

# 2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OUTLOOK



**Senator Chris Smith**

**District 29**

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## **Committee: Banking and Insurance**

### **Issue:**

#### **Personal Injury Protection (PIP)**

Florida current no-fault law requires owners or registrants of motor vehicles to purchase \$10,000 of personal injury protection (PIP) insurance which compensates persons injured in accidents regardless of fault. According to some, Florida has recently experienced an increase in motor vehicle-related insurance fraud and the costs associated with PIP coverage. The Insurance industry and the Executive offices have both indicated that PIP reform is a top priority for the 2012 legislative session.

### **Background:**

2011 legislative session: A number of bills were filed during the 2011 legislative session that were aimed at addressing the PIP issue. SB 1694 by Senator Richter and SB 1930 by Senator Bogdanoff were omnibus bills which covered a number of topics, including limiting plaintiff's attorney fees, prohibiting the use of a contingency multiplier, revising provisions related to demand letters, and authorizing arbitration. Also included were provisions to increase civil penalties for fraud, allowing on-site physical review of treatment location, and prohibiting a claimant from filing a lawsuit until the claimant complies with the insurer's investigation. Both bills died in Judiciary.

### **Likely Legislative Action:**

During committee meetings on 10/4/11 and 11/16/11, the Banking and Insurance committee heard testimony from agencies and interest groups regarding the PIP issue. As of December 1, 2011, the committee has not produced a bill.

## **Committee: Budget**

### **Issue:**

#### **FY 2012-2013 Legislative Budget**

### **Background:**

While the Consensus Estimating Conference on Revenue has said that revenue will increase in the upcoming fiscal year in Florida, the economy is not growing quickly enough to maintain the state's current fiscal policies. According to Revenue Estimators, the slowdown in state revenues which began in July is driven, in part, by a decline in consumer confidence, exacerbated by conditions in the euro zone and major concerns about Washington's handling of the federal budget.

Current projections have indicated that the revenue shortfall can be as much as \$2 billion. This figure stems from the downward revisions in the economic forecast as well as net increases in estimated expenditures. The Senate Budget Committee has identified a need for the extra funding of issues which fall into these areas:

- Addressing funding deficits for the Clerks of the Court, which can be more than \$100 million in the current fiscal year as well as funding in the upcoming fiscal year. Additionally, addressing the need for a more appropriate revenue stream for funding the State Court System and Clerks of the Court.
- Replacing more than \$550 million in one-time federal stimulus grants in education, to maintain the current per student ratio of funding for the FY 2012-2013. Additionally, projected school enrollment numbers estimate an increase of 37,500 new students for the upcoming fiscal year.
- Providing funding in the current fiscal year to sustain Public Education Outlay Funding. (\$100 million)

For the current fiscal year, the Legislature reduced the budget by nearly \$4 billion. These adjustments were made largely through cutting spending across a broad spectrum of programs rather than pursuing increased revenues such as closing tax loopholes or taxing internet services. The greatest percentage in cuts was seen in general government, particularly in those areas that were administrative, or programs such as reductions in state park services. Because of limited resources, significant reductions in dollar amounts occurred to generally “sacred areas” in the budget such as public schools, higher education, health care and other social service programs.

Florida also enacted legislation which made significant revisions in public employee pension plans. Changes in the law require all employees to contribute 3% of their annual salaries to the Florida Retirement System. Additionally, the law increased the age of retirement, vesting requirements, and revised provisions for automatic cost of living adjustments. Historically, revisions to pension systems have been limited to new employees. However, according to Florida policymakers, immediate results were needed and as a consequence, changes to the system affected all employees. These changes, however, are currently being challenged by the teachers’ union, and a decision is pending by Leon County Circuit Court Judge Jackie Fulford.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

For the FY 2012-2013 Legislative Budget, the Legislative Leadership is seeking more ways to reduce programmatic spending, including more assaults on state workers. More changes are anticipated in the State Pension Plan through a State Retirement Glitch Bill. Premium and substantive changes are also anticipated in the State’s Group Health Insurance Program.

Additionally, it is expected that the Legislature will pursue the implementation of a number of cost savings initiatives including:

- Recommendations from the Governor’s Efficiency Task Force
- State Employee Health Benefit Changes
- Modification of Electronic Time and Attendance Systems for State Prisons

- Consolidation of Enterprise Information Technology Systems
- Implementation of One-Stop Business Registration Programs
- Improving State Procurement Efficiencies

## **Committee: Children, Families and Elder Affairs**

### **Issue:**

#### **Assisted Living Facilities**

### **Background:**

Miami-Herald series, “Neglected to Death”, documented abuse and neglect in several of Florida’s Assisted Living Facilities (ALF) and the lack of oversight on behalf of the state agency charged with oversight of these facilities.

The Health Regulation Committee completed an interim report (2012-128- Regulatory Oversight of Assisted Living Facilities in Florida) which provided recommendations on how to improve enforcement of these facilities and increase safety for residents. The Governor also established a workgroup – albeit heavily weighted with industry representatives - which met a number of times over the summer and provided its recommendations as to how to improve ALFs.

### **Likely Legislative Action:**

The recommendations from the interim report and the workgroup were presented at a joint committee meeting of the Health Regulation Committee and the Children, Families & Elder Affairs Committee and it appears that both committees will file separate bills on this issue. However, it is currently unclear which bill (if any) will move forward this session.

## **Committee: Commerce and Tourism**

### **Issue:**

#### **Unemployment Taxes and Unemployment Insurance**

### **Background:**

If you own a business with employees in Florida, then your business will be paying more in unemployment compensation taxes in 2012. This tax is paid by employers to fund the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund. That fund is used to pay benefits to workers that were terminated from their place of employment. Since Florida has experienced prolonged levels of higher than normal unemployment (nearly 1 million Floridians out of work), the state has borrowed funds from the federal government to pay benefits. The fund has borrowed almost \$2 billion since it went to a zero balance in August 2009.

Unemployment insurance was actually set up as “business insurance.” It was never designed as a social welfare system. It was created following the Great Depression so that a pot of money would be set aside in good times to sustain small businesses – by sustaining working families’ ability to purchase critical goods - in bad times like these.

Even the first President Bush recognized how important this insurance was, and championed it as a way to stimulate the economy.

Unemployment insurance is not only a lifeline for the unemployed, it sustains businesses by keeping dollars moving in an economy that in many ways has been brought to its knees. Even The Agency for Workforce Innovation, which knew that employer taxes would increase due to the sustained double digit unemployment rate, has estimated that every \$1 in unemployment insurance money generates \$1.65 in economic activity for local economies. In other words, for every \$1 paid in unemployment insurance benefits, \$1.65 is reaped through real customers with real dollars coming to local stores and businesses – a 65% return on investment.

As Florida began its descent into the Great Recession, lobbyists including the Florida Chamber of Commerce convinced lawmakers to delay again and again small increases in the unemployment insurance tax as more and more Floridians lost their jobs. And as the unemployment trust fund sank, these same lawmakers and special interests railing against President Obama for “unchecked Washington spending” borrowed millions from the federal government.

In 2011, the Florida Office of Economic & Demographic Research published information from the Revenue Estimating Conference that showed \$51.6 million needs to be paid as interest to the federal government for borrowed funds.

As a way to help reduce that debt, the Legislature opted to primarily focus its attention on workers’ unemployment compensation, dramatically revamping the benefits and eligibility for the massive number of unemployed Floridians with limited job prospects thanks to the state’s dismal economy.

- In the 2011 legislative session, a bill was passed (HB 7005) that requires a person applying for unemployment compensation benefits to participate in an initial skills review using an online education or training program as part of reporting for benefits.
- If the person is eligible and receives UC benefits, the person must make a systematic and sustained effort to find work, and to contact at least five prospective employers each week or report in person to a One-Stop Career Center to meet with a representative for reemployment services each week.
- The bill reduced the number of weeks that unemployed workers could collect state benefits and made it easier for employers to drop workers from benefits for job-related behavior.

- The bill also required that UC recipients must file continuing claims on-line, rather than by phone or mail.
- Business owners who two years ago, paid \$8.40 per employee in unemployment taxes will see their bill go up to \$172 for 2012, as the state continues to reel from a lingering recession, sluggish payroll growth and double digit unemployment.
- The Revenue Estimating Conference met last Thursday to adopt a new forecast for the coming year and beyond. These estimates will be updated on a matrix of collections and payout data that call for rates to go up nearly \$100 per employee from 2011 figures to a group of employers that pay the minimum fee.
- If no changes are made, employers will see their bills go up based on two major factors. The figure used to calculate payments will increase from \$7,000 to \$8,500, an increase that will boost the maximum rate per employee from \$378 to \$459.
- For the approximately 220,000 employers who now pay at the minimum tax rate, the \$1,500 threshold increase, coupled with a higher effective tax rate, will boost their 2012 tax bill from \$72.10 per employees to \$171.70.
- Employers will also be required to pay an assessment for interest charges on nearly \$2.4 billion in federal funds the state has borrowed to meet its obligations after its own reserves were depleted in August 2009. This year, employers paid \$9.51 per employee to pay off nearly \$56.1 million in interest on the federal loan.
- For large corporations, the savings by attacking unemployment benefits rather than replenishing the trust fund or backing fundamental changes in unemployment insurance are huge. But for small businesses, the savings are not only much smaller, but extremely costly. Every unemployed worker who does not qualify for benefits is a lost customer at the cash register. Until the economy rebounds, fewer unemployed benefits mean fewer customers and more shuttered businesses.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

It is expected that the big business community will likely target unemployment compensation again to see if lawmakers can cushion the blow. One option would be to again postpone the threshold hike from \$7,000 to \$8,500 that is scheduled to kick in Jan. 1, 2012. This increase has already been postponed once.

Other options include raising the cap on unemployment tax rates, a move that would force industries with the highest unemployment rates, such as construction, to pay in more. This year, the 52,000 employers in the highest loss categories put in \$314 million in premiums but paid out more than \$961 million in claims. Such losses produced a rift between business groups that normally work together.

**NOTE:** *Reducing the number of weeks the unemployed receive compensation hurts small businesses. It takes money out of the hands of the unemployed, who will spend it quickly. Florida's unemployment benefits are already some of the lowest in the country.*

**Issue:**

**Economic Incentive Programs for Job Creation**

**Background:**

The state, through Enterprise Florida, Inc, and the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development, and now through the newly created Department of Economic Opportunity, with millions of dollars appropriated by the Legislature, have provided economic development incentives which are essentially direct handouts or subsidies from our tax money to businesses in exchange for the promise to retain or create jobs.

- Like other categories of taxpayer-funded benefits to business, these subsidies have been awarded with almost no public scrutiny and with little, if any, accountability for the results achieved.
- Recent reports have shown that many direct payments to corporations from tax dollars have failed to produce the number of jobs promised. Often corporations responsible for creating jobs in exchange for tax-funded subsidies have escaped any consequences.
- The state has recovered little tax money paid to corporations that failed to produce promised jobs.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

The 2012 session will be examining the effectiveness of these economic incentives, what should happen if the company fails to produce the jobs, and to what extent these negotiations bring businesses to Florida ought to be done with little or no transparency for the public funding these deals.

**NOTE:** *The state's economic incentives programs and financial incentives tend to target larger businesses and businesses from out-of-state rather than small businesses and businesses which are already located in the state.*

## Committee: Community Affairs

### Issue:

#### Streamlining/Expedited Permitting

### Background:

During last year's Regular Session, a bill was introduced to substantially expedite and streamline certain environmental permits. The bill underwent many drafting changes and eventually ran out of time before it could get out of committee.

### Likely Legislation Action:

Expect to see many of those ideas incorporated into a bill this session, including possible creation of a uniform, statewide environmental resource permit. **SB 716 by Bennett has been filed and it's first committee of reference is Community Affairs.**

## Committee: Criminal Justice

### Issue:

#### Prison Operations Privatization

### Background:

The 2011 Legislature passed proviso language in the General Appropriations Act that directed the Department of Corrections (DOC) to issue a request for proposals for the privatization of the South Florida DOC region's (18 counties) prisons operations and programs.

The Florida Police Benevolent Association filed a lawsuit in opposition to the prison privatization effort. On September 31, 2011, Leon County Circuit Court Judge Jackie Fulford ruled that the Legislature violated the law and Florida's Constitution by using budget language to order prisons to be privatized in South Florida and demanded that the project be stopped immediately.

In the court decision, Judge Fulford wrote that actions taken to date by DOC in pursuit of the privatization effort are declared illegal and without authority and in violation of law. The Judge also wrote that the legislative process for directing DOC to privatize nearly a third of the state's correctional system lacked transparency.

Judge Fulford wrote that the Legislature trampled on existing privatization law by ordering the DOC to seek proposals from private vendors to run 29 prisons and work camps and that the Legislature had violated state law because DOC had failed to do a business-case study of the pros and cons of privatization before seeking proposals from vendors.

Judge Fulford acknowledged privatizing state prisons is allowed by current law, but that the Legislature went about directing DOC to privatize South Florida prisons the wrong

way. Judge Fulford wrote that if it was the will of the Legislature to itself initiate privatization of Florida prisons, as opposed to DOC pursuing privatization itself, the Legislature must do so by general law, rather than using what the Judge wrote was the hidden recesses of the General Appropriations Act.

The state is appealing Judge Fulford's decision to the First District Court of Appeal and DOC has suspended the privatization procurement process pending all courts' decisions.

Three private prison operators are considering offering to run the largest outsourcing of corrections ever undertaken in the country: Corrections Corp. of America, based in Nashville; the GEO Group, in Boca Raton; and MTC, of Centerville, Utah.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

Although no 2012 legislation has yet been filed, it is possible that pending the state's appeal of the lower court's decision, legislation could be filed that would place in substantive law language directing DOC to privatize South Florida prisons.

**Committee: Education Pre-K-12**

**Issue:**

**Juvenile Justice Education and Workforce Program Accountability**

**Background:**

Current law establishes educational expectations for Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) youth in residential and day treatment programs. The Department of Education (DOE) serves as the lead agency for juvenile justice education programs, curriculum, support services, and resources.

Although district school boards are responsible for providing educational services to youth in juvenile justice programs, the DOE and DJJ each designate a coordinator for juvenile justice education programs to respond to issues not addressed by district school boards and to coordinate services among DJJ, district school boards, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state-operated or contracted.

Current law states that education is the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent youth and requires that youth in the juvenile justice system be afforded the opportunity to obtain a high-quality education.

Unfortunately, the law is silent with regard to successful student outcomes.

Several studies have established the importance of providing job training for students in juvenile justice programs, particularly older students, many of whom do not return to traditional schools when they complete their programs.

Although current state law specifically requires that DJJ youth receive pre-employment vocational training, most juvenile justice students re-enter the community with little if any job training.

School districts are allocated federal and state funds based upon enrollment of students being served within these programs and are responsible for providing educational services to adjudicated youth in DJJ facilities located in the school district.

Many school districts contract with private providers to deliver educational services. Educational services are outlined in district plans submitted to the DOE, based predominantly on practices to increase learning gains in reading and mathematics.

Developing educational and vocational standards and outcome measures for DJJ programs and requiring DJJ and DOE to adhere to the standards and outcomes is crucial for juvenile offenders to successfully re-enter society and avoid re-entering the juvenile or criminal justice systems.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

SB 834 was prepared and filed by the Education Pre-K-12 Committee in response to a 2012 interim report (Interim Project 2012-119). The bill requires that the Department of Juvenile Justice ensure that each juvenile justice education program meets specified minimum standards and that each juvenile justice education program involve the regional workforce board or economic development agency and local postsecondary institutions to determine the occupational areas for the education and workforce-related program. The bill provides that if a program fails to meet the minimum passage rates, the program must discontinue enrollment and redirect students into a different industry certification area of high demand. Finally, the bill requires that the Department of Juvenile Justice hold the school districts and private providers accountable for performance outcomes until the youth are released from the department's supervision.

**Committee: Environmental Preservation and Conservation**

**Issue:**

**Water Quality/Numeric Nutrient Criteria**

**Background:**

The state must implement the first phase of the EPA's numeric nutrient criteria by March 6, 2012, if Florida's legal challenges are denied. Legislation was filed during last year's Regular Session that prohibited the DEP or WMDs from implementing the EPA criteria. Currently, DEP is developing its own rule for nitrogen and phosphorus which could replace EPA's limits.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

Due to the high cost involved with this, any rule developed by DEP would require ratification by the 2012 Legislature and would then require the approval of EPA. Any legislation on this matter would likely be providing the necessary legislative approval.

**Committee: Health Regulation****Issue:****Assisted Living Facilities****Background:**

Miami-Herald series, "Neglected to Death", documented abuse and neglect in several of Florida's Assisted Living Facilities (ALF) and the lack of oversight on behalf of the state agency charged with oversight of these facilities.

The Health Regulation Committee did an interim report (2012-128 - Regulatory Oversight of Assisted Living Facilities in Florida) which provided recommendations on how to improve enforcement of these facilities and increase safety for residents. The Governor also established a workgroup – albeit heavily weighted with industry representatives - which met a number of times over the summer and provided its recommendations as to how to improve ALFs.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

The recommendations from the interim report and the workgroup were presented at a joint committee meeting of the Health Regulation Committee and the Children, Families & Elder Affairs Committee and it appears that both committees will file separate bills on this issue. However, it is currently unclear which bill (if any) will move forward this session.

**Committee: Higher Education****Issue:****State University System Teacher Accountability****Background:**

The Governor has recently shown a great deal of interest in higher education reform, and it is thought that it will be one of his highest priorities for the coming legislative session.

In March of this year, Governor Scott sent letters to the presidents of Florida's public colleges and universities and asked for their opinion of a controversial proposal being pushed in Texas to reform higher education.

“Seven Breakthrough Solutions” - the plan put forward in Texas - puts emphasis on faculty pay, teaching load, and the way faculty are awarded tenure. At the heart of the plan is a focus on tracking professor performance.

The Governor has received mixed responses from the various institutions in reply to his letter. The institutions all appear to be open to some reform, but not necessarily the Texas model.

- Florida State University President Eric Barron offered up a counter proposal entitled “Florida Can Do Better Than Texas.” The proposal embraces reform and accountability, while also making certain changes more palatable to faculty in Florida. Governor Scott has requested a copy of President Barron’s proposal.
- The United Faculty of Florida (UFF), which represents higher education faculty in Florida is gravely concerned that any changes by the Governor will result in huge budget cuts, students being processed through ‘diploma mills,’ and loss of job security.

*Note: Collective bargaining will likely be a central issue in any proposal pushed by the Governor.*

**Likely Legislative Action:**

To date, the Governor has not released a specific plan with regard to this issue. Based on the information available, it appears each of the institutions have responded to his letter with a wide range of thoughts and comment.

It is unclear if and when any proposed legislation on this matter will be filed.

**Committee: Regulated Industries**

**Issue:**

**Destination Resorts---and Other Gambling matters in Florida**

**Background:**

**Destination Resorts:**

There are approximately 27 pari-mutuel wagering facilities located throughout the state. In addition to pari-mutuel wagering facilities, gaming occurs on Indian Reservations. Other than gaming that is regulated and connected to a pari-mutuel facility or allowed on Indian lands, there are no free standing traditional casinos in the state. During the 2010 Regular Session, the Legislature ratified a gaming compact between the state and Seminole Tribe of Florida. In exchange for substantial exclusivity over gaming in the state, the Tribe agreed to pay revenue sharing payments to the state.

Currently, the Senate Committee on Regulated Industries is engaged in a series of workshops with those who support and oppose Destination Resorts or commercial

casinos in Florida. SB710: Gaming, offered by Sen. Bogdanoff is at the center of the discussion. Attached, is a summary of SB710 as offered by Sen. Bogdanoff.

**Pari-mutuels:**

In a recent decision, Gadsden County allowed voters to decide whether to have slot machines at the new Gretna horse race track and it has prompted several copycat efforts in other counties, despite questions over the legality of slots. Washington County, just north of Panama City, recently decided to let voters choose in January whether to allow slots at the Ebro Greyhound Race Track. In Lee County, the owner of a Bonita Springs race track is pressing county commissioners to consider a similar referendum. In Hamilton County, the owners of a race track are asking the state for a license to operate barrel racing, which can open the door for a slots referendum later. The sudden departure from allowing slot machines solely in two South Florida counties to letting any county in Florida have slots stems from a 2009 law aimed at allowing slots at the Hialeah Park race track. In 2004, Florida voters decided that slots would be allowed only in Broward and Miami-Dade counties. The law was narrowly written so that only existing pari-mutuels could offer slots if voters approved through a referendum. The change by the Legislature in 2009 was designed to allow just Hialeah Park race track, which wasn't open at the time of the referendum, to offer slots. But several competing pari-mutuel facilities sued over that law. A subsequent appeals court decision said the Legislature had the legal authority to expand slots. The decision led the Gretna race track to interpret the law to mean that any pari-mutuel in Florida could apply for a slot machine license so long as it passed a countywide referendum and held a certain number of live races. The larger issue surrounding pari-mutuels will be whether they receive parity under this legislation.

**Internet Cafés:**

Sen. Miguel Diaz de la Portilla, R-Miami, recently filed SB380 calling for the regulation of Internet Cafes, the strip mall gambling dens that have cropped up in as many as 1,000 locations. His bill would require:

Require operators to pay a fee and submit financial data with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the agency that now monitors sweepstakes machines

Impose limits on operators with a criminal or civil judgment against them

Give counties and cities the ability to adopt ordinances to regulate and fine them, and even ban them

In the House, Rep. Scott Plakon, R-Sanford, recently filed HB3 which would outlaw Internet Cafes completely.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

SB 710 on Gaming, seeks to authorize commercial casinos in Florida. The House companion is HB 487. The bill is expected to be considered by the Senate Committee on Regulated Industries in the early part of the legislative session, beginning in January.

**Committee: Judiciary**

**Issue:**

**Bad Faith**

The “Bad Faith” law allows an insured person or someone who has been injured by an insured person to recover damages from an insurer for failing to settle a claim in good faith when the insurer could and should have done so. Florida has both common law and statutory bad faith remedies. Proponents of the current bad faith system argue that the law provides needed accountability in the insurance industry, and helps “level the playing field” in terms of bargaining power for policyholders. Those in favor of reform suggest that the current system has gone beyond leveling the playing field and has created incentives for insureds or injured third parties to use strategies to create “gotcha” situations for the insurers, forcing them to convert policy limits into unlimited insurance through the cause of action.

**Background:**

During the 2011 legislative session, Senator Thrasher filed SB 1592, which removed any common-law action for bad faith, and amended the statutory requirements. The bill eliminated the direct cause of action for third-parties (those injured by an insured person), restricted when a bad faith action arises, and made changes to discovery and evidentiary standards in bad faith cases. The bill passed the Judiciary committee by a vote of 4-3, but died in Budget.

**Likely Legislative Action:**

As of December 1, 2011, no bill regarding bad faith has been filed. The staff on the Judiciary Committee has indicated that any bill filed related to bad faith would be generated by a member.

**Committee: Reapportionment**

**Issue:**

**Reapportionment**

The Proposed Committee Bills for the Congressional Map and the Senate Map were released on November 28, 2011. Amendments to the bills are to be filed by Friday, December 2.

## **Committee: Transportation**

### **Issue:**

### **Red Light Cameras**

#### **Background:**

Following the passage of HB 325 (SB 2166) in 2010, red light cameras were installed at intersections throughout Florida in an effort to reduce traffic accidents. These cameras enabled law enforcement to record & review traffic light violations and automatically issue traffic citations to any driver documented as running a traffic light.

These cameras have been the topic of a lot of controversy. While many believe the cameras are working as intended, some believe the law requiring them should be repealed. There are also those who believe the cameras are working but that additional policy, on the use of these cameras, may be needed. In October, a class-action lawsuit over the constitutionality of the cameras was filed. The case stems from a Cocoa Beach citation for \$158, and contends that the law is unconstitutional in part because people who dispute red-light citations do not have the ability to cross-examine witnesses – i.e. the cameras.

#### **Likely Legislative Action:**

Senator Evers has filed SB 590 which would require traffic control signals to maintain certain signal intervals and display durations based on approach speeds. The biggest issue people have with these cameras is that if you are driving the speed limit it can often be difficult to slow down quickly enough to safely stop in time for the light and they shouldn't receive a ticket as a result of this. While Senator Evers bill attempts to address this issue, it has not been heard in any committee so it is still unclear how/if the Senate plans to deal with red light cameras during the upcoming session.