

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	HB 67	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:	
SUBJECT/SHORT TITLE	Florida Slavery Memorial	109	Y's 0 N's
SPONSOR(S):	McGhee; Lee and others	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Approved
COMPANION BILLS:	SB 286		

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

HB 67 passed the House on January 25, 2018, and subsequently passed the Senate on February 27, 2018.

The Capitol Complex is comprised of an area encompassing the capitol building, its surrounding environs, and the State Capital Circle Office Complex (CCOC). Currently, the Capitol Complex has on its grounds various memorials and monuments, however, no memorial or monument concerning slavery currently exists within the Capitol Complex. Current law specifies that a monument may not be constructed or placed on the premises of the Capitol Complex unless authorized by general law and unless the design and placement of the monument is approved by the Department of Management Services (DMS) after considering the recommendations of the Florida Historical Commission.

The bill establishes the Florida Slavery Memorial, which is to be administered by DMS. The bill requires DMS to develop a plan for the design, placement, and cost of the memorial, which must include the designation of an appropriate public area for the memorial on the premises of the Capitol Complex, not to include the CCOC. Additionally, DMS must submit the plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The bill has an insignificant fiscal impact to expenditures of DMS. It does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local governments.

The bill was approved by the Governor on March 19, 2018, ch. 2018-31, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2018.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Background

Capitol Complex Monuments

A monument¹ may not be constructed or placed on the premises of the Capitol Complex unless authorized by general law and unless the design and placement of the monument is approved by the Department of Management Services (DMS) after considering the recommendations of the Florida Historical Commission.² DMS must coordinate with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State regarding a monument's design and placement.³ In addition, DMS, in consultation with the Florida Historical Commission, must set aside an area of the Capitol Complex to be dedicated as a memorial garden for the placement of authorized monuments.⁴

Section 281.01, F.S., defines the term "Capitol Complex" as:

[T]hat portion of Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida, commonly referred to as the Capitol, the Historic Capitol, the Senate Office Building, the House Office Building, the Knott Building, the Pepper Building, the Holland Building, and the curtilage of each, including the state-owned lands and public streets adjacent thereto within an area bounded by and including Monroe Street, Jefferson Street, Duval Street, and Gaines Street. The term shall also include the State Capital Circle Office Complex located in Leon County, Florida.

Current law authorizes various memorials, monuments, and places of recognition on the grounds of the Capitol Complex.⁵ The list of memorials and monuments include:

- The Florida Veterans' Walk of Honor;⁶
- The Florida Veterans' Memorial Garden;⁷
- The POW-MIA Chair of Honor Memorial;⁸
- Florida Law Enforcement Officers' Hall of Fame;⁹
- Florida Women's Hall of Fame,¹⁰ and
- The Florida Holocaust Memorial.¹¹

Currently, there is not a Slavery Memorial located within the Capitol Complex.

¹ Section 265.111(1), F.S., defines the term "monument" to mean a permanent structure such as a marker, statue, sculpture, plaque, or other artifice, including living plant material, placed in remembrance or recognition of significant person or event in Florida history. The term does not include any "Official Florida Historical Marker" as defined in s. 267.021, F.S.

² Section 265.111(2), F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Section 265.111(3), F.S.

⁵ *See* ch. 265, F.S.

⁶ Section 265.0031, F.S.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Section 265.00301, F.S.

⁹ Section 265.0041, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 265.001, F.S.

¹¹ Section 365.005, F.S.

Division of Historical Resources

The Division of Historical Resources, which is established within the Department of State,¹² in part, is responsible for:

- Developing a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan.
- Directing and conducting a comprehensive statewide survey of historic resources and maintaining an inventory of such resources.
- Ensuring that historic resources are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development.
- Providing public information, education, and technical assistance relating to historic preservation programs.¹³

Florida Historical Commission

The Florida Historical Commission (commission) was established in 2001 to enhance public participation and involvement in the preservation and protection of the state's historic and archaeological sites and properties.¹⁴ The commission is part of the Department of State and is tasked with advising and assisting the Division of Historical Resources in carrying out its programs, duties, and responsibilities.¹⁵

The commission is composed of 11 members: seven are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Secretary of State, two by the President of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.¹⁶ The commission must include:

- A licensed architect with expertise in historic preservation and architectural history;
- A professional historian in the field of American history;
- A professional architectural historian;
- An archaeologist specializing in the field of prehistory;
- An archaeologist specializing in the historic period; and
- Representatives of the public with demonstrated interest in the preservation of Florida's historical and archaeological heritage.¹⁷

The commission must provide assistance, advice, and recommendations to the Division of Historical Resources.¹⁸ Current law further requires the commission to provide recommendations to DMS on the design and placement of monuments authorized by general law to be placed on the premises of the Capitol Complex.¹⁹

Effect of the Bill

The bill establishes the Florida Slavery Memorial to recognize the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the American Colonies and to honor the nameless and forgotten men, women, and children who have gone unrecognized for their undeniable and weighty contributions to the United States. It requires DMS to administer the memorial.

The bill requires DMS to develop a plan for the design, placement, and cost of the memorial. The plan must include the designation of an appropriate public area for the memorial on the premises of the Capitol Complex, not including the State Capital Circle Office Complex. DMS must consider the

¹² Section 20.10(2)(b), F.S.

¹³ Section 267.031(5), F.S.

¹⁴ Chapter 2001-199, L.O.F.; codified as s. 267.0612, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 267.0612, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 267.0612(1)(a)1., F.S.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *See* s. 267.0612(6), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 267.0612(9), F.S.

recommendations of the commission and must coordinate with the Division of Historical Resources in developing the plan. Additionally, DMS must submit the plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

There is an insignificant fiscal impact to expenditures of DMS to develop a plan for the design, placement, and cost of the memorial. Costs associated with developing the plan can be handled within existing resources.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.