PBM) means a person,

Page 1 of 4

CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 1014

	597-03210-14 20141014c2
30	business, or other entity that provides administrative services
31	related to processing and paying prescription claims for
32	pharmacy benefit and coverage programs. Such services may
33	include contracting with a pharmacy or network of pharmacies;
34	establishing payment levels for provider pharmacies; negotiating
35	discounts and rebate arrangements with drug manufacturers;
36	developing and managing prescription formularies, preferred drug
37	lists, and prior authorization programs; assuring audit
38	compliance; and providing management reports.
39	(2) A contract between a pharmacy benefit manager and a
40	pharmacy which includes MAC pricing must require the pharmacy
41	benefit manager to:
42	(a) Update the MAC pricing information at least every 7
43	calendar days and establish a reasonable process for the prompt
44	notification of such pricing updates to network pharmacies; and
45	(b) Maintain a procedure to eliminate products from the
46	list or modify the MAC pricing in a timely fashion in order to
47	remain consistent with pricing changes in the marketplace.
48	(3) In order to place a particular prescription drug on a
49	MAC list, the pharmacy benefit manager must, at a minimum,
50	ensure that the drug has at least two or more nationally
51	available, therapeutically equivalent, multiple-source generic
52	drugs that:
53	(a) Have a significant cost difference;
54	(b) Are listed as therapeutically and pharmaceutically
55	equivalent or "A" or "B" rated in the United States Food and
56	Drug Administration's most recent version of the Orange Book;
57	(c) Are available for purchase without limitations by all
58	pharmacies in the state from national or regional wholesalers;

Page 2 of 4

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 1014

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597-03210-14 20141014c2 and (d) Are not obsolete or temporarily unavailable. (4) The pharmacy benefit manager must disclose the following to the plan sponsor: (a) The basis of the methodology and sources used to establish applicable MAC pricing in the contract between the pharmacy benefit manager and the plan sponsor. Applicable MAC lists must be updated and provided to the plan sponsor whenever there is a change. (b) Whether the pharmacy benefit manager uses a MAC list for drugs dispensed at retail but does not use a MAC list for drugs dispensed by mail order in the contract between the pharmacy benefit manager and the plan sponsor or within 21 business days after implementation of the practice. (c) Whether the pharmacy benefit manager is using the identical MAC list with respect to billing the plan sponsor as it does when reimbursing all network pharmacies. If multiple MAC lists are used, the pharmacy benefit manager must disclose any difference between the amount paid to a pharmacy and the amount charged to the plan sponsor. (5) All contracts between a pharmacy benefit manager and a contracted pharmacy must include: (a) A process for appealing, investigating, and resolving disputes regarding MAC pricing. The process must: 1. Limit the right to appeal to 90 calendar days following the initial claim;

Page 3 of 4

may contact the pharmacy benefit manager and speak with an

2. Investigate and resolve the dispute within 7 days; and

3. Provide the telephone number at which a network pharmacy

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for CS for SB 1014

20141014c2

8	individual who is responsible for processing appeals.
9	(b) If the appeal is denied, the pharmacy benefit manager
0	shall provide the reason for the denial and identify the
1	national drug code of a drug product that may be purchased by a
2	contracted pharmacy at a price at or below the MAC.
3	(c) If an appeal is upheld, the pharmacy benefit manager
4	shall make an adjustment retroactive to the date the claim was
5	adjudicated. The pharmacy benefit manager shall make the
6	adjustment effective for all similarly situated pharmacies in
7	this state which are within the network.
8	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

597-03210-14

Page 4 of 4

APPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic Pharmacy Benefit Managers	Bill Number 1019
Name Sally NEST	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Director of Government Affairs	(із аррікавіе)
Address	Phone <u>224-723-2650</u>
Street	E-mail Sally west a walgreens . con
City State Zip	
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Walgreens	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

4/2/2011

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

meging Due	
Topic Phurman Benefit Managere Name Larry GONZalez	Bill Number 53 1014 (if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Traine Laring Own Lare	(if applicable)
Job Title Grand Courcell, FS NP	(у аррисаоче)
Address 223 S. Gadsden ST	Phone 830-570-6307
Street Jol/chance FC 32301	E-mail /an/sporz Dearthlack net
City State Zip	
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing & Florida Society of Health	5- System Pharmacists
	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

4	12/2014
· ·	Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic _	PHARMACY	BENEFIT M/	gractu	**************************************	Bill Numbe	er	1014	(*** 1. 1.7.)
Name _	MICHAEL C	FACKSON	-		Amendme	ent Bai	rcode	(if applicable)
Job Title	EVP a c	E0						(if applicable)
Address	610 N.	ADAMS JI			Phone	850	222-2400	ď.
	Street PUMMASS	EE .	<u> </u>	72301	E-mail MJ	TACK	SOME PHAMOLE	J, c01
Speaking	City g: For	Agains	State) st Inform	<i>Zip</i> nation				
Repre	esenting	FLONIOR	PHARMACY	ASSOCIATION				
Appearin	g at request of (Chair: Ye	s 📈 No	Lobbyist	: registered	with L	egislature: 📯	Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

/ / APPEARANCE RE	COKD
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profess	ional Staff conducting the meeting)
Topic MAC POCHA	Bill Number 1014
Name JOIGE Chamizo	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title HHOWLY	- (HO) 6\$1-0024
Address TOSS. MONNUL JT. Street TO (10 6 0 0 0 1 5 0 2 20 1	in a A A A A had
City State Zip	E-mail 10 Me le 11 Upur vers cem
Speaking: For Against Information Representing NALDEN LEAT PARMA	on Roonershive
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobby	vist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities, Vice Chair Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Transportation Health Policy Agriculture Transportation

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Committee on Administrative Procedures, Chair

SENATOR RENE GARCIA 38th District

March 28, 2014

The Honorable Alan Hays Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee General Government 320 Senate Office Building 404 S. Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Hays:

This letter should serve as a request to have my bill SB 1014 Pharmacy Benefit Managers heard at the next possible committee meeting. If there is any other information needed please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Sincerely,

State Senator René García

District 38 RG:dm

CC:Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director

☐ 1490 West 68 St., Suite 201 Hialeah, FL 33014 (305) 364-3100

☐ 310 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5038

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepa	ared By: The Prof	essional Staff of the App	propriations Subcor	mmittee on General Government
BILL:	CS/SB 1098			
INTRODUCER:	Regulated Ind	ustries Committee ar	nd Senator Dean	
SUBJECT:	Florida Home	owners' Construction	n Recovery Fund	l
DATE:	April 1, 2014	REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
. Niles		Imhof	RI	Fav/CS
. Davis		DeLoach	AGG	Favorable
•		_	AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1098 permits claims against Division II contractors to be eligible for compensation from the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund (fund) in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. The bill revises the statutory limits on recovery payments to include Division II contracts beginning January 1, 2015, for any contract entered into after July 1, 2014. The bill also limits Division II claims to \$15,000 per claim with a \$150,000 lifetime maximum per licensee.

The bill removes the prohibition against paying claims to consumers who made improper payments to the contractor in violation of Florida's Construction Lien law on contracts entered into after July 1, 2014. The bill revises the required recovery fund notification statement that contractors must give to homeowners informing them of their rights under the recovery fund to include language stating that claimants' recovery payments are limited to a specific amount.

This bill will result in additional claims being paid out of the fund. However, the total amount of additional claims to be paid is indeterminate as the number of eligible claims and the amount of each claim will vary. Consequently, the fiscal impact of the bill is indeterminate. See Section V.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

II. Present Situation:

Contractors

Division I contractors are described under s. 489.105, F.S., as general contractors, building contractors and residential contractors. Division II contractors are described under s. 489.105, F.S., as sheet metal contractors, roofing contractors, class A, B, and C air-conditioning contractors, mechanical contractors, commercial pool/spa contractors, residential pool/spa contractors, swimming pool/spa servicing contractors, plumbing contractors, underground utility and excavation contractors, solar contractors, pollutant storage systems contractors, and specialty contractors.

Construction Industry Licensing Board

The Construction Industry Licensing Board (board), within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department), is responsible for licensing and regulating the construction industry in this state. The board meets regularly to consider applications for licensure, to review disciplinary cases, and to conduct informal hearings related to licensure and discipline. The board engages in rulemaking to implement the provisions set forth in its statutes and conducts other general business, as necessary.

The board is divided into Division I and Division II members based on the definitions of Division I and Division II contractors. The jurisdiction falls to each division relative to their scope,⁴ and five members constitute a quorum for each division.

Section 489.129, F.S., grants the board the authority to take actions against any certificate holder or registrant if the contractor, financially responsible officer or business organization for which the contractor is a primary qualifying agent, a financially responsible officer, or a secondary qualifying agent responsible under s. 489.1195, F.S., is found guilty of specific acts, including the acts that may qualify a claim to the fund, which is discussed below. These acts are described under s. 489.129(1)(g), (j), and (k), F.S.

Violations Creating a Valid Claim

Section 489.129(1)(g), F.S., allows disciplinary proceedings for committing mismanagement or misconduct in the practice of contracting that causes financial harm to a customer. Financial mismanagement or misconduct occurs when:

- Valid liens have been recorded against the customer's property by the contractor for supplies
 or services ordered by the contractor for which the customer has paid the contractor, but the
 contractor has not removed the liens within 75 days of such liens;
- The contractor has abandoned a job and the percentage of completion is less than the percentage of the contract price received by the contractor, unless the contractor is entitled to

¹ See s. 489.107, F.S.

²Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Construction Industry Licensing Board, *available at* http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/pro/cilb/index.html (Last visited March 18, 2014).

³ Section 489.108, F.S., grants rulemaking authority.

⁴ See supra note 2 and see s. 489.107(4), F.S.

retain such funds under the terms of the contract or refunds the excess funds within 30 days after abandonment; or

• The contractor's job has been completed, and the customer has been made to pay more than the original contract price, as adjusted for subsequent change orders, unless such increase in cost was the result of circumstances beyond the contractor's control, was caused by the customer, or was otherwise permitted by the terms of the contract between the contractor and the customer.

Section 489.129(1)(j), F.S., allows disciplinary proceedings for abandoning a construction project. Abandonment is presumed after 90 days if the contractor terminates the project without just cause or without proper notification to the owner, including the reason for termination, or fails to perform work without just cause for 90 consecutive days.

Section 489.129(1)(k), F.S, allows disciplinary proceedings for signing a statement with respect to a project or contract:

- Falsely indicating that the work is bonded;
- Falsely indicating that payment has been made for all subcontracted work, labor, and materials which results in a financial loss to the owner, purchaser, or contractor; or
- Falsely indicating that workers' compensation and public liability insurance are provided.

Section 489.129, F.S., allows the board to take the following actions given the circumstances above:

- Place on probation or reprimand the licensee;
- Revoke, suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of the certificate or registration;
- Require financial restitution to a consumer for financial harm directly related to a violation of a provision of ch. 489, F.S.;
- Impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000 per violation;
- Require continuing education; or
- Assess costs associated with investigation and prosecution.

Florida Homeowner's Construction Recovery Fund

The Florida Homeowner's Construction Recovery Fund (fund) was created by the Legislature in 1993 after Hurricane Andrew. The fund is the last resort to compensate homeowners who have suffered a covered financial loss at the hands of state-licensed general, building, and residential contractors. Covered losses include financial mismanagement or misconduct, project abandonment, or fraudulent statement of a contractor, financially responsible officer, or business organization licensed under ch. 489, F.S. A claimant must be a homeowner and the damage must have been caused by a Division I contractor. Claims are filed with the department, which reviews them for completeness and statutory eligibility. The department then presents the claim to the board for review. The board makes the determination for an award.

Duty of Contractor to give Notice of Fund

Section 489.1425, F.S., provides that any agreement or contract for repair, restoration, improvement, or construction to residential real property must contain a written statement explaining the consumer's rights under the recovery fund, except where the value of all labor and

materials does not exceed \$2,500. The written statement must be substantially in the form provided for by this statute.

Requirements to Collect

The claimant must have obtained a final judgment, arbitration award, or board issued restitution order against the contractor for damages that are a direct result of a compensable violation. The statute of limitations to make a claim is one year after the conclusion an action or award in arbitration that is based on the misconduct.⁵

Completed claim forms must be submitted with:⁶

- A copy of the complaint that initiated action against the contractor;
- A certified copy of the underlying judgment, order of restitution, or award in arbitration, together with the judgment;⁷
- A copy of any contract between the claimant and the contractor, including change orders;
- Proof of payment to the contractor and/or subcontractors;
- Copies of any liens and releases filed against the property, together with the Notice of Claim and Notice to Owner; copies of applicable bonds, sureties, guarantees, warranties, letters of credit and/or policies of insurance; and
- Certified copies of levy and execution documents, and proof of all efforts and inability to
 collect the judgment or restitution order, and other documentation as may be required by the
 Board to determine causation of injury or specific actual damages.

No claimant eligible for, or receiving, restitution shall be eligible to recover from the fund until two or more payments have been missed. Prior to receiving any payments, such a claimant shall provide the board with a written statement indicating any amount received to date under such an order or plan, the date and amount of the last payment, and how much is still due and owing under such an order or plan. 9

Limits

Pursuant to s. 489.143, F.S., each recovery claim is limited to both a per-claim maximum amount and a total life time per-contractor maximum. For contracts entered prior to July 1, 2004, the fund claims are limited to \$25,000.00 per claimant with a total life time aggregate limit of \$250,000.00 per licensee. For contracts entered after July 1, 2004, the per-claim payment limits are increased to \$50,000.00 with a total life time aggregate of \$500,000.00 per licensee. The fund does not require a minimum contract amount for eligible claims.

⁵ Section 61G4-21.003(5), F.A.C.

⁶ Rule 61G4-21.003(2), F.A.C.

⁷ Pursuant to rule 61G4-21.003(3), F.A.C., if it is not expressly based on s. 489.129(1)(g), (j), or (k), F.S., the claimant must demonstrate that the contractor engaged in activity that is described in those sections.

⁸ Section 61G4-21.005(3), F.A.C.

⁹ Id

¹⁰ 2014 Legislative Bill Analysis for SB1098, Department of Business and Professional Regulation (March 11, 2014).

¹¹ *Id*.

¹² *Id*.

 $^{^{13}}$ *Id*.

Pursuant to s. 489.1425, F.S., any contract for the repair, improvement or construction of Florida residential real property must contain a statutorily mandated notification statement informing the consumer of their rights under the fund, unless the total contract price is less than \$2,500.00. 14

The fund is not permitted to compensate consumers who contracted with Division II contractors for types of work set forth in s. 489.105(3)(d)-(p), F.S., or to compensate consumers who have suffered damages as a result of payments made in violation of Florida Construction Lien Law under pt. I, ch. 713, F.S.

Funding and Payouts

The fund is financed by a 1.5 percent surcharge on all building permits issued for the enforcement of the Florida Building Code. The proceeds from the surcharge are allocated equally to fund the Florida Homeowner's Construction Recovery Fund and the operations of the Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board. The department may transfer excess cash to the Florida Homeowner's Construction Recovery Fund if it is determined that the excess cash is not needed to fund the operation of the Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board. However, the department may not transfer excess cash that would exceed the amount appropriated in the General Appropriations Act and any amount approved by the Legislative Budget Commission pursuant to s. 216.181, F.S. 16

In the Fiscal Year 2013-2014 General Appropriations Act, \$8,000,000 (\$2,500,000 recurring and \$5,500,000 nonrecurring) was provided in the Claims Payments From Construction Recovery Fund appropriation category. Beginning in the 2013-2014 fiscal year, there were 589 claims valued at \$13,153,267 in anticipated recovery payments. According to the department, as of March 1, 2013, the Construction Industry Recovery Fund currently has approved 283 consumer recovery claims for a total of \$5,779,353.40 in recovery payments. The fund currently has a backlog of 253 claims representing \$5,636,599.43 in anticipated payments, which are awaiting approval by the board. 18

The estimated revenues to the fund for Fiscal Year 2014-2015 are \$3 million. The department estimates that revenues will remain at approximately \$3 million over the next three years, assuming building construction maintains its current levels. Additionally, the department projects that \$2,500,000 in Fiscal Year 2014-2015 and \$2,000,000 in the following three fiscal years could be transferred to the fund from the Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board. This would allow for \$5,500,000 in claims payments to be made in Fiscal Year 2014-2015 and \$5,000,000 the following three fiscal years.

¹⁴ *Id*.

¹⁵ **r**.a

¹⁶ Section 438.631, F.S.

¹⁷ Legislative Budget Request FY 2014-15, Proposed New Issues, Department of Business and Professional Regulation (received November 18, 2013), on file with the Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.

¹⁸ See supra note 10.

¹⁹ See supra note 17.

²⁰ See supra note 17.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 489.1401, F.S., to revise legislative intent to include both Division I and Division II contractors within the fund.

Section 2 amends s. 489.1402, F.S., to expand the definition of "contractor" to include Division II contractors and the scope of work set forth in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(q), F.S. The section further amends the definition of "residence" to specifically include the term "single family residence."

Section 3 amends the conditions for recovery under s. 489.141, F.S., permitting the payment of claims for consumers who contracted after July 1, 2014, with Division II contractors for services that fall within s. 489.105(3)(d)-(q), F.S. In addition, the bill removes the prohibition against paying consumer claims where the damages resulted from payments made in violation of Florida's Construction Lien Law for contracts entered into after July 1, 2014.

Section 4 amends s. 489.1425, F.S., revising the required recovery fund notification statement to include language stating that claimants' recovery payments are "up to a limited amount."

Section 5 amends s. 489.143, F.S., to specify the maximum fund disbursements for each Division I claim. In addition, the bill amends the statutory limits on recovery payments to reflect the inclusion of Division II contracts beginning January 1, 2015, for any contract entered after July 1, 2014. The bill limits Division II claims to \$15,000 per claim with a \$150,000 lifetime maximum per licensee.

Section 6 establishes an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

CS/SB 1098 may increase restitution payments required of licensed Division II contractors against whom a recovery claim is paid.²¹ Licensees must repay the fund for any amount of recovery paid to a consumer or have their license suspended until the payment is made.²²

C. Government Sector Impact:

This bill will result in additional claims being paid out of the recovery fund. The total amount of additional claims to be paid is indeterminate as the number of eligible claims and the amount of each claim will vary based on the circumstances of the contract.²³

During the five fiscal years prior to removal of Division II licensees from the fund eligibility (Fiscal Years 2002-2003 through 2006-2007), Division II contractor claims constituted approximately 23.3 percent of all claims paid by the recovery fund.²⁴ The average payment amount for each Division II claim was approximately \$8,200. Applying the percentage of Division II contractor claims paid during Fiscal Years 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 and the average payment per claim, the department estimates additional claims of \$852,800 per year.²⁵ However, the total number of claims can vary year to year and the amount of each claim can vary widely based on the circumstances of the contract.²⁶

According to the department, the fund currently has a backlog of 253 claims representing \$5,636,599 in anticipated payments, which are awaiting approval by the board. The amount of yearly recovery fund payments is limited by the amount of funding received from the 1.5 percent surcharge. Therefore, the total amount of claims paid each year will not increase as a result of receiving additional claims. However, the inclusion of additional claims may extend the amount of time it takes to pay each individual claim.²⁷

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

²¹ 2014 Legislative Bill Analysis for SB1098, Department of Business and Professional Regulation (March 11, 2014).

²² *Id*.

²³ *Id*.

²⁴ *Id*.

²⁵ *Id*.

²⁶ *Id*.

²⁷ *Id*.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 489.1401, 489.1402, 489.141, 489.1425, and 489.143.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Regulated Industries on March 20, 2014:

The CS provides that payments for claims for contracts entered into before July 1, 2004, may not exceed \$100,000 annual aggregate and \$250,000 total aggregate. A claim approved by the board in excess of the annual cap, an amount in excess of \$100,000 up to \$250,000 is eligible for payment in the next and succeeding fiscal years, but only after all that current calendar year's claims have been paid.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senator Dean

580-02896-14 20141098c1

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Florida Homeowners'
Construction Recovery Fund; amending s. 489.1401,
F.S.; clarifying legislative intent; making technical changes; amending s. 489.1402, F.S.; redefining terms; amending s. 489.141, F.S.; revising conditions under which a claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the recovery fund; amending s. 489.1425, F.S.; revising the form required to be provided by a contractor which explains a consumer's rights under the recovery fund; amending s. 489.143, F.S.; prohibiting fund disbursements from exceeding a specified amount for each Division I claim and each Division II claim; providing an effective date.

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

489.1401 Legislative intent.-

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Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 489.1401, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the sole purpose of the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund is to compensate an any aggrieved claimant who contracted for the construction or improvement of the homeowner's residence located within this state and who has obtained a final judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction, was awarded restitution by the Construction Industry Licensing Board, or received an award in arbitration against a licensee on grounds of financial mismanagement or misconduct, abandoning a construction project,

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30	or making a false statement with respect to a project. Such
31	$\underline{\text{grievance must arise}}$ and $\underline{\text{arising}}$ directly out of $\underline{\text{a}}$ any
32	transaction $\underline{\text{conducted}}$ when the judgment debtor was licensed and
33	<pre>must involve an act performed any of the activities enumerated</pre>
34	under s. 489.129(1)(g), (j) or (k) on the homeowner's residence.
35	(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that Division I $\underline{\text{and}}$
36	<u>Division II</u> contractors set apart funds for the specific
37	objective of participating in the fund.
38	Section 2. Paragraphs (d), (i), (k), and (l) of subsection
39	(1) of section 489.1402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
40	489.1402 Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund;
41	definitions
42	(1) The following definitions apply to ss. 489.140-489.144:
43	(d) "Contractor" means a Division I or a Division II
44	contractor performing <u>his or her respective</u> services described
45	in s. $489.105(3)(a)-(q)$ s. $489.105(3)(a)-(c)$.
46	(i) "Residence" means a single-family residence, an
47	individual residential condominium or cooperative unit $\underline{\iota}$ or a
48	residential building containing not more than two residential
49	units in which the owner contracting for the improvement is
50	residing or will reside 6 months or more each calendar year upon
51	completion of the improvement.
52	(k) "Same transaction" means a contract, or \underline{a} any series of
53	contracts, between a claimant and a contractor or qualified
54	business, when such contract or contracts involve the same
55	property or contiguous properties and are entered into either at
56	one time or serially.
57	(1) "Valid and current license," for the purpose of s.

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489.141(2)(d), means a any license issued pursuant to this part

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to a licensee, including a license in an active, inactive, delinquent, or suspended status.

8.3

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 489.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

489.141 Conditions for recovery; eligibility.-

- (1) $\underline{\underline{A}}$ Any claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the recovery fund after <u>making having made</u> a claim and exhausting the limits of any available bond, cash bond, surety, guarantee, warranty, letter of credit, or policy of insurance, <u>if provided that</u> each of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (a) The claimant has received final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state or has received an award in arbitration or the Construction Industry Licensing Board has issued a final order directing the licensee to pay restitution to the claimant. The board may waive this requirement if:
- 1. The claimant is unable to secure a final judgment against the licensee due to the death of the licensee; or
- 2. The claimant has sought to have assets involving the transaction that gave rise to the claim removed from the bankruptcy proceedings so that the matter might be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state and, after due diligence, the claimant is precluded by action of the bankruptcy court from securing a final judgment against the licensee.
- (b) The judgment, award, or restitution is based upon a violation of s. 489.129(1)(g), (j), or (k) or s. 713.35.
 - (c) The violation was committed by a licensee.
- (d) The judgment, award, or restitution order specifies the actual damages suffered as a consequence of such violation.
 - (e) The contract was executed and the violation occurred on

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or after July 1, 1993, and provided that:

- 1. The claimant has caused to be issued a writ of execution upon such judgment, and the officer executing the writ has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor or licensee liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment can be found or that the amount realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's or licensee's property pursuant to such execution was insufficient to satisfy the judgment;
- 2. If the claimant is unable to comply with subparagraph 1. for a valid reason to be determined by the board, the claimant has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor or licensee is possessed of real or personal property or other assets subject to being sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and by his or her search has discovered no property or assets or has discovered property and assets and has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the application thereof to the judgment but the amount thereby realized was insufficient to satisfy the judgment; and
- 3. The claimant has made a diligent attempt, as defined by board rule, to collect the restitution awarded by the board.
- (f) A claim for recovery is made within 1 year after the conclusion of any civil, criminal, or administrative action or award in arbitration based on the act. This paragraph applies to any claim filed with the board after October 1, 1998.
- (g) Any amounts recovered by the claimant from the judgment debtor or licensee, or from any other source, have been applied to the damages awarded by the court or the amount of restitution ordered by the board.

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- (h) The claimant is not a person who is precluded by this act from making a claim for recovery.
- (2) A claimant is not qualified to make a claim for recovery from the recovery fund, if:

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- (a) The claimant is the spouse of the judgment debtor or licensee or a personal representative of such spouse;
- (b) The claimant is a licensee who acted as the contractor in the transaction that which is the subject of the claim;
- (c) The claim is based upon a construction contract in which the licensee was acting with respect to the property owned or controlled by the licensee;
- (d) The claim is based upon a construction contract in which the contractor did not hold a valid and current license at the time of the construction contract;
- (e) The claimant was associated in a business relationship with the licensee other than the contract at issue;
- (f) The claimant has suffered damages as the result of making improper payments to a contractor as defined in part I of chapter 713 on contracts entered into before July 1, 2014; or
- (g) The claimant has contracted with a licensee to perform a scope of work described in s. 489.105(3)(d)-(p) on contracts entered into before July 1, 2014.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 489.1425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 489.1425 Duty of contractor to notify residential property owner of recovery fund.—
- (1) Each Any agreement or contract for repair, restoration, improvement, or construction to residential real property must contain a written statement explaining the consumer's rights

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146	under the recovery fund, except where the value of all labor and
147	materials does not exceed $\$2,500$. The written statement must be
148	substantially in the following form:
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150	FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION
151	RECOVERY FUND
152	
153	PAYMENT, UP TO A LIMITED AMOUNT, MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM
154	THE FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION RECOVERY FUND IF
155	YOU LOSE MONEY ON A PROJECT PERFORMED UNDER CONTRACT,
156	WHERE THE LOSS RESULTS FROM SPECIFIED VIOLATIONS OF
157	FLORIDA LAW BY A LICENSED CONTRACTOR. FOR INFORMATION
158	ABOUT THE RECOVERY FUND AND FILING A CLAIM, CONTACT
159	THE FLORIDA CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY LICENSING BOARD AT
160	THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS:
161	
162	The statement $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be immediately followed by the board's
163	address and telephone number as established by board rule.
164	Section 5. Section 489.143, Florida Statutes, is amended to
165	read:
166	489.143 Payment from the fund.—
167	(1) The fund shall be disbursed as provided in s. 489.141
168	on a final order of the board.
169	(2) $\underline{\underline{A}}$ Any claimant who meets all of the conditions
170	prescribed in s. 489.141 may apply to the board to cause payment
171	to be made to a claimant from the recovery fund in an amount
172	equal to the judgment, award, or restitution order or \$25,000,
173	whichever is less, or an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion
174	of such person's judgment, award, or restitution order, but only

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to the extent and amount of actual damages suffered by the claimant, and only up to the maximum payment allowed for each respective Division I and Division II claim. Payment from the fund for other costs related to or pursuant to civil proceedings such as postjudgment interest, attorney attorney's fees, court costs, medical damages, and punitive damages is prohibited. The recovery fund is not obligated to pay a any judgment, an award, or a restitution order, or any portion thereof, which is not expressly based on one of the grounds for recovery set forth in s. 489.141.

- (3) Beginning January 1, 2005, for each <u>Division I</u> contract entered <u>into</u> after July 1, 2004, payment from the recovery fund shall be subject to a \$50,000 maximum payment <u>for each Division II claim.</u> Beginning January 1, 2015, for each Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2014, payment from the recovery fund shall be subject to a \$15,000 maximum payment for each Division II claim.
- (4) (3) Upon receipt by a claimant under subsection (2) of payment from the recovery fund, the claimant shall assign his or her additional right, title, and interest in the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of such payment, to the board, and thereupon the board shall be subrogated to the right, title, and interest of the claimant; and any amount subsequently recovered on the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the board therein, shall be for the purpose of reimbursing the recovery fund.
- (5) (4) Payments for claims arising out of the same transaction shall be limited, in the aggregate, to the lesser of

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the judgment, award, or restitution order or the maximum payment allowed, for a Division I claim or a Division II claim regardless of the number of claimants involved in the transaction.

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(6) (5) For contracts entered into before July 1, 2004, payments for claims against any one licensee may shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$100,000 annually, up to a total aggregate of \$250,000. For any claim approved by the board which is in excess of the annual cap, the amount in excess of \$100,000 up to the total aggregate cap of \$250,000 is eligible for payment in the next and succeeding fiscal years, but only after all claims for the then-current calendar year have been paid. Payments may not exceed the aggregate annual or per claimant limits under law. Beginning January 1, 2005, for each Division I contract entered into after July 1, 2004, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$500,000 for each Division I licensee. Beginning January 1, 2015, for each Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2014, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$150,000 for each Division II licensee.

(7)(6) Claims shall be paid in the order filed, up to the aggregate limits for each transaction and licensee and to the limits of the amount appropriated to pay claims against the fund for the fiscal year in which the claims were filed. Payments may not exceed the total aggregate cap per licensee or per claimant limits under this section.

(8) (7) If the annual appropriation is exhausted with claims pending, such claims shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year. Any moneys in excess of pending claims remaining in the

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recovery fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be paid as provided in s. 468.631.

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 (9) (8) Upon the payment of any amount from the recovery fund in settlement of a claim in satisfaction of a judgment, award, or restitution order against a licensee as described in s. 489.141, the license of such licensee shall be automatically suspended, without further administrative action, upon the date of payment from the fund. The license of such licensee may shall not be reinstated until he or she has repaid in full, plus interest, the amount paid from the fund. A discharge of bankruptcy does not relieve a person from the penalties and disabilities provided in this section.

<u>(10) (9)</u> A Any firm, a corporation, a partnership, or an association, or a any person acting in his or her individual capacity, who aids, abets, solicits, or conspires with another any person to knowingly present or cause to be presented a any false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss under this act is guilty of a third-degree felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.084 and by a fine of up to not exceeding \$30,000 $_{T}$ unless the value of the fraud exceeds that amount, \$30,000 in which event the fine may not exceed double the value of the fraud.

 $\underline{(11)}$ (10) All Payments and disbursements from the recovery fund shall be made by the Chief Financial Officer upon a voucher signed by the secretary of the department or the secretary's designee.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profession	al Staff conducting the meeting)
Topic CONSTRUCTION	Bill Number 1098 (if applicable)
Name (Am FENTRISS	Amendment Barcode
Job Title (EGISCATIVE COUNSET	(if applicable)
Address 1400 VILLAGE SQUARE # 3-243	Phone 850-222-2772
THUAHASSEE FC 323/2— City State Zip	E-mail AFENTRISS & AOL. COM
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Fra ROOFING, SHEET METAL + W	IR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyis	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Environmental Preservation and Conservation, *Chair*Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice

Appropriations Subcommittee on General

Government Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Criminal Justice

Gaming
Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

SENATOR CHARLES S. DEAN, SR.

5th District

March 24, 2014

The Honorable Alan Hays 320 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Hays,

I respectfully request you place Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 1098, relating to Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund, on your Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government agenda at your earliest convenience.

If you have any concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me personally.

Sincerely,

Charles S. Dean State Senator District 5

cc: Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director

☐ 405 Tompkins Street, Inverness, Florida 34450 (352) 860-5175 ☐ 311 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5005

□ 315 SE 25th Avenue, Ocala, Florida 34471-2689 (352) 873-6513

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The Pro	ofessional Staff of the App	propriations Subcor	nmittee on Gene	ral Government
BILL:	CS/SB 1210				
INTRODUCER:	Banking and	Insurance Committee	and Senator Bea	ın	
SUBJECT:	Division of I	nsurance Agents and A	Agency Services		
DATE:	April 1, 2014	REVISED:			
ANA	LYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
1. Billmeier		Knudson	BI	Fav/CS	
2. Betta		DeLoach	AGG	Favorable	
3.			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1210 amends statutes relating to the regulation of insurance agents and agencies by the Department of Financial Services (DFS or department). This bill:

- Eliminates the insurance agency licensing requirement for agencies owned and operated by a single licensed agent under certain conditions.
- Allows third parties to sign agency applications.
- Specifies circumstances under which branch agencies do not have to be licensed.
- Repeals a provision allowing insurance agencies to obtain a registration in lieu of a license, converts all agency registrations to licenses, and eliminates the three-year expiration period for agency licenses.
- Repeals current law governing branch agencies and defines agent in charge and specifies the responsibilities of the agent in charge.
- Provides for agency licenses to automatically expire if the agency does not designate a new
 agent in charge with the DFS within 90 days after the agent in charge on record has left the
 agency.
- Creates a new type of insurance agent, an unaffiliated insurance agent, and specifies the scope of the license.
- Requires the DFS to immediately suspend the license or appointment of licensees charged with crimes that would preclude them from applying for licensure from the DFS.
- Exempts members of the United States Armed Forces, their spouses, and veterans who have retired within 24 months from the application filing fee for specified licenses.

• Requires agents who recommend the surrender of an annuity or life insurance policy to provide financial information to the consumer.

- Amends eligibility requirements for mediators under alternative dispute resolution programs administered by the DFS.
- Requires the DFS to deny an application to be a mediator or neutral evaluator or revoke or suspend a mediator or neutral evaluator in certain circumstances.
- Authorizes the DFS to investigate improper conduct of mediators, neutral evaluators, and navigators.
- Allows the DFS to share investigative information with other regulatory bodies.
- Amends requirements for licensure as a nonresident surplus lines agent.
- Bars issuance of any new limited customer representative licenses after September 30, 2014.
- Authorizes additional methods for service of process in certain administrative actions.
- Deletes requirement that applicants who take a licensure examination in Spanish must pay all
 associated costs.

According to the DFS, the exemption from licensing application fees for members of the military will have a minimal fiscal impact. In addition, the DFS has indicated an insignificant potential cost savings with regard to service of process deliveries and insignificant costs relating to changes in current systems. Any costs can be handled within existing resources.

The bill is effective July 1, 2014, except as otherwise provided.

II. Present Situation:

The Department of Financial Services

The DFS licenses insurance agencies and agents. The department's Division of Agent and Agency Services receives licensing applications, issues licenses, and investigates violations of the Insurance Code. In order to transact insurance, a person must be licensed by the DFS and appointed by an insurer to transact insurance on its behalf. If an agent fails to maintain an appointment during a four-year period, the agent's license expires and the agent must qualify as a first time applicant before transacting insurance.

Section 624.310, F.S., gives the DFS the authority to initiate administrative proceedings to seek cease and desist orders, to seek the removal of affiliated parties, to impose administrative fines, and to suspend or revoke licenses. Any service of documents authorized or required by s. 624.310, F.S., must be made by certified mail, personal delivery, or by service of process in accordance with ch. 48, F.S. Section 624.310, F.S., does not allow for service by electronic mail.

¹ The Division of Agent and Agency Services website is found at http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Agents/#.UxnmwPldUeG (last accessed March 7, 2013).

² See ss. 626.015(3) and 626.112 F.S.

³ See s. 626.431, F.S.

Insurance Agency Licensure and Registration

The DFS is responsible for licensing insurance agencies in accordance with s. 626.172, F.S. An application for licensure must be signed by the owner of the agency.⁴ Insurance agents who are sole proprietors and do not employ other insurance agents must be licensed as both an insurance agent and an insurance agency.⁵

Each place of business where an agent transacts insurance must have an agency license.⁶ Section 626.747, F.S., requires a licensed insurance agent to be at each branch location where activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent occur. Such an agent is commonly referred to as the "agent in charge."

Section 626.112(7), F.S., provides that agencies existing prior to January 1, 2003, are allowed to file an application for registration in lieu of applying for licensure. A benefit of registration over licensing is that registrations do not expire, whereas licenses expire every three years.⁷

Insurance Agents

A "general lines agent" is an agent who transacts property insurance, casualty insurance, surety insurance, certain types of health insurance, and marine insurance. A "customer representative" means an individual appointed by a general lines agent or agency to assist that agent or agency in transacting the business of insurance from the office of that agent or agency. A "limited customer representative" is a customer representative appointed by a general lines agent or agency to assist that agent or agency in transacting only the business of private passenger motor vehicle insurance from the office of that agent or agency. In

Regulation of Navigators

In 2010, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act became law. The act created "navigators" to aid consumers in selecting a health plan. Part XIII of ch. 626, F.S., requires navigators to register with the DFS and creates a registration process for navigators. ¹¹ Section 626.9957, F.S., provides disciplinary rules for navigators and grounds for the denial of registration.

⁴ See s. 626.172(2), F.S.

⁵ See s. 626.112(7), F.S.

⁶ See s. 626.112(7), F.S.

⁷ See s. 626.382, F.S.

⁸ See s. 626.015(5), F.S.

⁹ See s. 626.015(4), F.S.

¹⁰ See. S. 626.015(11), F.S.

¹¹ http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Agents/Industry/News/Navigators.htm#.UxsW4vldUeE (last accessed March 8, 2014).

Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs

The DFS administers alternative dispute programs for various types of insurance and has mediation programs for property insurance¹² and automobile insurance¹³ claims. The department has a neutral evaluation program, similar to mediation, for sinkhole insurance claims¹⁴ and approves mediators used in the two mediation programs and certifies the neutral evaluators used in neutral evaluations for sinkhole insurance claims.¹⁵

To qualify as a mediator for the property or automobile mediation programs, a person must possess graduate level degrees in specified areas, be a member of the Florida Bar, be a licensed certified public accountant, or be a mediator for four years. ¹⁶ In addition, an applicant must complete a training program approved by the DFS. ¹⁷

To qualify as a neutral evaluator for sinkhole insurance claims, a neutral evaluator must be a professional engineer or a professional geologist who has completed a course of study in alternative dispute resolution approved by the department and who is determined by the department to be fair and impartial.¹⁸

According to an analysis provided by the DFS, ¹⁹ the number of reported mediations and neutral evaluations is:

	Fiscal Year 2010-2011	Fiscal Year 2011-2012	Fiscal Year 2012-2013
Mediations	3,489	3,323	3,966
Neutral Evaluations	2,245	2,681	1,867

The DFS does not have the explicit authority to investigate, remove, or discipline mediators and neutral evaluators.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Unaffiliated Agents (Sections 4, 5, 14)

According to the DFS, some insurance agents act as advisors to clients for a fee. These agents provide advice and recommendations regarding, among other things, insurance products but do not sell the products. This bill defines in statute a new type of insurance agent, an unaffiliated insurance agent, and specifies the scope of the license. This agent acts as an independent

¹² See s. 627.7015, F.S.

¹³ See s. 626.745, F.S.

¹⁴ See s. 627.7074, F.S.

¹⁵ See ss. 627.7015, 627.7074, and 627.745, F.S.

¹⁶ See ss. 627.7015, 627.745(3), F.S.

¹⁷ See ss. 627.7015, 627.745(3), F.S.

¹⁸ See s. 627.706, F.S.

¹⁹ See Department of Financial Services, Senate Bill 708 Analysis (February 4, 2014) (on file with the Committee on Banking and Insurance).

consultant in the business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies, providing insurance advice or counseling, or making specific recommendations or comparisons of insurance products for a fee established in advance by a written contract signed by the parties. This bill defines this type of agent as a licensed insurance agent, except a limited lines agent, who is not appointed by or affiliated with any insurer, but is self-appointed. This bill prohibits an unaffiliated insurance agent from holding an appointment from an insurer, from transacting an insurance contract for an insurer, and from interfering with commissions from an appointed insurance agent. Unaffiliated insurance agents may continue to receive commissions on sales made before the date of appointment as an unaffiliated insurance agent as long as the agent discloses the receipt of commissions to the client when making recommendations or evaluating products of the entity from which commissions are received.

The unaffiliated agent is not appointed by an insurer to sell insurance products. This can lead to a situation where an agent's license expires because the agent is not appointed during a four-year period. ²⁰ This bill allows an unaffiliated agent to appoint himself or herself and requires unaffiliated insurance agents to pay the same agent appointment fees required under current law for agents appointed by insurers.

Agent in Charge and Branch Agencies (Section 6, 22)

Effective January 1, 2015, this bill creates s. 626.0428(4), F.S., which defines an agent in charge as the licensed and appointed agent responsible for the supervision of all individuals within an insurance agency location. Each business location established by an agent or insurance agency must be in the active full-time charge of a licensed and appointed agent holding the required licenses for the lines of insurance transacted at the location. The agent in charge of an insurance agency may be the agent in charge of additional branch locations if: (1) insurance activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent do not occur at the locations when an agent is not physically present and (2) unlicensed employees at the locations do not engage in insurance activities that require licensure as an insurance agent or customer representative.

This bill requires each insurance agency and branch office to designate an agent in charge and to file the agent's name, license number, and physical address of the insurance agency location with the department at the department website. A change of the designated agent in charge must be reported to the department within 30 days, and becomes effective upon notification to the department.

This bill provides that an insurance agency location is precluded from conducting the business of insurance unless an agent in charge is designated by and providing services to the agency at all times. When the agent in charge ends his or her affiliation with the agency, the agency must designate another agent in charge within 30 days. If the agency fails to make such designation within 90 days after the designated agent has ended his or her affiliation with the agency, the agency license automatically expires 91 days after the designated agent ended his or her affiliation with the agency.

²⁰ Phone interview with DFS staff.

This bill provides that an agent in charge of an insurance agency is accountable for the wrongful acts, misconduct or violations committed by the licensee or agent or by any person under her or his supervision acting on behalf of the agency. However, the agent in charge is not criminally liable for the misconduct unless she or he personally committed the act or knew or should have known of the acts and of the facts that constitute the violation.

This bill repeals s. 626.747, F.S., relating to branch agencies, effective January 1, 2015. The section is incorporated and expanded in the new s. 624.0428(4), F.S.

Customer Representatives and Limited Customer Representatives (Sections 7, 12, 21)

Section 7 provides that no new limited customer representative licenses may be issued after September 30, 2014. Section 21 of the bill amends s. 626.7355, F.S., to allow an applicant for a customer representative license to obtain a temporary license if the applicant is not disqualified by s. 626.207, F.S. Current law provides an applicant cannot obtain a temporary license if the applicant has been convicted of or entered a guilty or nolo contendere plea to a felony within the previous five years. Section 626.207, F.S., provides that persons convicted of felony crimes are disqualified from applying for licensure for periods ranging from seven years to a permanent bar. The length of the disqualification depends on the severity of the crime.

Insurance Agency Licensing and Registration (Sections 8, 10, 15, 16)

Section 8 of this bill eliminates the insurance agency licensing requirement for agencies that are owned and operated by a single licensed agent who conducts business in her/his own name and does not employ or use other insurance licensees. Section 8 is effective January 1, 2015.

The bill provides that a branch place of business established by a licensed agency is considered a branch agency.²¹ A branch agency is not required to be licensed if it: (1) transacts business under the same name and federal tax identification number as the licensed agency and has designated with the DFS a licensed agent in charge of the branch location; and (2) has submitted to the DFS for inclusion in the licensing record of the licensed agency the address and telephone number of the branch location within 30 days after insurance transactions began at the branch location.

This bill repeals current law allowing certain insurance agencies to obtain a registration in lieu of a license and makes conforming changes due to this repeal. This bill converts all agency registrations to licenses effective October 1, 2015. Effective January 1, 2015, the bill also eliminates the three-year expiration of an agency license. Thus, an agency license will continue in force until canceled, suspended, revoked, or until it is otherwise terminated or it expires by operation of law.

Section 10 allows an owner, partner, officer, director, president, senior vice president, secretary, treasurer, and limited liability company member who directs or participates in the management and control of the agency, to complete and sign an insurance agency application. This bill also allows a third party to complete, submit, and sign an agency license application on the agency's

²¹ This bill further provides that a license issued to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent encompasses each employee or authorized representative at a designated branch.

behalf. However, the agency is responsible for ensuring that the information provided by the third party is true and correct and is accountable for any misstatements or misrepresentations.

This bill also requires additional information relating to an agency or branch agency to be provided on the agency license application. Such additional information includes the name, address, and e-mail address of the agency's registered agent or person authorized to accept service on the agency's behalf, the physical address of the branch location, including its name, e-mail address, and telephone number, the date that the branch office began transacting insurance, and the fingerprints of each individual required to be listed in the agency application.

Licensure Filing Fees and Members of the Military (Section 9)

This bill exempts members of the United States Armed Forces, their spouses, and veterans who have retired within 24 months who apply for licensure as an insurance agent, customer representative, adjuster, service representative, managing general agent, or reinsurance intermediary from the application filing fee. This bill lists documents applicants can submit with the application to establish eligibility for the exemption.

Suspension of Licenses (Sections 11, 18)

This bill requires the DFS, upon receipt of information or an indictment, to immediately temporarily suspend a license or appointment when the licensee is charged with a felony enumerated in s. 626.207(3), F.S. Those felonies include all capital and first degree felonies, crimes involving fraud, embezzlement, or money laundering, or a felony directly related to the financial services business. The suspension shall continue if the licensee is found guilty of, or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, the crime, regardless of whether a judgment or conviction is entered, during a pending appeal.

Licensure Examinations in Spanish (Section 13)

Current law requires that an applicant who wishes to take licensure examinations in Spanish must bear the cost of the development, preparation, administration, grading, and evaluation of the examination. This bill removes that requirement. The DFS said the changes will be implemented using the current budget.²²

Mediators, Navigators, and Neutral Evaluators (Sections 17, 29, 30, 31, 32)

Section 17 gives the DFS the authority to investigate mediators, neutral evaluators, and navigators in the same manner it investigates agencies and agents. This bill allows the department to initiate investigations of neutral evaluators, navigators, and mediators on its own authority or after a complaint is received. The department may require a neutral evaluator, navigator, or mediator to open its books and records for inspection.

The bill gives the department the authority to discipline mediators and neutral evaluators. Section 29 of the bill requires the department to adopt rules for the denial of application,

²² Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement*, (February 25, 2014) (on file with the Senate Committee on Banking and Insurance.

suspension, and other penalties for mediators. Section 31 requires the department to adopt rules for certifying, denying certification, and revoking the certification as a neutral evaluator.

Section 31 provides that the DFS must deny an application of a neutral evaluator or suspend or revoke the approval of a neutral evaluator if there is:

- A material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in the attempt to obtain approval;
- A demonstrated lack of fitness and trustworthiness to act as a neutral evaluator; and
- Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of an evaluation or in the conduct of financial services business, or violations of statutes, department rules, or department orders.

The DFS has similar power to discipline insurance agents and other regulated persons or entities.

Section 32 provides that the DFS must deny an application as a mediator or suspend or revoke the certification of a mediator if there is:

- A material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in the attempt to obtain approval or certification;
- A demonstrated lack of fitness and trustworthiness to act as a mediator;
- Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of mediation or financial services business; and
- A violation of statutes, department rules, department orders, or the Florida Rules for Certified and Court-Appointed Mediators.

The DFS has similar power to discipline insurance agents and other regulated persons or entities.

Section 32 replaces the DFS mediator education, experience, and training program requirements. The bill provides that an individual with an active certification as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator is qualified to be a mediator for the department. An individual not certified as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator can be a DFS mediator if the person is an approved department mediator on July 1, 2014, and has conducted at least one department mediation from July 1, 2010, through July 1, 2014. This provision essentially grandfathers in current and active department mediators so they can continue to be department mediators, even if they are not certified as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator.

In order to become certified as a Florida Circuit Court Mediator, one must fulfil education requirements set by the Florida Supreme Court, complete a mediation training program certified by the Florida Supreme Court, and observe and conduct mediations under the supervision of a certified mediator.²³

Appointment of Agents by Insurers (Section 20)

When certain entities enter into an agency contract with an insurer, all members, corporate officers and stockholders who solicit, negotiate, or effect insurance contracts must qualify and be licensed individually as agents or customer representatives. Each property and casualty insurer entering into an agency contract is required to individually appoint each such agent, unless the insurer's aggregate net written premium in the agency is \$25,000 or less. The bill deletes the

²³ See http://www.flcourts.org/core/fileparse.php/283/urlt/HowToBecomeMediator.pdf (last accessed February 7, 2014).

exception for insurers within no more than \$25,000 in net written premium within an agency, and requires insurers to appoint only those agents who solicit, negotiate, or effect insurance contracts for the insurer.

Licensure Examination to Solicit or Sell Variable Products (Section 23)

Current law prohibits individuals from soliciting or selling variable life insurance, variable annuity contracts, or any other indeterminate value or variable contract unless the person has successfully completed a DFS authorized and approved licensure examination relating to variable "annuity" contracts. This bill deletes language limiting the scope of the licensing examination to variable annuity contracts, and requires that the examination relate to variable contracts.

Nonresident Surplus Lines Agents (Sections 27, 33)

Surplus lines insurers are only permitted to write coverage that is not available in the private market. Under current law, applicants for licensure as nonresident surplus lines agents must satisfy the same licensing requirements as resident surplus lines agents. This bill amends licensing requirements for nonresident surplus lines agents to exempt these applicants from the experience or coursework and examination requirements.

Section 627.952, F.S., requires that persons who offer, solicit, sell, purchase, administer, or service insurance contracts, certificates, or agreements for any purchasing group or risk retention group to any Florida resident must be licensed and appointed as a general lines agent (either a resident or nonresident agent). To place business through Florida eligible surplus lines carriers, the agent must also be licensed and appointed as either a resident or nonresident surplus lines agent. Nonresident agents must be licensed and appointed as a surplus lines agent in their state of residence and file a fidelity bond payable to the State of Florida. The bill eliminates the fidelity bond requirement and requires that such persons be licensed and appointed as a surplus lines agent in their state of residence and be licensed and appointed as a nonresident surplus lines agent in Florida.

Information Required With the Surrender of Life Insurance or Annuity (Section 28)

This bill creates s. 627.4553, F.S., to require insurance agents, insurers, or persons performing insurance agent activities under an exemption from licensure, who recommend that a consumer surrender an annuity or life insurance policy with a cash value, but who do not recommend that another such policy be purchased with the proceeds from the surrender, to provide the consumer with information relating to the product to be surrendered before execution of the surrender. The information must include that the amount of any surrender charge, tax consequences resulting from the transaction, and forfeited death benefit. The consumer must also be informed about the loss of any minimum interest rate guarantees and the value of any other investment performance guarantees that will be forfeited as a result of the transaction. This bill requires the DFS to adopt rules and forms so the required information can be provided.

Other Provisions (Sections 1-3 and 34-37)

Section 1 of this bill changes the name of the Division of Insurance Agents and Agency Services to the Division of Agent and Agency Services.

Section 2 of this bill authorizes the DFS to serve administrative complaints and other documents required to be served pursuant to s. 624.310, F.S., by electronic mail if service by mail cannot be obtained. This bill allows for service by hand delivery by department investigators. The department will send electronic mail and will receive an electronic receipt from the person once the email is received. The department will receive a second receipt once the email is opened. In addition, the department will ask the recipient to respond and confirm receipt of the email. If the recipient does not confirm receipt, the department will serve the document by delivery or publication.²⁴

Section 3 prohibits the DFS and the OIR investigators from removing original records from the offices of any person that is being examined or investigated without the advance, written consent of such person or pursuant to a court order.

Section 34 requires insurers that write bail bonds to submit a sample power of attorney to Office of Insurance Regulation for approval. Currently, these forms are submitted to and approved by the DFS.

Section 35 prohibits bail bond agents whose license has been suspended or revoked from engaging in any transaction requiring a license or appointment under ch. 648, F.S., until the license is reinstated or a new license is issued.

Sections 36 and 37 prohibits individuals seeking licensure from the DFS who have sealed or expunged criminal history records from denying or failing to acknowledge the arrests covered by the records.

Except as otherwise provided, the bill is effective July 1, 2014.

Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.

C.

	None.
B.	Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:
	None.

None.

Trust Funds Restrictions:

²⁴ Interview with DFS staff, March 6, 2014.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The fiscal impact of CS/SB 1210 is insignificant. The DFS has indicated changes to current systems required by this bill will be implemented within existing resources.²⁵

The department has also indicated a potential cost savings relating to the ability to email and hand deliver service of process for agent and agency cases. The department utilized process servers 121 times for agent and agency cases, at an average cost of \$97 per service.²⁶

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 20.121, 624.310, 624.318, 624.501, 626.015, 626.0428, 626.112, 626.171, 626.172, 626.207, 626.241, 626.261, 626.311, 626.321, 626.382, 626.601, 626.611, 626.641, 626.733, 626.7355, 626.7845, 626.8411, 626.861, 626.862, 626.9272, 627.7015, 627.706, 627.7074, 627.745, 627.952, 648.43, 648.49, 943.0585, and 943.059.

This bill creates section 627.4553 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill repeals section 626.747 of the Florida Statutes.

²⁵ Department of Financial Services, *Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement*, (February 25, 2014).

²⁶ Email from the DFS staff (on file with the Committee on Banking and Insurance).

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Banking and Insurance on March 11, 2014:

The committee adopted two amendments to correct a drafting error relating to the effective date of one section of the bill and to add statutory citations.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Bean

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Division of Insurance Agents and Agency Services; amending s. 20.121, F.S.; revising the name of the division; amending s. 624.310, F.S.; revising service delivery methods; amending s. 624.318, F.S.; prohibiting the removal of specified original documents under certain conditions; amending s. 624.501, F.S.; revising original appointment and renewal fees related to certain insurance representatives; amending s. 626.015, F.S.; defining the term "unaffiliated insurance agent"; amending s. 626.0428, F.S.; requiring a branch place of business to have an agent in charge; authorizing an agent to be in charge of more than one branch office under certain circumstances; providing requirements relating to the designation of an agent in charge; providing that the agent in charge is accountable for wrongful acts, misconduct, and violations committed by the licensee and any person under his or her supervision; prohibiting an insurance agency from conducting insurance business at a location without a designated agent in charge; providing for expiration of an agency license under specified circumstances; amending s. 626.112, F.S.; prohibiting new limited customer representative licenses from being issued after a specified date; providing licensure exemptions that allow specified individuals or entities to conduct insurance business at specified locations under certain circumstances; revising licensure

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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30	requirements and penalties with respect to registered
31	insurance agencies; providing that the registration of
32	an approved registered insurance agency automatically
33	converts to an insurance agency license on a specified
34	date; amending s. 626.171, F.S.; providing an
35	exemption from certain licensure application fees;
36	amending s. 626.172, F.S.; revising requirements
37	relating to applications for insurance agency
38	licenses; amending s. 626.207, F.S.; conforming a
39	cross-reference; amending s. 626.241, F.S.; revising
40	the scope of the examination for a limited agent
41	license; amending s. 626.261, F.S.; deleting a
42	provision requiring certain costs to be paid by
43	applicants who request licensure examinations in
44	Spanish; amending s. 626.311, F.S.; limiting the types
45	of business that may be transacted by certain agents;
46	amending s. 626.321, F.S.; providing that a license
47	issued to a business renting or leasing motor vehicles
48	applies to employees and authorized representatives;
49	amending s. 626.382, F.S.; providing that an insurance
50	agency license continues in force until canceled,
51	suspended, revoked, terminated, or expired; amending
52	s. 626.601, F.S.; revising terminology relating to
53	investigations conducted by the Department of
54	Financial Services and the Office of Insurance
55	Regulation with respect to individuals and entities
56	involved in the insurance industry; amending s.
57	626.611, F.S.; requiring the department to suspend
58	certain licenses and appointments; amending s.

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626.641, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 626.733, F.S.; revising applicability of certain appointment provisions; amending s. 626.7355, F.S.;

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representative's license; repealing s. 626.747, F.S., relating to branch agencies, agents in charge, and the

revising qualifications for a temporary customer

6.5 payment of additional county tax under certain 66 circumstances on a specified date; amending s.

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67 626.7845, F.S.; revising a prohibition against 68 unlicensed transaction of life insurance; amending ss.

626.8411, 626.861, and 626.862, F.S.; conforming 70 cross-references; amending s. 626.9272, F.S.; revising 71 requirements for the licensure of nonresident surplus

lines agents; creating s. 627.4553, F.S.; requiring an insurance agent who recommends the surrender of

certain annuity or life insurance to provide certain

information to the department; amending s. 627.7015, F.S.; revising the rulemaking authority of the

76 77 department with respect to qualifications and 78

specified types of penalties covered under the property insurance mediation program; amending s.

627.706, F.S.; revising the definition of the term

"neutral evaluator"; amending s. 627.7074, F.S.;

providing grounds for the department to deny an

application, or suspend or revoke approval of

certification, of a neutral evaluator; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 627.745, F.S.;

revising qualifications for approval as a mediator by the department; providing grounds for the department

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88 to deny an application, or suspend or revoke approval, 89 of a mediator; requiring the department to adopt 90 rules; amending s. 627.952, F.S.; providing that 91 certain persons who are not residents of this state 92 must be licensed and appointed as nonresident surplus 93 lines agents in this state in order to engage in 94 specified activities with respect to servicing 95 insurance contracts, certificates, or agreements for 96 purchasing or risk retention groups; deleting a 97 fidelity bond requirement applicable to certain 98 nonresident agents who are licensed as surplus lines 99 agents in another state; amending s. 648.43, F.S.; 100 revising requirements for the submission of a power of 101 attorney; amending s. 648.49, F.S.; revising 102 provisions relating to the duration of suspension or 103 revocation of a license; amending ss. 943.0585 and 104 943.059, F.S.; prohibiting a person seeking a license 105 from the Division of Insurance Agent and Agency 106 Services who is the subject of an expunged or sealed 107 criminal history record from denying or failing to 108 acknowledge arrests covered by the record; providing 109 effective dates. 110 111 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 112 113 Section 1. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 114 20.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 115 20.121 Department of Financial Services.-There is created a Department of Financial Services. 116

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117	(2) DIVISIONS.—The Department of Financial Services shall
118	consist of the following divisions:
119	(g) The Division of Insurance Agent Agents and Agency
120	Services.
121	Section 2. Subsection (6) of section 624.310, Florida
122	Statutes, is amended to read:
123	624.310 Enforcement; cease and desist orders; removal of
124	certain persons; fines
125	(6) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.—All administrative
126	proceedings under subsections (3) , (4) , and (5) shall be
127	conducted in accordance with chapter 120. Any service required
128	or authorized to be made by the department or office under this
129	code shall be made:
130	(a) By certified mail, return receipt requested, delivered
131	to the addressee only;
132	(b) By e-mail, delivery receipt required, sent to the most
133	recent e-mail address provided to the department by the
134	applicant or licensee in accordance with s. 626.171, s. 626.551,
135	s. 648.34, or s. 648.421, if service by mail cannot be obtained
136	at the last address provided to the department by the recipient;
137	(c) By personal delivery, including hand delivery by
138	department investigators;
139	(d) By publication in accordance with s. 120.60; or
140	(e) In accordance with chapter 48.
141	
142	The service provided for $\underline{\text{in this subsection}}$ $\underline{\text{herein}}$ shall be
143	effective from the date of delivery.
144	Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 624.318, Florida
145	Statutes, is amended to read:

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1	597-02469-14 20141210c1
146	624.318 Conduct of examination or investigation; access to
147	records; correction of accounts; appraisals
148	(5) Neither The department, the office, or an $\frac{1}{2}$ nor any
149	examiner may not shall remove an original any record, account,
150	document, file, or other property of the person being examined
151	from the offices of such person except with the $\underline{\text{person's}}$ written
152	consent of such person given in advance of such removal or
153	pursuant to a court an order of court duly obtained.
154	Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (6) and
155	subsections (7) and (8) of section 624.501, Florida Statutes,
156	are amended to read:
157	624.501 Filing, license, appointment, and miscellaneous
158	fees.—The department, commission, or office, as appropriate,
159	shall collect in advance, and persons so served shall pay to it
160	in advance, fees, licenses, and miscellaneous charges as
161	follows:
162	(6) Insurance representatives, property, marine, casualty,
163	and surety insurance.
164	(a) Agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or
165	continuation thereof, each insurer or unaffiliated agent making
166	an appointment:
167	Appointment fee\$42.00
168	State tax12.00
169	County tax
170	Total\$60.00
171	(c) Nonresident agent's original appointment and biennial
172	renewal or continuation thereof, appointment fee, each insurer
173	or unaffiliated agent making an appointment\$60.00
174	(7) Life insurance agents.

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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175	(a) Agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or
176	continuation thereof, each insurer or unaffiliated agent making
177	an appointment:
178	Appointment fee\$42.00
179	State tax12.00
180	County tax6.00
181	Total\$60.00
182	(b) Nonresident agent's original appointment and biennial
183	renewal or continuation thereof, appointment fee, each insurer
184	or unaffiliated agent making an appointment \$60.00
185	(8) Health insurance agents.
186	(a) Agent's original appointment and biennial renewal or
187	continuation thereof, each insurer or unaffiliated agent making
188	an appointment:
189	Appointment fee\$42.00
190	State tax12.00
191	County tax6.00
192	Total\$60.00
193	(b) Nonresident agent's original appointment and biennial
194	renewal or continuation thereof, appointment fee, each insurer
195	or unaffiliated agent making an appointment \$60.00
196	Section 5. Present subsection (18) of section 626.015,
197	Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (19), and a new
198	subsection (18) is added to that section, to read:
199	626.015 Definitions.—As used in this part:
200	(18) "Unaffiliated insurance agent" means a licensed
201	insurance agent, except a limited lines agent, who is self-
202	appointed and who practices as an independent consultant in the
203	business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies,

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204	providing insurance advice or counseling, or making specific
205	recommendations or comparisons of insurance products for a fee
206	established in advance by written contract signed by the
207	parties. An unaffiliated insurance agent may not be affiliated
208	with an insurer, insurer-appointed insurance agent, or insurance
209	agency contracted with or employing insurer-appointed insurance
210	agents.
211	Section 6. Effective January 1, 2015, section 626.0428,
212	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
213	626.0428 Agency personnel powers, duties, and limitations
214	(1) An employee of individual employed by an agent or
215	agency on salary who devotes full time to clerical work, with
216	incidental taking of insurance applications or quoting or
217	receiving premiums on incoming inquiries in the office of the
218	agent or agency, is not deemed to be an agent or customer
219	representative if his or her compensation does not include in
220	whole or in part any commissions on such business and is not
221	related to the production of applications, insurance, or
222	premiums.
223	(2) An employee, or an authorized representative located at
224	$\underline{\text{a designated branch}}$ of an agent or agency may not bind insurance
225	coverage unless licensed and appointed as an agent or customer
226	representative.
227	(3) An employee or an authorized representative located at
228	a designated branch of an agent or agency may not initiate
229	contact with any person for the purpose of soliciting insurance
230	unless licensed and appointed as an agent or customer
231	representative. As to title insurance, an employee of an agent
232	or agency may not initiate contact with an any individual

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insurance unless licensed as a title insurance agent or exempt from such licensure pursuant to s. 626.8417(4).

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- (4) (a) Each place of business established by an agent or agency, firm, corporation, or association must be in the active full-time charge of a licensed and appointed agent holding the required agent licenses to transact the lines of insurance being handled at the location.
- (b) However, the licensed agent in charge of an insurance agency may also be the agent in charge of additional branch office locations of the agency if insurance activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent do not occur at a location when an agent is not physically present and unlicensed employees at the location do not engage in insurance activities requiring licensure as an insurance agent or customer representative.
- (c) An insurance agency and each branch place of business of an insurance agency shall designate an agent in charge and file the name and license number of the agent in charge and the physical address of the insurance agency location with the department at the department's designated website. The designation of the agent in charge may be changed at the option of the agency. A change of the designated agent in charge is effective upon notification to the department, which shall be provided within 30 days after such change.
- (d) For the purposes of this subsection, an "agent in charge" is the licensed and appointed agent who is responsible for the supervision of all individuals within an insurance agency location, regardless of whether the agent in charge handles a specific transaction or deals with the general public

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262	$\underline{\text{in the solicitation or negotiation of insurance contracts or the}$
263	collection or accounting of moneys.
264	(e) An agent in charge of an insurance agency is
265	accountable for wrongful acts, misconduct, or violations of this
266	<pre>code committed by the licensee or agent or by any person under</pre>
267	his or her supervision while acting on behalf of the agency.
268	This section does not render an agent in charge criminally
269	liable for an act unless the agent in charge personally
270	committed the act or knew or should have known of the act and of
271	the facts constituting a violation of this chapter.
272	(f) An insurance agency location may not conduct the
273	business of insurance unless an agent in charge is designated
274	by, and providing services to, the agency at all times. If the
275	agent in charge designated with the department ends his or her
276	affiliation with the agency and the agency fails to designate
277	another agent in charge within the 30 days provided for in
278	paragraph (c) and such failure continues for 90 days, the agency
279	license shall automatically expire on the 91st day after the
280	date the designated agent in charge ended his or her affiliation
281	with the agency.
282	Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
283	626.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
284	626.112 License and appointment required; agents, customer
285	representatives, adjusters, insurance agencies, service
286	representatives, managing general agents.—
287	(1)
288	(b) Except as provided in subsection (6) or in applicable
289	department rules, and in addition to other conduct described in

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this chapter with respect to particular types of agents, a

license as an insurance agent, service representative, customer representative, or limited customer representative is required in order to engage in the solicitation of insurance. Effective October 1, 2014, new limited customer representative licenses

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may not be issued. For purposes of this requirement, as applicable to any of the license types described in this section, the solicitation of insurance is the attempt to

persuade any person to purchase an insurance product by:

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- 1. Describing the benefits or terms of insurance coverage, including premiums or rates of return;
- 2. Distributing an invitation to contract to prospective purchasers;
- Making general or specific recommendations as to insurance products;
- 4. Completing orders or applications for insurance products;
- 5. Comparing insurance products, advising as to insurance matters, or interpreting policies or coverages; or
- 6. Offering or attempting to negotiate on behalf of another person a viatical settlement contract as defined in s. 626.9911.

However, an employee leasing company licensed <u>under pursuant to</u> chapter 468 which is seeking to enter into a contract with an employer that identifies products and services offered to employees may deliver proposals for the purchase of employee leasing services to prospective clients of the employee leasing company setting forth the terms and conditions of doing business; classify employees as permitted by s. 468.529; collect information from prospective clients and other sources as

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597-02469-14 20141210c1 320 necessary to perform due diligence on the prospective client and 321 to prepare a proposal for services; provide and receive 322 enrollment forms, plans, and other documents; and discuss or explain in general terms the conditions, limitations, options, 324 or exclusions of insurance benefit plans available to the client 325 or employees of the employee leasing company were the client to 326 contract with the employee leasing company. Any advertising 327 materials or other documents describing specific insurance 328 coverages must identify and be from a licensed insurer or its 329 licensed agent or a licensed and appointed agent employed by the employee leasing company. The employee leasing company may not advise or inform the prospective business client or individual 331 332 employees of specific coverage provisions, exclusions, or 333 limitations of particular plans. As to clients for which the 334 employee leasing company is providing services pursuant to s. 335 468.525(4), the employee leasing company may engage in 336 activities permitted by ss. 626.7315, 626.7845, and 626.8305, 337 subject to the restrictions specified in those sections. If a 338 prospective client requests more specific information concerning 339 the insurance provided by the employee leasing company, the 340 employee leasing company must refer the prospective business client to the insurer or its licensed agent or to a licensed and 342 appointed agent employed by the employee leasing company. 343 Section 8. Effective January 1, 2015, subsection (7) of 344 section 626.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 345 626.112 License and appointment required; agents, customer 346 representatives, adjusters, insurance agencies, service 347 representatives, managing general agents.-348 (7) (a) An Effective October 1, 2006, no individual, firm,

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partnership, corporation, association, or any other entity may not shall act in its own name or under a trade name, directly or indirectly, as an insurance agency, unless it complies with s. 626.172 with respect to possessing an insurance agency license for each place of business at which it engages in an any activity that which may be performed only by a licensed insurance agent. However, an insurance agency that is owned and operated by a single licensed agent conducting business in his or her individual name and not employing or otherwise using the services of or appointing other licensees is exempt from the agency licensing requirements of this subsection.

(a) A branch location of a business which is established by a licensed insurance agency is considered a branch agency and is not required to be licensed if it transacts business under the same name and federal tax identification number as the licensed agency and has designated with the department a licensed agent in charge of the branch location as required by s. 626.0428 and the address and telephone number of the branch location have been submitted to the department for inclusion in the licensing record of the licensed agency within 30 days after insurance transactions begin at the branch location Each agency engaged in business in this state before January 1, 2003, which is wholly owned by insurance agents currently licensed and appointed under this chapter, each incorporated agency whose voting shares are traded on a securities exchange, each agency designated and subject to supervision and inspection as a branch office under the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, and each agency whose primary function is offering insurance as a service or member benefit to members of a nonprofit corporation

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378	may file an application for registration in lieu of licensure in
379	accordance with s. 626.172(3). Each agency engaged in business
380	before October 1, 2006, shall file an application for licensure
381	or registration on or before October 1, 2006.
382	$\underline{\text{(b)}} \frac{1}{1}$. If an agency is required to be licensed but fails to
383	file an application for licensure in accordance with this
384	section, the department shall impose on the agency an
385	administrative penalty in an amount of up to \$10,000.
386	2. If an agency is eligible for registration but fails to
387	file an application for registration or an application for
388	licensure in accordance with this section, the department shall
389	impose on the agency an administrative penalty in an amount of
390	up to \$5,000.
391	(c) (b) Effective October 1, 2015, the department must
392	convert the registration of an approved a registered insurance
393	agency to shall, as a condition precedent to continuing
394	business, obtain an insurance agency license if the department
395	finds that, with respect to any majority owner, partner,
396	manager, director, officer, or other person who manages or
397	controls the agency, any person has:
398	1. Been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo
399	contendere to, a felony in this state or any other state
400	relating to the business of insurance or to an insurance agency,
401	without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been
402	entered by the court having jurisdiction of the cases.
403	2. Employed any individual in a managerial capacity or in a
404	capacity dealing with the public who is under an order of
405	revocation or suspension issued by the department. An insurance

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agency may request, on forms prescribed by the department,

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b. Misappropriated, converted, or unlawfully withheld moneys belonging to insurers, insureds, beneficiaries, or others and received in the conduct of business under the license.

c. Unlawfully rebated, attempted to unlawfully rebate, or unlawfully divided or offered to divide commissions with another.

d. Misrepresented any insurance policy or annuity contract, or used deception with regard to any policy or contract, done either in person or by any form of dissemination of information or advertising.

e. Violated any provision of this code or any other law applicable to the business of insurance in the course of dealing under the license.

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436	f. Violated any lawful order or rule of the department.
437	g. Failed or refused, upon demand, to pay over to any
438	insurer he or she represents or has represented any money coming
439	into his or her hands belonging to the insurer.
440	h. Violated the provision against twisting as defined in s.
441	626.9541(1)(1).
442	i. In the conduct of business, engaged in unfair methods of
443	competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as
444	prohibited under part IX of this chapter.
445	j. Willfully overinsured any property insurance risk.
446	k. Engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices in the
447	conduct of business arising out of activities related to
448	insurance or the insurance agency.
449	1. Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to
450	engage in the business of insurance arising out of activities
451	related to insurance or the insurance agency.
452	m. Authorized or knowingly allowed individuals to transact
453	insurance who were not then licensed as required by this code.
454	5. Knowingly employed any person who within the preceding 3
455	years has had his or her relationship with an agency terminated
456	in accordance with paragraph (d).
457	6. Willfully circumvented the requirements or prohibitions
458	of this code.
459	Section 9. Present subsection (6) of section 626.171,
460	Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (7), and a new
461	subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:
462	626.171 Application for license as an agent, customer
463	representative, adjuster, service representative, managing
464	general agent, or reinsurance intermediary

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(6) Members of the United States Armed Forces and their spouses, and veterans of the United States Armed Forces who have retired within 24 months before application for licensure, are exempt from the application filing fee prescribed in s. 624.501. Oualified individuals must provide a copy of a military identification card, military dependent identification card, military service record, military personnel file, veteran record, discharge paper, or separation document, or separation document that indicates such members of the United States Armed Forces are currently in good standing or were honorably discharged.

Section 10. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 626.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.172 Application for insurance agency license.-

- (2) An application for an insurance agency license must be signed by an individual specified in paragraph (a) shall be signed by the owner or owners of the agency. An insurance agency may permit a third party to complete, submit, and sign an application on the insurance agency's behalf; however, the insurance agency is responsible for ensuring that the information on the application is true and correct and is accountable for any misstatements or misrepresentations. If the agency is incorporated, the application shall be signed by the president and secretary of the corporation. The application must for an insurance agency license shall include:
- (a) The name of each majority owner, partner, officer, and director, president, senior vice president, secretary, treasurer, and limited liability company member who directs or participates in the management or control of the insurance

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494	agency, whether through ownership of voting securities, by
495	contract, by ownership of an agency bank account, or otherwise.
496	(b) The residence address of each person required to be
497	listed in the application under paragraph (a).
498	(c) The name, principal business street address, and valid
499	e-mail address of the insurance agency and the name, address,
500	and e-mail address of the agency's registered agent or person or
501	company authorized to accept service on behalf of the agency and
502	its principal business address.
503	(d) The <u>physical address</u> location of each <u>branch</u> agency,
504	including its name, e-mail address, and telephone number, and
505	the date that the branch location began transacting insurance
506	office and the name under which each agency office conducts or
507	will conduct business.
508	(e) The name of $\underline{\text{the}}$ each agent $\underline{\text{to be}}$ in full-time charge of
509	$\underline{\text{the}}$ am agency office, including branch locations, and $\underline{\text{his or her}}$
510	corresponding location specification of which office.
511	(f) The fingerprints of each of the following:
512	1. A sole proprietor;
513	2. Each individual specified in paragraph (a) partner; and
514	3. Each owner of an unincorporated agency;
515	$\underline{\text{3.4.}}$ Each $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{owner}}$ who directs or participates in
516	the management or control of an incorporated agency whose shares
517	are not traded on a securities exchange;
518	5. The president, senior vice presidents, treasurer,
519	secretary, and directors of the agency; and
520	6. Any other person who directs or participates in the

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management or control of the agency, whether through the

ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.

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Fingerprints must be taken by a law enforcement agency or other entity approved by the department and must be accompanied by the fingerprint processing fee specified in s. 624.501. Fingerprints must shall be processed in accordance with s. 624.34. However, fingerprints need not be filed for an any individual who is currently licensed and appointed under this chapter. This paragraph does not apply to corporations whose voting shares are traded on a securities exchange.

- (g) Such additional information as the department requires by rule to ascertain the trustworthiness and competence of persons required to be listed on the application and to ascertain that such persons meet the requirements of this code. However, the department may not require that credit or character reports be submitted for persons required to be listed on the application.
- $\underline{\text{(3)}}$ (h) Beginning October 1, 2005, The department $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall accept the uniform application for nonresident agency licensure. The department may adopt by rule revised versions of the uniform application.
- (3) The department shall issue a registration as an insurance agency to any agency that files a written application with the department and qualifies for registration. The application for registration shall require the agency to provide the same information required for an agency licensed under subsection (2), the agent identification number for each owner who is a licensed agent, proof that the agency qualifies for registration as provided in s. 626.112(7), and any other additional information that the department determines is

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552	necessary in order to demonstrate that the agency qualifies for
553	registration. The application must be signed by the owner or
554	owners of the agency. If the agency is incorporated, the
555	application must be signed by the president and the secretary of
556	the corporation. An agent who owns the agency need not file
557	fingerprints with the department if the agent obtained a license
558	under this chapter and the license is currently valid.
559	(a) If an application for registration is denied, the
560	agency must file an application for licensure no later than 30
561	days after the date of the denial of registration.
562	(b) A registered insurance agency must file an application
563	for licensure no later than 30 days after the date that any
564	person who is not a licensed and appointed agent in this state
565	acquires any ownership interest in the agency. If an agency
566	fails to file an application for licensure in compliance with
567	this paragraph, the department shall impose an administrative
568	penalty in an amount of up to \$5,000 on the agency.
569	(c) Sections 626.6115 and 626.6215 do not apply to agencies
570	registered under this subsection.
571	(4) The department $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ issue a license $\underline{\text{or}}$
572	registration to each agency upon approval of the application,
573	and each agency $\underline{\text{location must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ display the license $\underline{\text{or}}$
574	registration prominently in a manner that makes it clearly
575	visible to any customer or potential customer who enters the
576	agency <u>location</u> .
577	Section 11. Subsection (7) of section 626.207, Florida
578	Statutes, is amended to read:
579	626.207 Disqualification of applicants and licensees;
580	penalties against licensees; rulemaking authority

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(7) After the disqualifying period has been met, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that the applicant has been rehabilitated, does not pose a risk to the insurance-buying public, is fit and trustworthy to engage in the business of insurance pursuant to $\underline{s.~626.611(1)(g)}$ $\underline{s.~626.611(7)}$, and is otherwise qualified for licensure.

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 626.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.241 Scope of examination.-

(5) Examinations given applicants for a limited $\underline{\operatorname{agent}}$ license $\underline{\operatorname{as agent}}$ or as customer representative shall be limited in scope to the kind of business to be transacted under such license.

Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 626.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.261 Conduct of examination.-

(5) The department may provide licensure examinations in Spanish. Applicants requesting examination or reexamination in Spanish must bear the full cost of the department's development, preparation, administration, grading, and evaluation of the Spanish-language examination. When determining whether it is in the public interest to allow the examination to be translated into and administered in Spanish, the department shall consider the percentage of the population who speak Spanish.

Section 14. Present subsection (6) of section 626.311, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (7), and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

626.311 Scope of license.-

(6) An agent who appoints his or her license as an

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610	unaffiliated insurance agent may not hold an appointment from an
611	insurer for any license he or she holds; transact, solicit, or
612	service an insurance contract on behalf of an insurer; interfere
613	with commissions received or to be received by an insurer-
614	appointed insurance agent or an insurance agency contracted with
615	or employing insurer-appointed insurance agents; or receive
616	compensation or any other thing of value from an insurer, an
617	insurer-appointed insurance agent, or an insurance agency
618	contracted with or employing insurer-appointed insurance agents
619	for any transaction or referral occurring after the date of
620	appointment as an unaffiliated insurance agent. An unaffiliated
621	insurance agent may continue to receive commissions on sales
622	that occurred before the date of appointment as an unaffiliated
623	insurance agent if the receipt of such commissions is disclosed
624	when making recommendations or evaluating products for a client
625	that involve products of the entity from which the commissions
626	are received.
627	Section 15. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
628	626.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
629	626.321 Limited licenses
630	(1) The department shall issue to a qualified applicant a
631	license as agent authorized to transact a limited class of
632	business in any of the following categories of limited lines
633	insurance:
634	(d) Motor vehicle rental insurance
635	1. License covering only insurance of the risks set forth
636	in this paragraph when offered, sold, or solicited with and
637	incidental to the rental or lease of a motor vehicle and which
638	applies only to the motor vehicle that is the subject of the

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lease or rental agreement and the occupants of the motor vehicle:

- a. Excess motor vehicle liability insurance providing coverage in excess of the standard liability limits provided by the lessor in the lessor's lease to a person renting or leasing a motor vehicle from the licensee's employer for liability arising in connection with the negligent operation of the leased or rented motor vehicle.
- b. Insurance covering the liability of the lessee to the lessor for damage to the leased or rented motor vehicle.
- c. Insurance covering the loss of or damage to baggage, personal effects, or travel documents of a person renting or leasing a motor vehicle.
- d. Insurance covering accidental personal injury or death of the lessee and any passenger who is riding or driving with the covered lessee in the leased or rented motor vehicle.
- 2. Insurance under a motor vehicle rental insurance license may be issued only if the lease or rental agreement is for no more than 60 days, the lessee is not provided coverage for more than 60 consecutive days per lease period, and the lessee is given written notice that his or her personal insurance policy providing coverage on an owned motor vehicle may provide coverage of such risks and that the purchase of the insurance is not required in connection with the lease or rental of a motor vehicle. If the lease is extended beyond 60 days, the coverage may be extended one time only for up to 60 a period not to exceed an additional 60 days. Insurance may be provided to the lessee as an additional insured on a policy issued to the licensee's employer.

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3. The license may be issued only to the full-time salaried employee of a licensed general lines agent or to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent or lease if insurance sales activities authorized by the license are in connection with and incidental to the rental or lease of a motor vehicle.

- a. A license issued to a business entity that offers motor vehicles for rent or lease encompasses each office, branch office, employee, and authorized representative located at a designated branch or place of business making use of the entity's business name in order to offer, solicit, and sell insurance pursuant to this paragraph.
- b. The application for licensure must list the name, address, and phone number for each office, branch office, or place of business that is to be covered by the license. The licensee shall notify the department of the name, address, and phone number of any new location that is to be covered by the license before the new office, branch office, or place of business engages in the sale of insurance pursuant to this paragraph. The licensee must notify the department within 30 days after closing or terminating an office, branch office, or place of business. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall delete the office, branch office, or place of business from the license.
- c. A licensed and appointed entity is directly responsible and accountable for all acts of the licensee's employees.

Section 16. Effective January 1, 2015, section 626.382, 694 Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.382 Continuation, expiration of license; insurance agencies.—The license of <u>an</u> any insurance agency shall be issued

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for a period of 3 years and shall continue in force until canceled, suspended, or revoked, or until it is otherwise terminated or expires by operation of law. A license may be renewed by submitting a renewal request to the department on a form adopted by department rule.

Section 17. Section 626.601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.601 Improper conduct; $\underline{\text{investigation}}$ $\underline{\text{inquiry}}$; fingerprinting.—

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- (1) The department or office may, upon its own motion or upon a written complaint signed by an any interested person and filed with the department or office, inquire into the any alleged improper conduct of any licensed, approved, or certified licensee, insurance agency, agent, adjuster, service representative, managing general agent, customer representative, title insurance agent, title insurance agency, mediator, neutral evaluator, navigator, continuing education course provider, instructor, school official, or monitor group under this code. The department or office may thereafter initiate an investigation of any such individual or entity licensee if it has reasonable cause to believe that the individual or entity licensee has violated any provision of the insurance code. During the course of its investigation, the department or office shall contact the individual or entity licensee being investigated unless it determines that contacting such individual or entity person could jeopardize the successful completion of the investigation or cause injury to the public.
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the alleged misconduct, an individual or entity the licensee

(2) In the investigation by the department or office of any

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shall, <u>if whenever</u> so required by the department or office, cause <u>the individual's or entity's</u> his or her books and records to be open for inspection for the purpose of such investigation

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729 inquiries.

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(3) The Complaints against an individual or entity any licensee may be informally alleged and are not required to include need not be in any such language as is necessary to charge a crime on an indictment or information.

- (4) The expense for $\frac{1}{2}$ hearings or investigations $\frac{1}{2}$ conducted under this $\frac{1}{2}$ section $\frac{1}{2}$ as well as the fees and mileage of witnesses, may be paid out of the appropriate fund.
- (5) If the department or office, after investigation, the department or office has reason to believe that an individual a licensee may have been found guilty of or pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime related to the business of insurance in this or any other state or jurisdiction, the department or office may require the individual licensee to file with the department or office a complete set of his or her fingerprints, which shall be accompanied by the fingerprint processing fee set forth in s. 624.501. The fingerprints shall be taken by an authorized law enforcement agency or other department-approved entity.
- (6) The complaint and any information obtained pursuant to the investigation by the department or office are confidential and are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07, unless the department or office files a formal administrative complaint, emergency order, or consent order against the individual or entity licensee. Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed to prevent the department or office from disclosing

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the complaint or such information as it deems necessary to conduct the investigation, to update the complainant as to the status and outcome of the complaint, or to share such information with any law enforcement agency or other regulatory body.

Section 18. Section 626.611, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.611 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of agent's, title agency's, adjuster's, customer representative's, service representative's, or managing general agent's license or appointment.—

(1) The department shall deny an application for, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license or appointment of an any applicant, agent, title agency, adjuster, customer representative, service representative, or managing general agent, and it shall suspend or revoke the eligibility to hold a license or appointment of any such person, if it finds that as to the applicant, licensee, or appointee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist:

(a) (1) Lack of one or more of the qualifications for the license or appointment as specified in this code.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in obtaining the license or appointment or in attempting to obtain the license or appointment.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (3) Failure to pass to the satisfaction of the department any examination required under this code.

 $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (4) If the license or appointment is willfully used, or to be used, to circumvent any of the requirements or prohibitions of this code.

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(e) (5) Willful misrepresentation of any insurance policy or annuity contract or willful deception with regard to any such policy or contract, done either in person or by any form of

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dissemination of information or advertising.

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 $\underline{(f)}$ -(6)-If, as an adjuster, or <u>as an</u> agent licensed and appointed to adjust claims under this code, he or she has materially misrepresented to an insured or other interested party the terms and coverage of an insurance contract with intent and for the purpose of effecting settlement of claim for loss or damage or benefit under such contract on less favorable terms than those provided in and contemplated by the contract.

(g) (7) Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to engage in the business of insurance.

(h) (8) Demonstrated lack of reasonably adequate knowledge and technical competence to engage in the transactions authorized by the license or appointment.

 $\underline{\mbox{(i)}}$ Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business under the license or appointment.

<u>(j) (10)</u> Misappropriation, conversion, or unlawful withholding of moneys belonging to insurers or insureds or beneficiaries or to others and received in conduct of business under the license or appointment.

 $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ (11) Unlawfully rebating, attempting to unlawfully rebate, or unlawfully dividing or offering to divide his or her commission with another.

(1) (12) Having obtained or attempted to obtain, or having used or using, a license or appointment as agent or customer representative for the purpose of soliciting or handling "controlled business" as defined in s. 626.730 with respect to

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general lines agents, s. 626.784 with respect to life agents, and s. 626.830 with respect to health agents.

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(m) (13) Willful failure to comply with, or willful violation of, any proper order or rule of the department or willful violation of any provision of this code.

(n) (14) Having been found guilty of or having pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of the United States of America or of any state thereof or under the law of any other country which involves moral turpitude, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of such cases.

(o) (15) Fraudulent or dishonest practice in submitting or aiding or abetting any person in the submission of an application for workers' compensation coverage under chapter 440 containing false or misleading information as to employee payroll or classification for the purpose of avoiding or reducing the amount of premium due for such coverage.

(p) (16) Sale of an unregistered security that was required to be registered, pursuant to chapter 517.

(q) (17) In transactions related to viatical settlement contracts as defined in s. 626.9911:

1. (a) Commission of a fraudulent or dishonest act.

2.(b) No longer meeting the requirements for initial icensure

3. (e) Having received a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration for his or her services with respect to viatical settlements that involved unlicensed viatical settlement providers or persons who offered or attempted to negotiate on

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behalf of another person a viatical settlement contract as 843 defined in s. 626.9911 and who were not licensed life agents. 844 4. (d) Dealing in bad faith with viators. 845 (2) Upon receipt of an information or indictment, the department shall immediately temporarily suspend a license or 846 appointment issued under this chapter if the licensee is charged 847 with a felony enumerated in s. 626.207(3). The suspension shall 849 continue if the licensee is found quilty of, or pleads quilty or nolo contendere to, the crime, regardless of whether a judgment 850 851 or conviction is entered, during a pending appeal. A person may not transact insurance business after suspension of his or her 853 license or appointment. Section 19. Subsection (2) of section 626.641, Florida 854 855 Statutes, is amended to read: 856 626.641 Duration of suspension or revocation.-857 (2) No person or appointee under any license or appointment revoked by the department, nor any person whose eligibility to 858 hold same has been revoked by the department, shall have the 860 right to apply for another license or appointment under this 861 code within 2 years after from the effective date of such revocation or, if judicial review of such revocation is sought, 862 within 2 years after from the date of final court order or 864 decree affirming the revocation. An applicant for another 865 license or appointment pursuant to this subsection must apply 866 and qualify for licensure in the same manner as a first-time applicant, and the application may be denied on the same grounds that apply to first-time applicants for licensure pursuant to

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ss. 626.207, 626.611, and 626.621. In addition, the department

may shall not grant a new license or appointment or reinstate

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eligibility to hold such license or appointment if it finds that the circumstance or circumstances for which the eligibility was revoked or for which the previous license or appointment was revoked still exist or are likely to recur, or; if an individual's license as agent or customer representative or eligibility to hold same has been revoked upon the ground specified in s. 626.611(1)(1) s. 626.611(12), the department shall refuse to grant or issue any new license or appointment so applied for.

Section 20. Section 626.733, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.733 Agency firms and corporations; special requirements.-If a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or association holds an agency contract, all members thereof who solicit, negotiate, or effect insurance contracts, and all officers and stockholders of the corporation who solicit, negotiate, or effect insurance contracts, must are required to qualify and be licensed individually as agents or customer representatives, + and all of such agents must be individually appointed as to each property and casualty insurer entering into an agency contract with such agency. Each such appointing insurer as soon as known to it shall comply with this section and shall determine and require that each agent so associated in or so connected with such agency is likewise appointed as to the same such insurer and for the same type and class of license. However, an no insurer is not required to comply with the appointment provisions of this section for an agent within an agency who does not solicit, negotiate, or effect insurance contracts for that insurer if such insurer

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900	satisfactorily demonstrates to the department that the insurer
901	has issued an aggregate net written premium, in an agency, in an
902	amount of \$25,000 or less.
903	Section 21. Paragraphs (a) and (g) of subsection (1) of
904	section 626.7355, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
905	626.7355 Temporary license as customer representative
906	pending examination
907	(1) The department shall issue a temporary customer
908	representative's license with respect to a person who has
909	applied for such license upon finding that the person:
910	(a) Has filed an application for a customer
911	representative's license or a limited customer representative's
912	license and has paid any fees required under s. 624.501(5) in
913	connection with such application $\underline{\text{for a customer representative's}}$
914	license or limited customer representative's license.
915	(g) Is not disqualified from licensure by the department
916	under s. 626.207 Within the last 5 years, has not been
917	convicted, found guilty or pleaded nolo contendere to a felony
918	or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under
919	the law of any municipality, county, state, territory, or
920	country, whether or not a judgment of conviction has been
921	entered.
922	Section 22. Effective January 1, 2015, section 626.747,
923	Florida Statutes, is repealed.
924	Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 626.7845, Florida
925	Statutes, is amended to read:
926	626.7845 Prohibition against unlicensed transaction of life
927	insurance
928	(1) An individual may not solicit or sell variable life

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597-02469-14 20141210c1 929 insurance, variable annuity contracts, or any other 930 indeterminate value or variable contract as defined in s. 931 627.8015_{T} unless the individual has successfully completed a 932 licensure examination relating to variable annuity contracts 933 authorized and approved by the department. 934 Section 24. Effective January 1, 2015, subsection (1) of 935 section 626.8411, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 936 626.8411 Application of Florida Insurance Code provisions 937 to title insurance agents or agencies .-938 (1) The following provisions of part II applicable to 939 general lines agents or agencies also apply to title insurance 940 agents or agencies: 941 (a) Section 626.734, relating to liability of certain 942 agents. 943 (b) Section 626.0428(4)(a) and (b) 626.747, relating to 944 branch agencies. 945 (c) Section 626.749, relating to place of business in 946 residence. 947 (d) Section 626.753, relating to sharing of commissions. 948 (e) Section 626.754, relating to rights of agent following 949 termination of appointment. 950 Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 626.861, Florida 951 Statutes, is amended to read: 952 626.861 Insurer's officers, insurer's employees, reciprocal 953 insurer's representatives; adjustments by .-954 (2) If any such officer, employee, attorney, or agent in 955 connection with the adjustment of any such claim, loss, or 956 damage engages in any of the misconduct described in or

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contemplated by s. 626.611(1)(f) s. 626.611(6), the office may

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958	suspend or revoke the insurer's certificate of authority.
959	Section 26. Section 626.862, Florida Statutes, is amended
960	to read:
961	626.862 Agents; adjustments by.—A licensed and appointed
962	insurance agent may, without being licensed as an adjuster,
963	adjust losses for the insurer represented by him or her as agent
964	if ${\color{red} \mathbf{so}}$ authorized by the insurer. The license and appointment of
965	the agent may be suspended or revoked for violation of or
966	misconduct prohibited by $\underline{s. 626.611(1)(f)}$ $\underline{s. 626.611(6)}$.
967	Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 626.9272, Florida
968	Statutes, is amended to read:
969	626.9272 Licensing of nonresident surplus lines agents.—
970	(2) The department may not issue a license unless the
971	applicant satisfies the same licensing requirements under s.
972	626.927 as required of a resident surplus lines agent, excluding
973	the required experience or coursework and examination. The
974	department may refuse to issue such license or appointment $\underline{\mathrm{if}}$
975	when it has reason to believe that any of the grounds exist for
976	denial, suspension, or revocation of a license as set forth in
977	ss. 626.611 and 626.621.
978	Section 28. Section 627.4553, Florida Statutes, is created
979	to read:
980	627.4553 Recommendations to surrender.—If an insurance
981	agent recommends the surrender of an annuity or life insurance
982	policy containing a cash value but does not recommend that the
983	proceeds from the surrender be used to fund or purchase another
984	annuity or life insurance policy, before execution of the
985	surrender, the insurance agent, or the insurance company if no
986	agent is involved, must provide, on a form that satisfies the

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requirements of the rule adopted by the department, information relating to the annuity or policy to be surrendered. Such information must include, but need not limited to, the amount of any surrender charge, the loss of any minimum interest rate quarantees, the amount of any tax consequences resulting from the transaction, the amount of any forfeited death benefit, and the value of any other investment performance guarantees being forfeited as a result of the transaction. This section also applies to a person performing insurance agent activities pursuant to an exemption from licensure under this part.

Section 29. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 627.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed property insurance claims .-

- (4) The department shall adopt by rule a property insurance mediation program to be administered by the department or its designee. The department may also adopt special rules which are applicable in cases of an emergency within the state. The rules shall be modeled after practices and procedures set forth in mediation rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court. The rules shall provide for:
- (b) Qualifications, denial of application, suspension, revocation, and other penalties for of mediators as provided in s. 627.745 and $\frac{1}{10}$ the Florida Rules for $\frac{1}{10}$ Certified and Court-Appointed Court Appointed Mediators, and for such other individuals as are qualified by education, training, or experience as the department determines to be appropriate.

Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 627.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1016	627.706 Sinkhole insurance; catastrophic ground cover
1017	collapse; definitions
1018	(2) As used in ss. 627.706-627.7074, and as used in
1019	connection with any policy providing coverage for a catastrophic
1020	ground cover collapse or for sinkhole losses, the term:
1021	(c) "Neutral evaluator" means a professional engineer or a
1022	professional geologist who has completed a course of study in
1023	alternative dispute resolution designed or approved by the
1024	department for use in the neutral evaluation process $\underline{\prime}$ and who is
1025	determined by the department to be fair and impartial, and who
1026	is not otherwise ineligible for certification as provided in s.
1027	<u>627.7074</u> .
1028	Section 31. Subsections (7) and (18) of section 627.7074,
1029	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1030	627.7074 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed
1031	sinkhole insurance claims
1032	(7) Upon receipt of a request for neutral evaluation, the
1033	department shall provide the parties a list of certified neutral
1034	evaluators. The department shall allow the parties to submit
1035	requests to disqualify evaluators on the list for cause.
1036	(a) The department shall disqualify neutral evaluators for
1037	cause based only on any of the following grounds:
1038	1. A familial relationship exists between the neutral
1039	evaluator and either party or a representative of either party
1040	within the third degree.
1041	2. The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional
1042	capacity, previously represented either party or a
1043	representative of either party, in the same or a substantially
1044	related matter.

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3. The proposed neutral evaluator has, in a professional capacity, represented another person in the same or a substantially related matter and that person's interests are materially adverse to the interests of the parties. The term "substantially related matter" means participation by the neutral evaluator on the same claim, property, or adjacent property.

- 4. The proposed neutral evaluator has, within the preceding 5 years, worked as an employer or employee of \underline{a} any party to the case.
- (b) The department shall deny an application, or suspend or revoke its certification, of a neutral evaluator to serve in such capacity if the department finds that one or more of the following grounds exist:
- 1. Lack of one or more of the qualifications specified in this section for certification.
- 2. Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in obtaining or attempting to obtain certification.
- 4. Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of an evaluation or in the conduct of financial services business.
- 5. Violation of any provision of this code or of a lawful order or rule of the department or aiding, instructing, or encouraging another party in committing such a violation.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (b) The parties shall appoint a neutral evaluator from the department list and promptly inform the department. If the parties cannot agree to a neutral evaluator within 14 business days, the department shall appoint a neutral evaluator from the

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1074	list of certified neutral evaluators. The department shall allow
1075	each party to disqualify two neutral evaluators without cause.
1076	Upon selection or appointment, the department shall promptly
1077	refer the request to the neutral evaluator.
1078	$\underline{\text{(d)}}_{\text{(e)}}$ Within 14 business days after the referral, the
1079	neutral evaluator shall notify the policyholder and the insurer
1080	of the date, time, and place of the neutral evaluation
1081	conference. The conference may be held by telephone, if feasible
1082	and desirable. The neutral evaluator shall make reasonable
1083	efforts to hold the conference within 90 days after the receipt
1084	of the request by the department. Failure of the neutral
1085	evaluator to hold the conference within 90 days does not
1086	invalidate either party's right to neutral evaluation or to a
1087	neutral evaluation conference held outside this timeframe.
1088	(18) The department shall adopt rules of procedure for the
1089	neutral evaluation process and rules for certifying, denying
1090	certification of, suspending certification of, and revoking
1091	certification as a neutral evaluator.
1092	Section 32. Subsection (3) of section 627.745, Florida
1093	Statutes, is amended, present subsections (4) and (5) of that
1094	section are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively,
1095	and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
1096	627.745 Mediation of claims.—
1097	(3) (a) The department shall approve Mediators $\underline{\text{who}}$ to
1098	conduct mediations pursuant to this section. All mediators must
1099	file an application under oath $\underline{\text{and be approved by the department}}$
1100	for approval as a mediator.
1101	$\frac{\text{(b)}}{\text{To qualify for approval as a mediator, }}$ an individual $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{c}}$
1102	person must meet one of the following qualifications:

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597-02469-14 20141210c1 (a) 1. Possess active certification as a Florida Supreme Court certified circuit court mediator. A Florida Supreme Court certified circuit court mediator in a lapsed, suspended, sanctioned, or decertified status is not eligible to participate in the mediation program a masters or doctorate degree in psychology, counseling, business, accounting, or economics, be a member of The Florida Bar, be licensed as a certified public accountant, or demonstrate that the applicant for approval has been actively engaged as a qualified mediator for at least 4 years prior to July 1, 1990. (b) 2. Be an approved department mediator as of July 1, 2014, and have conducted at least one mediation on behalf of the department within 4 years immediately preceding that the date the application for approval is filed with the department, have completed a minimum of a 40-hour training program approved by the department and successfully passed a final examination included in the training program and approved by the department.

a. Mediation theory.

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following:

- b. Mediation process and techniques.
 - c. Standards of conduct for mediators.
 - d. Conflict management and intervention skills.

The training program shall include and address all of the

- e. Insurance nomenclature.
- (4) The department shall deny an application, or suspend or revoke its approval, of a mediator to serve in such capacity if the department finds that one or more of the following grounds exist:
 - (a) Lack of one or more of the qualifications specified in

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1132	this section for approval or certification.
1133	(b) Material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in
1134	obtaining or attempting to obtain the approval or certification.
1135	(c) Demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to act
1136	as a mediator.
1137	(d) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of
1138	mediation or in the conduct of business in the financial
1139	services industry.
1140	(e) Violation of any provision of this code or of a lawful
1141	order or rule of the department, violation of the Florida Rules
1142	for Certified and Court Appointed Mediators, or aiding,
1143	instructing, or encouraging another party in committing such a
1144	violation.
1145	
1146	The department shall adopt rules for the approval or denial
1147	of mediator applications and the suspension and revocation of
1148	approval of mediators.
1149	Section 33. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
1150	627.952, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1151	627.952 Risk retention and purchasing group agents
1152	(1) Any person offering, soliciting, selling, purchasing,
1153	administering, or otherwise servicing insurance contracts,
1154	certificates, or agreements for any purchasing group or risk
1155	retention group to any resident of this state, either directly
1156	or indirectly, by the use of mail, advertising, or other means
1157	of communication, shall obtain a license and appointment to act
1158	as a resident general lines agent, if a resident of this state,
1159	or a nonresident general lines agent if not a resident. Any such
1160	person shall be subject to all requirements of the Florida

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Insurance Code.

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- (b) Any person required to be licensed and appointed under this subsection, In order to place business through a Floridaeligible Florida eligible surplus lines carrier earriers, a person required to be licensed and appointed under this subsection must: -
- 1. If a resident of this state, be licensed and appointed as a surplus lines agent.
- 2. If not a resident of this state, such person must be licensed and appointed as a surplus lines agent in her or his state of residence and be licensed and appointed as a nonresident surplus lines agent in this state file and maintain a fidelity bond in favor of the people of the State of Florida executed by a surety company admitted in this state and payable to the State of Florida; however, such nonresident is limited to the provision of insurance for purchasing groups. The bond must be continuous in form and in the amount of not less than \$50,000, aggregate liability. The bond must remain in force and effect until the surety is released from liability by the department or until the bond is canceled by the surety. The surety may cancel the bond and be released from further liability upon 30 days' prior written notice to the department. The cancellation does not affect any liability incurred or accrued before the termination of the 30-day period. Upon receipt of a notice of cancellation, the department shall immediately notify the agent.

Section 34. Subsection (1) of section 648.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.43 Power of attorney; to be approved by department;

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filing of copies; notification of transfer bond.-

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(1) Every insurer engaged in the writing of bail bonds 1192 through bail bond agents in this state shall submit and have approved by the department a sample power of attorney to the office for prior approval, which shall will be the only form of power of attorney the insurer issues will issue to bail bond agents in this state.

Section 35. Subsection (3) of section 648.49, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.49 Duration of suspension or revocation.-

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(3) During the period of suspension, or after revocation of the license and until the license is reinstated or a new license is issued, the former licensee may not engage in or attempt to profess to engage in any transaction or business for which a license or appointment is required under this chapter. A Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 36. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (4) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.-The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of

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597-02469-14 20141210c1 1219 this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice 1220 agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person 1221 seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and 1222 received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to 1223 subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a 1224 violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, 1225 s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 1226 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 1227 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or 1228 any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration 1229 as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to 1230 whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such 1231 registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant 1232 to s. 943.0435, may not be expunded, without regard to whether 1233 adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of 1234 or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the 1235 defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled 1236 quilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a 1237 delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a 1238 criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident 1239 of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this 1240 section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the 1241 expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than 1242 one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the 1243 original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of 1244 records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must 1245 be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not 1246 expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the 1247 order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court

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1248 to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This 1249 section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction 1250 of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one 1251 arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice 1252 1253 agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests 1254 of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or 1255 confidential handling of criminal history records or information 1256 derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the 1257 expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for 1258 expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the 1259 sole discretion of the court.

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- (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.—Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history record ordered expunged that is retained by the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation indicating compliance with an order to expunge.
- 1273 (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history
 1274 record that is expunged under this section or under other
 1275 provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33,
 1276 and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge

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the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the subject of the record:

- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
 - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;

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- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section, s. 943.0583, or s. 943.059;
 - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Families, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the disabled, or the elderly; or
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities; or
- $\underline{7}.$ Is seeking to be licensed by the Division of Insurance $\underline{\text{Agent}}$ and $\underline{\text{Agency Services}}$ within the Department of Financial Services.
- (c) Information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record which is provided in accordance with paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution,

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597-02469-14 20141210c1 1306 except that the department shall disclose the existence of a 1307 criminal history record ordered expunged to the entities set 1308 forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 7. 7. for their 1309 respective licensing, access authorization, and employment 1310 purposes, and to criminal justice agencies for their respective 1311 criminal justice purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an 1312 entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., 1313 subparagraph (a) 5., subparagraph (a) 6., or subparagraph (a) 7. 1314 subparagraph (a) 7. to disclose information relating to the 1315 existence of an expunged criminal history record of a person 1316 seeking employment, access authorization, or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal 1317 1318 history record relates or to persons having direct 1319 responsibility for employment, access authorization, or 1320 licensure decisions. Any person who violates this paragraph 1321 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as 1322 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 1323 Section 37. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (4) of 1324 section 943.059, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1325 943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records.-1326 The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction 1327 over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, 1328 and correction of judicial records containing criminal history 1329 information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent 1330 with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a 1331 1332 criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a 1333 minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this 1334 section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to

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597-02469-14 20141210c1 1335 seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal 1336 a criminal history record has applied for and received a 1337 certificate of eliqibility for sealing pursuant to subsection 1338 (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 1339 1340 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 1341 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 1342 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation 1343 specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual 1344 predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that 1345 offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for 1346 registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may 1347 not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was 1348 withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or 1349 nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, 1350 was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to 1351 committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only 1352 order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one 1353 arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as 1354 provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, 1355 order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to 1356 more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate 1357 to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the 1358 sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such 1359 intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency 1360 may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if 1361 the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court 1362 to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section 1363 does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a

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1364 portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or 1365 one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any 1366 law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with 1367 laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions 1368 relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of 1369 criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This 1370 section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal 1371 history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history 1372 record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

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1373 (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING.-A criminal 1374 history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by 1375 a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and 1376 1377 s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and is available only 1378 to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's 1379 attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, which include conducting a criminal 1380 1381 history background check for approval of firearms purchases or 1382 transfers as authorized by state or federal law, to judges in 1383 the state courts system for the purpose of assisting them in 1384 their case-related decisionmaking responsibilities, as set forth 1385 in s. 943.053(5), or to those entities set forth in 1386 subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 8. $\frac{8}{\cdot}$ for their respective 1387 licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes.

(a) The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:

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- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
 - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;

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- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section, s. 943.0583, or s. 943.0585;
 - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Families, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the disabled, or the elderly;
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities; or
- 7. Is attempting to purchase a firearm from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer and is subject to a criminal history check under state or federal law;
- 8. Is seeking to be licensed by the Division of Insurance Agent and Agency Services within the Department of Financial Services.
- (c) Information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal record provided in accordance with the provisions of

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1422	paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of
1423	s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution,
1424	except that the department shall disclose the sealed criminal
1425	history record to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1.,
1426	4., 5., 6., and $8.$ 8. for their respective licensing, access
1427	authorization, and employment purposes. It is unlawful for any
1428	employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1.,
1429	subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., subparagraph (a)6., or
1430	subparagraph (a)8. subparagraph (a)8. to disclose information
1431	relating to the existence of a sealed criminal history record of
1432	a person seeking employment, access authorization, or licensure
1433	with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the
1434	criminal history record relates or to persons having direct
1435	responsibility for employment, access authorization, or
1436	licensure decisions. Any person who violates the provisions of
1437	this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree,
1438	punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
1439	Section 38. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
1440	act, and except for this section which shall take effect upon
1441	becoming law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic Non resident surplus line agent	Bill Number SB 1210 (if applicable)
Name <u>Circy Thomas</u> Job Title <u>Dir, Insurance Agents Agency Servi</u>	Amendment Barcode
Address 400 N Manyoe St Street Tall and See Fl 32309 City State Zip	Phone 850-413-2843 E-mail Greg. thomas Conflordacto.
Speaking: For Against Information Representing CFO'S OFFICE	ian
	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

Meeting Date

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic <u>SB</u> 1310	Bill Number SB 1218 (if applicable)
Name Logan McFaddin	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Director, Leg. Affairs	
Address 400 N Monroe St	Phone 550 4132863
Tallahassee FL 32399 City State Zip	E-mail Logun Mcfaddin @ Myflorida (Fo.con
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing CFO'S OFACE	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

4-2-2014

APPEARANCE RECORD

4/2/14 (De

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic	
Name Leslie Dughi	(if applicable)
Name	Amendment Barcode
Job Title	<u> </u>
Address 101E. College Avenue	Phone
Address 101E. College Avenue Street 1011, FZ 32301 City State Zip	E-mail dughil@gHaw.
City State Zip	con
Speaking: For Against Information	
Speaking: For Against Information Representing $Enterpnse$, $\lambda atronar$	I and Alamo
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobby	vist registered with Legislature. Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic 13	Bill Number 58 1210
Name Alan Suskey	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Consultant	
Address 310 S Bronogh St	Phone 850,519 8314
Street City State Zip	E-mail ALANC Capitalinsight.com
Speaking: For Against Information	
Representing FL Association of	Insurance Agarts
	obbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Health Policy, Chair
Appropriations
Appropriations Subcommittee on Education
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health
and Human Services
Commerce and Tourism
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities
Governmental Oversight and Accountability

SELECT COMMITTEE: Select Committee on Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

SENATOR AARON BEAN

4th District

March 17, 2014

Senator Alan Hays Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government 320 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Hays:

This letter is to request that CS/SB 1210 relating to the Division of Insurance Agents and Agency Services be placed on the agenda of the next possible committee meeting.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

Aaron Bean

State Senator, 4th District

Cc: Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director

Lisa Waddell, Committee Administrative Assistant

DON GAETZ President of the Senate

^{☐ 1919} Atlantic Boulevard, Jacksonville, Florida 32207 (904) 346-5039 FAX: (888) 263-1578

^{□ 302} Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5004 FAX: (850) 410-4805

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

ared By: The Pr	ofessional Staff of the App	propriations Subcor	nmittee on General Government	
CS/SB 1582				
Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government and Senator Dean				
Rehabilitation	on of Petroleum Contai	mination Sites		
April 2, 201	4 REVISED:			
YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION	
	Uchino	EP	Favorable	
	DeLoach	AGG	Fav/CS	
		AP		
	CS/SB 1582 Appropriation	CS/SB 1582 Appropriations Subcommittee on C Rehabilitation of Petroleum Contai April 2, 2014 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR Uchino	Appropriations Subcommittee on General Governme Rehabilitation of Petroleum Contamination Sites April 2, 2014 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR REFERENCE Uchino EP DeLoach AGG	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1582 revises the legislative intent for the Petroleum Restoration Program in the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP or department), requires competitive procurement for cleanup contracts, and amends contractor qualifications. The bill limits the eligibility funding for the Early Detection Incentive (EDI) Program, deletes obsolete provisions related to the reimbursement program, and repeals sections of statute related to the Petroleum Preapproval Program.

The DEP anticipates that the costs to the state for site rehabilitation will decrease with the implementation of competitive solicitation procedures. In the preapproved advanced cleanup program, lower costs of at least 25 percent are required for applicants participating in a performance-based contract for the cleanup of at least 20 sites. The increase in workload related to contracts and procurement can be handled with existing staff.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.

II. Present Situation:

Petroleum Restoration Program

The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, regulates underground and aboveground storage tank systems. In 1983, Florida became one of the first

states to pass legislation and adopt rules to regulate underground and aboveground storage tanks. Leaking storage tanks pose a significant threat to groundwater quality, and Florida relies on groundwater for about 92 percent of its drinking water needs. 2

In 1986, the Legislature passed the State Underground Petroleum Environmental Response Act (SUPER Act) to address the problem of pollution from leaking underground petroleum storage systems. The SUPER Act authorized the DEP to establish criteria for the prioritization, assessment, cleanup, and reimbursement for cleanup of contaminated sites. The SUPER Act also created the Inland Protection Trust Fund (IPTF), which is funded by a tax on petroleum products imported or produced in Florida. The SUPER Act established the Early Detection Incentive Program (EDI), which provided site owners with the option of conducting the cleanup themselves, and then receive reimbursement from the IPTF, or have the state conduct the cleanup in priority order.³

In 1988, the Legislature created the Petroleum Liability Insurance Program (PLIP) to provide third-party liability insurance to qualified program participants. The PLIP provided up to \$1 million of liability insurance for each incident of petroleum contamination.⁴ The program was revised in 1989 and renamed to the Petroleum Liability Insurance and Restoration Program (PLIRP). The PLIRP allows eligible petroleum facilities to purchase \$1 million in pollution liability protection from a state contracted insurer and provided \$1 million worth of site restoration coverage through reimbursement or state-funded cleanup.⁵

In 1990, the Legislature established the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program (ATRP). The ATRP was created to address the contamination at facilities that had out-of-service or abandoned tanks as of March 1990. The ATRP originally had a one-year application period, but the deadline is now waived indefinitely for owners who are unable to pay for the closure of abandoned tanks.⁶

The Legislature began to phase out the state's role in the cleanup process in 1992 by shifting the cleanup of sites to the reimbursement program, which was funded by increasing the excise tax on petroleum and petroleum products. The reimbursement program proved costly, and within a few years the reimbursement amount exceeded the administrative capacity of the DEP and the financial resources of the IPTF. By 1996, over 18,000 petroleum sites had been identified as contaminated and the program had accumulated \$551.5 million in outstanding reimbursement claims.

In 1995, the Legislature passed a temporary measure to address the large backlog of reimbursement applications and unpaid claims and required a review of the petroleum

¹ See ch. 83-310, Laws of Fla.

² DEP, Storage Tank Compliance, http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/tanks/ (last visited Mar. 6, 2014).

³ Chapter 86-159, Laws of Fla.

⁴ Chapter 88-331, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Chapter 89-188, Laws of Fla.

⁶ Chapter 90-98, Laws of Fla.

⁷ The term "cleanup sites" includes contaminated sites that are being remediated by the state or the property owner.

⁸ Chapter 92-30, Laws of Fla.

⁹ Comm. on Environmental Preservation and Conservation, The Florida Senate, *Underground Petroleum Storage Tank Cleanup Program*, (Interim Report 2005-153) (Nov. 2004).

underground storage tanks program. The measure only funded the remediation of sites that had received prior notice from the DEP.¹⁰

The Petroleum Preapproval Program (program) was implemented by the Legislature in 1996. The program required state-funded clean up of sites to be done on a preapproved basis, in priority order, and within the current fiscal year's budget. The program also required the DEP to use risk-based corrective action principles in the cleanup criteria rule. The Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program (PCPP) was created for sites that had missed the opportunity for state funding assistance but had reported contamination before 1995. Responsible parties were required to cost share in the cleanup and prepare a limited scope assessment at their expense.¹¹

The Preapproved Advanced Cleanup (PAC) program was also created in 1996 to allow property owners or responsible parties the opportunity to pay a portion of the cleanup costs in order to bypass the priority ranking list. The PAC program requires applicants to provide at least 25 percent of the total cleanup costs and requires the property owner to prepare limited scope assessments at their expense.¹²

Section 376.30713(4), F.S., authorizes the DEP to enter into PAC contracts for up to \$15 million each fiscal year and limits the amount a facility may receive to \$5 million per year. A facility includes multiple site facilities such as airports, ports, or terminal facilities. PAC applications are submitted to the DEP twice a year (between May 1 and June 30 and between November 1 and December 31). The applications are ranked based on the percentage of cost-sharing commitment proposed by the applicant, with the highest ranking given to the applicant that proposes the highest percentage of its share of costs. In 1999, the Legislature amended the Petroleum Preapproval Program to allow the DEP to fund certain source removal activities. The bill addressed new petroleum discharges that occurred at a site with existing contamination and were reported after December 31, 1998. The bill allowed a responsible party to enter into a Site Rehabilitation Agreement with the DEP and to share in the cost and coordination of the cleanup, provided that the responsible party submit an application and a Limited Contamination Assessment Report to the DEP.

The Legislature substantially amended the Petroleum Preapproval Program in 2005 to require:

- All of Florida's underground petroleum storage tanks be upgraded prior to January 1, 2010;
- The DEP to establish a process to uniformly encumber funds appropriated for the underground storage tank program throughout a fiscal year;
- The DEP to establish priorities based on a scoring system;
- Funding for limited interim soil-source removals for sites that become inaccessible for future remediation due to road infrastructure and right-of-way restrictions resulting from pending Department of Transportation projects;

¹⁰ Chapter 95-2, Laws of Fla.

¹¹ Chapter 96-277, ss. 18-19, Laws of Fla.

¹² Section 376.30713, F.S.

¹³ Section 376.30713(4), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 376.30713(2), F.S

¹⁵ Chapter 99-376, Laws of Fla.

• Funding for limited interim soil-source removals associated with the underground petroleum storage system upgrade that are conducted in advance of the site's priority ranking for cleanup;

- Limited funding to 10 sites per fiscal year per owner for source removal associated with the underground petroleum storage system upgrade;
- Limited funding per facility and for activities that may be funded;
- Limited funding of \$1 million per fiscal year for Department of Transportation projects, and \$10 million per fiscal year for underground petroleum storage system upgrade projects;
- Repeal of funding provisions as of June 30, 2008;
- Availability of the Preapproved Advanced Cleanup Participation Program for discharges of petroleum that are eligible for restoration funding under the Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program for the state's cost share of site rehabilitation; and
- Extension of the life of the Inland Protection Financing Corporation from 2011 to 2025, and require the corporation to issue notes and bonds, and to pay for large-scale cleanups such as ports, airports, and terminal facilities that are eligible for state funding.¹⁶

In 2013, the Legislature amended s. 376.30711, F.S., to require all task assignments, work orders, and contracts for providers under the preapproval program be procured through competitive bidding pursuant to ss. 287.056, 287.057, and 287.059, F.S., after June 30, 2014.¹⁷ Pursuant to s. 376.30711, F.S., the DEP is authorized to use competitive bid procedures or negotiated contracts for preapproving all costs and procedures for site-specific rehabilitation projects, but has not done so on a permanent basis.

Pursuant to s. 287.057, F.S., state agencies that competitively solicit contractual services exceeding \$35,000 must:

- Make the competitive solicitation available to all vendors;
- Include the time and date for the receipt of bids, proposal, or replies, and of the public opening;
- Include the contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement and the criteria used to determine acceptability and merit of the bid;
- Use the invitation to bid process when the agency is able to define the scope of work and establish the specifications of the services needed;
- Use the request for proposal process when the purpose of the services needed can be defined and the agency can identify the deliverables; and
- Use the invitation to negotiate process when the agency must determine the best method for achieving the specific goal and more than one vendor is able to provide the services.

Contractual services that exceed the \$35,000 threshold must be procured through competitive sealed bids, competitive sealed proposals, or competitive sealed replies unless:

• The agency head determines there is an immediate danger to public health, safety, or welfare; and

¹⁶ Sections 376.3071, 376.30713, 376.3075, and 376.30715, F.S.

¹⁷ Chapter 2013-41, s. 29, Laws of Fla.

• The agency purchases the services from a state procured contract that was contracted by another agency pursuant to s. 287.057(1), F.S.¹⁸

MyFloridaMarketPlace

The Department of Management Services established a statewide electronic registration and procurement system called MyFloridaMarketPlace. Pursuant to s. 287.057(23), F.S., a one percent transaction fee is charged to all vendors in order to utilize the system.¹⁹

Funding for the Petroleum Restoration Program

The Fiscal Year 2013-2014 General Appropriations Act (GAA) appropriated \$125 million to the DEP for the rehabilitation of eligible petroleum contaminated sites. The GAA directed that up to \$50 million be appropriated to fund petroleum rehabilitation task assignments, work orders, and contracts entered into prior to June 30, 2013. The remaining \$75 million was placed in reserve and was contingent upon submission of a plan for consideration by the Legislative Budget Commission (LBC) detailing how the DEP would improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Petroleum Restoration Program. Also, no funds could be released after January 1, 2014, unless the DEP adopted rules to implement ss. 376.3071, 376.30711, and 376.30713, Florida Statutes. The DEP's plan was approved by the LBC on September 12, 2013, and rules were adopted on December 27, 2013. The remaining \$75 million in appropriation was released in March 2014.²⁰

The DEP is currently transitioning the Petroleum Restoration Program from the "preapproved contractor" approach to competitive procurement procedures pursuant to ss. 287.056, 287.057, and 287.059, F.S., and rules 62-771 and 62-772, F.A.C. As of January 31, 2014, there are approximately 17,300 sites or gasoline filling stations eligible for state funding and approximately 7,258 sites have been rehabilitated. Approximately 3,167 sites are currently undergoing some phase of site rehabilitation, and approximately 6,911 sites await rehabilitation. Site rehabilitation is funded based on available budget and the priority score. The score for each site ranges from five to 115, with five representing a very low potential threat to human health and the environment, and 115 representing a substantial potential threat.²¹

As of March 13, 2014, there are 60 approved cleanup contractors and 137 executed contracts. The DEP has:

- Obligated approximately \$57.1 million of the Fiscal Year 2013-2014 appropriation of \$125 million:
- Directed assigned rehabilitation work to 149 sites with a total value of \$5,041,217, which is included in the total obligated amount of \$57.1 million; and

¹⁸ See s. 287.057, F.S.

¹⁹ See Rules 60A-1.030, 60A-1.031, and 60A-1.032, F.A.C.

²⁰ Chapter 2013-40, Laws of Fla.

²¹ DEP, *Senate Bill 1582 Agency Analysis*, 3 (Mar. 12, 2014) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

• Selected 13 sites to receive quotes from contractors for a total estimated value of \$4,216,075, which is not included in the \$57.1 million.²²

Legislative Ratification of Agency Rules

The Legislature required the DEP to adopt rules to implement ss. 376.3071, 376.30711, and 376.30713, F.S., by December 31, 2013, otherwise the remaining, unreleased funds appropriated for Fiscal Year 2013-2014 could not be released. On May 30, 2013, the DEP published a Notice of Rule Development in the Florida Administrative Register to create Rule 62-772, F.A.C., and amend Rule 62-771, F.A.C. The new rules provide the procedures for the procurement of contractual services for clean up of petroleum contaminated sites and amend the procedures for establishing the priority scoring system for petroleum contaminated sites. The rules were adopted on December 27, 2013.

Pursuant to s. 120.541, F.S., a rule that meets any of three thresholds must be ratified by the Legislature. The thresholds include:

- If the rule is likely to have an adverse impact on economic growth, private sector job creation or employment, or private sector investment in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within five years after implementation of the rule;
- If the rule is likely to have an adverse impact on business competitiveness, including the ability of persons doing business in the state to compete with persons doing business in other states or domestic markets, productivity, or innovation in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within five years after implementation of the rule; or
- If the rule is likely to increase regulatory costs, including any transactional costs, in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within five years after implementation of the rule.²³

The DEP prepared a Statement of Estimated Regulatory (SERC) for Rules 62-772.300 and 62-772.400, F.A.C., and determined the rules triggered a statutory threshold requiring ratification. The SERC for Rule 62-772.300, F.A.C., estimates the cost for contractors to maintain business licensure, safety compliance, workers compensation insurance, comprehensive automobile insurance, and general and professional liability insurance is approximately \$15.4 million per year. The cost estimate provided in the SERC is based on 225 contractors. As of March 2014, the number of agency term contractors is 70, decreasing the cost associated with Rule 62-772.300, F.A.C., to approximately \$4.8 million per year.²⁴

The SERC for Rule 62-772.400, F.A.C., estimates the cost incurred by contractors to assemble and submit bids, responses, replies, and quotes to the DEP as part of the competitive procurement procedures and a one percent transaction fee for MyFloridaMarketPlace, to be approximately \$41 million per year.²⁵

²² Email from Pierce Schuessler, Legislative Affairs Director, DEP (Mar. 16, 2014) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

²³ Section 120.541(2)(a)1.-3., F.S.

²⁴ DEP, *Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost, Rule 62-772.300, F.A.C.*, 3 (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

²⁵ DEP, *Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost*, *Rule 62-772.400*, *F.A.C.*, 3 (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

The cost requirements outlined by the DEP in its new rules are already required of and incurred by contractors in order to conduct business pursuant to ss. 376.3071, 376.30711, and 376.30713, F.S.; however, the existing requirements are being restated in rule, thereby requiring ratification by the Legislature.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill provides conforming language and makes technical changes to repeal the Petroleum Preapproval Program and requires the DEP to competitively procure contracts for the Petroleum Restoration Program.

Section 1 amends s. 376.3071, F.S., to affirm that the Petroleum Restoration Program be implemented in a manner that reduces costs and improves efficiencies for rehabilitation activities. The bill specifies that the Legislature intends to prioritize the cleanup of sites based on the threat of contamination to water resources and the environment, public health, safety, and welfare, and within the funding limits of the Inland Protection Trust Fund. The bill recognizes that when source removal is feasible and cost effective, it significantly reduces and eliminates the spread of contamination.

The bill specifies contracting and contractor selection requirements. It directs that state-funded cleanup sites are funded pursuant to the provisions of the Petroleum Restoration Program in ss. 376.3071, 376.305(6), 376.3072, and 376.3073, F.S. The bill requires a facility owner to abate the source of discharge for a release that occurred after March 29, 1995, and to notify the DEP if free product is present.

The bill requires the DEP to comply with competitive procurement requirements pursuant to ch. 287, F.S., or adopted rules.

Contractors that perform site assessments and remediation are required to certify to the DEP that they:

- Comply with applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations;
- Maintain workers compensation insurance for employees as required by the Florida Workers' Compensation Law;
- Maintain comprehensive general liability and comprehensive automobile liability insurance including:
 - o Having minimum limits of \$1 million per occurrence; and
 - Having \$1 million per annual aggregate for personal injury, accidental death, and property damage;
- Maintain professional liability insurance of at least \$1 million per occurrence and \$1 million annual aggregate; and
- Have the capacity to perform or directly supervise the majority of the rehabilitation work pursuant to s. 489.113(9), F.S.

The bill requires that the rules implementing this section must:

• Specify that only qualified contractors may submit responses on competitive solicitation;

• Include procedures for the rejection of vendors that do not meet the minimum qualifications; and

• Include requirements for the vendor to maintain its qualifications.

The bill provides procedures for invoicing and payments. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires invoices to be submitted on forms provided by the DEP;
- Requires contractors to provide evidence documenting the contracted services were provided;
- Requires invoices to be paid pursuant to s. 215.422, F.S., if there are sufficient unencumbered funds available;
- Allows a contractor to assign its right to payment to another person after the contractor has submitted an invoice and before payment is made;
- Specifies the assignee must be paid pursuant to s. 215.422, F.S.;
- Requires contractors to submit an invoice to the DEP within 30 days of the DEP's written acceptance of the interim deliverables or approval of the final deliverables;
- Allows the DEP to retain up to 25 percent of the contracted amount or use a performance bond as long as the terms are included in the contract;
- Specifies that the contractor, or the assignee, must make prompt payment to subcontractors and suppliers pursuant to s. 287.0585, F.S.;
- Specifies that the exemption provided in s. 287.0585(2), F.S., does not apply to payments associated with an approved contract;
- Allows the DEP to withhold payment if the validity or accuracy of the contractor's invoices or supporting documents is in question; and
- Does not authorize payment for the cost of contaminated soil treatment or disposal if the soil treatment or disposal does not meet the rules for general permitting, state air emissions standards, monitoring, sampling, and reporting rules as described by the DEP.

The bill specifies the DEP must terminate or suspend a contractor's eligibility for participation in the program if the contractor fails to perform its contractual duties. It also prohibits a site owner or operator, or its designee, from receiving remuneration in cash or in kind, directly or indirectly from a contract performing site cleanup activities. The bill clarifies that any action by the DEP to seek recovery of payments or overpayments to a contractor must be based on the law that existed at the time of payment or overpayment.

The bill deletes references to the preapproval program and obsolete provisions related to the reimbursement program and makes conforming and technical changes.

Section 2 repeals s. 376.30711, F.S., which provided contracting and contractor selection procedures for the preapproval program.

Section 3 amends s. 376.301, F.S., deletes the obsolete definitions of "backlog" and "person responsible for conducting site rehabilitation," which were associated with the reimbursement program.

Sections 4-5 and 7-10 amend ss. 376.302, 376.305, 376.30714, 376.3072, 376.3073, 376.3075, F.S., respectively, to make conforming and technical changes to repeal the reimbursement program and the preapproval program.

Section 6 amends s. 376.30713, F.S., to allow an applicant to participate in the preapproved advanced cleanup program under a performance-based contract for the cleanup of at least 20 sites. The applicant must provide at least 25 percent of the costs of cleanup by paying, demonstrating cost savings to the DEP, or a combination of the two. The percentage of cost savings must be included in the application and compared to the cost of cleanup of the same sites using the current rates provided to the DEP by the agency term contractor. The DEP must determine if the cost savings demonstration is acceptable, which is not subject to ch. 120, F.S. The bill also makes conforming and technical changes to repeal the reimbursement program and the preapproval program.

Section 11 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Under CS/SB 1582, the transition from a "preapproved contractor" approach to a competitive procurement system will have a positive and negative fiscal impact on the private sector. There will be costs to contractors associated with the requirements of submitting quotes and materials that meet the requirements of MyFloridaMarketPlace, including the one percent transaction fee. The utilization of competitive solicitation procedures are expected to reduce prices and potential profits. However, contractors that maintain a positive performance record will be able to generate more work, which could offset the lower profit margins. ²⁶

Generally, lower costs to rehabilitate sites will lead to greater efficiencies and the ability to clean up sites more cost effectively than in previous years. Individually, these costs

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²⁶ *Supra* note 18, at 6.

may be negligible; however, in the aggregate and over time, the new program could lead to substantial savings.

The expansion of the preapproved advanced cleanup (PAC) program may benefit applicants with at least 20 sites that require cleanup. Conversely, because funding of this program is limited to \$15 million each fiscal year, such expansion may exhaust the funds available for applicants with less than 20 sites.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may decrease DEP's cost of site rehabilitation due to the implementation of the competitive solicitation process. Since this process is in the early stage of implementation, the cost savings are indeterminate at this time.²⁷

In the PAC program, at least 25 percent in lower costs is required for applicants participating in a performance-based contract for the cleanup of at least 20 sites.

The department anticipates an increase in workload related to contracts and procurement in the Administrative section within the Petroleum Restoration Program. Currently, this section has 12 positions and an annual budget of \$886,103, with seven positions that work directly on contracts and procurement. According to the DEP, this is sufficient to handle the increased workload.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

CS/SB 1674, providing for legislative ratification of Rules 62-772.300 and 62-772.400, F.A.C., which relate to competitive bidding and contractor qualifications for the Petroleum Restoration Program, is pending. Failure to ratify the rules would prohibit the DEP from implementing the program after June 30, 2014.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 376.3071, 376.301, 376.302, 376.305, 376.30713, 376.30714, 376.3072, 376.3073, and 376.3075.

This bill repeals section 376.30711 of the Florida Statutes.

²⁷ *Id.* DEP, *Senate Bill 1582 Agency Analysis*, 6 (Mar. 12, 2014) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

Recommended CS by Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government on April 2, 2014:

- Authorizes the DEP to approve performance-based advanced cleanup contracts for at least 20 sites for applicants and requires that they demonstrate a proportional share of at least 25 percent of the cleanup costs;
- Requires competitive solicitations to adhere to the requirements in s. 287.055, F.S., relating to acquisition of professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, or surveying and mapping services.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
04/02/2014		
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Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Legg) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 496 - 497 and insert:

section or s. 287.0595.



LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RS 04/02/2014

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Simpson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Between lines 582 and 583 insert:

- (n) In lieu of selecting a contractor by competitive procurement, the site owner or responsible party may select a contractor under the following conditions:
- 1. For a site participating in the low-scored site initiative pursuant to paragraph (12)(b), the site owner or responsible party may select an agency term contractor,

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qualified contractor providing pricing terms and conditions negotiated on best terms with the department, or a qualified contractor using the informal quote process administered by the department.

- 2. For a site whose owner or responsible party provides 25 percent or more of the cleanup costs or for program tasks of which the cost of cleanup will exceed a program cap, the site owner or responsible party may select an agency term contractor.
- 3. The site owner or responsible party may propose a grouping of at least 25 sites eligible for state restoration funding assistance to the department for purpose of entering into a contract for fixed-price, performance-based cleanup. The estimated cleanup cost for any such site must be less than the amount of state restoration funding assistance available for that site. The performance-based contract may be negotiated between the department and an agency term contractor designated by the site owner or responsible party.
- 4. The site owner or responsible party may reject an agency term contractor before the assignment of work.
- (o) The Petroleum Restoration Cleanup program is exempt from the 1 percent requirement under the MyFloridaMarketPlace system.

As used in this section, the term "site owner" or "responsible party" means the current real property owner or a party to a responsible party agreement with the current real property owner. If the person identified in the responsible party agreement is no longer the current real property owner, the current real property owner must notify the department that he



40	or	she	cor	ncurs	with	the	respons	ible	party	agreement	or	does	not
41	ob	ject	to	the	respor	sibl	e party	agre	eement	<u>.</u>			

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 04/02/2014

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government (Simpson) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (740840) (with title amendment)

Delete lines 1393 - 1451

and insert:

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share. An applicant proposing that the department enter into a performance-based contract for the cleanup of at least 20 sites may use the following as its cost share commitment: a commitment to pay; a demonstrated cost savings to the department; or any combination of the two. For applications relying on a



demonstration of a cost savings, the applicant, in conjunction with its proposed agency term contractor, shall establish and provide in its application the percentage of cost savings, in the aggregate, that is being provided to the department for cleanup of the sites under its application compared to the cost of cleanup of those same sites using the current rates provided to the department by that proposed agency term contractor. The department shall determine if the cost savings demonstration is acceptable, and such determination is not subject to chapter 120.

- 2. A nonrefundable review fee of \$250 to cover the administrative costs associated with the department's review of the application.
 - 3. A limited contamination assessment report.
 - 4. A proposed course of action.

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The limited contamination assessment report must shall be sufficient to support the proposed course of action and to estimate the cost of the proposed course of action. Any Costs incurred related to conducting the limited contamination assessment report are not refundable from the Inland Protection Trust Fund. Site eligibility under this subsection, or any other provision of this section is, shall not constitute an entitlement to preapproved advanced cleanup or continued restoration funding. The applicant shall certify to the department that the applicant has the prerequisite authority to enter into an a preapproved advanced cleanup contract with the department. The This certification must shall be submitted with the application.

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- (b) The department shall rank the applications based on the percentage of cost-sharing commitment proposed by the applicant, with the highest ranking given to the applicant who that proposes the highest percentage of cost sharing. If the department receives applications that propose identical costsharing commitments and that which exceed the funds available to commit to all such proposals during the preapproved advanced cleanup application period, the department shall proceed to rerank those applicants. Those applicants submitting identical cost-sharing proposals that which exceed funding availability must shall be so notified by the department and shall be offered the opportunity to raise their individual cost-share commitments, in a period of time specified in the notice. At the close of the period, the department shall proceed to rerank the applications pursuant to in accordance with this paragraph.
- (3)(a) Based on the ranking established under paragraph (2) (b) and the funding limitations provided in subsection (4), the department shall begin commence negotiation with such applicants. If the department and the applicant agree on the course of action, the department may enter into a contract with the applicant. The department may is authorized to negotiate the terms and conditions of the contract.
- (b) Preapproved Advanced cleanup shall be conducted pursuant to s. 376.3071(5)(b) and (6) and rules adopted under ss. 287.0595 and 376.3071 under the provisions of ss. 376.3071(5)(b) and 376.30711. If the terms of the preapproved advanced cleanup contract are not fulfilled, the applicant forfeits any right to future payment for any site rehabilitation work conducted under the contract.



- (c) The department's decision not to enter into an $\frac{a}{a}$ preapproved advanced cleanup contract with the applicant is shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120. If the department cannot is not able to complete negotiation of the course of action and the terms of the contract within 60 days after beginning commencing negotiations, the department shall terminate negotiations with that applicant.
- (4) The department may is authorized to enter into contracts for a total of up to \$15 million of preapproved advanced cleanup work in each fiscal year. However, a facility or an applicant that bundles multiple sites as specified in subparagraph (2)(a)1.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 14

and insert:

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amending ss. 376.301, 376.302, and 376.305, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 376.30713, F.S.; providing that applicants can use a demonstration of a cost savings if bundling multiple sites for meeting the required costcommitment share; amending ss.

By Senator Dean

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5-00511A-14 20141582

A bill to be entitled An act relating to rehabilitation of petroleum contamination sites; amending s. 376.3071, F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent regarding the Petroleum Restoration Program and the rehabilitation of contamination sites; providing requirements for site rehabilitation contracts and procedures for payment of rehabilitation work under the Petroleum Restoration Program; limiting eligibility for funding under the Early Detection Incentive Program; deleting obsolete provisions relating to reimbursement for certain cleanup expenses; repealing s. 376.30711, F.S., relating to preapproved site rehabilitation; amending ss. 376.301, 376.302, 376.305, 376.30713, 376.30714, 376.3072, 376.3073, and 376.3075, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 376.3071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.3071 Inland Protection Trust Fund; creation; purposes; funding.—

- (1) FINDINGS.—In addition to the legislative findings set forth in s. 376.30, the Legislature finds and declares:
- (a) That significant quantities of petroleum and petroleum products are being stored in storage systems in this state, which is a hazardous undertaking.

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CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

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(b) That spills, leaks, and other discharges from such storage systems have occurred, are occurring, and will continue to occur and that such discharges pose a significant threat to the quality of the groundwaters and inland surface waters of this state.

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- (c) That, where contamination of the ground or surface water has occurred, remedial measures have often been delayed for long periods while determinations as to liability and the extent of liability are made and that such delays result in the continuation and intensification of the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare; in greater damage to water resources and the environment; and in significantly higher costs to contain and remove the contamination.
- (d) That adequate financial resources must be readily available to provide for the expeditious supply of safe and reliable alternative sources of potable water to affected persons and to provide a means for investigation and cleanup of contamination sites without delay.
- (e) That it is necessary to fulfill the intent and purposes of ss. $376.30\text{-}376.317_{\text{T}}$ and further it is hereby determined to be in the best interest of, and necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of this state, and therefore a paramount public purpose, to provide for the creation of a nonprofit public benefit corporation as an instrumentality of the state to assist in financing the functions provided in ss. 376.30-376.317 and to authorize the department to enter into one or more service contracts with such corporation for the purpose provision of financing services related to such functions and to make payments thereunder from

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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the amount on deposit in the Inland Protection Trust Fund, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.

- (f) That to achieve the purposes established in paragraph (e) and in order to facilitate the expeditious handling and rehabilitation of contamination sites and remedial measures with respect to contamination sites provided hereby without delay, it is in the best interests of the residents of this state to authorize such corporation to issue evidences of indebtedness payable from amounts paid by the department under any such service contract entered into between the department and such corporation.
- (g) That the Petroleum Restoration Program must be implemented in a manner that reduces costs and improves the efficiency of rehabilitation activities to reduce the significant backlog of contaminated sites eligible for state-funded rehabilitation and the corresponding threat to water resources, the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare.
 - (2) INTENT AND PURPOSE.-

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- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish the Inland Protection Trust Fund to serve as a repository for funds which will enable the department to respond without delay to incidents of inland contamination related to the storage of petroleum and petroleum products in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and to minimize environmental damage.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department implement rules and procedures to improve the efficiency of the Petroleum Restoration Program. The department is directed to

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implement rules and policies to eliminate and reduce duplication of site rehabilitation efforts, paperwork, and documentation, and micromanagement of site rehabilitation tasks. (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that rehabilitation 92 of contamination sites be conducted with emphasis on first 93 addressing the sites that pose the greatest threat to water resources, the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare, within the availability of funds in the Inland 96 Protection Trust Fund, recognizing that source removal, wherever 97 it is technologically feasible and cost-effective, significantly reduces contamination or eliminates the spread of contamination and protects water resources, the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare. 100 101 (d) (c) The department is directed to adopt and implement 102 uniform and standardized forms for the requests for preapproval 103 site rehabilitation work and for the submittal of reports to ensure that information is submitted to the department in a 104 105 concise, standardized uniform format seeking only information 106 that is necessary. 107 (e) (d) The department is directed to implement computerized 108 and electronic filing capabilities of preapproval requests and 109 submittal of reports in order to expedite submittal of the 110 information and elimination of delay in paperwork. The 111 computerized, electronic filing system shall be implemented no 112 later than January 1, 1997. 113 (e) The department is directed to adopt uniform scopes of

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work with templated labor and equipment costs to provide

expenditures that will be allowed for preapproved site

definitive guidance as to the type of work and authorized

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rehabilitation tasks.

(f) The department is directed to establish guidelines for consideration and acceptance of new and innovative technologies for site rehabilitation work.

- (3) CREATION.—There is hereby created the Inland Protection Trust Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund," to be administered by the department. This fund shall be used by the department as a nonlapsing revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this section and s. 376.3073. To this fund shall be credited all penalties, judgments, recoveries, reimbursements, loans, and other fees and charges related to the implementation of this section and s. 376.3073 and the excise tax revenues levied, collected, and credited pursuant to ss. 206.9935(3) and 206.9945(1)(c). Charges against the fund shall be made pursuant to in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (4) USES.—Whenever, in its determination, incidents of inland contamination related to the storage of petroleum or petroleum products may pose a threat to <u>water resources</u>, the environment, or the public health, safety, or welfare, the department shall obligate moneys available in the fund to provide for:
- (a) Prompt investigation and assessment of contamination sites.
- (b) Expeditious restoration or replacement of potable water supplies as provided in s. 376.30(3)(c)1.
- (c) Rehabilitation of contamination sites, which shall consist of cleanup of affected soil, groundwater, and inland surface waters, using the most cost-effective alternative that is technologically feasible and reliable, and that provides

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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adequate protection of $\underline{\text{water resources and}}$ the public health,
safety, and welfare $\underline{}$ and $\underline{}$ that minimizes environmental damage,
$\underline{\text{pursuant to}}$ $\underline{\text{in accordance with}}$ the site selection and cleanup
criteria established by the department under subsection (5),
except that this paragraph does not nothing herein shall be
construed to authorize the department to obligate funds for
payment of costs $\underline{\text{that}}$ which may be associated with, but are not
integral to, site rehabilitation, such as the cost for
retrofitting or replacing petroleum storage systems.

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- (d) Maintenance and monitoring of contamination sites.
- (e) Inspection and supervision of activities described in this subsection.
- (f) Payment of expenses incurred by the department in its efforts to obtain from responsible parties the payment or recovery of reasonable costs resulting from the activities described in this subsection.
- (g) Payment of any other reasonable costs of administration, including those administrative costs incurred by the Department of Health in providing field and laboratory services, toxicological risk assessment, and other assistance to the department in the investigation of drinking water contamination complaints and costs associated with public information and education activities.
- (h) Establishment and implementation of the compliance verification program as authorized in s. 376.303(1)(a), including contracting with local governments or state agencies to provide for the administration of such program through locally administered programs, to minimize the potential for further contamination sites.

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(i) Funding of the provisions of ss. 376.305(6) and 376.3072.

- (j) Activities related to removal and replacement of petroleum storage systems, exclusive of costs of any tank, piping, dispensing unit, or related hardware, if soil removal is approved preapproved as a component of site rehabilitation and requires removal of the tank where remediation is conducted under this section s. 376.30711 or if such activities were justified in an approved remedial action plan performed pursuant to subsection (12).
- (k) Activities related to reimbursement application preparation and activities related to reimbursement application examination by a certified public accountant pursuant to subsection (12).
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ (H) Reasonable costs of restoring property as nearly as practicable to the conditions $\underline{\text{that}}$ which existed $\underline{\text{before}}$ prior to activities associated with contamination assessment or remedial action taken under s. 376.303(4).
 - (1) (m) Repayment of loans to the fund.
- (m) (n) Expenditure of sums from the fund to cover ineligible sites or costs as set forth in subsection (13), if the department in its discretion deems it necessary to do so. In such cases, the department may seek recovery and reimbursement of costs in the same manner and <u>pursuant to in accordance with</u> the same procedures as are established for recovery and reimbursement of sums otherwise owed to or expended from the fund.
- (n) (o) Payment of amounts payable under any service contract entered into by the department pursuant to s. 376.3075,

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204 subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.

(o) (p) Petroleum remediation pursuant to this section s. 376.30711 throughout a state fiscal year. The department shall establish a process to uniformly encumber appropriated funds throughout a state fiscal year and shall allow for emergencies and imminent threats to water resources, human health and the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare, as provided in paragraph (5) (a). This paragraph does not apply to appropriations associated with the free product recovery initiative provided in of paragraph (5) (c) or the preapproved advanced cleanup program provided in of s. 376.30713.

 $\underline{\text{(p)}}$ Enforcement of this section and ss. 376.30-376.317 by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The department shall disburse moneys to the commission for such purpose.

The Inland Protection Trust Fund may only be used to fund the activities in ss. 376.30-376.317 except ss. 376.3078 and 376.3079. Amounts on deposit in the Inland Protection Trust fund in each fiscal year shall first be applied or allocated for the payment of amounts payable by the department pursuant to paragraph (n) (e) under a service contract entered into by the department pursuant to s. 376.3075 and appropriated in each year by the Legislature before prior to making or providing for other disbursements from the fund. Nothing in This subsection does not shall authorize the use of the Inland Protection Trust fund for cleanup of contamination caused primarily by a discharge of solvents as defined in s. 206.9925(6), or polychlorinated biphenyls when their presence causes them to be hazardous wastes, except solvent contamination which is the result of

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chemical or physical breakdown of petroleum products and is otherwise eligible. Facilities used primarily for the storage of motor or diesel fuels as defined in ss. 206.01 and 206.86 are shall be presumed not to be excluded from eligibility pursuant to this section.

(5) SITE SELECTION AND CLEANUP CRITERIA.-

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- (a) The department shall adopt rules to establish priorities based upon a scoring system for state-conducted cleanup at petroleum contamination sites based upon factors that include, but need not be limited to:
- 1. The degree to which the public human health, safety, or welfare may be affected by exposure to the contamination;
- 2. The size of the population or area affected by the contamination;
- 3. The present and future uses of the affected aguifer or surface waters, with particular consideration as to the probability that the contamination is substantially affecting, or will migrate to and substantially affect, a known public or private source of potable water; and
- 4. The effect of the contamination on water resources and the environment.

Moneys in the fund shall then be obligated for activities described in paragraphs (4)(a)-(e) at individual sites pursuant to in accordance with such established criteria. However, nothing in this paragraph does not shall be construed to restrict the department from modifying the priority status of a rehabilitation site where conditions warrant, taking into consideration the actual distance between the contamination site

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20141582 262 and groundwater or surface water receptors or other factors that 263 affect the risk of exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of 264 concern. The department may use the effective date of a 265 department final order granting eligibility pursuant to subsections (10) (9) and (13) and ss. 376.305(6) and 376.3072 to 266 establish a prioritization system within a particular priority 267 2.68 scoring range.

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(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the health of all people under actual circumstances of exposure. The secretary shall establish criteria by rule for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific basis, the rehabilitation program tasks that comprise a site rehabilitation program and the level at which a rehabilitation program task and a site rehabilitation program are may be deemed completed. In establishing the rule, the department shall incorporate, to the maximum extent feasible, risk-based corrective action principles to achieve protection of water resources, human health and safety and the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare in a cost-effective manner as provided in this subsection. Criteria for determining what constitutes a rehabilitation program task or completion of site rehabilitation program tasks and site rehabilitation programs shall be based upon the factors set forth in paragraph (a) and the following additional factors:

- 1. The current exposure and potential risk of exposure to humans and the environment including multiple pathways of exposure.
- 2. The appropriate point of compliance with cleanup target levels for petroleum products' chemicals of concern. The point

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of compliance shall be at the source of the petroleum contamination. However, the department may is authorized to temporarily move the point of compliance to the boundary of the property, or to the edge of the plume when the plume is within the property boundary, while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding. The department may also is authorized, pursuant to criteria provided for in this paragraph, to temporarily extend the point of compliance beyond the property boundary with appropriate monitoring, if such extension is needed to facilitate natural attenuation or to address the current conditions of the plume and if water resources, provided human health, public safety, and the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare are adequately protected. Temporary extension of the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, as provided in this subparagraph, must shall include notice to local governments and owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend.

3. The appropriate site-specific cleanup goal. The site-specific cleanup goal shall be that all petroleum contamination sites ultimately achieve the applicable cleanup target levels provided in this paragraph. However, the department may is authorized to allow concentrations of the petroleum products' chemicals of concern to temporarily exceed the applicable cleanup target levels while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding, if water resources provided human health, public safety, and the environment, and the public health, welfare, and safety are adequately protected.

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4. The appropriateness of using institutional or engineering controls. Site rehabilitation programs may include the use of institutional or engineering controls to eliminate the potential exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of concern to humans or the environment. Use of such controls must have prior department approval be preapproved by the department, and may institutional controls shall not be acquired with moneys funds from the Inland Protection Trust fund. When institutional or engineering controls are implemented to control exposure, the removal of such controls must have prior department approval and must be accompanied immediately by the resumption of active cleanup, or other approved controls, unless cleanup target levels pursuant to this paragraph have been achieved.

- 5. The additive effects of the petroleum products' chemicals of concern. The synergistic effects of petroleum products' chemicals of concern <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> also be considered when the scientific data becomes available.
- 6. Individual site characteristics that must which shall include, but not be limited to, the current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the vicinity of the site, current and projected land uses of the area affected by the contamination, the exposed population, the degree and extent of contamination, the rate of contaminant migration, the apparent or potential rate of contaminant degradation through natural attenuation processes, the location of the plume, and the potential for further migration in relation to site property boundaries.
 - 7. Applicable state water quality standards.
 - a. Cleanup target levels for petroleum products' chemicals

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of concern found in groundwater shall be the applicable state water quality standards. Where such standards do not exist, the cleanup target levels for groundwater shall be based on the minimum criteria specified in department rule. The department shall consider the following, as appropriate, in establishing the applicable minimum criteria: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of 1.0E-6; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best achievable detection limit; the naturally occurring background concentration; or nuisance, organoleptic, and aesthetic considerations.

- b. Where surface waters are exposed to petroleum contaminated groundwater, the cleanup target levels for the petroleum products' chemicals of concern shall be based on the surface water standards as established by department rule. The point of measuring compliance with the surface water standards shall be in the groundwater immediately adjacent to the surface water body.
- 8. Whether deviation from state water quality standards or from established criteria is appropriate. The department may issue a "No Further Action Order" based upon the degree to which the desired cleanup target level is achievable and can be reasonably and cost-effectively implemented within available technologies or engineering and institutional control strategies. Where a state water quality standard is applicable, a deviation may not result in the application of cleanup target levels more stringent than the said standard. In determining whether it is appropriate to establish alternate cleanup target levels at a site, the department may consider the effectiveness of source removal that has been completed at the site and the

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practical likelihood of: the use of low yield or poor quality groundwater; the use of groundwater near marine surface water bodies; the current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the vicinity of the site; or the use of groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the storage tank area, where it has been demonstrated that the groundwater contamination is not migrating away from such localized source, if water resources; provided human health, public safety, and the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare are adequately protected.

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- 9. Appropriate cleanup target levels for soils.
- a. In establishing soil cleanup target levels for human exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of concern found in soils from the land surface to 2 feet below land surface, the department shall consider the following, as appropriate: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of 1.0E-6; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best achievable detection limit; or the naturally occurring background concentration.
- b. Leachability-based soil target levels shall be based on protection of the groundwater cleanup target levels or the alternate cleanup target levels for groundwater established pursuant to this paragraph, as appropriate. Source removal and other cost-effective alternatives that are technologically feasible shall be considered in achieving the leachability soil target levels established by the department. The leachability goals do not apply shall not be applicable if the department determines, based upon individual site characteristics, that petroleum products' chemicals of concern will not leach into the groundwater at levels which pose a threat to water resources,

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human health and safety or the environment, or the public health, safety, or welfare.

However, nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to restrict the department from temporarily postponing completion of any site rehabilitation program for which funds are being expended whenever such postponement is deemed necessary in order to make funds available for rehabilitation of a contamination site with a higher priority status.

- (c) The department shall require source removal, if warranted and cost-effective, at each site eligible for restoration funding from the Inland Protection Trust fund.
- 1. Funding for free product recovery may be provided in advance of the order established by the priority ranking system under paragraph (a) for site cleanup activities. However, a separate prioritization for free product recovery shall be established consistent with paragraph (a). No more than \$5 million shall be encumbered from the Inland Protection Trust fund in any fiscal year for free product recovery conducted in advance of the priority order under paragraph (a) established for site cleanup activities.
- 2. Once free product removal and other source removal identified in this paragraph are completed at a site, and notwithstanding the order established by the priority ranking system under paragraph (a) for site cleanup activities, the department may reevaluate the site to determine the degree of active cleanup needed to continue site rehabilitation. Further, the department shall determine whether if the reevaluated site qualifies for natural attenuation monitoring, long-term natural

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436	attenuation monitoring, or no further action. If additional site
437	rehabilitation is necessary to reach no further action status,
438	the site rehabilitation shall be conducted in the order
439	established by the priority ranking system under paragraph (a).
440	The department shall $\underline{\mathrm{use}}$ $\underline{\mathrm{utilize}}$ natural attenuation monitoring
441	strategies and, when cost-effective, transition sites eligible
442	for restoration funding assistance to long-term natural
443	attenuation monitoring where the plume is shrinking or stable
444	and confined to the source property boundaries and the petroleum
445	products' chemicals of concern meet the natural attenuation
446	default concentrations, as defined by department rule. If the
447	plume migrates beyond the source property boundaries, natural
448	attenuation monitoring may be conducted $\underline{\text{pursuant to}}$ $\underline{\text{in}}$
449	accordance with department rule, or if the site no longer
450	qualifies for natural attenuation monitoring, active remediation
451	may be resumed. For long-term natural attenuation monitoring, if
452	the petroleum products' chemicals of concern increase or are not
453	significantly reduced after 42 months of monitoring, or if the
454	plume migrates beyond the property boundaries, active
455	remediation shall be resumed as necessary. For sites undergoing
456	active remediation, the department shall $\underline{\text{evaluate}}$ $\underline{\text{template}}$ the
457	cost of natural attenuation monitoring pursuant to s. 376.30711
458	to ensure that site mobilizations are performed in a cost-
459	effective manner. Sites that are not eligible for state
460	restoration funding may transition to long-term natural
461	attenuation monitoring using the criteria in this subparagraph.
462	Nothing in This subparagraph does not preclude precludes a site
463	from pursuing a "No Further Action" order with conditions.
464	3. The department shall evaluate whether higher natural

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attenuation default concentrations for natural attenuation
monitoring or long-term natural attenuation monitoring are costeffective and would adequately protect water resources, public
health and the environment, and the public health, safety, and
welfare. The department shall also evaluate site-specific
characteristics that would allow for higher natural attenuation

or long-term natural attenuation concentration levels.

- 4. A local government may not deny a building permit based solely on the presence of petroleum contamination for any construction, repairs, or renovations performed in conjunction with tank upgrade activities to an existing retail fuel facility if the facility was fully operational before the building permit was requested and if the construction, repair, or renovation is performed by a licensed contractor. All building permits and any construction, repairs, or renovations performed in conjunction with such permits must comply with the applicable provisions of chapters 489 and 553.
 - (6) CONTRACTING AND CONTRACTOR SELECTION REQUIREMENTS.-
- (a) Site rehabilitation work on sites that are eligible for state-funded cleanup from the fund pursuant to this section and ss. 376.305(6), 376.3072, and 376.3073 may be funded only pursuant to this section. A facility operator shall abate the source of discharge for a new release that occurred after March 29, 1995. If free product is present, the operator shall notify the department, and the department may direct the removal of the free product. The department shall grant approval to continue site rehabilitation pursuant to this section.
- $\underline{\mbox{(b) When contracting for site rehabilitation activities}} \\ \mbox{performed under the Petroleum Restoration Program, the} \\ \mbox{}$

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494	department shall comply with competitive procurement
495	requirements provided in chapter 287 or rules adopted under this
496	section or s. 287.0595. A competitive solicitation issued
497	pursuant to this section is not subject to s. 287.055.
498	(c) Each contractor performing site assessment and
499	$\underline{\text{remediation activities for state-funded sites under this section}}$
500	shall certify to the department that the contractor meets all
501	certification and license requirements imposed by law. Each
502	contractor shall certify to the department that the contractor
503	meets the following minimum qualifications:
504	1. Complies with applicable Occupational Safety and Health
505	Administration regulations.
506	2. Maintains workers' compensation insurance for employees
507	as required by the Florida Workers' Compensation Law.
508	3. Maintains comprehensive general liability and
509	$\underline{\text{comprehensive automobile liability insurance with minimum limits}}$
510	of at least \$1 million per occurrence and \$1 million annual
511	aggregate to pay claims for damage for personal injury,
512	including accidental death, as well as claims for property
513	damage that may arise from performance of work under the
514	program, which insurance designates the state as an additional
515	insured party.
516	4. Maintains professional liability insurance of at least
517	\$1 million per occurrence and \$1 million annual aggregate.
518	5. Has the capacity to perform or directly supervise the
519	majority of the rehabilitation work at a site pursuant to s.
520	<u>489.113(9).</u>
521	(d) The department rules implementing this section must
522	specify that only qualified vendors may submit responses on a

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competitive solicitation. The department rules must also include procedures for the rejection of vendors not meeting the minimum qualifications on the opening of a competitive solicitation and requirements for a vendor to maintain its qualifications in order to enter contracts or perform rehabilitation work.

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- (e) A contractor that performs services pursuant to this subsection may file invoices for payment with the department for the services described in the approved contract. The invoices for payment must be submitted to the department on forms provided by the department, together with evidence documenting that activities were conducted or completed pursuant to the approved contract. If there are sufficient unencumbered funds available in the fund which have been appropriated for expenditure by the Legislature and if all of the terms of the approved contract have been met, invoices for payment must be paid pursuant to s. 215.422. After a contractor has submitted its invoices to the department, and before payment is made, the contractor may assign its right to payment to another person without recourse of the assignee or assignor to the state. In such cases, the assignee must be paid pursuant to s. 215.422. Prior notice of the assignment and assignment information must be made to the department and must be signed and notarized by the assigning party.
- (f) The contractor shall submit an invoice to the department within 30 days after the date of the department's written acceptance of each interim deliverable or written approval of the final deliverable specified in the approved contract.
 - (g) The department shall make payments based on the terms

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552	of an approved contract for site rehabilitation work. The
553	department may, based on its experience and the past performance
554	and concerns regarding a contractor, retain up to 25 percent of
555	the contracted amount or use performance bonds to ensure
556	performance. The amount of retainage and the amount of
557	performance bonds, as well as the terms and conditions for such,
558	must be included in the approved contract.
559	(h) The contractor or the person to which the contractor
560	has assigned its right to payment pursuant to paragraph (e)
561	shall make prompt payment to subcontractors and suppliers for
562	their costs associated with an approved contract pursuant to s.
563	<u>287.0585(1).</u>
564	(i) The exemption under s. 287.0585(2) does not apply to
565	payments associated with an approved contract.
566	(j) The department may withhold payment if the validity or
567	accuracy of a contractor's invoices or supporting documents is
568	in question.
569	(k) This section does not authorize payment to a person for
570	costs of contaminated soil treatment or disposal that does not
571	meet the applicable rules of this state for such treatment or
572	disposal, including all general permitting, state air emission
573	standards, monitoring, sampling, and reporting rules more
574	specifically described by department rules.
575	(1) The department shall terminate or suspend a
576	contractor's eligibility for participation in the program if the
577	contractor fails to perform its contractual duties for site
578	rehabilitation program tasks.
579	(m) A site owner or operator, or his or her designee, may
580	not receive any remuneration, in cash or in kind, directly or

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indirectly, from a rehabilitation contractor performing site cleanup activities pursuant to this section.

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- (7) (6) FUNDING.—The Inland Protection Trust Fund shall be funded as follows:
- (a) All excise taxes levied, collected, and credited to the fund in accordance with the provisions of ss. 206.9935(3) and 206.9945(1)(c).
- (b) All penalties, judgments, recoveries, reimbursements, and other fees and charges credited to the fund $\frac{\text{pursuant to}}{\text{accordance with the provisions of}}$ subsection (3).
- (8) (7) DEPARTMENTAL DUTY TO SEEK RECOVERY AND REIMBURSEMENT.—
- (a) Except as provided in subsection (10) $\frac{(9)}{(9)}$ and as otherwise provided by law, the department shall recover to the use of the fund from a person or persons at any time causing or having caused the discharge or from the Federal Government, jointly and severally, all sums owed or expended from the fund, pursuant to s. 376.308, except that the department may decline to pursue such recovery if it finds the amount involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. Sums recovered as a result of damage due to a discharge related to the storage of petroleum or petroleum products or other similar disaster shall be apportioned between the fund and the General Revenue Fund so as to repay the full costs to the General Revenue Fund of any sums disbursed therefrom as a result of such disaster. A Any request for reimbursement to the fund for such costs, if not paid within 30 days after of demand, shall be turned over to the department for collection.
 - (b) Except as provided in subsection (10) (9) and as

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otherwise provided by law, it is the duty of the department in 611 administering the fund diligently to pursue the reimbursement to 612 the fund of any sum expended from the fund for cleanup and 613 abatement pursuant to in accordance with the provisions of this section or s. 376.3073, unless the department finds the amount 615 involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. For the purposes of s. 95.11, the limitation period within which to institute an action to recover such sums shall begin commence 618 on the last date on which $\frac{1}{2}$ such sums were expended, and not 619 the date on which that the discharge occurred. The department's claim for recovery of payments or overpayments from the fund must be based on the law in existence at the time of the payment 622 or overpayment.

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(c) If the department initiates an enforcement action to clean up a contaminated site and determines that the responsible party cannot is financially unable to undertake complete restoration of the contaminated site, that the current property owner was not responsible for the discharge when the contamination first occurred, or that the state's interest can best be served by conducting cleanup, the department may enter into an agreement with the responsible party or property owner whereby the department agrees to conduct site rehabilitation and the responsible party or property owner agrees to pay for the portion of the cleanup costs that are within such party's or owner's financial capabilities as determined by the department, taking into consideration the party's or owner's net worth and the economic impact on the party or owner.

(9)(8) INVESTMENTS; INTEREST.—Moneys in the fund which are not needed currently to meet the obligations of the department

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in the exercise of its responsibilities under this section and s. 376.3073 shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the fund and may be invested in such manner as is provided for by <u>law statute</u>. The interest received on such investment shall be credited to the fund. Any provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, such interest may be freely transferred between the this trust fund and the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund, in the discretion of the department.

- (10) (9) EARLY DETECTION INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—To encourage early detection, reporting, and cleanup of contamination from leaking petroleum storage systems, the department shall, within the guidelines established in this subsection, conduct an incentive program that provides which shall provide for a 30-month grace period ending on December 31, 1988. Pursuant thereto:
- (a) The department shall establish reasonable requirements for the written reporting of petroleum contamination incidents and shall distribute forms to registrants under s. 376.303(1)(b) and to other interested parties upon request to be used for such purpose. Until such forms are available for distribution, the department shall take reports of such incidents, however made, but shall notify any person making such a report that a complete written report of the incident will be required by the department at a later time, the form for which will be provided by the department.
- (b) When reporting forms become available for distribution, all sites involving incidents of contamination from petroleum storage systems initially reported to the department at any time from midnight on June 30, 1986, to midnight on December 31,

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1988, shall be qualified sites <u>if</u>, provided that such a complete written report is filed with respect thereto within a reasonable time. Subject to the delays which may occur as a result of the prioritization of sites under paragraph (5) (a) for any qualified site, costs for activities described in paragraphs (4) (a) - (e) shall be absorbed at the expense of the fund, without recourse to reimbursement or recovery, with the following exceptions:

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- 1. The provisions of This subsection $\underline{\text{does}}$ shall not apply to $\underline{\text{a}}$ any site where the department has been denied site access to implement the provisions of this section.
- 2. The provisions of This subsection $\underline{\text{does}}$ shall not be construed to authorize or require reimbursement from the fund for costs expended $\underline{\text{before}}$ prior to the beginning of the grace period, except as provided in subsection (12).
- 3.a. Upon discovery by the department that the owner or operator of a petroleum storage system has been grossly negligent in the maintenance of such petroleum storage system; has, with willful intent to conceal the existence of a serious discharge, falsified inventory or reconciliation records maintained with respect to the site at which such system is located; or has intentionally damaged such petroleum storage system, the site at which such system is located shall be ineligible for participation in the incentive program and the owner shall be liable for all costs due to discharges from petroleum storage systems at that site, any other provisions of chapter 86-159, Laws of Florida, to the contrary notwithstanding. For the purposes of this paragraph, willful failure to maintain inventory and reconciliation records, willful failure to make monthly monitoring system checks where

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such systems are in place, and failure to meet monitoring and retrofitting requirements within the schedules established under chapter 62-761, Florida Administrative Code, or violation of similar rules adopted by the department under this chapter, constitutes shall be construed to be gross negligence in the maintenance of a petroleum storage system.

- b. The department shall redetermine the eligibility of petroleum storage systems for which a timely <u>Early Detection</u> <u>Incentive Program</u> <u>EDI</u> application was filed, but which were deemed ineligible by the department, under the following conditions:
- (I) The owner or operator, on or before March 31, 1991, shall submit, in writing, notification that the storage system is now in compliance with department rules adopted pursuant to s. 376.303, and which requests the department to reevaluate the storage system eligibility; and
- $\,$ (II) The department verifies the storage system compliance based on a compliance inspection.

Provided, however, that A site may be determined eligible by the department for good cause shown, including, but not limited to, demonstration by the owner or operator that to achieve compliance would cause an increase in the potential for the spread of the contamination.

- c. Redetermination of eligibility pursuant to subsubparagraph b. shall not be available to:
- (I) Petroleum storage systems owned or operated by the Federal Government.
 - (II) Facilities that denied site access to the department.

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(III) Facilities where a discharge was intentionally

726 (III) Facilities where a discharge was intentionally concealed.

- (IV) Facilities that were denied eligibility due to:
- (A) Absence of contamination, unless any such facility subsequently establishes that contamination did exist at that facility on or before December 31, 1988.
- (B) Contamination from substances that were not petroleum or a petroleum product.
- $\ensuremath{\left(\mathcal{C} \right)}$ Contamination that was not from a petroleum storage system.
- d. \pm DI Applicants who demonstrate compliance for a site pursuant to sub-subparagraph b. are eligible for the Early Detection Incentive Program and site rehabilitation funding pursuant to subsections subsection (5) and (6) s. 376.30711.
- If, in order to avoid prolonged delay, the department in its discretion deems it necessary to expend sums from the fund to cover ineligible sites or costs as set forth in this paragraph, the department may do so and seek recovery and reimbursement therefor in the same manner and <u>pursuant to in accordance with</u> the same procedures as are established for recovery and reimbursement of sums otherwise owed to or expended from the fund.
- (c) $\underline{\underline{A}}$ No report of a discharge made to the department by $\underline{\underline{a}}$ any person pursuant to in accordance with this subsection, or any rules adopted promulgated pursuant to this subsection may not hereto, shall be used directly as evidence of liability for such discharge in any civil or criminal trial arising out of the discharge.

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(d) The provisions of This subsection $\underline{\text{does}}$ shall not apply to petroleum storage systems owned or operated by the Federal Government.

 $\underline{\text{(11)-(10)}}$ VIOLATIONS; PENALTY.— $\underline{\underline{A}}$ It is unlawful for any person may not $\underline{\textbf{to}}$:

- (a) Falsify inventory or reconciliation records maintained in compliance with chapters 62-761 and 62-762, Florida Administrative Code, with willful intent to conceal the existence of a serious leak; or
 - (b) Intentionally damage a petroleum storage system.

 $\underline{\underline{A}}$ Any person convicted of such a violation <u>commits</u> shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(12) (11) SITE CLEANUP.-

- (a) Voluntary cleanup.—This section does not prohibit a person from conducting site rehabilitation either through his or her own personnel or through responsible response action contractors or subcontractors when such person is not seeking site rehabilitation funding from the fund. Such voluntary cleanups must meet all applicable environmental standards.
- (b) Low-scored site initiative.—Notwithstanding subsections (5) and (6) s. 376.30711, a any site with a priority ranking score of 29 points or less may voluntarily participate in the low-scored site initiative regardless of r whether or not the site is eligible for state restoration funding.
- 1. To participate in the low-scored site initiative, the responsible party or property owner must affirmatively demonstrate that the following conditions are met:

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a. Upon reassessment pursuant to department rule, the site retains a priority ranking score of 29 points or less.

- b. No Excessively contaminated soil, as defined by department rule, does not exist exists onsite as a result of a release of petroleum products.
- c. A minimum of 6 months of groundwater monitoring indicates that the plume is shrinking or stable.

- d. The release of petroleum products at the site does not adversely affect adjacent surface waters, including their effects on human health and the environment.
- e. The area of groundwater containing the petroleum products' chemicals of concern is less than one-quarter acre and is confined to the source property boundaries of the real property on which the discharge originated.
- f. Soils onsite that are subject to human exposure found between land surface and 2 feet below land surface meet the soil cleanup target levels established by department rule or human exposure is limited by appropriate institutional or engineering controls.
- 2. Upon affirmative demonstration of the conditions under subparagraph 1., the department shall issue a determination of "No Further Action." Such determination acknowledges that minimal contamination exists onsite and that such contamination is not a threat to water resources, human health or the environment, or the public health, safety, or welfare. If no contamination is detected, the department may issue a site rehabilitation completion order.
- 3. Sites that are eligible for state restoration funding may receive payment of preapproved costs for the low-scored site

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initiative as follows:

- a. A responsible party or property owner may submit an assessment plan designed to affirmatively demonstrate that the site meets the conditions under subparagraph 1. Notwithstanding the priority ranking score of the site, the department may approve preapprove the cost of the assessment pursuant to s. 376.30711, including 6 months of groundwater monitoring, not to exceed \$30,000 for each site. The department may not pay the costs associated with the establishment of institutional or engineering controls.
- b. The assessment work shall be completed no later than 6 months after the department issues its approval.
- c. No more than \$10 million for the low-scored site initiative may be encumbered from the Inland Protection Trust fund in any fiscal year. Funds shall be made available on a first-come, first-served basis and shall be limited to 10 sites in each fiscal year for each responsible party or property owner.
- d. Program deductibles, copayments, and the limited contamination assessment report requirements under paragraph
 (13)(c) do not apply to expenditures under this paragraph.
- (12) REIMBURSEMENT FOR CLEANUP EXPENSES.—Except as provided in s. 2(3), chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida, this subsection shall not apply to any site rehabilitation program task initiated after March 29, 1995. Effective August 1, 1996, no further site rehabilitation work on sites eligible for state-funded cleanup from the Inland Protection Trust Fund shall be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this subsection. The person responsible for conducting site rehabilitation may seek

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842	reimbursement for site rehabilitation program task work
843	conducted after March 28, 1995, in accordance with s. 2(2) and
844	(3), chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida, regardless of whether the
845	site rehabilitation program task is completed. A site
846	rehabilitation program task shall be considered to be initiated
847	when actual onsite work or engineering design, pursuant to
848	chapter 62-770, Florida Administrative Code, which is integral
849	to performing a site rehabilitation program task has begun and
850	shall not include contract negotiation and execution, site
851	research, or project planning. All reimbursement applications
852	pursuant to this subsection must be submitted to the department
853	by January 3, 1997. The department shall not accept any
854	applications for reimbursement or pay any claims on applications
855	for reimbursement received after that date; provided, however if
856	an application filed on or prior to January 3, 1997, was
857	returned by the department on the grounds of untimely filing, it
858	shall be refiled within 30 days after the effective date of this
859	act in order to be processed.
860	(a) Legislative findings.—The Legislature finds and
861	declares that rehabilitation of contamination sites should be
862	conducted in a manner and to a level of completion which will
863	protect the public health, safety, and welfare and will minimize
864	damage to the environment.
865	(b) Conditions.—
866	1. The owner, operator, or his or her designee of a site
867	which is eligible for restoration funding assistance in the EDI,
868	PLRIP, or ATRP programs shall be reimbursed from the Inland
869	Protection Trust Fund of allowable costs at reasonable rates
870	incurred on or after January 1, 1985, for completed program

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tasks as identified in the department rule promulgated pursuant to paragraph (5) (b), or uncompleted program tasks pursuant to chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida, subject to the conditions in this section. It is unlawful for a site owner or operator, or his or her designee, to receive any remuneration, in each or in kind, directly or indirectly from the rehabilitation contractor.

2. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize reimbursement to any person for costs of contaminated soil treatment or disposal that does not meet the applicable rules of this state for such treatment or disposal, including all general permitting, state air emission standards, monitoring, sampling, and reporting rules more specifically described in department rules.

(c) Legislative intent.—Due to the value of the potable water of this state, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department initiate and facilitate as many cleanups as possible utilizing the resources of the state, local governments, and the private sector, recognizing that source removal, wherever it is technologically feasible and cost-effective, shall be considered the primary initial response to protect public health, safety, and the environment.

(d) Amount of reimbursement.—The department shall reimburse actual and reasonable costs for site rehabilitation. The department shall not reimburse interest on the amount of reimbursable costs for any reimbursement application. However, nothing herein shall affect the department's authority to pay interest authorized under prior law.

(e) Records. The person responsible for conducting site rehabilitation, or his or her agent, shall keep and preserve

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suitable records as follows:

1. Hydrological and other site investigations and assessments; site rehabilitation plans; contracts and contract negotiations; and accounts, invoices, sales tickets, or other payment records from purchases, sales, leases, or other transactions involving costs actually incurred related to site rehabilitation. Such records shall be made available upon request to agents and employees of the department during regular business hours and at other times upon written request of the department.

2. In addition, the department may from time to time request submission of such site specific information as it may require, unless a waiver or variance from such department request is granted pursuant to paragraph (k).

3. All records of costs actually incurred for cleanup shall be certified by affidavit to the department as being true and

(f) Application for reimbursement.—Any eligible person who performs a site rehabilitation program or performs site rehabilitation program tasks such as preparation of site rehabilitation plans or assessments; product recovery; cleanup of groundwater or inland surface water; soil treatment or removal; or any other tasks identified by department rule developed pursuant to subsection (5), may apply for reimbursement. Such applications for reimbursement must be submitted to the department on forms provided by the department, together with evidence documenting that site rehabilitation program tasks were conducted or completed in accordance with department rule developed pursuant to subsection (5), and other

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such records or information as the department requires. The reimbursement application and supporting documentation shall be examined by a certified public accountant in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A copy of the accountant's report shall be submitted with the reimbursement application. Applications for reimbursement shall not be approved for site rehabilitation program tasks which have not been completed, except for the task of remedial action and except for uncompleted program tasks pursuant to chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida, and this subsection. Applications for remedial action may be submitted semiannually at the discretion of the person responsible for cleanup. After an applicant has filed an application with the department and before payment is made, the applicant may assign the right to payment to any other person, without recourse of the assignce or assignor to the state, without affecting the order in which payment is made. Information necessary to process the application shall be requested from and provided by the assigning applicant. Proper notice of the assignment and

(g) Review.-

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1. Provided there are sufficient unencumbered funds available in the Inland Protection Trust Fund, or to the extent proceeds of debt obligations are available for the payment of existing reimbursement obligations pursuant to s. 376.3075, the department shall have 60 days to determine if the applicant has provided sufficient information for processing the application and shall request submission of any additional information that

assignment information shall be made to the department which

notice shall be signed and notarized by the assigning applicant.

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5-00511A-14 20141582 the department may require within such 60-day period. If the applicant believes any request for additional information is not authorized, the applicant may request a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Once the department requests additional information, the department may request only that information needed to clarify such additional information or to answer new questions raised by or directly related to such additional information. 2. The department shall deny or approve the application for reimbursement within 90 days after receipt of the last item of timely requested additional material, or, if no additional material is requested, within 90 days of the close of the 60 day period described in subparagraph 1., unless the total review period is otherwise extended by written mutual agreement of the applicant and the department. 3. Final disposition of an application shall be provided to the applicant in writing, accompanied by a written explanation setting forth in detail the reason or reasons for the approval or denial. If the department fails to make a determination on an application within the time provided in subparagraph 2., or denies an application, or if a dispute otherwise arises with regard to reimbursement, the applicant may request a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57. (h) Reimbursement.-Upon approval of an application for reimbursement, reimbursement for reasonable expenditures of a site rehabilitation program or site rehabilitation program tasks

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department receives completed applications. Effective January 1,

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documented therein shall be made in the order in which the

1997, all unpaid reimbursement applications are subject to

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payment on the following terms: The department shall develop a schedule of the anticipated dates of reimbursement of applications submitted to the department pursuant to this subsection. The schedule shall specify the projected date of payment based on equal monthly payments and projected annual revenue of \$100 million. Based on the schedule, the department shall notify all reimbursement applicants of the projected date of payment of their applications. The department shall direct the Inland Protection Financing Corporation to pay applicants the present value of their applications as soon as practicable after approval by the department, subject to the availability of funds within the Inland Protection Financing Corporation. The present value of an application shall be based on the date on which the department anticipates the Inland Protection Financing Corporation will settle the reimbursement application and the schedule's projected date of payment and shall use 3.5 percent as the annual discount rate. The determination of the amount of the claim and the projected date of payment shall be subject to s. 120.57.

(i) Liberal construction.—With respect to site rehabilitation initiated prior to July 1, 1986, the provisions of this subsection shall be given such liberal construction by the department as will accomplish the purposes set forth in this subsection. With regard to the keeping of particular records or the giving of certain notice, the department may accept as compliance action by a person which meets the intent of the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(j) Reimbursement review contracts. The department may contract with entities capable of processing or assisting in the

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1016	review of reimbursement applications. Any purchase of such
1017	services shall not be subject to chapter 287.
1018	(k) Audits.—
1019	1. The department is authorized to perform financial and
1020	technical audits in order to certify site restoration costs and
1021	ensure compliance with this chapter. The department shall seek
1022	recovery of any overpayments based on the findings of these
1023	audits. The department must commence any audit within 5 years
1024	after the date of reimbursement, except in cases where the
1025	department alleges specific facts indicating fraud.
1026	2. Upon determination by the department that any portion of
1027	costs which have been reimbursed are disallowed, the department
1028	shall give written notice to the applicant setting forth with
1029	specificity the allegations of fact which justify the
1030	department's proposed action and ordering repayment of
1031	disallowed costs within 60 days of notification of the
1032	applicant.
1033	3. In the event the applicant does not make payment to the
1034	department within 60 days of receipt of such notice, the
1035	department shall seek recovery in a court of competent
1036	jurisdiction to recover reimbursement overpayments made to the
1037	person responsible for conducting site rehabilitation, unless
1038	the department finds the amount involved too small or the
1039	likelihood of recovery too uncertain.
1040	4. In addition to the amount of any overpayment, the
1041	applicant shall be liable to the department for interest of 1
1042	percent per month or the prime rate, whichever is less, on the
1043	amount of overpayment, from the date of overpayment by the
1044	department until the applicant satisfies the department's

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request for repayment pursuant to this paragraph. The calculation of interest shall be tolled during the pendency of any litigation.

5. Financial and technical audits frequently are conducted under this section many years after the site rehabilitation activities were performed and the costs examined in the course of the audit were incurred by the person responsible for site rehabilitation. During the intervening span of years, the department's rule requirements and its related guidance and other nonrule policy directives may have changed significantly. The Legislature finds that it may be appropriate for the department to provide relief to persons subject to such requirements in financial and technical audits conducted pursuant to this section.

a. The department is authorized to grant variances and waivers from the documentation requirements of subparagraph (e)2. and from the requirements of rules applicable in technical and financial audits conducted under this section. Variances and waivers shall be granted when the person responsible for site rehabilitation demonstrates to the department that application of a financial or technical auditing requirement would create a substantial hardship or would violate principles of fairness. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial hardship" means a demonstrated economic, technological, legal, or other type of hardship to the person requesting the variance or waiver. For purposes of this subsection, "principles of fairness" are violated when the application of a requirement affects a particular person in a manner significantly different from the way it affects other similarly situated persons who are affected

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1074	by the requirement or when the requirement is being applied
1075	retroactively without due notice to the affected parties.
1076	b. A person whose reimbursed costs are subject to a
1077	financial and technical audit under this section may file a
1078	written request to the department for grant of a variance or
1079	waiver. The request shall specify:
1080	(I) The requirement from which a variance or waiver is
1081	requested.
1082	(II) The type of action requested.
1083	(III) The specific facts which would justify a waiver or
1084	variance.
1085	(IV) The reason or reasons why the requested variance or
1086	waiver would serve the purposes of this section.
1087	c. Within 90 days after receipt of a written request for
1088	variance or waiver under this subsection, the department shall
1089	grant or deny the request. If the request is not granted or
1090	denied within 90 days of receipt, the request shall be deemed
1091	approved. An order granting or denying the request shall be in
1092	writing and shall contain a statement of the relevant facts and
1093	reasons supporting the department's action. The department's
1094	decision to grant or deny the petition shall be supported by
1095	competent substantial evidence and is subject to ss. 120.569 and
1096	120.57. Once adopted, model rules promulgated by the
1097	Administration Commission under s. 120.542 shall govern the
1098	processing of requests under this provision.
1099	6. The Chief Financial Officer may audit the records of
1100	persons who receive or who have received payments pursuant to
1101	this chapter in order to verify site restoration costs, ensure
1102	compliance with this chapter, and verify the accuracy and

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completeness of audits performed by the department pursuant to this paragraph. The Chief Financial Officer may contract with entities or persons to perform audits pursuant to this subparagraph. The Chief Financial Officer shall commence any audit within 1 year after the department's completion of an audit conducted pursuant to this paragraph, except in cases where the department or the Chief Financial Officer alleges specific facts indicating fraud.

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- (13) PETROLEUM CLEANUP PARTICIPATION PROGRAM.-To encourage detection, reporting, and cleanup of contamination caused by discharges of petroleum or petroleum products, the department shall, within the quidelines established in this subsection, implement a cost-sharing cleanup program to provide rehabilitation funding assistance for all property contaminated by discharges of petroleum or petroleum products occurring before January 1, 1995, subject to a copayment provided for in a Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program preapproved site rehabilitation agreement. Eligibility is shall be subject to an annual appropriation from the Inland Protection Trust fund. Additionally, funding for eligible sites is shall be contingent upon annual appropriation in subsequent years. Such continued state funding is shall not be deemed an entitlement or a vested right under this subsection. Eligibility shall be determined in the program, shall be notwithstanding any other provision of law, consent order, order, judgment, or ordinance to the contrary.
- (a) 1. The department shall accept any discharge reporting form received before prior to January 1, 1995, as an application for this program, and the facility owner or operator need not

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- 2. Owners or operators of property contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products from a petroleum storage system may apply for such program by filing a written report of the contamination incident, including evidence that such incident occurred before prior to January 1, 1995, with the department. Incidents of petroleum contamination discovered after December 31, 1994, at sites which have not stored petroleum or petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale after such date shall be presumed to have occurred before prior to January 1, 1995. An operator's filed report shall be deemed an application of the owner for all purposes. Sites reported to the department after December 31, 1998, are shall not be eligible for the this program.
- (b) Subject to annual appropriation from the Inland Protection Trust fund, sites meeting the criteria of this subsection are eligible for up to \$400,000 of site 1148 1149 rehabilitation funding assistance in priority order pursuant to subsections subsection (5) and (6) s. 376.30711. Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was issued before prior to June 1, 2008, do not qualify for the 2008 increase in site rehabilitation funding assistance and are bound by the pre-June 1, 2008, limits. Sites 1155 meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site 1156 rehabilitation completion order was not issued before prior to June 1, 2008, regardless of whether or not they have previously transitioned to nonstate-funded cleanup status, may continue 1159 state-funded cleanup pursuant to this section s. 376.30711 until a site rehabilitation completion order is issued or the 1160

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increased site rehabilitation funding assistance limit is reached, whichever occurs first. The department may not pay At no time shall expenses incurred beyond outside the scope of an approved contract preapproved site rehabilitation program under s. 376.30711 be reimbursable.

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(c) Upon notification by the department that rehabilitation funding assistance is available for the site pursuant to subsections subsection (5) and (6) s. 376.30711, the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation shall provide the department with a limited contamination assessment report and shall enter into a Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program preapproved site rehabilitation agreement with the department and a contractor qualified under s. 376.30711(2)(b). The agreement must shall provide for a 25percent copayment by the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for conducting site rehabilitation. The owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for conducting site rehabilitation shall adequately demonstrate the ability to meet the copayment obligation. The limited contamination assessment report and the copayment costs may be reduced or eliminated if the owner and all operators responsible for restoration under s. 376.308 demonstrate that they cannot are financially unable to comply with the copayment and limited contamination assessment report requirements. The department shall take into consideration the owner's and operator's net worth in making the determination of financial ability. In the event the department and the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation cannot are unable to complete negotiation of the cost-sharing agreement within 120 days after beginning

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eommencing negotiations, the department shall terminate

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negotiations, and the site shall be decemed ineligible for state funding under this subsection and all liability protections provided for in this subsection shall be revoked.

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- (d) A No report of a discharge made to the department by a any person pursuant to in accordance with this subsection, or any rules adopted pursuant to this subsection may not hereto, shall be used directly as evidence of liability for such discharge in any civil or criminal trial arising out of the discharge.
- (e) Nothing in This subsection $\underline{\text{does not}}$ shall be construed to preclude the department from pursuing penalties $\underline{\text{under}}$ in accordance with s. 403.141 for violations of any law or any rule, order, permit, registration, or certification adopted or issued by the department pursuant to its lawful authority.
- (f) Upon the filing of a discharge reporting form under paragraph (a), neither the department or nor any local government may not shall pursue any judicial or enforcement action to compel rehabilitation of the discharge. This paragraph does shall not prevent any such action with respect to discharges determined ineligible under this subsection or to sites for which rehabilitation funding assistance is available pursuant to subsections in accordance with subsection (5) and $(6)\ s.\ 376.30711$.
- (g) The following $\underline{are} \hspace{0.1in} \underline{shall} \hspace{0.1in} \underline{be} \hspace{0.1in} excluded \hspace{0.1in} from \hspace{0.1in} participation in the program:$
- Sites at which the department has been denied reasonable site access to implement the provisions of this section.
 - 2. Sites that were active facilities when owned or operated

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by the Federal Government.

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- 3. Sites that are identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be on, or which qualify for listing on, the National Priorities List under Superfund. This exception does not apply to those sites for which eligibility has been requested or granted as of the effective date of this act under the Early Detection Incentive Program established pursuant to s. 15, chapter 86-159, Laws of Florida.
- 4. <u>Sites for which</u> The contamination is covered under the Early Detection Incentive Program, the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program, or the Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program, in which case site rehabilitation funding assistance shall continue under the respective program.
- (14) LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL AND AUTHORIZATION.-Before Prior to the department enters entering into a service contract with the Inland Protection Financing Corporation which includes payments by the department to support any existing or planned note, bond, certificate of indebtedness, or other obligation or evidence of indebtedness of the corporation pursuant to s. 376.3075, the Legislature, by law, must specifically authorize the department to enter into such a contract. The corporation may issue bonds in an amount not to exceed \$104 million, with a term up to 15 years, and annual payments not in excess of \$10.4 million. The department may enter into a service contract in conjunction with the issuance of such bonds which provides for annual payments for debt service payments or other amounts payable with respect to bonds, plus any administrative expenses of the corporation to finance the rehabilitation of petroleum contamination sites pursuant to ss. 376.30-376.317.

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1248	Section 2. Section 376.30711, Florida Statutes, is
1249	repealed.
1250	Section 3. Subsections (4) and (30) of section 376.301,
1251	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1252	376.301 Definitions of terms used in ss. 376.30-376.317,
1253	376.70, and 376.75.—When used in ss. 376.30-376.317, 376.70, and
1254	376.75, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:
1255	(4) "Backlog" means reimbursement obligations incurred
1256	pursuant to s. 376.3071(12), prior to March 29, 1995, or
1257	authorized for reimbursement under the provisions of s.
1258	376.3071(12), pursuant to chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida. Claims
1259	within the backlog are subject to adjustment, where appropriate.
1260	(30) "Person responsible for conducting site
1261	rehabilitation" means the site owner, operator, or the person
1262	designated by the site owner or operator on the reimbursement
1263	application. Mortgage holders and trust holders may be eligible
1264	to participate in the reimbursement program pursuant to $s_{\:\raisebox{1pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$
1265	376.3071 (12).
1266	Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 376.302, Florida
1267	Statutes, is amended to read:
1268	376.302 Prohibited acts; penalties
1269	(5) Any person who commits fraud in representing $\underline{\text{his or her}}$
1270	$\frac{\text{their}}{\text{qualifications}}$ $\frac{\text{as a contractor}}{\text{tor reimbursement}}$ or in
1271	submitting a <u>payment invoice</u> reimbursement request pursuant to
1272	$\underline{\text{s. }376.3071}$ $\underline{\text{s. }376.3071(12)}$ commits a felony of the third
1273	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
1274	775.084.
1275	Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 376.305, Florida
1276	Statutes, is amended to read:

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376.305 Removal of prohibited discharges.-

- (6) The Legislature created the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program in response to the need to provide financial assistance for cleanup of sites that have abandoned petroleum storage systems. For purposes of this subsection, the term "abandoned petroleum storage system" means a shall mean any petroleum storage system that has not stored petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale since March 1, 1990. The department shall establish the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program to facilitate the restoration of sites contaminated by abandoned petroleum storage systems.
 - (a) To be included in the program:
- 1. An application must be submitted to the department by June 30, 1996, certifying that the system has not stored petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale at the facility since March 1, 1990.
- 2. The owner or operator of the petroleum storage system when it was in service must have ceased conducting business involving consumption, use, or sale of petroleum products at that facility on or before March 1, 1990.
- 3. The site is not otherwise eligible for the cleanup programs pursuant to s. 376.3071 or s. 376.3072.
- (b) In order to be eligible for the program, petroleum storage systems from which a discharge occurred must be closed pursuant to in accordance with department rules before prior to an eligibility determination. However, if the department determines that the owner of the facility cannot is financially unable to comply with the department's petroleum storage system closure requirements and all other eligibility requirements are

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1306	met, the petroleum storage system closure requirements shall be
1307	waived. The department shall take into consideration the owner's
1308	net worth and the economic impact on the owner in making the
1309	determination of the owner's financial ability. The June 30,
1310	1996, application deadline shall be waived for owners who \underline{cannot}
1311	are financially unable to comply.
1312	(c) Sites accepted in the program $\underline{\text{are}}$ will be eligible for
1313	site rehabilitation funding as provided in $\underline{s.\ 376.3071}$ $\underline{s.}$
1314	376.3071(12) or s. 376.30711, as appropriate.
1315	(d) The following sites are excluded from eligibility:
1316	1. Sites on property of the Federal Government;
1317	2. Sites contaminated by pollutants that are not petroleum
1318	products;
1319	3. Sites where the department has been denied site access;
1320	or
1321	4. Sites which are owned by \underline{a} any person who had knowledge
1322	of the polluting condition when title was acquired unless $\underline{\text{the}}$
1323	that person acquired title to the site after issuance of a
1324	notice of site eligibility by the department.
1325	(e) Participating sites are subject to a deductible as
1326	determined by rule, not to exceed \$10,000.
1327	
1328	The provisions of This subsection $\underline{\text{does}}$ do not relieve $\underline{\text{a}}$ any
1329	person who has acquired title <u>after</u> subsequent to July 1, 1992,
1330	from the duty to establish by a preponderance of the evidence
1331	that he or she undertook, at the time of acquisition, all
1332	appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and use of the
1333	property consistent with good commercial or customary practice
1334	in an effort to minimize liability, as required by s.

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376.308(1)(c).

Section 6. Section 376.30713, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.30713 Preapproved Advanced cleanup.-

- (1) In addition to the legislative findings provided in \underline{s} . 376.3071 \underline{s} . 376.30711, the Legislature finds and declares:
- (a) That the inability to conduct site rehabilitation in advance of a site's priority ranking pursuant to s. 376.3071(5)(a) may substantially impede or prohibit property transactions or the proper completion of public works projects.
- (b) While the first priority of the state is to provide for protection of the water resources of the state, human health, and the environment, and the public health, safety, and welfare, the viability of commerce is of equal importance to the state.
- (c) It is in the public interest and of substantial economic benefit to the state to provide an opportunity for site rehabilitation to be conducted on a limited basis at contaminated sites, in advance of the site's priority ranking, to facilitate property transactions or public works projects.
- (d) It is appropriate for a person who is persons responsible for site rehabilitation to share the costs associated with managing and conducting preapproved advanced cleanup, to facilitate the opportunity for preapproved advanced cleanup, and to mitigate the additional costs that will be incurred by the state in conducting site rehabilitation in advance of the site's priority ranking. Such cost sharing will result in more contaminated sites being cleaned up and greater environmental benefits to the state. The provisions of This section is shall only be available only for sites eligible for

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restoration funding under EDI, ATRP, or PLRIP PLIRP. This section is available for discharges eligible for restoration funding under the petroleum cleanup participation program for the state's cost share of site rehabilitation. Applications must shall include a cost-sharing commitment for this section in addition to the 25-percent-copayment requirement of the petroleum cleanup participation program. This section is not available for any discharge under a petroleum cleanup participation program where the 25-percent-copayment requirement of the petroleum cleanup participation program has been reduced or eliminated pursuant to s. 376.3071(13)(c).

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- (2) The department may is authorized to approve an application for preapproved advanced cleanup at eligible sites, before prior to funding based on the site's priority ranking established pursuant to s. 376.3071(5)(a), pursuant to in accordance with the provisions of this section. Only the facility owner or operator or the person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation qualifies Persons who qualify as an applicant under the provisions of this section shall only include the facility owner or operator or the person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation.
- (a) Preapproved Advanced cleanup applications may be submitted between May 1 and June 30 and between November 1 and December 31 of each fiscal year. Applications submitted between May 1 and June 30 shall be for the fiscal year beginning July 1. An application must shall consist of:
- 1390

 1. A commitment to pay no less than 25 percent or more of the total cleanup cost deemed recoverable under the provisions

 1392

 of this section along with proof of the ability to pay the cost

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1393 share.

- 2. A nonrefundable review fee of \$250 to cover the administrative costs associated with the department's review of the application.
 - 3. A limited contamination assessment report.
 - 4. A proposed course of action.

The limited contamination assessment report \underline{must} shall be sufficient to support the proposed course of action and to estimate the cost of the proposed course of action. Any Costs incurred related to conducting the limited contamination assessment report are not refundable from the Inland Protection Trust Fund. Site eligibility under this subsection, or any other provision of this section $\underline{is_7}$ shall not constitute an entitlement to $\underline{preapproved}$ advanced cleanup or continued restoration funding. The applicant shall certify to the department that the applicant has the prerequisite authority to enter into \underline{an} a $\underline{preapproved}$ advanced cleanup contract with the department. \underline{The} \underline{This} certification \underline{must} \underline{shall} be submitted with the application.

(b) The department shall rank the applications based on the percentage of cost-sharing commitment proposed by the applicant, with the highest ranking given to the applicant $\frac{\text{who}}{\text{that}}$ proposes the highest percentage of cost sharing. If the department receives applications that propose identical cost-sharing commitments and $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{which}}$ exceed the funds available to commit to all such proposals during the $\frac{\text{preapproved}}{\text{preapproved}}$ advanced cleanup application period, the department shall proceed to rerank those applicants. Those applicants submitting identical

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1422	cost-sharing proposals $\underline{\text{that}}$ which exceed funding availability
1423	$\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be so notified by the department and shall be offered
1424	the opportunity to raise their individual cost-share
1425	commitments, in a period of time specified in the notice. At the
1426	close of the period, the department shall proceed to rerank the
1427	applications <u>pursuant to</u> in accordance with this paragraph.
1428	(3) (a) Based on the ranking established under paragraph
1429	(2) (b) and the funding limitations provided in subsection (4),
1430	the department shall $\underline{\text{begin}}$ $\underline{\text{commence}}$ negotiation with such
1431	applicants. If the department and the applicant agree on the
1432	course of action, the department may enter into a contract with
1433	the applicant. The department $\underline{\text{may}}$ is authorized to negotiate the
1434	terms and conditions of the contract.
1435	(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ Preapproved Advanced cleanup $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be conducted
1436	pursuant to s. 376.3071(5)(b) and (6) and rules adopted under
1437	$\underline{\text{ss. }}$ 287.0595 and 376.3071 under the provisions of ss.
1438	376.3071(5) (b) and 376.30711 . If the terms of the preapproved
1439	advanced cleanup contract are not fulfilled, the applicant
1440	forfeits any right to future payment for any site rehabilitation
1441	work conducted under the contract.
1442	(c) The department's decision not to enter into \underline{an} \underline{a}
1443	$\frac{\text{preapproved}}{\text{preapproved}}$ advanced cleanup contract with the applicant $\underline{\text{is}}$
1444	shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120. If the
1445	department $\underline{\text{cannot}}$ $\underline{\text{is not able to}}$ complete negotiation of the
1446	course of action and the terms of the contract within 60 days
1447	after $\underline{\text{beginning}}$ $\underline{\text{commencing}}$ negotiations, the department shall
1448	terminate negotiations with that applicant.
1449	(4) The department $\underline{\text{may}}$ is authorized to enter into
1450	contracts for a total of up to \$15 million of preapproved

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advanced cleanup work in each fiscal year. However, a facility may not be approved preapproved for more than \$5 million of cleanup activity in each fiscal year. For the purposes of this section, the term "facility" includes shall include, but is not be limited to, multiple site facilities such as airports, port facilities, and terminal facilities even though such enterprises may be treated as separate facilities for other purposes under this chapter.

(5) All funds collected by the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Inland Protection Trust Fund to be used as provided in this section.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (3), (4), and (9) of section 376.30714, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.30714 Site rehabilitation agreements.-

- (1) In addition to the legislative findings provided in s. 376.3071, the Legislature finds and declares:
- (a) The provisions of <u>s. 376.3071(5)(a)</u> <u>ss. 376.3071(5)(a)</u> and <u>376.30711</u> have delayed cleanup of low-priority sites determined to be eligible for state funding under <u>that section</u> and ss. 376.305_{7} <u>376.3071</u> and 376.3072.
- (3) Free product attributable to a new discharge shall be removed to the extent practicable and <u>pursuant to in accordance</u> with department rules adopted pursuant to s. 376.3071(5) at the expense of the owner, operator, or other responsible party. Free product attributable to existing contamination shall be removed <u>pursuant to in accordance with s. 376.3071(5) and (6), or s. 376.30711(1)(b), and department rules adopted pursuant thereto.</u>
 - (4) Beginning January 1, 1999, the department may is

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authorized to negotiate and enter into site rehabilitation agreements with applicants at sites with eligible existing contamination at which a new discharge occurs. The site rehabilitation agreement must shall include, but is not be limited to, allocation of the funding responsibilities of the department and the applicant for cleanup of the qualified site, establishment of a mechanism to guarantee the applicant's commitment to pay its agreed amount of site rehabilitation as set forth in the agreement, and establishment of the priority in which cleanup of the qualified site will occur. Under any such a negotiated site rehabilitation agreement, the applicant may not shall be responsible for no more than the cleanup costs that are attributable to the new discharge. However, the payment of any applicable deductibles, copayments, or other program eligibility requirements under ss. 376.305, 376.3071, and 376.3072 shall continue to apply to the existing contamination and must be accounted for in the negotiated site rehabilitation agreement. The department may is further authorized, pursuant to this section, to preapprove or conduct additional assessment activities at the site.

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(9) Site rehabilitation conducted at qualified sites shall be conducted <u>pursuant to s. 376.3071(5)(b) and (6) under the provisions of ss. 376.3071(5)(b) and 376.30711</u>. If the terms of the agreement are not fulfilled by the applicant, the applicant forfeits <u>the any</u> right to continued funding for <u>any</u> site rehabilitation work under the agreement and <u>is shall be</u> subject to enforcement action by the department or local government to compel cleanup of the new discharge.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 376.3072, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

376.3072 Florida Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program.—

- (2) (a) $\underline{\text{An}}$ Any owner or operator of a petroleum storage system may become an insured in the restoration insurance program at a facility if provided:
- 1. A site at which an incident has occurred <u>is</u> shall be eligible for restoration if the insured is a participant in the third-party liability insurance program or otherwise meets applicable financial responsibility requirements. After July 1, 1993, the insured must also provide the required excess insurance coverage or self-insurance for restoration to achieve the financial responsibility requirements of 40 C.F.R. s. 280.97, subpart H, not covered by paragraph (d).
- 2. A site that which had a discharge reported before prior to January 1, 1989, for which notice was given pursuant to s. 376.3071(10) s. 376.3071(9) or (12), and that which is ineligible for the third-party liability insurance program solely due to that discharge is shall be eligible for participation in the restoration program for an any incident occurring on or after January 1, 1989, pursuant to in accordance with subsection (3). Restoration funding for an eligible contaminated site will be provided without participation in the third-party liability insurance program until the site is restored as required by the department or until the department determines that the site does not require restoration.
- 3. Notwithstanding paragraph (b), a site where an application is filed with the department <u>before prior to</u> January 1, 1995, where the owner is a small business under s.

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1538	288.703(6), a state community college with less than 2,500 FTE,
1539	a religious institution as defined by s. 212.08(7)(m), a
1540	charitable institution as defined by s. 212.08(7)(p), or a
1541	county or municipality with a population of less than 50,000, $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$
1542	shall be eligible for up to \$400,000 of eligible restoration
1543	costs, less a deductible of \$10,000 for small businesses,
1544	eligible community colleges, and religious or charitable
1545	institutions, and \$30,000 for eligible counties and
1546	municipalities, <u>if</u> provided that:
1547	a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph e., the facility
1548	was in compliance with department rules at the time of the
1549	discharge.
1550	b. The owner or operator has, upon discovery of a
1551	discharge, promptly reported the discharge to the department,
1552	and drained and removed the system from service, if necessary.
1553	c. The owner or operator has not intentionally caused or
1554	concealed a discharge or disabled leak detection equipment.
1555	d. The owner or operator proceeds to complete initial
1556	remedial action as $\underline{\text{specified}}$ $\underline{\text{defined}}$ by department rules.
1557	e. The owner or operator, if required and if it has not
1558	already done so, applies for third-party liability coverage for
1559	the facility within 30 days $\underline{\text{after}}$ of receipt of an eligibility
1560	order issued by the department pursuant to this $\underline{\text{subparagraph}}$
1561	provision.
1562	
1563	However, the department may consider in-kind services from
1564	eligible counties and municipalities in lieu of the \$30,000
1565	deductible. The cost of conducting initial remedial action as
1566	defined by department rules is shall be an eligible restoration

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cost pursuant to this subparagraph provision.

- 4.a. By January 1, 1997, facilities at sites with existing contamination <u>must</u> shall be required to have methods of release detection to be eligible for restoration insurance coverage for new discharges subject to department rules for secondary containment. Annual storage system testing, in conjunction with inventory control, shall be considered to be a method of release detection until the later of December 22, 1998, or 10 years after the date of installation or the last upgrade. Other methods of release detection for storage tanks which meet such requirement are:
- (I) Interstitial monitoring of tank and integral piping secondary containment systems;
 - (II) Automatic tank gauging systems; or
- (III) A statistical inventory reconciliation system with a tank test every 3 years.
- b. For pressurized integral piping systems, the owner or operator must use:
- (I) An automatic in-line leak detector with flow restriction meeting the requirements of department rules used in conjunction with an annual tightness or pressure test; or
- (II) An automatic in-line leak detector with electronic flow shut-off meeting the requirements of department rules.
- c. For suction integral piping systems, the owner or operator must use:
- (I) A single check valve installed directly below the suction pump \underline{if} , provided there are no other valves between the dispenser and the tank; or
 - (II) An annual tightness test or other approved test.

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d. Owners of facilities with existing contamination which that install internal release detection systems <u>pursuant to in accordance with</u> sub-subparagraph a. shall permanently close their external groundwater and vapor monitoring wells <u>pursuant to in accordance with</u> department rules by December 31, 1998. Upon installation of the internal release detection system, <u>such these</u> wells <u>must shall</u> be secured and taken out of service until permanent closure.

- e. Facilities with vapor levels of contamination meeting the requirements of or below the concentrations specified in the performance standards for release detection methods specified in department rules may continue to use vapor monitoring wells for release detection.
- f. The department may approve other methods of release detection for storage tanks and integral piping which have at least the same capability to detect a new release as the methods specified in this subparagraph.
- (b)1. To be eligible to be certified as an insured facility, for discharges reported after January 1, 1989, the owner or operator <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> file an affidavit upon enrollment in the program. The affidavit <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> state that the owner or operator has read and is familiar with this chapter and the rules relating to petroleum storage systems and petroleum contamination site cleanup adopted pursuant to ss. 376.303 and 376.3071 and that the facility is in compliance with this chapter and applicable rules adopted pursuant to s. 376.303. Thereafter, the facility's annual inspection report shall serve as evidence of the facility's compliance with department rules. The facility's certificate as an insured facility may be revoked

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only if the insured fails to correct a violation identified in an inspection report before a discharge occurs. The facility's certification may be restored when the violation is corrected as verified by a reinspection.

- 2. Except as provided in paragraph (a), to be eligible to be certified as an insured facility, the applicant must demonstrate to the department that the applicant has financial responsibility for third-party claims and excess coverage, as required by this section and 40 C.F.R. s. 280.97(h), and that the applicant maintains such insurance during the applicant's participation as an insured facility.
- 3. Should a reinspection of the facility be necessary to demonstrate compliance, the insured shall pay an inspection fee not to exceed \$500 per facility to be deposited in the Inland Protection Trust Fund.
- 4. Upon report of a discharge, the department shall issue an order stating that the site is eligible for restoration coverage unless the insured has intentionally caused or concealed a discharge or disabled leak detection equipment, has misrepresented facts in the affidavit filed pursuant to subparagraph 1., or cannot demonstrate that he or she has obtained and maintained the financial responsibility for third-party claims and excess coverage as required in subparagraph 2.

 $\underline{\text{This paragraph does not}}$ Nothing contained herein shall prevent the department from assessing civil penalties for noncompliance pursuant to this subsection as provided herein.

(c) A lender that has loaned money to a participant in the Florida Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program

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2. The financial institution or lender completes site rehabilitation and seeks reimbursement pursuant to s. 376.3071(12) or conducts preapproved site rehabilitation pursuant to s. 376.3071 s. 376.30711, as appropriate.

- 3. The financial institution or lender did not engage in management activities at the site $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ foreclosure and does not operate the site or otherwise engage in management activities after foreclosure, except to comply with environmental statutes or rules or to prevent, abate, or remediate a discharge.
- (d)1. With respect to eligible incidents reported to the department <u>before prior to</u> July 1, 1992, the restoration insurance program shall provide up to \$1.2 million of restoration for each incident and shall have an annual aggregate limit of \$2 million of restoration per facility.
 - 2. For any site at which a discharge is reported on or

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accordance with the following schedule:

- a. For discharges reported to the department from July 1, 1992, to June 30, 1993, the department shall pay up to \$1.2 million of eligible restoration costs, less a \$1,000 deductible per incident.
- b. For discharges reported to the department from July 1, 1993, to December 31, 1993, the department shall pay up to \$1.2 million of eligible restoration costs, less a \$5,000 deductible per incident. However, if, before prior to the date the discharge is reported and by September 1, 1993, the owner or operator can demonstrate financial responsibility in effect in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s. 280.97, subpart H, for coverage under sub-subparagraph c., the deductible will be \$500. The \$500 deductible shall apply for a period of 1 year from the effective date of a policy or other form of financial responsibility obtained and in effect by September 1, 1993.
- c. For discharges reported to the department from January 1, 1994, to December 31, 1996, the department shall pay up to \$400,000 of eligible restoration costs, less a deductible of \$10,000.
- d. For discharges reported to the department from January 1, 1997, to December 31, 1998, the department shall pay up to \$300,000 of eligible restoration costs, less a deductible of \$10,000.
- e. Beginning January 1, 1999, $\frac{1}{100}$ restoration coverage $\frac{1}{100}$ may $\frac{1}{100}$ shall be provided.
 - f. In addition, a supplemental deductible shall be added as

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1712 follows:

- (I) A supplemental deductible of \$5,000 if the owner or operator fails to report a suspected release within 1 working day after discovery.
- (II) A supplemental deductible of \$10,000 if the owner or operator, within 3 days after discovery of an actual new discharge, fails to take steps to test or empty the storage system and complete such activity within 7 days.
- (III) A supplemental deductible of \$25,000 if the owner or operator, after testing or emptying the storage system, fails to proceed within 24 hours thereafter to abate the known source of the discharge or to begin free product removal relating to an actual new discharge and fails to complete abatement within 72 hours, although free product recovery may be ongoing.
- (e) The following are not eligible to participate in the Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program:
- 1. Sites owned or operated by the Federal Government during the time the facility was in operation.
- 2. Sites where the owner or operator has denied the department reasonable site access.
- 3. Any third-party claims relating to damages caused by discharges discovered before prior to January 1, 1989.
- 4. Any incidents discovered <u>before</u> <u>prior to</u> January 1, 1989, <u>are not eligible to participate in the restoration</u> <u>insurance program</u>. However, this exclusion <u>does shall</u> not be <u>construed to</u> prevent a new incident at the same location from participation in the restoration insurance program if the owner or operator is otherwise eligible. This exclusion <u>does shall</u> not affect eligibility for participation in the Early Detection

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Incentive EDI Program.

Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was issued before prior to June 1, 2008, do not qualify for the 2008 increase in site rehabilitation funding assistance and are bound by the pre-June 1, 2008, limits. Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was not issued before prior to June 1, 2008, regardless of whether or not they have previously transitioned to nonstate-funded cleanup status, may continue state-funded cleanup pursuant to $\underline{s.376.30711}$ until a site rehabilitation completion order is issued or the increased site rehabilitation funding assistance limit is reached, whichever occurs first. At no time shall expenses incurred outside the preapproved site rehabilitation program under $\underline{s.376.30711}$ be reimbursable.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 376.3073, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.3073 Local programs and state agency programs for control of contamination.—

(1) The department shall, to the greatest extent possible and cost-effective, contract with local governments to provide for the administration of its departmental responsibilities under ss. 376.305, 376.3071(4)(a)-(e), (h), $\frac{(k)}{(n)}$, and $\frac{(m)}{(n)}$ and $\frac{(6)}{(n)}$ and

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shall be entered into unless the local government or state agency is deemed capable of carrying out such responsibilities to the department's satisfaction.

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(4) Under no circumstances shall the cleanup criteria employed in locally administered programs or state agency programs or pursuant to local ordinance be more stringent than the criteria established by the department pursuant to s. 376.3071(5) or (6) s. 376.30711.

Section 10. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 376.3075, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.3075 Inland Protection Financing Corporation.-

(4) The corporation may enter into one or more service contracts with the department to provide services to the department in connection with financing the functions and activities provided in ss. 376.30-376.317. The department may enter into one or more such service contracts with the corporation and provide for payments under such contracts pursuant to s. 376.3071(4)(n) s. 376.3071(4)(o), subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The proceeds from such service contracts may be used for the corporation's administrative costs and expenses after payments as set forth in subsection (5). Each service contract may have a term of up to 20 years. Amounts annually appropriated and applied to make payments under such service contracts may not include any funds derived from penalties or other payments received from any property owner or private party, including payments received under s. 376.3071(7) (b) s. 376.3071(6) (b). In compliance with s. 287.0641 and other applicable provisions of law, the obligations of the department under such service contracts do not constitute

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a general obligation of the state or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the state, and nor may such obligations are not obligations be construed in any manner as an obligation of the State Board of Administration or entities for which it invests funds, other than the department as provided in this section, but are payable solely from amounts available in the Inland Protection Trust Fund, subject to annual appropriation. In compliance with this subsection and s. 287.0582, the service contract must expressly include the following statement: "The State of Florida's performance and obligation to pay under this contract is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature."

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(5) The corporation may issue and incur notes, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations or evidences of indebtedness payable from and secured by amounts payable to the corporation by the department under a service contract entered into pursuant to subsection (4) for the purpose of financing the rehabilitation of petroleum contamination sites pursuant to ss. 376.30-376.317. The term of any such note, bond, certificate of indebtedness, or other obligation or evidence of indebtedness may not have a financing term that exceeds 15 years. The corporation may select its financing team and issue its obligations through competitive bidding or negotiated contracts, whichever is most cost-effective. Any Indebtedness of the corporation does not constitute a debt or obligation of the state or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the state, but is payable from and secured by payments made by the department under the service contract pursuant to $\underline{\mathbf{s}}$. 376.3071(4)(n) s. 376.3071(4)(o).

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number 156 (if applicable) **Amendment Barcode** Name Job Title Phone Address Stree E-mail Information Speaking: Against Representing

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes V No

S-001 (10/20/11)

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

•	
Topic UNDETGROUND STORAGE TANKS	Bill Number SB 1582
Name RANDY MILLER	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Job Title EX VICE PROSIDENT	(if applicable)
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Street TAUAUASSES City State Zip	E-mail
Speaking: Against Information	1
Representing FLORIDA RETAIL FEDERAT	10N / FLA POINCEN NANKENETO
Representing FLORIDA RETAIL FEDERATE Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/20/11)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic	Bill Number 1592
Name Jest Littlejohn	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Deputy Secretary - Regulating Program	3
Address 3100 Communicath D. O	Phone 245-2011
Tell de cree - FL 32397 City State Zip	E-mail
Speaking: For Against Information Representing DEP	,
	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/20/11)



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Environmental Preservation and
Conservation, Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and
Civil Justice Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Criminal Justice Gaming
Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

SENATOR CHARLES S. DEAN, SR.

5th District

March 20, 2014

The Honorable Alan Hays 320 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Hays,

I respectfully request you place Senate Bill 1582, relating to Rehabilitation of Petroleum Contamination Sites, on your Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government agenda at your earliest convenience.

If you have any concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me personally.

Sincerely,

Charles S. Dean State Senator District 5

cc: Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director

REPLY TO:

☐ 405 Tompkins Street, Inverness, Florida 34450 (352) 860-5175

□ 311 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5005

☐ 315 SE 25th Avenue, Ocala, Florida 34471-2689 (352) 873-6513

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Regulated Industries, Vice Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and
Civil Justice Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government Covernment
Children, Families, and Elder Affairs
Ethics and Elections
Gaming
Health Policy

SENATOR OSCAR BRAYNON II

Democratic Whip 36th District

April 2, 2014

Senator Hays, Chair Budget Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations 324 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Dear Chair Hays:

I respectfully request an excused absence for the General Government Appropriations meeting on, April 02, 2014.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely.

Senator Oscar Braynon II,

District 36

cc. Senator Chris Smith, Minority Leader Jamie DeLoach, Staff Director Lisa Waddell, Committee Administrative Asst.

☐ 606 NW 183rd Street, Miami Gardens, Florida 33169 (305) 654-7150 FAX: (305) 654-7152

☐ 213 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5036

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: EL 110 Case: Type: Caption: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government Judge: Started: 4/2/2014 1:06:42 PM Ends: 4/2/2014 2:19:52 PM Length: 01:13:11 1:06:44 PM Sen. Hays TAB 2- SB 956, Coastal Management 1:08:00 PM 1:08:13 PM SB 956 1:08:25 PM Sen. Bean Sen. Hays 1:09:08 PM 1:09:22 PM Sen. Joyner 1:10:31 PM Sen. Bean 1:11:21 PM Sen. Hays Mark Thomasson, Director of Division of Water Management, Department of Environmental Protection 1:11:24 PM 1:11:47 PM Sen. Joyner 1:12:34 PM M. Thomasson 1:12:57 PM Sen. Joyner M. Thomasson 1:13:29 PM 1:14:08 PM Sen. Jovner 1:14:33 PM M. Thomason 1:15:07 PM Sen. Joyner 1:15:19 PM M. Thomasson 1:15:26 PM Sen. Joyner 1:16:12 PM M. Thomasson Sen. Joyner 1:16:51 PM 1:17:15 PM Sen. Hays 1:17:45 PM Sen. Joyner 1:18:12 PM Sen. Hays Sen. Thompson 1:18:30 PM 1:18:53 PM Sen. Bean 1:19:15 PM Sen. Thompson 1:19:23 PM Sen. Bean 1:19:37 PM Sen. Thompson 1:19:42 PM Sen. Bean Sen. Soto 1:19:59 PM 1:20:30 PM Sen. Bean 1:20:56 PM Sen. Soto Sen. Bean 1:21:14 PM 1:21:51 PM Sen. Hays 1:22:00 PM Mary Jean Yon, Legislative Director, Audubon Florida (waives in support) Andrew Ketchel, Deputy Legislative Affairs Director, Department of Environment Protection (waives in 1:22:07 PM support) 1:22:59 PM TAB 5- SB 1210, Division of Insurance Agents and Agency Services 1:23:00 PM SB 1210 Sen. Bean 1:23:16 PM 1:24:37 PM Sen. Hays 1:24:42 PM Sen. Joyner 1:25:27 PM Sen. Bean 1:25:47 PM Greg Thomas, Director Insurance Agents Agency Services, Chief Financial Officer's Office 1:26:45 PM Sen. Joyner 1:26:47 PM Sen. Hays 1:26:54 PM Sen. Thompson 1:27:15 PM G. Thomas 1:27:58 PM Sen. Thompson 1:28:07 PM Sen. Joyner

Logan McFaddin, Director of Legislative Affairs, Chief Financial Officer's Office (waives in support)

1:28:26 PM

1:28:30 PM

Sen. Hays

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Leslie Dughi, Enterprise National and Alamo (waives in support)
1:28:34 PM
               Alan Suskey, Consultant, Florida Association of Insurance Agents (waives in support)
1:28:42 PM
1:29:41 PM
               TAB 3- SB 1014, Pharmacy Benefit Managers
               SB 1014
1:29:42 PM
1:29:44 PM
               Sen. Garcia
1:31:20 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:31:23 PM
               Sen. Joyner
1:31:39 PM
               Sen. Garcia
1:31:44 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:31:50 PM
               Sally West, Director of Government Affairs, Walgreens (waives in support)
1:31:57 PM
               Larry Gonzalez, General Council, Florida Society of Health- System Pharmacists (waives in support)
               Michael Jackson, EVP & CEO, Florida Pharmacy Association (waives in support)
1:32:03 PM
1:32:16 PM
               Jorge Chamizo, Attorney, Independent Pharmacy Cooperative (waives in support)
1:32:53 PM
               Sen. Joyner
               Sen. Hays
1:33:10 PM
1:33:57 PM
               TAB 1-914, State Contracting
               SB 914
1:34:12 PM
               Sen. Latvala
1:34:18 PM
1:35:29 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:35:39 PM
               Sen. Thompson
1:35:52 PM
               Sen. Latvala
1:36:25 PM
               Sen. Thompson
               Sen. Latvala
1:36:35 PM
1:36:59 PM
               Sen. Jovner
1:38:10 PM
               Sen. Latvala
1:38:42 PM
               Sen. Bradley
1:39:02 PM
               Sen. Latvala
1:39:19 PM
               Sen. Hays
               TAB 4- SB 1098- Florida Homeowner's Construction Recovery Fund
1:40:09 PM
               SB 1098
1:40:45 PM
1:40:51 PM
               Sen. Dean
               Sen. Joyner
1:41:04 PM
               Sen. Dean
1:41:27 PM
1:41:47 PM
               Sen. Joyner
               Sen. Thompson
1:42:03 PM
1:42:32 PM
               Sen. Dean
1:42:57 PM
               Sen. Joyner
1:43:56 PM
               Niki Davis
1:45:04 PM
               Cam Fentriss, Legislative Counsel, FL Roofing, Sheet Metal, and Air Conditioning Contractors
Association
1:47:00 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:47:14 PM
               Sen. Dean
1:47:54 PM
               Sen. Hays
               TAB 6- SB 1582, Rehabilitation of Petroleum Contamination Sites
1:48:35 PM
               SB 1582
1:48:47 PM
1:48:50 PM
               Sen. Dean
1:49:32 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Am. 196092
1:49:39 PM
1:49:46 PM
               Sen. Lega
1:49:50 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Joyner
1:49:55 PM
1:50:31 PM
               Sen. Legg
1:50:55 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:50:59 PM
               Sen. Legg
1:51:01 PM
               Sen. Havs
1:51:15 PM
               Am. 740840
1:51:31 PM
               Sub Am. 186996
1:51:39 PM
               Sen. Simpson
1:52:02 PM
               Sen. Hays
               Sen. Joyner
1:52:32 PM
1:53:32 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:53:41 PM
               Sen. Simpson
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Sen. Joyner
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               Sen. Simpson
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               Sen. Joyner
               Sen. Simpson
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               Sen. Joyner
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               Sen. Simpson
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               Sen. Joyner
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               Sen. Simpson
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               Sen. Joyner
1:59:49 PM
               Sen. Hays
1:59:55 PM
               Sen. Soto
2:00:00 PM
               Sen. Simpson
2:00:06 PM
2:00:12 PM
               Sen. Soto
2:00:17 PM
               Sen. Simpson
2:01:01 PM
               Sen. Soto
2:01:12 PM
               Sen. Simpson
2:02:26 PM
               Sen. Joyner
               Sen. Simpson
2:04:31 PM
2:05:43 PM
               Sen. Joyner
2:06:27 PM
               Sen. Simpson
               Sen. Joyner
2:08:20 PM
2:08:28 PM
               Jeff Littlejohn, Deputy Secretary Regulating Program, Department of Environmental Protection
2:12:10 PM
               Sen. Joyner
               Sen. Hays
2:12:22 PM
2:12:46 PM
               Phil Leary, Lobbyist, Florida Ground Water Association
2:13:21 PM
               Sen. Hays
               J. Littlejohn
2:13:57 PM
               Sen. Hays
2:15:23 PM
2:15:58 PM
               Randy Miller, Ex Vice President, Florida Retail Federation
2:16:41 PM
               Sen. Soto
2:16:48 PM
               R. Miller
               Sen. Hays
2:17:53 PM
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2:18:06 PM

2:18:44 PM

Sen. Dean

Sen. Hays