

Amendment No.1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	<u> </u>	(Y/N)
OTHER	<u> </u>	

1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Property
 2 Rights Subcommittee
 3 Representative Giallombardo offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

7 Section 1. Section 57.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to
8 read:

9 57.112 Attorney fees and costs and damages; arbitrary,
10 unreasonable, or expressly preempted local ordinances ~~actions.~~

11 (1) As used in this section, the term "attorney fees and
12 costs" means the reasonable and necessary attorney fees and
13 costs incurred for all preparations, motions, hearings, trials,
14 and appeals in a proceeding.

15 (2) If a civil action is filed against a local government
16 to challenge the adoption or enforcement of a local ordinance on

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17 the grounds that it is expressly preempted by the State
18 Constitution or by state law, the court shall assess and award
19 reasonable attorney fees and costs and damages to the prevailing
20 party.

21 (3) If a civil action is filed against a local government
22 to challenge the adoption of a local ordinance on the grounds
23 that the ordinance is arbitrary or unreasonable, the court may
24 assess and award reasonable attorney fees and costs and damages
25 to a prevailing plaintiff. An award of reasonable attorney fees
26 or costs and damages pursuant to this subsection may not exceed
27 \$50,000. In addition, a prevailing plaintiff may not recover any
28 attorney fees or costs directly incurred or associated with
29 litigation to determine an award of reasonable attorney fees or
30 costs.

31 (4) Attorney fees and costs and damages may not be awarded
32 pursuant to this section if:

33 (a) The governing body of a local governmental entity
34 receives written notice that an ordinance that has been publicly
35 noticed or adopted is expressly preempted by the State
36 Constitution or state law or is arbitrary or unreasonable; and

37 (b) The governing body of the local governmental entity
38 withdraws the proposed ordinance within 30 days; or, in the case
39 of an adopted ordinance, the governing body of a local
40 government notices an intent to repeal the ordinance within 30

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41 days of receipt of the notice and repeals the ordinance within
42 30 days thereafter.

43 ~~(5)-(4)~~ The provisions in this section are supplemental to
44 all other sanctions or remedies available under law or court
45 rule. However, this section may not be construed to authorize
46 double recovery if an affected person prevails on a damages
47 claim brought against a local government pursuant to other
48 applicable law involving the same ordinance, operative acts, or
49 transactions.

50 ~~(6)-(5)~~ This section does not apply to local ordinances
51 adopted pursuant to part II of chapter 163, s. 553.73, or s.
52 633.202.

53 ~~(7)(a)-(6)~~ Except as provided in paragraph (b), this
54 section is intended to be prospective in nature and applies
55 ~~shall apply~~ only to cases commenced on or after July 1, 2019.

56 (b) The amendments to this section effective October 1,
57 2022, are prospective in nature and apply only to ordinances
58 adopted on or after October 1, 2022.

59 Section 2. Present subsections (3) through (6) of section
60 125.66, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4)
61 through (7), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that
62 section, and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of that section is
63 amended, to read:

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64 125.66 Ordinances; enactment procedure; emergency
65 ordinances; rezoning or change of land use ordinances or
66 resolutions.-

67 (2)(a) The regular enactment procedure shall be as
68 follows: The board of county commissioners at any regular or
69 special meeting may enact or amend any ordinance, except as
70 provided in subsection (5) ~~(4)~~, if notice of intent to consider
71 such ordinance is given at least 10 days before such meeting by
72 publication as provided in chapter 50. A copy of such notice
73 shall be kept available for public inspection during the regular
74 business hours of the office of the clerk of the board of county
75 commissioners. The notice of proposed enactment shall state the
76 date, time, and place of the meeting; the title or titles of
77 proposed ordinances; and the place or places within the county
78 where such proposed ordinances may be inspected by the public.
79 The notice shall also advise that interested parties may appear
80 at the meeting and be heard with respect to the proposed
81 ordinance.

82 (3)(a) Before the enactment of a proposed ordinance, the
83 board of county commissioners shall prepare or cause to be
84 prepared a business impact estimate in accordance with this
85 subsection. The business impact estimate must be posted on the
86 county's website no later than the date the notice of proposed
87 enactment is published pursuant to paragraph (2)(a) and must
88 include all of the following:

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89 1. A summary of the proposed ordinance, including a
90 statement of the public purpose to be served by the proposed
91 ordinance, such as serving the public health, safety, morals,
92 and welfare of the county.

93 2. An estimate of the direct economic impact of the
94 proposed ordinance on private for-profit businesses in the
95 county, including the following, if any:

96 a. An estimate of direct compliance costs businesses may
97 reasonably incur if the ordinance is enacted.

98 b. Identification of any new charge or fee on businesses
99 subject to the proposed ordinance or for which businesses will
100 be financially responsible.

101 c. An estimate of the county's regulatory costs, including
102 an estimate of revenues from any new charges or fees that will
103 be imposed on businesses to cover such costs.

104 3. A good faith estimate of the number of businesses
105 likely to be impacted by the ordinance.

106 4. Any additional information the board determines may be
107 useful.

108 (b) This subsection may not be construed to require a
109 county to procure an accountant or other financial consultant to
110 prepare the business impact estimate required by this
111 subsection.

112 (c) This subsection does not apply to local ordinances
113 enacted to implement the following:

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- 114 1. Part II of chapter 163;
115 2. Section 553.73;
116 3. Section 633.202;
117 4. Sections 190.005 and 190.046;
118 5. Ordinances required to comply with federal or state law
119 or regulation;
120 6. Ordinances related to the issuance or refinancing of
121 debt;
122 7. Ordinances related to the adoption of budgets or budget
123 amendments;
124 8. Ordinances required to implement a contract or an
125 agreement, including, but not limited to, any federal, state,
126 local, or private grant, or other financial assistance accepted
127 by a county government; or
128 9. Emergency ordinances.
129 Section 3. Section 125.675, Florida Statutes, is created
130 to read:
131 125.675 Legal challenges to certain recently enacted
132 ordinances.—
133 (1) A county must suspend enforcement of an ordinance that
134 is the subject of an action challenging the ordinance's validity
135 on the grounds that it is expressly preempted by the State
136 Constitution or by state law or is arbitrary or unreasonable if:
137 (a) The action was filed with the court no later than 90
138 days after the adoption of the ordinance;

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139 (b) The complainant requests suspension in the initial
140 complaint or petition, citing this section; and

141 (c) The county has been served with a copy of the
142 complaint or petition.

143 (2) When the plaintiff appeals a final judgment finding
144 that an ordinance is valid and enforceable, the county may
145 enforce the ordinance 30 days after the entry of the order
146 unless the plaintiff files a motion for a stay of the lower
147 tribunal's order which is granted by the appellate court.

148 (3) The court shall give cases in which the enforcement of
149 an ordinance is suspended under this section priority over other
150 pending cases and shall render a preliminary or final decision
151 on the validity of the ordinance as expeditiously as possible.

152 (4) The signature of an attorney or a party constitutes a
153 certificate that he or she has read the pleading, motion, or
154 other paper and that, to the best of his or her knowledge,
155 information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, it is
156 not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to
157 cause unnecessary delay, or for economic advantage, competitive
158 reasons, or frivolous purposes or needless increase in the cost
159 of litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed
160 in violation of these requirements, the court, upon its own
161 initiative, shall impose upon the person who signed it, a
162 represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may
163 include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount

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164 of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the
165 pleading, motion, or other paper, including reasonable attorney
166 fees.

167 (5) This section does not apply to local ordinances
168 enacted to implement the following:

169 (a) Part II of chapter 163;

170 (b) Section 553.73;

171 (c) Section 633.202;

172 (d) Sections 190.005 and 190.046;

173 (e) Ordinances required to comply with federal or state
174 law or regulation;

175 (f) Ordinances related to the issuance or refinancing of
176 debt;

177 (g) Ordinances related to the adoption of budgets or
178 budget amendments;

179 (h) Ordinances required to implement a contract or an
180 agreement, including, but not limited to, any federal, state,
181 local, or private grant, or other financial assistance accepted
182 by a county government; or

183 (i) Emergency ordinances.

184 (6) The court may award attorney fees and costs and
185 damages as provided in s. 57.112.

186 Section 4. Present subsections (4) through (8) of section
187 166.041, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5)

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188 through (9), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to
189 that section, to read:

190 166.041 Procedures for adoption of ordinances and
191 resolutions.—

192 (4) (a) Before the enactment of a proposed ordinance, the
193 governing body of a municipality shall prepare or cause to be
194 prepared a business impact estimate in accordance with this
195 subsection. The business impact estimate must be posted on the
196 municipality's website no later than the date the notice of
197 proposed enactment is published pursuant to paragraph (3) (a) and
198 must include all of the following:

199 1. A summary of the proposed ordinance, including a
200 statement of the public purpose to be served by the proposed
201 ordinance, such as serving the public health, safety, morals,
202 and welfare of the municipality.

203 2. An estimate of the direct economic impact of the
204 proposed ordinance on private for-profit businesses in the
205 municipality, including the following, if any:

206 a. An estimate of direct compliance costs businesses may
207 reasonably incur if the ordinance is enacted;

208 b. Identification of any new charge or fee on businesses
209 subject to the proposed ordinance, or for which businesses will
210 be financially responsible; and

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211 c. An estimate of the municipality's regulatory costs,
212 including an estimate of revenues from any new charges or fees
213 that will be imposed on businesses to cover such costs.

214 3. A good faith estimate of the number of businesses
215 likely to be impacted by the ordinance.

216 4. Any additional information the governing body
217 determines may be useful.

218 (b) This subsection may not be construed to require a
219 municipality to procure an accountant or other financial
220 consultant to prepare the business impact estimate required by
221 this subsection.

222 (c) This subsection does not apply to local ordinances
223 enacted to implement the following:

224 1. Part II of chapter 163;

225 2. Section 553.73;

226 3. Section 633.202;

227 4. Sections 190.005 and 190.046;

228 5. Ordinances required to comply with federal or state law
229 or regulation;

230 6. Ordinances related to the issuance or refinancing of
231 debt;

232 7. Ordinances related to the adoption of budgets or budget
233 amendments;

234 8. Ordinances required to implement a contract or an
235 agreement, including, but not limited to, any federal, state,

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236 local, or private grant, or other financial assistance accepted
237 by a local government; or

238 9. Emergency ordinances.

239 Section 5. Section 166.0411, Florida Statutes, is created
240 to read:

241 166.0411 Legal challenges to certain recently enacted
242 ordinances.-

243 (1) A municipality must suspend enforcement of an
244 ordinance that is the subject of an action challenging the
245 ordinance's validity on the grounds that it is expressly
246 preempted by the State Constitution or by state law or is
247 arbitrary or unreasonable if:

248 (a) The action was filed with the court no later than 90
249 days after the adoption of the ordinance;

250 (b) The complainant requests suspension in the initial
251 complaint or petition, citing this section; and

252 (c) The municipality has been served with a copy of the
253 complaint or petition.

254 (2) When the plaintiff appeals a final judgment finding
255 that an ordinance is valid and enforceable, the municipality may
256 enforce the ordinance 30 days after the entry of the order
257 unless the plaintiff files a motion for a stay of the lower
258 tribunal's order which is granted by the appellate court.

259 (3) The court shall give cases in which the enforcement of
260 an ordinance is suspended under this section priority over other

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261 pending cases and shall render a preliminary or final decision
262 on the validity of the ordinance as expeditiously as possible.

263 (4) The signature of an attorney or a party constitutes a
264 certificate that he or she has read the pleading, motion, or
265 other paper and that, to the best of his or her knowledge,
266 information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, it is
267 not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to
268 cause unnecessary delay, or for economic advantage, competitive
269 reasons, or frivolous purposes or needless increase in the cost
270 of litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed
271 in violation of these requirements, the court, upon its own
272 initiative, shall impose upon the person who signed it, a
273 represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may
274 include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount
275 of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the
276 pleading, motion, or other paper, including reasonable attorney
277 fees.

278 (5) This section does not apply to local ordinances
279 enacted to implement the following:

280 (a) Part II of chapter 163;

281 (b) Section 553.73;

282 (c) Section 633.202;

283 (d) Sections 190.005 and 190.046;

284 (e) Ordinances required to comply with federal or state
285 law or regulation;

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286 (f) Ordinances related to the issuance or refinancing of
287 debt;

288 (g) Ordinances related to the adoption of budgets or
289 budget amendments;

290 (h) Ordinances required to implement a contract or an
291 agreement, including, but not limited to, any federal, state,
292 local, or private grant, or other financial assistance accepted
293 by a municipal government; or

294 (i) Emergency ordinances.

295 (6) The court may award attorney fees and costs and
296 damages as provided in s. 57.112.

297 Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 163.2517, Florida
298 Statutes, is amended to read:

299 163.2517 Designation of urban infill and redevelopment
300 area.—

301 (5) After the preparation of an urban infill and
302 redevelopment plan or designation of an existing plan, the local
303 government shall adopt the plan by ordinance. Notice for the
304 public hearing on the ordinance must be in the form established
305 in s. 166.041(3)(c)2. for municipalities, and s. 125.66(5)(b)2.
306 ~~s. 125.66(4)(b)2.~~ for counties.

307 Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section
308 163.3181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

309 163.3181 Public participation in the comprehensive
310 planning process; intent; alternative dispute resolution.—

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311 (3) A local government considering undertaking a publicly
312 financed capital improvement project may elect to use the
313 procedures set forth in this subsection for the purpose of
314 allowing public participation in the decision and resolution of
315 disputes. For purposes of this subsection, a publicly financed
316 capital improvement project is a physical structure or
317 structures, the funding for construction, operation, and
318 maintenance of which is financed entirely from public funds.

319 (a) Prior to the date of a public hearing on the decision
320 on whether to proceed with the proposed project, the local
321 government shall publish public notice of its intent to decide
322 the issue according to the notice procedures described by s.
323 125.66(5)(b)2. ~~s. 125.66(4)(b)2.~~ for a county or s.
324 166.041(3)(c)2.b. for a municipality.

325 Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section
326 163.3215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327 163.3215 Standing to enforce local comprehensive plans
328 through development orders.—

329 (4) If a local government elects to adopt or has adopted
330 an ordinance establishing, at a minimum, the requirements listed
331 in this subsection, the sole method by which an aggrieved and
332 adversely affected party may challenge any decision of local
333 government granting or denying an application for a development
334 order, as defined in s. 163.3164, which materially alters the
335 use or density or intensity of use on a particular piece of

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336 property, on the basis that it is not consistent with the
337 comprehensive plan adopted under this part, is by an appeal
338 filed by a petition for writ of certiorari filed in circuit
339 court no later than 30 days following rendition of a development
340 order or other written decision of the local government, or when
341 all local administrative appeals, if any, are exhausted,
342 whichever occurs later. An action for injunctive or other relief
343 may be joined with the petition for certiorari. Principles of
344 judicial or administrative res judicata and collateral estoppel
345 apply to these proceedings. Minimum components of the local
346 process are as follows:

347 (a) The local process must make provision for notice of an
348 application for a development order that materially alters the
349 use or density or intensity of use on a particular piece of
350 property, including notice by publication or mailed notice
351 consistent with the provisions of ss. 125.66(5)(b)2. and 3. and
352 166.041(3)(c)2.b. and c. ss. 125.66(4)(b)2. and 3. and
353 ~~166.041(3)(c)2.b. and c.~~, and must require prominent posting at
354 the job site. The notice must be given within 10 days after the
355 filing of an application for a development order; however,
356 notice under this subsection is not required for an application
357 for a building permit or any other official action of local
358 government which does not materially alter the use or density or
359 intensity of use on a particular piece of property. The notice
360 must clearly delineate that an aggrieved or adversely affected

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361 person has the right to request a quasi-judicial hearing before
362 the local government for which the application is made, must
363 explain the conditions precedent to the appeal of any
364 development order ultimately rendered upon the application, and
365 must specify the location where written procedures can be
366 obtained that describe the process, including how to initiate
367 the quasi-judicial process, the timeframes for initiating the
368 process, and the location of the hearing. The process may
369 include an opportunity for an alternative dispute resolution.

370 Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
371 376.80, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372 376.80 Brownfield program administration process.—

373 (1) The following general procedures apply to brownfield
374 designations:

375 (c) Except as otherwise provided, the following provisions
376 apply to all proposed brownfield area designations:

377 1. Notification to department following adoption.—A local
378 government with jurisdiction over the brownfield area must
379 notify the department, and, if applicable, the local pollution
380 control program under s. 403.182, of its decision to designate a
381 brownfield area for rehabilitation for the purposes of ss.
382 376.77-376.86. The notification must include a resolution
383 adopted by the local government body. The local government shall
384 notify the department, and, if applicable, the local pollution

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385 control program under s. 403.182, of the designation within 30
386 days after adoption of the resolution.

387 2. Resolution adoption.—The brownfield area designation
388 must be carried out by a resolution adopted by the
389 jurisdictional local government, which includes a map adequate
390 to clearly delineate exactly which parcels are to be included in
391 the brownfield area or alternatively a less-detailed map
392 accompanied by a detailed legal description of the brownfield
393 area. For municipalities, the governing body shall adopt the
394 resolution in accordance with the procedures outlined in s.
395 166.041, except that the procedures for the public hearings on
396 the proposed resolution must be in the form established in s.
397 166.041(3)(c)2. For counties, the governing body shall adopt the
398 resolution in accordance with the procedures outlined in s.
399 125.66, except that the procedures for the public hearings on
400 the proposed resolution shall be in the form established in s.
401 125.66(5)(b) ~~s. 125.66(4)(b)~~.

402 3. Right to be removed from proposed brownfield area.—If a
403 property owner within the area proposed for designation by the
404 local government requests in writing to have his or her property
405 removed from the proposed designation, the local government
406 shall grant the request.

407 4. Notice and public hearing requirements for designation
408 of a proposed brownfield area outside a redevelopment area or by
409 a nongovernmental entity. Compliance with the following

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410 provisions is required before designation of a proposed
411 brownfield area under paragraph (2) (a) or paragraph (2) (c):

412 a. At least one of the required public hearings shall be
413 conducted as closely as is reasonably practicable to the area to
414 be designated to provide an opportunity for public input on the
415 size of the area, the objectives for rehabilitation, job
416 opportunities and economic developments anticipated,
417 neighborhood residents' considerations, and other relevant local
418 concerns.

419 b. Notice of a public hearing must be made in a newspaper
420 of general circulation in the area, must be made in ethnic
421 newspapers or local community bulletins, must be posted in the
422 affected area, and must be announced at a scheduled meeting of
423 the local governing body before the actual public hearing.

424 Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section
425 497.270, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

426 497.270 Minimum acreage; sale or disposition of cemetery
427 lands.-

428 (3) (a) If the property to be sold, conveyed, or disposed
429 of under subsection (2) has been or is being used for the
430 permanent interment of human remains, the applicant for approval
431 of such sale, conveyance, or disposition shall cause to be
432 published, at least once a week for 4 consecutive weeks, a
433 notice meeting the standards of publication set forth in s.
434 125.66(5) (b) 2. ~~s. 125.66(4) (b) 2.~~ The notice shall describe the

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435 property in question and the proposed noncemetery use and shall
436 advise substantially affected persons that they may file a
437 written request for a hearing pursuant to chapter 120, within 14
438 days after the date of last publication of the notice, with the
439 department if they object to granting the applicant's request to
440 sell, convey, or dispose of the subject property for noncemetery
441 uses.

442 Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
443 562.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

444 562.45 Penalties for violating Beverage Law; local
445 ordinances; prohibiting regulation of certain activities or
446 business transactions; requiring nondiscriminatory treatment;
447 providing exceptions.-

448 (2)(a) Nothing contained in the Beverage Law shall be
449 construed to affect or impair the power or right of any county
450 or incorporated municipality of the state to enact ordinances
451 regulating the hours of business and location of place of
452 business, and prescribing sanitary regulations therefor, of any
453 licensee under the Beverage Law within the county or corporate
454 limits of such municipality. However, except for premises
455 licensed on or before July 1, 1999, and except for locations
456 that are licensed as restaurants, which derive at least 51
457 percent of their gross revenues from the sale of food and
458 nonalcoholic beverages, pursuant to chapter 509, a location for
459 on-premises consumption of alcoholic beverages may not be

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460 located within 500 feet of the real property that comprises a
461 public or private elementary school, middle school, or secondary
462 school unless the county or municipality approves the location
463 as promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare of
464 the community under proceedings as provided in s. 125.66(5) ~~s.~~
465 ~~125.66(4)~~, for counties, and s. 166.041(3)(c), for
466 municipalities. This restriction shall not, however, be
467 construed to prohibit the issuance of temporary permits to
468 certain nonprofit organizations as provided for in s. 561.422.
469 The division may not issue a change in the series of a license
470 or approve a change of a licensee's location unless the licensee
471 provides documentation of proper zoning from the appropriate
472 county or municipal zoning authorities.

473 Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 847.0134, Florida
474 Statutes, is amended to read:

475 847.0134 Prohibition of adult entertainment establishment
476 that displays, sells, or distributes materials harmful to minors
477 within 2,500 feet of a school.—

478 (1) Except for those establishments that are legally
479 operating or have been granted a permit from a local government
480 to operate as adult entertainment establishments on or before
481 July 1, 2001, an adult entertainment establishment that sells,
482 rents, loans, distributes, transmits, shows, or exhibits any
483 obscene material, as described in s. 847.0133, or presents live
484 entertainment or a motion picture, slide, or other exhibit that,

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485 in whole or in part, depicts nudity, sexual conduct, sexual
486 excitement, sexual battery, sexual bestiality, or
487 sadomasochistic abuse and that is harmful to minors, as
488 described in s. 847.001, may not be located within 2,500 feet of
489 the real property that comprises a public or private elementary
490 school, middle school, or secondary school unless the county or
491 municipality approves the location under proceedings as provided
492 in s. 125.66(5) ~~s. 125.66(4)~~ for counties or s. 166.041(3)(c)
493 for municipalities.

494 Section 13. The Legislature finds and declares that this
495 act fulfills an important state interest.

496 Section 14. This act shall take effect October 1, 2022.

498 -----

499 **T I T L E A M E N D M E N T**

500 Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:
501 An act relating to local ordinances; amending s. 57.112, F.S.;
502 authorizing courts to assess and award reasonable attorney fees
503 and costs and damages in certain civil actions filed against
504 local governments; specifying a limitation on awards and a
505 restriction; providing construction and applicability; amending
506 s. 125.66, F.S.; requiring a board of county commissioners to
507 prepare or cause to be prepared a business impact estimate
508 before the enactment of a proposed ordinance; specifying
509 requirements for the posting and content of the estimate;

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510 providing construction and applicability; creating s. 125.675,
511 F.S.; requiring a county to suspend enforcement of an ordinance
512 that is the subject of a certain legal action if certain
513 conditions are met; authorizing a prevailing county to enforce
514 the ordinance after a specified period, except under certain
515 circumstances; requiring courts to give priority to certain
516 cases; providing construction relating to an attorney's or a
517 party's signature; requiring a court to impose sanctions under
518 certain circumstances; providing applicability; authorizing
519 courts to award attorney fees and costs and damages under
520 certain circumstances; amending s. 166.041, F.S.; requiring a
521 governing body of a municipality to prepare or cause to be
522 prepared a business impact estimate before the enactment of a
523 proposed ordinance; specifying requirements for the posting and
524 content of the estimate; providing construction and
525 applicability; creating s. 166.0411, F.S.; requiring a
526 municipality to suspend enforcement of an ordinance that is the
527 subject of a certain legal action if certain conditions are met;
528 authorizing a prevailing municipality to enforce the ordinance
529 after a specified period, except under certain circumstances;
530 requiring courts to give priority to certain cases; providing
531 construction relating to an attorney's or a party's signature;
532 requiring a court to impose sanctions under certain
533 circumstances; providing applicability; authorizing courts to
534 award attorney fees and costs and damages under certain

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 403 (2022)

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535 | circumstances; amending ss. 163.2517, 163.3181, 163.3215,
536 | 376.80, 497.270, 562.45, and 847.0134, F.S.; conforming cross-
537 | references; providing a declaration of important state interest;
538 | providing an effective date.