Bill No. CS/SB 620, 1st Eng. (2022)

Amendment No.

CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Nixon offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove lines 50-187 and insert:

6 7 70.91 Compensation for business damages caused by county or municipal ordinances or charter provisions or state laws.—

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(1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:

"Business records" includes, but is not limited to,

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copies of federal income tax returns, federal income tax

withholding statements, federal miscellaneous income tax

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statements, state sales tax returns, balance sheets, profit and

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loss statements, state corporate income tax returns for the 3

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years preceding the enactment of or amendment to an ordinance or

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a c	harter,	and	other	records	relied	upon	bу	а	business	to
sub	stantia	te a	claim	for bus	iness da	amages	5.			

- (b) "State law" includes a regulation adopted by a state agency.
 - (2) CLAIMS FOR BUSINESS DAMAGES. -
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a private, forprofit business may claim business damages from a county, municipality, or the state if:
- 1. The county, municipality, or the state enacts or amends an ordinance or a charter provision or state law that has or will cause a reduction of at least 15 percent of the business' profit as applied on a per location basis of a business operated within the jurisdiction; and
- 2. The business has engaged in lawful business in the jurisdiction for the 3 years preceding the enactment of or amendment to the ordinance or charter.
- (b) The amount of business damages may be established by any reasonable method, but the amount of business damages that may be recovered by a business may not exceed the present value of the business' future lost profits for the lesser of 7 years or the number of years the business had been in operation in the jurisdiction before the ordinance or charter provision was enacted.
- (c) A county, municipality, or the state is not liable for business damages caused by:

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39	1. An ordinance or charter provision that is required to
40	comply with, or is expressly authorized by, state or federal law
41	or a state law that is required by federal law;
42	2. Emergency ordinances, declarations, or orders adopted
43	by a county or municipality under ss. 252.31-252.60, the State
44	Emergency Management Act;

- 3. A temporary emergency ordinance enacted pursuant to s.

 125.66 or s. 166.041 which remains in effect for no more than 90 days;
 - 4. An ordinance or charter provision enacted to implement:
- a. Part II of chapter 163, relating to growth policy, county and municipal planning, and land development regulation, including zoning, development orders, and development permits;
- b. Section 553.73, relating to the Florida Building Code;
 or
- c. Section 633.202, relating to the Florida Fire Prevention Code;
- 5. An ordinance or charter provision required to implement a contract or agreement, including, but not limited to, any federal, state, local, or private grant, or other financial assistance accepted by a county or municipal government;
- 6. An ordinance or charter provision relating to the issuance or refinancing of debt;

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- 7. An ordinance or charter provision relating to the adoption of a budget or budget amendment, including revenue sources necessary to fund the budget;
- 8. An ordinance or charter provision relating to procurement; or
- 9. An ordinance or charter provision intended to promote, enable, or facilitate economic competition.
- (d) An amendment to an ordinance or charter provision or a state law after the effective date of this act gives rise to a claim under this section only to the extent that the application of the amendatory language is the cause of the claimed impact on a business apart from the ordinance or charter provision being amended.
 - (3) PRESUIT PROCEDURES; ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS.-
- (a) At least 180 days before a business files an action under this section against a county, municipality, or the state and within 180 days after the effective date of the relevant ordinance, charter provision, or state law, the business must present a written offer to settle the business' claim for business damages to the head of the county or municipality enacting or amending the ordinance or charter provision or, for a state law, to the Governor. The settlement offer must be made in good faith and include an explanation of the nature, extent, and monetary amount of damages and must be prepared by the owner, a certified public accountant, or a business damage

expert familiar with the nature of the operations of the business. The business must also provide copies of the business' records that substantiate the offer to settle the business damage claim. If additional information is needed beyond the data that may be obtained from business records existing at the time of the offer, the business and the county, municipality, or the state may agree on a schedule for the submission of that information.

- (b) Within 120 days after receipt of the good faith business damage offer and accompanying business records, the county, municipality, or the state must, by certified mail, accept or reject the business' offer or make a counteroffer, which may include an offer to grant a waiver to the application of the ordinance, charter provision, or state law.
- (c) If a business files an action for business damages, it must be filed within 1 year after the effective date of the relevant ordinance, ordinance amendment, or charter provision, or state law.
- (d) Evidence of negotiations or of any written or oral statements used in mediation or negotiations between the parties under this section is inadmissible in any proceeding for business damages, except in a proceeding to determine reasonable costs and attorney fees.
- (e) In an action for business damages, the court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party.

	(4)	OE	POR	RTUNITY	TO	CURE.	–Thei	re i	s no	liabi	lity	unde:	<u>r thi</u>	.S
secti	ion	for	a c	county,	mur	nicipa	lity,	or	the	state	that	, wi	thin	
the 1	120-	day	tim	neframe	pro	vided	for	in	parag	graph	(3) (b):		
<u>, </u>														

- (a) Repeals the ordinance, charter provision, or state law that gave rise to the business' claim;
- (b) Amends the ordinance, charter provision, or state law that gave rise to the business' claim in a manner that returns the ordinance, charter provision, or state law to its form in existence before the business' claim arose or in a manner that avoids causing a reduction of at least 15 percent of the business' profit as applied on a per location basis within the jurisdiction;
- (c) Publishes notice of its intent to repeal or amend the ordinance or state law that gave rise to the business' claim and, within 30 days after publication of the notice, amends the ordinance in a manner that returns the ordinance to its form in existence before the business' claim arose or in a manner that avoids causing a reduction of at least 15 percent of the business' profit as applied on a per location basis within the jurisdiction, or repeals the ordinance or state law;
- (d) Grants a waiver of the ordinance, charter provision, or state law to a business submitting a claim for business damages; or
- (e) With respect to a charter provision, the county provides notice of its intent to amend or repeal the charter

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137	provision that is the basis of the business damage claim and the
138	charter provision is amended or repealed by the voters at an
139	election or special election that occurs within 90 days after
140	publication of the notice.
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142	The governing body of a municipality may provide relief under
143	this subsection notwithstanding any ordinance or charter
144	provision to the contrary.
145	(5) APPLICATION; CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not apply
146	to a business that may claim business damages under chapter 73
147	and may not be construed to authorize double recoveries.
148	Section 3. This act applies to county and municipal
149	ordinances or charter provisions or state laws enacted or
150	amended on or after
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153	TITLE AMENDMENT
154	Remove lines 4-41 and insert:
155	defining terms; authorizing certain businesses to
156	claim business damages from a governmental entity if
157	the governmental entity enacts or amends certain
158	ordinances, charter provisions, or laws; limiting the
159	amount of business damages that may be recovered;

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specifying ordinances, charter provisions, and laws

that do not result in liability for business damages;

requiring businesses and governmental entities to follow certain presuit procedures before businesses file an action for business damages; authorizing courts to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to prevailing parties; specifying that there is no liability for damages if certain actions are taken within a specified timeframe; authorizing governing bodies of municipalities to provide specified relief, notwithstanding certain ordinances and charter provisions; providing applicability and construction; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that the continued
economic growth and economic prosperity of this state are tied
to the protection of private property rights and the stability

of laws, ordinances, and charter provisions, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that the protection of private property rights and the stability of state laws and local rules and regulations affecting business activities encourage investments by businesses in their real property,

WHEREAS, investments by businesses drive the economic

growth of a community, and

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facilities, operations, and workforces, and

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WHEREAS, the economic costs of rules and regulations that
are primarily for the benefit of a governmental entity as a
whole should be borne by the governmental entity as a whole, and
WHEREAS, the Legislature intends to require governmental
entities to compensate businesses for business damages when an
ordinance, charter provision, or state law causes a business

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