SEGA Chairman’s Message

Some Rambling Thoughts to Ponder

I was surfing through my Twitter feed and ran across a tweet on an article in Moneynews.com that listed a number of various restaurant chains that use to have mega amounts of locations but are now barely holding on with only a few locations still open. Now, there are numerous reasons that these restaurants have fallen on hard times . . . from poor management to new ownership who got away from their specialty and modified the menus, adding items that turned out to be duds, and so on. Then in this same article, it moves into the retailers of large box stores such as Sears, JCPenney, Victoria Secret, GAP, Payless Shoes, Target, Winn–Dixie, K–Mart, Rite–Aid and more. All of these businesses have announced plans to close a vast number of brick and mortar locations in 2019 and 2020. Why you might ask? Well, in a nut shell, their walk–in retail business has gone south so fast as if you could hear the sucking sound of the air going out of the businesses. Retailers in these box stores are experiencing more and more of the online shoppers going to Amazon and Wal–Mart’s ever expanding markets to find the products they use to go to the brick and mortar stores to purchase. For the record, Payless Shoe Stores has closed all of their stores and officially gone out of business.

Amazon and Wal–Mart are locked into an all–out race to expand their online sales and are adding products that we, in the glass business, even sell. Yes, you read that right. A quick search on Amazon and Wal–Mart reveals what they call Fire Pit Glass, which is nothing more than broken shards of 1/4” tempered glass in various colors selling 10 pounds of it for $25.99. Just think, that is the same glass we throw in the dumpster and pay to have it hauled to the dump. Amazon was selling a 5” x 26” piece of Misco Wire glass for $260.00 and numerous door hardware such as closers, hinges, locks, panics, etc.

Perhaps we, in the glass business, should strongly consider the possibility of retailing our products on the world wide web to serve the ever growing customer base of internet customers.

Until Next Time!

Woody Watters
SEGA Chairman
SEGA 2019 OFFICERS

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Woody Watters
Pensacola Glass Company

Vice Chairman
Vacant

Secretary/Treasurer
Vacant

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SOUTHEAST GLASS ASSOCIATION
CALENDAR OF EVENTS
2019

October
9–11.............CILB Board of Director’s and Committee
Meetings, Hampton Inn & Suites Bradenton
Downtown, Bradenton

November
14–16.............CILB Board of Director’s and Committee
Meetings, The Shores Resort, Daytona Beach

2020

January
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee
Meetings

February
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

March
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

April
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

May
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

June
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

July
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

August
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

September
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

October
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

November
TBA..CILB Board of Director’s and Committee Meetings

Please submit your news releases, articles and comments
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231 West Bay Avenue, Longwood, FL 32750–4125.
Advertising Space is also available. Please call the SEGA
office at (407) 831–7342 for current rates and information.
2019 Final Legislative Session Report

Overtime
The legislature ran late this year. Lawmakers have one job each session, passing a balanced budget. But the 2019 Legislative Session had to extend to Saturday after a delay in putting together the final proposed state budget for 2019–20. The $91.1 billion budget was electronically made available to legislators at 1:32 p.m. on Wednesday, meaning, under a constitutionally mandated 72–hour “cooling off” period lawmakers had to extend to Saturday, delaying the Sine Die tradition of dropping the hanky signaling the end of session.

DBPR Deregulation Package Dies
A priority of Governor Ron DeSantis and Department of Professional Regulation (DBPR) Secretary Halsey Beshears to remove unreasonable and needless regulations died on Thursday. The occupational licensing reform bill looked like a slam dunk as the bills quickly moved through the committee process in both the House and Senate. Then something happened. The House Bill, CS/CS/HB 27, languished on the House calendar for weeks. The Senate companion, CS/CS/CS/SB 1640, was placed on the Senate Special Order Calendar for Tuesday of the final week, but was temporally postponed (TP’d), the same thing happened on Wednesday. Then on Thursday, Senate sponsor Senator Ben Albritton asked for the bill to be permanently postponed, and Senate President Bill Galvano ordered the bill postponed indefinitely, thus banishing the bill from the docket with one full day left in the session. Why is the big question? There were major differences in the two bills – one of the biggest being the House Bill which deregulated interior designers. That change had been removed from the Senate Bill at the last committee stop. Rumors abound as to the why the bill was allowed to die, but Senator Albritton said to look for the bill to be back next session.

Legislative Successes
- Repeal of a smokable medical marijuana ban
- Assignment of Benefits (AOB) – After seven years, a comprehensive rewrite of AOB passed.
- Raising texting while driving to a primary offense plus hands free lite (in school zones and crosswalks and in active construction work zones)
- Elevating contractor fraud
- Encouraging vocational and technical training in high schools
- Importation of prescription drugs
- Study for three new toll roads
- Visit Florida got a reprieve until next year (the House wanted to get rid of it)
- Banning Sanctuary Cities
- Arming teachers
- Creating a new agricultural hemp industry
- Implementation of Amendment 4, setting the process for restoration of felons voting rights
- Restrictions on petition gatherers for constitutional amendments

What Failed to Make the Cut
- Gambling, no deal again
- A ban on fracking
- Raising the age to buy tobacco products to 21
- Parental consent for minors to get an abortion
- Asking voters to repeal the Constitutional Revision Commission or limit proposals to a single subject
- Asking voters to raise the threshold to pass constitutional amendment from 60% to two-thirds
- Sales Tax Absorption
- Fixing Workers’ Compensation to address the Supreme Court cases
- Deregulation of professions which included reducing the number of Florida Building Commissioners
- No Senate confirmation for six Building Commissioners appointed by Rick Scott, which means they can no longer serve as of the end of Session
- Preemption of Local Occupational Licensing
- Verification of employment eligibility
- Retainage Reform
- Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety
- Bi–annual business reports and fees
- Raising the state minimum wage
- Structurally sound and accessible school facilities
- Construction Qualification Procedures – Changes to the “Jim Walter” Exemption
- Electrical Journeyman Contractor Requirements
- Changes to the Uses for the Building Permit Fee Surcharge
- Insulation product requirements
- Tiny Homes legislation to create specific code provisions
- Local government self–performance requirements
- Construction Defects legislation filed on behalf of the insurance industry
- Construction materials mining activities
• Notice of Termination (Florida Bar bill)
• Florida Building Code – Bill to require entire envelope of certain buildings be constructed or rebuilt impact resistant and constructed with high wind–resistant and noncombustible construction materials
• Reducing the number of Construction Industry Licensing Board members from 18–10.

By the Numbers
• 3,571 bills and PCB’s filed
• 2,997 amendments filed
• 3,765 votes taken
• 40 floor sessions
• 196 bills passed both chambers (four fewer than last year and fewest in recent history)
• $91.1 billion state budget
• Eight months until the 2020 Legislative Session starts (January 14, 2020)

Quote of the Week on Last Day of Session
“You all do realize we are on Day 59....bringing it to the edge. Everything but the budget dies tomorrow.” — Senate President Bill Galvano after the Senate postponed action on several major bills including the Amendment 4 implementation bill.

BILLS THAT BECAME LAW

Assignment of Benefits/Attorney Fee Awards Under Insurance Policies and Contracts
(CS/CS/HB 7065 by Rommel; CS/CS/CS/SB 122 by Broxson)
The law provides for substantial changes in the way insurance benefits may be assigned to third parties and makes taking an Assignment of Benefits (AOB) a very unattractive option. AOB is limited to $1,000 or one percent of the Coverage A limit of the insurance policy, alternative dispute methods must be used before a lawsuit can be filed, and an assignee and its subcontractors give up the right to make any claim against the property owner or file any claim of lien on the property for any amounts that are the subject of the AOB.

Each insurer is required to report specified data on claims paid in the prior year under assignment agreements by January 30, 2022, and each year thereafter. The law allows an insurer to make available a policy prohibiting assignment, in whole or in part, under certain conditions. It also revises the state’s one–way attorney fee statute to incorporate an attorney fee structure in determining the fee amount awarded in suits by an assignee against an insurer. Finally, the new law requires service providers to give an insurer and the consumer prior written notice of at least 10 business days before filing suit on a claim.

The bill DID NOT include any changes in AOB for auto glass. It also KEPT INTACT the deductible waiver on motor vehicle glass in section 627.7288, F.S.

STATUS: CS/CS/HB 7065 was signed by the governor on May 23, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–57 and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

Use of Wireless Communications Devices While Driving
(CS/HB 107 by Toledo; CS/CS/CS/SB 76 by Simpson)
The law bans texting while driving and requires hands free driving in school crossings, school zones and work zones. Officers can issue warnings beginning October 1, 2019 and citations beginning January 1, 2020. A violator commits a non–criminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation with a fine and three points which can be waived for first time violators if a specific traffic course is taken.

The law also requires all law enforcement agencies to maintain such information and report it to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in a form and manner determined by the department.

STATUS: CS/HB 107 was signed by the governor on May 17, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–44 and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

Permit Fees
(CS/HB 127 by Williamson; CS/SB 142 by Perry)
The law requires the governing bodies of counties and municipalities to post permit and inspection fee schedules and building permit and inspection utilization reports on their websites.

STATUS: CS/HB 127 was signed by the governor on June 25, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–121 and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

Impact Fees
(CS/HB 207 by Donalds; SB 144 by Bean)
This will tighten up the state law allowing the
collection of impact fees on construction projects and makes the governmental entity more accountable. It requires the fee to not be collected until the permit is issued, and the governmental entity must show a reasonable nexus between the fee imposed and the need for additional public facilities based on the impact of the construction.

**STATUS:** CS/HB 207 was signed by the governor on June 18, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–106** and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

**Electronic Legal Documents**  
(CS/CS/HB 409 by Perez; CS/SB 548 by Brandes)  
This creates a framework for electronic notarization from a remote location through special software programs.

**STATUS:** CS/CS/HB 409 was signed by the governor on June 10, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–71** and takes effect on January 1, 2020.

**Community Development Districts/Growth Management**  
(CS/CS/HB 437 by Buchanan; CS/SB 728 by Lee)  
Community development districts (CDD) are a type of special-purpose local government intended to provide basic urban community services in a cost-effective manner. The operation of CDDs is governed by Chapter 190, F.S., the “Uniform Community Development District Act of 1980.” Depending on their size, CDDs are created by a county or municipal ordinance or the adoption of a rule by the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission. There are currently 685 active CDDs in Florida.

The law enables CDDs created by a county government to include a list of parcels in the creation petition that the district expects to annex within the next 10 years. A parcel may only be included with the consent of the landowner. It also provides a process for expanding the boundaries of the CDD to include parcels identified for annexation within the next 10 years at the time of creation. It provides that the expansion of district boundaries to include these parcels does not alter the time period for transition from a landowner board to a board composed of qualified electors and allows the parcels to be annexed even if the resulting CDD is greater than 2,500 acres.

The law provides that a CDD may merge with a special district created by a special act pursuant to the terms of that special act and makes provisions for the assets and liabilities of the CDD.

**STATUS:** CS/CS/HB 437 was signed by the governor on June 28, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–164** and takes effect on January 1, 2020.

**Open and Expired Building Permits**  
(CS/CS/HB 447 by Diamond; CS/SB 902 by Perry)  
This law creates a method for closing open and inactive permits. It was also amended on the last day of Session to include language that allows the Florida Building Commission to adopt triennial amendments without a finding of Florida-specific need, limit building departments from charging more than one search fee, directs local governments as to what they must do with permit fees that exceed the cost of enforcing the Florida Building Code, prohibits collection of surcharges or other similar fees not directly related to enforcing the Florida Building Code, and amends the construct defects statute to provide that a notice of claim shall not toll any statute of repose period under Chapter 95. These provisions were all the subject of other bills that failed to pass.

**STATUS:** CS/CS/HB 447 was signed by the governor on June 10, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–75** and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

**Federal Immigration Enforcement/Sanctuary Cities**  
(CS/CS/HB 527 by Byrd; CS/CS/CS/SB 168 by Gruters)  
The law creates a new chapter of Florida Statutes entitled “Federal Immigration Enforcement.” It seeks to ensure that state and local entities and law enforcement agencies cooperate with federal government officials to enforce, and not obstruct, immigration laws. In its most general and broad terms, this prohibits sanctuary jurisdictions and requires state and local entities to comply with federal immigration detainers when they are supported by proper documentation.

In more specific terms, the law:

- Prohibits a state entity, law enforcement agency, or local governmental entity, from having a
sanctuary policy.
• Requires a covered government body to use its best efforts to support the enforcement of federal immigration law.
• Prohibits a state entity, local governmental entity, or law enforcement agency from restricting a law enforcement agency’s ability to communicate or exchange information with a federal immigration agency on immigration enforcement matters.
• Provides procedures for a court to follow to reduce a defendant’s sentence and thereby permit law enforcement agencies to transfer the defendant to a federal facility.
• Requires a law enforcement agency that has custody of someone who is subject to an immigration detainer to notify the judge of the detainer, record in the person’s file the existence of the detainer and comply with the detainer.
• Requires a county correctional facility to enter into an agreement with a federal immigration agency for the payment of costs associated with housing and detaining defendants.
• Permits the Attorney General to institute an action for a violation of this law or to prevent a violation of the law.
• Requires any sanctuary policies currently in effect be repealed within 90 days after the effective date of the act.

STATUS: CS/CS/CS/SB 168 was signed by the governor on June 19, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–102 and takes effect on July 1, 2019, except as otherwise expressly provided.

Registered Contractor Licensing (HB 763 by Watson; SB 604 by Pizzo)
The law would allow electrical contractors, electrical specialty contractors and alarm system contractors who are registered with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and authorized to work in local jurisdictions, to apply for a certificate of competency from DBPR. Upon certification, such contractors may engage in their trade category throughout the state, with no geographic limitation. A similar deadline extension expired in 2015. DBPR estimates there are approximately 1,501 currently registered contractors in the state who may be eligible to apply for certification during the extension period. No mandatory licensure requirement is created by the availability to qualify as a certified contractor.

STATUS: HB 763 was signed by the governor on June 10, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–84 and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

Construction Bonds (CS/CS/HB 1247 by Perez; CS/CS/SB 1200 by Stargel)
A payment bond guarantees that a contractor will pay subcontractors, laborers, and material suppliers for their work. It forms a three–part contract between the owner, the contractor, and the surety to ensure that liens are not filed on the project. Contractors are required to obtain a payment bond for public projects over $100,000. In order to receive protection under a bond, subcontractors, laborers, and material suppliers must meet certain requirements, including serving the contractor with a notice of nonpayment.

The law:
• Provides that a notice of nonpayment must be made under oath and must include:
  • The nature of the labor or services performed;
  • If known, the nature of the labor or services to be performed;
  • The materials furnished;
  • If known, the materials to be furnished;
  • The amount paid on the account; and
  • If known, the amount due and the amount to become due.
• Provides that a subcontractor, laborer, or material supplier who files a fraudulent notice of nonpayment loses his or her rights under the bond but clarifies that a minor mistake in the notice or a good faith dispute as to the amount due is not fraudulent.
• Provides that the negligent inclusion or omission of any information in the notice of nonpayment that has not prejudiced the contractor or surety does not defeat an otherwise valid bond claim.
• Modifies the timeframe for service of a notice of nonpayment with respect to rental equipment.
• Provides that contractors are entitled to attorney’s fees for obtaining a judgment against an insurer for failing to make a payment under a bond.

STATUS: CS/CS/HB 1247 was signed by the governor on June 24, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–94 and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

Apprenticeship Programs (CS/HB 7071 by Mariano; SB 522 by Diaz)
This legislation revises provisions relating to pre–
apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs, secondary and postsecondary workforce education, high school graduation requirements, postsecondary education provisions, and school grades; it creates a career and technical education graduation pathway and establishes a grant program for apprenticeship; it requires the Department of Education to publish a detailed report annually on its website outlining the available apprenticeship programs and their utilization; it requires middle schoolers to take one course in career and education planning to include research–based assessments to assist students in determining educational and career options and goals which must result in a completed personalized academic and career plan; beginning with the 2019–2020 school year, all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least one–half credit as an elective; creates the SAIL to 60 Initiative (Strengthening Alignment between Industry and Learning); renames the Higher Education Coordinating Council as the Florida Talent Development Council and revises its membership and duties; also creates the Last Mile College Completion Program.

**STATUS:** CS/HB 7071 was signed by the governor on May 15, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–119 and takes effect on October 1, 2019.

OGSR/Hurricane or Flood Loss Models (HB 7091 by Fischer; SB 7054 by Banking and Insurance)
The Open Government Sunset Review Act requires the Legislature to review each public record exemption and each public meeting exemption five years after enactment. If the Legislature does not reenact the exemption, it automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after enactment.

In 1995, the Legislature established the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology (commission) to serve as an independent body within the State Board of Administration. The commission is charged with setting standards for hurricane loss projection methodology and examining the methods employed in proprietary hurricane loss models used by private insurers in setting property insurance rates to determine whether they meet the commission’s standards.

In 2014, the Legislature expanded the commission’s oversight to include flood loss models submitted by insurers wanting to offer private flood insurance in competition with the National Flood Insurance Program. As part of the commission’s expanded oversight, the Legislature also expanded public record and public meeting exemptions for trade secrets used in hurricane loss models to include trade secrets used in flood loss models. Under the public record exemption, a trade secret that is used in designing and constructing a hurricane or flood loss model that is provided by a private company to the commission, Office of Insurance Regulation, or the consumer advocate appointed by the Chief Financial Officer is confidential and exempt from public record requirements. The expanded public meeting exemption protects any portion of a commission meeting or of a rate proceeding on an insurer’s rate filing at which such confidential and exempt trade secret is discussed. Any such meeting must be recorded, and the recording of the closed portion of the meeting is exempt from public record requirements.

The law saves from repeal the public record and public meeting exemptions.

**STATUS:** HB 7091 was signed by the governor on May 15, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–35 and takes effect on October 1, 2019.

Community Development and Housing (CS/CS/HB 7103 by Commerce Committee and Fischer; CS/CS/CS/SB 1730 by Lee)
This language was amended to the Development/Affordable Housing bill during the latter part of session. It revises the timeframe an owner or contractor has to notify a building official of use of a private provider, revises the timeframe for approval or denial of permit applications, authorizes a contractor to petition a court to enforce building code inspection service laws and limits the number of times the building official may audit a private provider.

**STATUS:** CS/CS/HB 7103 was signed by the governor on June 28, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. 2019–165 and takes effect on July 1, 2019.

Taxation/Sales Tax Holiday for Disaster Preparedness Supplies/Sales Tax on Commercial Real Property Rentals (CS/HB 7123 by Avila; CS/CS/SB 1412 by Gruters)
This includes a disaster preparedness sales tax holiday from May 31 – June 6, 2019 and back–to–school sales tax holiday from August 2 – August 6, 2019.
Also included in the language is tax relief for farmers and agricultural operations affected by Hurricane Michael and a refund process for gas tax collected for Hurricane Michael debris removal.

**STATUS: CS/HB 7123** was signed by the governor on May 15, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–42** and takes effect on May 15, 2019.

**Public Safety**
(CH/HB 7125 by Judiciary)

The is lengthy and addresses all manner of criminal justice issues. It includes raising the threshold for third degree felonies from $300 to $750 and creates community court programs. It creates a presumption and criminal penalties for a contractor who takes a deposit and fails to apply for the permit within 30 days or begin work within 90 days and requires certain written notices. It provides that criminal convictions do not necessarily preclude issuance of a license by DBPR for barbers, cosmetologists, Division II construction contractors and any other profession for which training programs are available in prisons or through an industry certification program.

**STATUS: CS/HB 7125** was signed by the governor on July 1, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–167** and takes effect on October 1, 2019.

**Corporate Income Tax (Back-to-school Sales Tax Holiday)**
(HB 7127 by Avila; CS/CS/SB 576 by Perry)

Florida imposes a 5.5 percent tax on certain income of corporations doing business in Florida. Florida uses federal taxable income from federal tax returns as a beginning point to calculate corporate income tax owed to Florida. Florida updates its utilization of the Federal Internal Revenue Code (IRC) by adopting the code as it exists on January 1 in any given year. Adopting the code on an annual basis ensures the Florida tax code reflects any relevant changes to the IRC that were made during the prior year.

In 2018, Florida’s adoption of the IRC as of January 1, 2018, had the effect of capturing the substantial corporate income tax base expansion enacted by Congress in December 2017 in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. At the same time, the legislature created a temporary, one-year automatic tax cut and refund mechanism for corporate income tax payers in the event that tax collections in FY 2018–19 grew beyond certain levels following the federal law changes.

The law:
- Updates the Florida corporate Income Tax Code by adopting the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2019;
- For Florida corporate income tax purposes, provides for a subtraction of global intangible low–taxed income (GILTI) from taxpayers’ federal taxable income;
- Extends the current automatic tax rate adjustment and refund mechanism for an additional two years to include calculations based on revenue collections in fiscal years 2019–2020 and 2020–2021;
- Requires corporate income taxpayers with taxable years beginning during 2018 or 2019 calendar years to submit certain information from their federal tax returns to the Department of Revenue (Department) and to certify the accuracy and truthfulness of the information; and
- Requires the Department to create a secure online application for the taxpayers to submit the required information beginning September 3, 2019, and to impose a penalty upon taxpayers who fail to timely provide the information.

It provides for a $120,000 nonrecurring appropriation from the General Revenue Fund to the Department and authorizes the Department to adopt emergency rules to implement the law. The law takes effect upon becoming a law and operates retroactively to January 1, 2019, except the provisions relating to subtraction of amounts related to GILTI apply retroactively to January 1, 2018.

**STATUS: HB 7127** was signed by the governor on July 1, 2019. The bill is now referred to as Chapter No. **2019–168** and takes effect on June 28, 2019.

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**2020 Committee and Session Dates**

Interim Committee Meeting Schedule for 2020 Legislative Session:
- Monday, September 16 – Friday, September 20, 2019
- Monday, October 14 – Friday, October 18, 2019
- Monday, October 21 – Friday, October 25, 2019
- Monday, November 4 – Friday, November 8, 2019
- Tuesday, November 12 – Friday, November 15, 2019
CFO Jimmy Patronis Looking to Reform AOB on Auto Glass during the 2020 Legislative Session

“The auto glass version of assignment of benefits (AOB) has got to be dealt with,” said Jimmy Patronis, chief financial officer for the state of Florida.

Althought Patronis supported the AOB bill that passed during the 2019 Legislative Session, he is now focused on fraudulent AOB claims on auto glass during the 2020 Legislation Session.

To date, there has been two bills filed for the 2020 Legislative Session relating to auto glass. Similar bills were filed during the 2019 Legislative Session; however, they did not go anywhere. They are:

**HB 169 – Motor Vehicle Insurance Coverage for Windshield Glass**
By Stark
Motor Vehicle Insurance Coverage for Windshield Glass: Prohibits motor vehicle repair shops & their employees, & other specified persons, from offering anything of value to customers in exchange for making insurance claims for motor vehicle windshield glass replacement or repair.

**SB 312 – Motor Vehicle Insurance Coverage for Windshield Glass**
By Stewart
Motor Vehicle Insurance Coverage for Windshield Glass: Prohibiting motor vehicle repair shops or their employees from offering anything of value to a customer in exchange for making an insurance claim for motor vehicle glass replacement or repair, including offers made through certain persons, etc.

However, these aren’t the bills the auto glass industry needs to be worried about. There is a renewed effort to address auto glass coverage as part of the overhaul of Florida’s “assignment of benefits” insurance laws during the 2020 Legislative Session. Currently, there are no bills filed but we will keep you updated as information becomes available.

For your information, please click here for an article pertaining to AOB with the auto glass industry.

2020 Ballot Initiatives/Amendments/Revisions

The following is a list of amendments or initiatives that have made 2020 ballot positions (indicated by a ballot #), and currently active initiatives (indicated by a serial #). We will keep you posted on what amendments or initiatives acutally make the 2020 ballot.

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 09/06/2019  
**Title:** Adult use of Marijuana  
**Ballot Summary:** Permits adults 21 years or older to possess, use, purchase, display, and transport up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana and marijuana accessories for personal use for any reason. Permits Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers to sell, distribute, or dispense marijuana and marijuana accessories if clearly labeled and in childproof packaging to adults. Prohibits advertising or marketing targeted to persons under 21. Prohibits marijuana use in defined public places. Maintains limitations on marijuana use in defined circumstances.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–11  
**Sponsor:** Make It Legal Florida

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 01/29/2019  
**Title:** All drivers may complete community service in lieu of paying traffic and parking ticket fines  
**Ballot Summary:** This amendment requires that the clerk of courts in each county shall establish a program through which any person who has been issued a citation by any governmental entity lawfully designated
to issue traffic and parking citations, shall be provided the opportunity to complete community service hours with any non-profit organization in lieu of paying any fines associated with the citation.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–02
**Sponsor:** Drivers Ready to Improve, Vote and Empower (D.R.I.V.E)

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 04/16/2015  
**Title:** All tolls shall be approved by voters  
**Ballot Summary:** This amendment requires that all tolling authorities, obtain the approval of voters for all tolls and toll increases.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 15–07  
**Sponsor:** Drivers Ready to Improve, Vote and Empower (D.R.I.V.E)

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 05/16/2016  
**Title:** All traffic citations must be issued without use of red light cameras or speed cameras  
**Ballot Summary:** This amendment requires that traffic citations be issued by a law enforcement officer, without the use of red light cameras and speed cameras.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 16–04  
**Sponsor:** Drivers Ready to Improve, Vote and Empower (D.R.I.V.E)

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 03/14/2019  
**Title:** All Voters Vote in Primary Elections for United States Senate and House of Representatives  
**Ballot Summary:** Allows all registered voters to vote in primaries for U.S. Senate and House of Representatives regardless of political party affiliation. All candidates for an office, including party nominated candidates, appear on the same primary ballot. Two highest vote getters advance to general election. If only two candidates qualify, no primary is held and winner is determined in general election. Candidate’s party affiliation may appear on ballot as provided by law. Effective January 1, 2024.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–06  
**Sponsor:** All Voters Vote, Inc.

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 11/28/2018  
**Title:** Citizenship Requirement to Vote in Florida Elections  
**Ballot Summary:** This amendment provides that only United States Citizens who are at least eighteen years of age, a permanent resident of Florida, and registered to vote, as provided by law, shall be qualified to vote in a Florida election.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 18–14 (1)  
**Sponsor:** Florida Citizen Voters

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 12/12/2018  
**Title:** Classroom Acknowledgement Amendment  
**Ballot Summary:** This amendment allows the citizens of Florida to establish a historical expression known as the Pledge of Acknowledgement. It consists of twenty–two words that formally recognize the role of Almighty God and divine providence in America’s founding as a nation.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 18–15  
**Sponsor:** Pledge of Acknowledgement

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 04/06/2018  
**Title:** Expanded Medical Marijuana to Include Mental Health  
**Ballot Summary:** Expands the current definition of debilitating medical conditions, allowing the medical use of marijuana for mental health. Floridians suffering from mental health disorders such as Bipolar Disorder, Panic Disorder, Anorexia, Opioid Use Disorder, and other disorders will qualify as medical marijuana patients. Applies only to Florida law, and does not immunize violations of federal law.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 18–02
**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 02/13/2019  
**Title:** FIREARM PURCHASE BACKGROUND CHECK  
**Ballot Summary:** Extends the current 3-day waiting period between purchase and delivery at retail of a handgun to all purchases of all firearms. Requires that before delivery is made, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement conduct a background check on the purchaser and the seller receive a response approving the transfer of the firearm. Defines background check. Deletes current exclusion for concealed weapons permit holders and trade-ins.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–03  
**Sponsor:** Floridians for Universal Background Checks

**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 08/12/2013  
**Title:** Florida Faith Amendment  
**Ballot Summary:** This Amendment removes the current text regarding Religious Freedom replacing it with language affirming the free exercise of religion and acknowledges that the fundamental foundation of society and government is provided by the Holy Bible and Christian faith.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 13–03  
**Sponsor:** Florida Faith Amendment .com

**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 12/23/2014  
**Title:** Limits or Prevents Barriers to Local Solar Electricity Supply  
**Ballot Summary:** Limits or prevents government and electric utility imposed barriers to supplying local solar electricity. Local solar electricity supply is the non-utility supply of solar generated electricity from a facility rated up to 2 megawatts to customers at the same or contiguous property as the facility. Barriers include government regulation of local solar electricity suppliers’ rates, service and territory, and unfavorable electric utility rates, charges, or terms of service imposed on local solar electricity customers.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 14–02  
**Sponsor:** Floridians for Solar Choice, Inc.

**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 06/11/2018  
**Title:** Marijuana Plants for Medical Marijuana Patients  
**Ballot Summary:** Allows qualifying medical marijuana patients or their caregivers to grow marijuana plants for medical use. Redefines medical use of marijuana to include growing up to nine mature flowering marijuana plants, and possessing the harvest therefrom. Includes the definition of a marijuana plant. Applies only to Florida law, and does not immunize violations of federal law.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 18–05  
**Sponsor:** Peaceful Minds for Medical Marijuana

**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 05/20/2015  
**Title:** Minimum Wage Shall Not Be Less Than Ten Dollars An Hour  
**Ballot Summary:** Changes the legal minimum wage to ten dollars per hour.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 15–09  
**Sponsor:** League of Voters, Extraordinaire

**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 03/12/2019  
**Title:** Offender Reentry Program Amendment  
**Ballot Summary:** Extends the Florida Commission on Offender Review’s authority to develop a standardized offender reentry program, to place on supervised release (reintegration status) all qualifying offenders, including juvenile offenders, who have both served minimum sentence requirements and demonstrate an ability to live lawful, productive lives in society, and to terminate reintegration status of offenders who meet all obligations. Capital sexual offenders and death sentenced offenders are ineligible.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–04  
**Sponsor:** Floridians for Redeemable People

**Election Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 01/11/2019  
**Title:** Prohibits possession of defined assault weapons  
**Ballot Summary:** Prohibits possession of assault weapons, defined as semiautomatic rifles and shotguns capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition at once, either in fixed or detachable magazine, or any other ammunitionfeeding device. Possession of handguns is not prohibited. Exempts military and law enforcement personnel in their official duties. Exempts and requires registration of assault weapons lawfully possessed prior to this provision’s effective date. Creates criminal penalties for violations of this amendment.  
**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–01
Sponsor: Ban Assault Weapons Now

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 05/28/2019
Title: Protecting property from forced sale.
Ballot Summary: Protects private property from forced sale by the state to a third party because of changes in the constitution, statutes, regulations, or rules. Provides exceptions and is in addition to existing protections.
Serial #/(Ballot #): 19–09
Sponsor: Florida Coalition for Private Property Rights

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 12/12/2018
Title: Provide Medicaid Coverage to Eligible Low-Income Adults
Ballot Summary: Requires State to provide Medicaid coverage to individuals over age 18 and under age 65 whose incomes are at or below 138 percent of the federal poverty level and meet other nonfinancial eligibility requirements, with no greater burdens placed on eligibility, enrollment, or benefits for these newly eligible individuals compared to other Medicaid beneficiaries. Directs Agency for Health Care Administration to implement the initiative by maximizing federal financial participation for newly eligible individuals.
Serial #/(Ballot #): 18–16
Sponsor: Florida Decides Healthcare, Inc.

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 01/10/2018
Title: Raising Florida's Minimum Wage
Ballot Summary: Raises minimum wage to $10.00 per hour effective September 30, 2021. Each September 30 thereafter, minimum wage shall increase by $1.00 per hour until the minimum wage reaches $15.00 per hour on September 30, 2026. From that point forward, future minimum wage increases shall revert to being adjusted annually for inflation starting September 30, 2027.
Serial #/(Ballot #): 18–01
Sponsor: Florida For A Fair Wage

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 03/17/2016
Title: Regulate Marijuana in a Manner Similar to Alcohol to Establish Age, Licensing, and Other Restrictions
Ballot Summary: Regulates marijuana (hereinafter "cannabis") for limited use and growing by persons twenty-one years of age or older. State shall adopt regulations to issue, renew, suspend, and revoke licenses for cannabis cultivation, product manufacturing, testing and retail facilities. Local governments may regulate facilities' time, place and manner and, if state fails to timely act, may license facilities. Does not affect compassionate use of low-THC cannabis, nor immunize federal law violations.
Serial #/(Ballot #): 16–02
Sponsor: B Sensible Florida, Inc.

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 03/14/2019
Title: Requiring Broader Public Support For Constitutional Amendments
Ballot Summary: Changes the threshold to amend the state constitution to two-thirds (2/3) of the voters who vote in the election rather than 60 percent of voters who vote on the amendment. This proposal does not change the current requirement that an amendment imposing a new state tax or fee be approved by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the voters who vote in the election.
Serial #/(Ballot #): 19–05
Sponsor: Keep Our Constitution Clean PC

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 08/26/2015
Title: RIGHT OF ADULTS TO CANNABIS
Ballot Summary: This amendment guarantees the right of persons over twenty-one years of age to possess, use, and cultivate cannabis (commonly referred to as marijuana), reserving to the State the power to regulate its purchase and sale in the interest of health and safety. This amendment applies only to Florida law and state action, and does not immunize violations of federal law.
Serial #/(Ballot #): 15–20
Sponsor: Floridians for Freedom

Elec Year: 2020 GEN
Status: Active
Date: 10/05/2018
Title: Right to Competitive Energy Market for Customers of Investor-Owned Utilities; Allowing Energy Choice
Ballot Summary: Grants customers of investor-owned utilities the right to choose their electricity provider and to generate and sell electricity.
Requires the Legislature to adopt laws providing for competitive wholesale and retail markets for electricity generation and supply, and consumer protections, by June 1, 2025, and repeals inconsistent statutes, regulations, and orders. Limits investor-owned utilities to construction, operation, and repair of electrical transmission and distribution systems. Municipal and cooperative utilities may opt into competitive markets.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 18–10  
**Sponsor:** Citizens for Energy Choices

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 12/26/2013  
**Title:** The Right to Life of All Persons Recognized and Protected  
**Ballot Summary:** The God–given right to life of every human being at any stage of development shall be recognized and protected.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 13–06  
**Sponsor:** Personhood Florida

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 09/10/2018  
**Title:** Vote by Internet  
**Ballot Summary:** This amendment creates the option to vote & petition by Internet.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 18–08  
**Sponsor:** Florida For Change

**Elec Year:** 2020 GEN  
**Status:** Active  
**Date:** 04/19/2019  
**Title:** Voter Approval of Constitutional Amendments  
**Ballot Summary:** Requires all proposed amendments or revisions to the state constitution to be approved by the voters in two elections, instead of one, in order to take effect. The proposal applies the current thresholds for passage to each of the two elections.

**Serial #/(Ballot #):** 19–08  
**Sponsor:** Keep Our Constitution Clean PC

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**Division of Workers’ Compensation Offers Free Classes**

The Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Workers’ Compensation, is offering free classes regarding Florida’s workers’ compensation laws and workplace safety to business owners, licensed contractors and employers.

Workers’ compensation topics covered include:

- Review of Key Statutory Definitions
- Contractor Responsibilities
- Exemptions
- Insurance Coverage Requirements
- Enforcement Provisions

Workplace safety topics presented by OSHA (U.S. Dept. of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration) include:

- Direct and Indirect Costs
- Inspections
- Florida Fatalities

The following is a list of dates and times for future sessions.

**October 16, 2019**  
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EST  
Workers’ Compensation  
WEB Based class

**October 17, 2019**  
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EST  
Workplace Safety  
WEB Based class

**November 13, 2019**  
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EST  
Workers’ Compensation  
WEB Based class

**November 14, 2019**  
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EST  
Workplace Safety  
WEB Based class

**December 3, 2019**  
Orlando  
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon  
State Office Florida Hurston Building  
400 West Robinson Street, North Tower, N–423  
Orlando, FL 32801

**December 4, 2019**  
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EST  
Workers’ Compensation  
WEB Based class

**December 5, 2019**  
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EST  
Workplace Safety  
WEB Based class
The Division of Workers’ Compensation is an authorized provider (Provider Number: 0004354) for continuing education purposes through the CILB. Course Number: 0010118 – one hour satisfies the workers’ compensation requirement and Course Number: 0010630 – one hour satisfies the workplace safety requirement.

Advanced registration is required. The form is available on the Division’s website at www.myfloridacfo.com/division/WC. For additional information, e-mail bocseminars@MyFloridaCFO.com, or call (813) 221–6518.

Certified Contractor License Renewal Reminder

Just a reminder that the Registered Contractor licenses issued by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) are up for renewal on August 31, 2020.

Current law requires licenseholders to obtain 14 hours of continuing education with at least one hour in workplace safety, one hour in workers’ compensation, one hour in business practices, one hour in the advance building code module, one hour in laws and rules (Chapter 489) and one hour in wind mitigation (this requirement only affects general, residential, building, roofing and glass and glazing contractors).

CILB Update

ADVERTISING: Signs to Social Media, License Numbers Required!

Advertising is important to Florida contractors and can make the difference between a great business year and just making ends meet. Florida contractors have many new ways of promoting their businesses with the increased use of internet websites and the advent of social media technologies. As advertising evolves, it is important for Florida contractors to remember that their license number must be included in all offers of service, bids, business proposals, contracts or advertisements, regardless of the medium. Pursuant to Rule 61G4-12.011, F.A.C., advertisements include any electronic media including Internet sites. So please remember to include your license number on your websites, social media pages and other advertisements.

If you have any questions regarding advertising requirements please review the Construction Industry Licensing Board’s FAQs or you may contact the DBPR’s Customer Contact Center at (850) 487–1395.