



Manasota League of Cities, Inc.

*Anna Maria • Bradenton • Bradenton Beach • Holmes Beach
Longboat Key • North Port • Palmetto • Sarasota • Venice*

January 14, 2016

Administrative Coordinator Report:

1. A letter has been drafted to utilize for recruitment of MLC Associate Members and a copy was included in the agenda packet.
2. Emails were sent to members as a reminder to consider the suggestion of Scott Dudley, Legislative Director, Florida League of Cities (FLC), to provide a copy of their budgets to Local Legislative Delegation members and review with legislators.
3. A MLC resolution was drafted and sent to the Governor, Florida Senate President, and the Florida House Speaker in support of the MLC 2016 Legislative Priorities. Additionally, a copy was sent to each MLC member with a request that a similar resolution be adopted by their respective council/commission and provided to legislators. The City of Bradenton Beach and Town of Longboat Key have notified us that they have passed similar resolutions.
4. The election to the Board of Directors of the FLC is held each year at the Annual Conference in August. In anticipation of the FLC's call to regional leagues for the "suggestion" of an individual to serve on the Nominating Committee, the item was placed on the agenda as Agenda Item No. 6. Typically the request is received between January and February when there is no regularly scheduled meeting. The FLC stresses that this is a "suggestion" only for the appointment, and that the Nominating Committee is appointed by the FLC based on a variety of criteria. The individual must be able to attend the Nominating Committee meeting held during the Annual Conference.
5. FLC Legislative Action Days will take place on February 2-3, 2016, in Tallahassee. As a reminder, the travel expenses for members to participate in this event are not eligible for reimbursement.
6. A list of unfunded legislative mandates, as provided by the FLC, was emailed to members.
7. The FLC finalized state and federal legislative priorities were emailed to members.
8. Membership dues have all been received from member municipalities. Contact was made with the Sarasota County Chamber of Commerce and Realtors Association and it was learned that each had a change in personnel and renewal invoices will be forwarded to the appropriate individual. The renewal fee of the Sarasota Economic Development Corporation has been received.

9. No "paper" records of the MLC documents were ever received from the City of Sarasota Clerk's office as directed when the Town of Longboat Key took over administration of the League in July 2015. Direction is sought as to whether the Board would like to make an official written request to transfer the files in accordance with Florida Statutes 119.021(4)(a) and 119.0701(2)(d).

Excerpt from Florida Statutes:

119.021 (4)(a)

Whoever has custody of any public records shall deliver, at the expiration of his or her term of office, to his or her successor or, if there be none, to the records and information management program of the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State, all public records kept or received by him or her in the transaction of official business.

119.0701 (2)(d)

In addition to other contract requirements provided by law, each public agency contract for services must include a provision that requires the contractor to comply with public records laws, specifically to: Meet all requirements for retaining public records and transfer, at no cost, to the public agency all public records in possession of the contractor upon termination of the contract and destroy any duplicate public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements. All records stored electronically must be provided to the public agency in a format that is compatible with the information technology systems of the public agency.



Manasota League of Cities, Inc.

*Anna Maria • Bradenton • Bradenton Beach • Holmes Beach
Longboat Key • North Port • Palmetto • Sarasota • Venice*

Date:

Name & Address

Dear _____:

Thank you for your interest in becoming an Associate Member of the Manasota League of Cities (MLC). (Name of business or organization) would be a welcome addition to the League.

The MLC was formed in 1991 by the merging of the Manatee County League of Cities with the Sarasota County League of Cities. The (MLC) is a regional league of the Florida League of Cities (FLC), and membership consists of nine municipalities in Manatee and Sarasota Counties. An elected official from each of the nine municipalities serves on the League. The primary mission of the MLC is to promote the interests of municipalities; to communicate with the Florida Legislature and U.S. Congress on issues of interest to local governments; and to provide its members a forum for discussion, problem solutions and effective communication. Protecting the Home Rule rights of municipalities is one of the primary objectives. The MLC has an active advocacy program and communicates regularly with Florida legislators.

A benefit to organizations and businesses participating as Associate Members of the MLC is the ability to advocate jointly on common legislative priorities, issues and concerns. Additionally, Associate Members are urged to participate by sharing information about their activities, business and needs that they would like to be relayed to the respective councils/commissions of League members.

An Application for Associate Membership, Legislative Priorities brochure, and meeting schedule is enclosed. The MLC is coordinated by the Town of Longboat Key and meetings are held in the Town Chambers. If you have questions or would like additional information, please call this office at (941) 316-1999 or email tgranger@longboatkey.org or gloeffler@longboatkey.org.

Sincerely,

**MANASOTA LEAGUE
OF CITIES, INC.**

Officers

Councilman Patrick Roff President	Bradenton
Commissioner Linda Yates Vice President	North Port
Councilman Kit McKeon Treasurer	Venice

Voting Members

Commissioner Carol Carter	Anna Maria
Mayor William "Bill" Shearon	Bradenton Beach
Commissioner Lynn Larson	Longboat Key
Commissioner Jean Peelen	Holmes Beach
Vice Mayor Brian Williams	Palmetto
Mayor Willie Charles Shaw	Sarasota

Ex-Officio Members

Tara Poulton	SWFWMD
Sandra Haas-Martens	Past President
Jack Duncan	Past President

Associate Members

Bright House Networks
Economic Development Corporation of Sarasota
Florida Power & Light Company
Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority
Waste Management
Waste Pro of Florida, Inc.

Administration

Administrative Coordinator: Trish Granger, Town Clerk,
Town of Longboat Key

Assistant Administrative Coordinators: Gail Loeffler and
Joann Mixon.

**SARASOTA/MANATEE
COUNTIES LEGISLATIVE
DELEGATIONS**

Senator Arthenia Joyner District 19	(813) 233-4277
Senator Bill Galvano District 26	(941) 741-3401
Senator Nancy Detert District 28	(941) 480-3547
Representative Darryl Rouson District 70	(941) 708-8570
Representative Jim Boyd District 71	(941) 708-4968
Representative Ray Pilon District 72	(941) 955-8077
Representative Greg Steube District 73	(941) 907-2810
Representative Julio Gonzalez District 74	(941) 480-3560



c/o Office of the Town Clerk
Town of Longboat Key
501 Bay Isles Road
Longboat Key FL 34228

Phone: 941-316-1999
Fax: 941-316-1656

**MANASOTA
LEAGUE OF CITIES**

Mission Statement: To promote the interests of municipalities in Manatee and Sarasota Counties; to communicate with the Florida Legislature and the United States Congress on issues of interest to all local governments; to provide to its members a forum for discussion, problem solutions and effective communication.

**APPLICATION FOR
ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP**



A Regional League of the Florida League of Cities

*Anna Maria • Bradenton
Bradenton Beach • Holmes Beach
Longboat Key • North Port
Palmetto • Sarasota • Venice*

MANASOTA LEAGUE OF CITIES

Application for Associate Membership

A request for Associate Membership in the ManaSota League of Cities, Inc. is hereby requested.

It is understood that the request is subject to approval by the Board of Directors, that the Board shall establish the annual dues, and that a representative shall be appointed by the Associate Member to serve on the League. It is understood and agreed that an Associate Member shall have no vote and not be eligible to hold office within the League. An Associate Member may participate in discussion at League meetings and serve on committees.

Meeting notices, minutes and communications pertaining to League business will be provided to the Associate Members. A copy of the By-Laws shall also be furnished upon request.

Company / organization is in the field of _____

Name of Company / Corporation: _____

Address: _____

Designated Person: _____

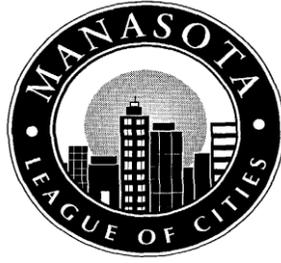
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail: _____ Sponsored by (if applicable): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Enclosed is a check for \$250.00 for Associate Membership, subject to approval.

Please mail check and application to:
ManaSota League of Cities, Inc.
c/o: Town of Longboat Key,
501 Bay Isles Road, Longboat Key, FL 34228
Phone: (941) 316-1999, Fax: (941) 316-1656
E-Mail: tgranger@longboatkey.org



January 14, 2016

Agenda Item 4.E.2

**No Material
Provided For
This Item**

A RESOLUTION OF THE MANASOTA LEAGUE OF CITIES
URGING MEMBERS OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE
TO SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING ISSUES DURING
THE 2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

WHEREAS, as Florida's population continues to increase, cities are challenged to meet the service demands and infrastructure needs to account for new growth; and

WHEREAS, a majority of Florida's municipalities are challenged to meet the increasing infrastructure, affordable housing, transportation, and water quality needs of their citizens; and

WHEREAS, the state has imposed greater accountability in comprehensive planning and fiscal feasibility standards on municipalities; and

WHEREAS, Florida's municipalities are dependent on other governmental entities for financial stability and presently the state, counties, and school districts, control every funding source that has been authorized for implementing growth management capital improvements and complying with concurrency requirements; and

WHEREAS, municipal self-determination and local self-government are constantly under attack from a variety of public and private interests; and

WHEREAS, the role and function of municipal government is constantly evolving from new demands from citizens and businesses.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MANASOTA LEAGUE OF CITIES:

Section 1. That the ManaSota League of Cities urges Governor Rick Scott and members of the Florida Legislature to support legislation that:

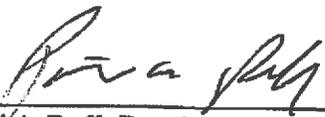
- Prohibits local governments from bearing the cost of relocating utility equipment when the equipment is located within a public utility easement and needed to be relocated for transportation purposes, or for non-transportation purposes, regardless of the location.
- Repeals the state preemption of the regulation of vacation rental properties to allow local governments to regulate such properties to protect the health and welfare of residents, visitors and businesses and allows for changes to existing State law relating to vacation rentals to permit grandfathered local governments to modify existing short term vacation rental regulations without penalty.
- Provides a recurring funding source for programs and projects for water quality preservation and enhancement and encourages vulnerability assessments, coordinates resources and supports efforts of local governments to mitigate and adapt to the impact of sea level rise.
- Increases funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program which funds local community

development activities such as affordable housing, anti-poverty programs and infrastructure development.

- Preserves municipal revenues generated under the Communication Services Tax and the Local Business Tax.
- Plans and adequately funds basic mental health facilities and programs in Florida including additional psychiatric beds.
- Provides for the codification of the Florida Department of Retirement's interpretation of minimum benefits under Florida Statutes Chapter 175 and 185 Firefighter and Police Officers' municipal pension plans that was issued in 2012 and that provides local governments with flexibility in the use of insurance premium tax revenues.
- Defines and establishes minimum regulatory standards for Sober Home facilities and allows for more stringent local regulations of these facilities.

Section 2. That a copy of this resolution shall be provided to Governor Rick Scott, Senate President Andy Gardiner, House Speaker Steve Crisafulli, and members of the Manatee County and Sarasota County Legislative Delegations.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the ManSota League of Cities this 12th day of November, 2015.



Patrick Roff, President



January 14, 2016

Agenda Item 4.E.4

**No Material
Provided For
This Item**



FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES, INC.

Register Today for Legislative Action Days – February 2-3 in Tallahassee

Source: Florida League of Cities, Inc.

This annual event is a unique opportunity for city officials from across the state to gather in Tallahassee to discuss the latest issues and developments affecting municipalities. Attendees will also have the opportunity to meet face-to-face with several legislators to provide a valuable municipal perspective.

We encourage you to make your travel plans now as hotel space is limited in Tallahassee during session. A block of rooms are being held at the DoubleTree By Hilton Tallahassee located at 101 S. Adams Street. Reservations can be made by calling 1-(800) 222-8733 and asking for the Florida League of Cities room block.

The room rate is \$199/night, single or double occupancy. Self-parking is \$8 per night; valet is \$12 per night.

The cut-off date for making reservations is January 6, 2016, but please remember the room block could sell out before this date and FLC cannot guarantee availability at any time. Click [here](#) to register online.

State Mandates

The following are just a few of the *unfunded* state mandates placed on Florida's municipalities. By "*unfunded* state mandate," I mean state legislation that requires a municipality to spend funds or take a certain action without providing state revenues to fund the requirement. Some seem trivial and others might be good public policy, but that's not the point. Taken together, they require municipalities to levy local taxes and expend significant local tax revenues to carryout state policies. As a result, the priorities of local taxpayers go unmet.

Under Sec. 27.02(1), Fla. Stat., the state generally prohibits a state attorney's office (which is funded by the state) from prosecuting municipal ordinance violations. Municipalities are therefore left with two options: hire a municipal prosecutor or enter into a contract with the state attorney to prosecute municipal violations. Both options are very expensive. Under Sec. 27.51(1), Fla. Stat., the same rules apply to public defenders in the event an indigent party is charged with a municipal ordinance violation. Also, in the case of public defenders, the municipality must also pay deposition costs, deposition transcript costs, investigative costs, witness fees, expert witness fees, and interpreter costs. Again, pretty expensive. Under Sec. 28.2402, Fla. Stat., a municipality must also pay the clerk of the circuit court filing fees, including 10% of the total amount of any fines paid the municipality as a result of the ordinance violation, to defray court administration costs. Again, pretty expensive.

Under Sec. 73.014, Fla. Stat., the state has prohibited a municipality from condemning property to prevent "slum or blight" or to prevent a "nuisance." The first form of condemnation was historically used as a last resort to redevelop dilapidated downtown areas. Now, the owner of one dilapidated property in a multi-block downtown area can hold the redevelopment plan "hostage." As a result, the prohibition will now significantly increase the cost of downtown redevelopment and hence discourage economic development. The latter form of condemnation was historically used to eliminate "crack houses" and the like. Now, neighbors will just have to live with the crime that invariably surrounds these dilapidated buildings. Both prohibitions also undermine efforts to curtail urban sprawl because they increase the cost of downtown development.

Sec. 111.07, Fla. Stat. – A municipality must reimburse its employees for attorneys fees incurred in any court proceeding that results from the employee performing his official duties.

Sec. 112.0801, Fla. Stat. - The municipality is required to offer its retired employees the same health and hospitalization insurance coverage offered its active employees at no greater cost than the premium cost applicable to active employees. The municipality will incur costs in order to make this coverage available to its retired employees, and may incur further costs in an effort to equalize premiums costs so they are on par with that paid by its active employees.

Under Sec. 112.18, Fla. Stat., the state has mandated that any disability or death of a law enforcement officer or firefighter caused by tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension is presumed to have been suffered in the line of duty. This presumption assures the law enforcement officer or firefighter will usually qualify for workers' compensation benefits and

“line of duty” retirement benefits. As a result, contributions to fund retirement plans and to pay workers’ compensation premiums for law enforcement officers or firefighters are significantly higher than the contributions for general public employees. Under Sec. 112.181, Fla. Stat., the same general presumption, with the same general results, also applies when a firefighter contracts hepatitis, meningitis, or tuberculosis. Local government employees some 40,000 law enforcement officers and 33,000 firefighters statewide.

Sec. 112.19, Fla. Stat., requires municipalities to provide a variety of death benefits to the beneficiaries of law enforcement officers:

- \$50,000* if the law enforcement officer dies while on the job.
- \$50,000* if the law enforcement officer dies as a result of a fresh pursuit, in response to an emergency, while at the scene of a traffic accident, or while enforcing a traffic law.
- \$150,000* if the law enforcement officer is killed or dies as a result of an unlawful or intentional act.
- \$1,000 for funeral expenses if the law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty as a result of an act of violence.
- The health insurance premiums of the law enforcement officer’s spouse and dependents if the law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty as a result of an act of violence. (The law enforcement officer’s health premiums are also paid if the law enforcement officer suffers a “catastrophic injury” that doesn’t result in death.)

* These amounts have been subject to an annual cost of living adjustment since 2002.

Sec. 112.191, Fla. Stat., requires municipalities to provide a variety of death benefits to the beneficiaries of firefighters:

- \$50,000* if the firefighter accidentally dies while on the job.
- \$50,000* if the firefighter’s accidental death occurs while the firefighter is responding to an emergency.
- \$150,000* if the firefighter dies as a result of an arson.
- \$1,000 for funeral expenses if the firefighter is killed in the line of duty as a result of an act of violence.
- The health insurance premiums of the firefighter’s spouse and dependents if the firefighter is killed in the line of duty as a result of an act of violence. (The firefighter’s health premiums are also paid if the firefighter suffers a “catastrophic injury” that doesn’t result in death.)

* These amounts have been subject to an annual cost of living adjustment since 2002.

Additionally, under Sec. 112.191(2)(a), volunteer firefighters receive the same benefits.

Under Sec. 115.07, Fla. Stat., the state mandates that all municipal employees who are reserve officers or personnel in the United States military or naval service or are members of the National Guard are entitled to up to seventeen days annual leave from their public employment without loss of leave, pay, time, or efficiency rating. Under Sec. 115.12, Fla. Stat., and Sec. 115.14, Fla. Stat., all municipal employees are also entitled to receive full pay for the first 30 days of “active military service.” They are likewise entitled to a leave of absence during a “period of active military service” and are entitled to preserve all seniority rights, efficiency ratings, promotional status and retirement privileges during the leave of absence.

Sec. 163.3175, Fla. Stat., requires municipality to provide land development information to military bases adjacent to or in close proximity to military installations. 163.3177 requires local government comprehensive plans to consider and include criteria addressing the compatibility of adjacent or closely proximate lands with military installations.

Sec. 163.3202, Fla. Stat., requires the adoption and development of land development regulations that are consistent with and that implement the local comprehensive plan.

Chapter 163, Part II, Fla. Stat. -- Mandates the development, adoption and periodic amendment of local government comprehensive plans. Each plan must contain mandatory "elements" covering a multitude of planning subjects, including Future Land Use, Capital Improvements, Transportation, Conservation, and Intergovernmental Coordination. Each plan must be internally consistent and consistent with state law. The preparation and review of plan amendments, including new capital improvement financial feasibility requirements, consumes considerable staff resources and necessitates the use of contractual professional planning consultants. Each of these statutorily required elements is, in itself, an unfunded mandate. Each year, additional requirements are layered into these existing requirements. For example, in 2003, the law was amended to require municipalities to develop 10-year water supply facilities work plans in coordination with water management district regional water supply plans. See 163.3177. In addition, municipalities are requirement to development and adopt interlocal agreements with counties and school districts regarding future land uses and school facilities. See 163.3177. In 2005, the law was amended to provide additional mandates that a municipality adopt and maintain a “financially feasible” 5-year schedule of capital improvements, including water supply development facilities and transportation improvements.

Under Ch. 163, Part II, Fla. Stat., each municipality must adopt a comprehensive plan to manage growth within the community. The comprehensive plan must include a variety of elements, including:

- A capital improvements element designed to consider the need for and location of public facilities in order to encourage the efficient utilization of the facilities.

- A future land use plan element designating the proposed future distribution, location, and extent of uses of land for residential, commercial, industry, agricultural, recreation, conservation, education, and public buildings and grounds.
- A traffic circulation element consisting of the types, locations, and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares and transportation routes, including bicycle and pedestrian ways, parking facilities, and aviation, rail, and seaport facilities.
- A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural ground water aquifer recharge element demonstrating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection.
- A conservation element for the conservation, use, and protection of natural resources in the area, including air, water, water recharge areas, wetlands, water wells, estuarine marshes, soils, beaches, shores, floodplains, rivers, bays, lakes, harbors, forests, fisheries and wildlife, marine habitat, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources.
- A recreation and open space element demonstrating a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation, including natural reservations, parks and playgrounds, parkways, beaches and public access to beaches, open spaces, waterways, and other recreational facilities.
- A housing element consisting of standards to be followed to provide for housing for all current and anticipated future residents, the elimination of substandard dwelling conditions, the provision of affordable housing, mobile homes, and group home facilities and foster care facilities, and the provision for historically significant housing.
- A coastal management element designed to maintain the overall quality of the coastal zone environment, to protect wildlife and marine life and to protect human life against the effects of natural disasters.
- An intergovernmental coordination element designed to coordinate the comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards, regional water supply authorities, and other local governments.

The municipality must also adopt “land development regulations” to implement the comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan, most amendments to the plan, and all development regulations implementing the comprehensive plan must be “approved” by the state. Thereafter, adequate public facilities to support development must be installed “concurrently” with the development. “Concurrently” means

- Sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, adequate water supplies, and potable water facilities must be in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

- Parks and recreational facilities to serve new development must be in place no later than one year after the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- Transportation facilities and public schools needed to serve new development must be in place within three years after a building permit is issued.

The public is granted “enhanced standing” to challenge a variety of decisions in the comprehensive planning process. For example, the public can challenge the comprehensive plan, amendments to the comprehensive plan, or development regulations during the “state approval” process. The public can likewise challenge a development order alleging a variety of public facilities aren’t in place “concurrent” with the development.

Ch. 164, Fla. Stat., requires a local government to proceed through a very extensive and lengthy “conflict resolution process” before it sues another local government. The process requires a variety of notices and meetings with the other local governments and requires the local government to spend money to advertise the meetings in the local newspaper.

Sec. 166.0451, Fla. Stat., requires municipalities to prepare, every 3 years, an inventory list of all surplus property owned by municipality, and to prepare a report as to whether such property would be suitable for use or sale for affordable housing.

Under the state constitution, the municipality must contribute sufficient revenues to assure all municipal pension plans are actuarially sound. Ch. 175, Fla. Stat., (firefighter) and Ch. 185, Fla. Stat. (municipal police) provide for various firefighter and police officer pension plans. These chapters of law require cities participating in these pension plans (approximately 200 cities participate under each chapter) to use funds to provide additional pension benefits to their firefighters and police officers. The state has very narrowly defined what an additional pension benefit is, resulting in increased funding requirements for cities to continue to provide the additional pension benefits.

Sec. 166.049, Fla. Stat., requires the municipality must make numerous public findings before it grants a cable television franchise and prohibits the municipality from granting a franchise on terms or conditions more favorable than those of existing cable franchises within the municipality.

Sec. 166.049, Fla. Stat., requires each municipality to have at least two law enforcement officers on duty at all times, requires the municipality to establish a means for the law enforcement officers to communicate with the county sheriff’s office, and requires the municipality to enter into a mutual aid agreement in order for the law enforcement officers to communicate with law enforcement agencies in other jurisdictions.

Sec. 166.0493, Fla. Stat., requires every municipal law enforcement agency to incorporate an anti-racial or other anti-discriminatory profiling policy into the agency’s policies and practices.

Under Sec. 171.0413 and 171.042, Fla. Stat., a municipality, before annexing unincorporated area into the municipality, must prepare a report setting forth the plans to provide urban services

to the area to be annexed, must hold several hearings on the proposed annexation, must spend money to advertise the hearings in the local newspaper, and must hold a referendum on the annexation.

Under Sec. 200.065, Fla. Stat., a municipality, before it adopts a budget and its ad valorem tax millage rate, must hold numerous hearings and publish numerous advertisements in the local newspaper. The hearings can't be held at certain times and on certain days. They must be held according to a state mandated schedule. The state also mandates the advertisements be a certain size and must be published in certain newspapers.

Under Ch. 205, Fla. Stat., a municipality can't issue a business license to a variety of businesses without first checking to assure the business is properly licensed by the state. These businesses include all professions regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, as well as pharmacies and pharmacists, pest control businesses, health studios, and travel agencies.

Sec. 255.05, Fla. Stat., mandates that a municipality require a payment and performance bond from any person entering into a contract with a municipality to construct or repair a public building or public work.

Sec. 255.20, Fla. Stat., mandates a municipality seeking to construct or improve a public building or public work must competitively bid the project if the project costs more than \$200,000.00.

Sec. 287.055, Fla. Stat., requires the municipality to proceed through an extensive selection and negotiation process when it retains architects, engineers, landscape architects, or surveyors and mappers. The whole process is designed to assure the professional doesn't have to compete for business on the basis of cost.

Sec. 316.189(3)(b)–(c), Fla. Stat. – A municipality has the responsibility to maintain all school zones located in a municipality. This requirement assures the municipality can be subjected to liability for accidents that occur at the crossing.

Sec. 316.1895(1)(b), Fla. Stat. - The Department of Transportation, is required to adopt a uniform system of traffic control devices and pedestrian control devices for use on the streets and highways in the state surrounding all schools, public and private. Each county and municipality in the state is required to install and maintain such traffic and pedestrian control devices in conformity with such uniform system developed by DOT. This requirement assures the municipality can be subjected to liability as a result of accidents that occur at school entrances.

Sec. 380.06, Fla. Stat. – Local governments are required to review applications for development approval for developments of regional impact (DRIs) and issue development orders consistent with statute and chapter 163, part II, for same.

Sec. 403.064, Fla. Stat. – Requires local governments that apply for a permit for domestic wastewater treatment facility to prepare a water reuse feasibility study. Requires implementation of water reuse, if feasible, based on results of study. Requires preparation of annual water reuse report to Dept. of Environmental Protection.

Sec. 403.067, Fla. Stat. – Total Maximum Daily Loads – Requires point and nonpoint sources to comply with pollutant load reductions for impaired waters. Local governments are responsible for nonpoint source load reductions for stormwater and onsite sewage treatment systems (septic tanks). Cost of retrofit for stormwater alone estimated in hundreds of millions.

Sec. 403.0885, Fla. Stat. – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program – Requires Clean Water Act permit for municipal storm sewer systems (joint federal/state mandate)

Sec. 403.0891, Fla. Stat. – Stormwater Management – Local governments must develop stormwater water management program within its chapter 163, part II, mandated comprehensive plan. Such plan must be coordinated with programs and plans of DEP and WMDs.

Sec. 403.50665, 403.526, Fla. Stat. – Electrical Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting – Requires local governments to prepare a determination of consistency of a proposed site with local government comprehensive plan, zoning, and other local requirements. Requires participation in a certification hearing by affected local government (403.508, 403.527).

Chapter 403, Part IV – Resource Recovery & Management

403.702, Fla. Stat. – Requires local governments to plan and provide solid waste management, requires municipalities to determine the “full cost” for providing resource recovery, recycling and disposal. See also 403.7049.

403.702(n), Fla. Stat., requires counties and municipalities to develop and implement recycling programs.

Under Ch. 553, Part IV, Fla. Stat., each municipality must adopt and enforce the state building code that is promulgated by the state. It must use employees “certified” by the state to enforce the code. It must also add a “surcharge” to every building permit that is used by the state to oversee the enforcement of the codes.

Sec. 553.80(6), Fla. Stat. – If a state university, state community college, or public school district elects to use a municipality’s building code enforcement offices, the municipality must provide expedited building construction permitting, building plans review, and inspections of projects of state universities, state community colleges, and public school districts.

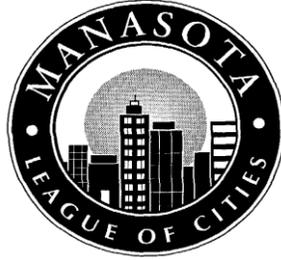
Sec. 633.382, Fla. Stat., (firefighters) and Sec. 943.22, Fla. Stat., (police officers) require employers of firefighters and police officers to provide supplemental compensation if the firefighter/police officer has a community college, bachelors, or masters degree. The required supplemental compensation ranges from \$30 per month to \$130 per month depending upon the level of education obtained by the firefighter/police officer.



January 14, 2016

Agenda Item 4.E.7

**No Material
Provided For
This Item**



January 14, 2016

Agenda Item 4.E.8

**No Material
Provided For
This Item**

communication with other states on how they are handling similar issues; that FLC will not offer legal advice; that cities need to complete and turn in City Stat Surveys; that Liane Schrader is the FLC contact person for City Stat Surveys; that cities should forward copies of their adopted ordinances to FLC for information purposes; that the FLC Policy Committees provide a great opportunity for cities to communicate with each other.

Discussion ensued about Elected Municipal Officials (EMO) training, FLC University located in Orlando, and the benefits of Municode.

Vice President Yates stated a Utility Task Force has been created and distributed an Utility Relocation Survey. Vice President Yates encouraged Members to complete and turn in all surveys to FLC. Vice President Yates stated a Ride for Hire services Task Force has also been created and Members should get involved.

VIII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. Discussion Re: Proposed revision of the ManaSota League of Cities By-Laws – President Roff

President Roff distributed a revision of the final draft of the ManaSota League of Cities By-Laws and stated there are only two (2) changes which were talked about at previous meetings; that “member municipality” needs to be added in four sections; that on the last page it should state “A two-thirds (2/3) vote of MSLC Board Members is required to suspend or waive any of these rules of the By-Laws”.

President Roff stated previous MSLC President Jack Duncan has signed the By-Laws and called for a motion to accept and adopt the By-Laws.

Member Williams made a motion, seconded by Treasurer McKeon, to accept and adopt the ManaSota League of Cities By-Laws, which carried by a 7-0 vote.

President Roff distributed and read from an email he received on June 30, 2015 from Kandy Lee of the City of Sarasota which stated: “Also, in speaking with Pamela, she felt this would be a great opportunity for a different City Municipality to share the experience of working with the ManaSota League of Cities and the Florida League of Cities where new ideas and suggestions would be brought forth.”

President Roff introduced Longboat Key Commissioner Lynn Larson and Longboat Key Town Clerk Trish Granger and stated he met with Longboat Key Town Manager Bullock and they have offered to assume the MSLC’s responsibilities from the City of Sarasota; that the meeting site is a neutral location; that the \$2,850.00 will be the same; that it is an adequate change; that Gail Loeffler might be available for hire for a short period of time to help with the transition.

Discussion ensued about the transferring of MSLC records, the need to look at records to determine which need to be kept, and how to legally dispose of records not needed.

Town Clerk Granger indicated that she was in contact with Ms. Loeffler a few weeks ago about the working for the Town of Longboat Key as part of its temp pool; that Longboat Key would invoice the MSLC for administrative services performed on ManaSota business.

Member Peelen made a motion, seconded by Member Williams to accept Town of Longboat Key’s offer to resume MSLC’s responsibilities from the City of Sarasota, which carried by a 7-0 vote.

Member Larson made a motion, seconded by Treasurer McKeon to legally request documents be transferred, which carried by a 7-0 vote.