

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LOCAL BILL STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 1393 City of Tampa, Hillsborough County

SPONSOR(S): Grant

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee	10 Y, 0 N	Darden	Miller
2) Ways & Means Committee	15 Y, 0 N	Aldridge	Langston
3) Government Accountability Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Special districts are units of local government created for a particular purpose, with jurisdiction to operate within a limited geographic boundary. A special district has only those powers expressly provided by, or reasonably implied from, the authority provided in the district's charter. Special districts provide specific municipal services in addition to, or in place of, those provided by a municipality or county.

The bill would create the Water Street Improvement District in the City of Tampa, Hillsborough County. The District's purpose is to install, operate, and maintain community infrastructure.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law, except that provisions authorizing the levy of ad valorem taxation take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of owners of freeholds voting in a referendum.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

Independent Special Districts

A "special district" is a unit of local government created for a particular purpose, with jurisdiction to operate within a limited geographic boundary. Special districts are created by general law,¹ special act,² local ordinance,³ or by rule of the Governor and Cabinet.⁴ A special district has only those powers expressly provided by, or reasonably implied from, the authority provided in the district's charter. Special districts provide specific municipal services in addition to, or in place of, those provided by a municipality or county.⁵

A "dependent special district" is a special district where the membership of the governing body is identical to the governing body of a single county or municipality, all members of the governing body are appointed by the governing body of a single county or municipality, members of the district's governing body are removable at will by the governing body of a single county or municipality, or the district's budget is subject to the approval of governing body of a single county or municipality.⁶ An "independent special district" is any district that is not a dependent special district.⁷

Formation and Charter of an Independent Special District

With the exception of community development districts,⁸ the charter for any new independent special district must include the minimum elements required by ch. 189, F.S.⁹ Any special laws or general laws of local application relating to any special district may not:

- Create a special district with a district charter that does not conform to the minimum requirements in s. 189.031(3), F.S.;¹⁰
- Exempt district elections from the requirements of s. 189.04, F.S.;¹¹
- Exempt a district from the requirements for bond referenda in s. 189.042, F.S.;¹²
- Exempt a district from certain requirements relating to¹³ issuing bonds if no referendum is required,¹⁴ requiring special district reports on public facilities,¹⁵ notice and reports of special district public meetings,¹⁶ or required reports, budgets, and audits;¹⁷ or

¹ Section 189.031(3), F.S.

² *Id.*

³ Section 189.02(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 190.005(1), F.S. *See, generally,* s. 189.012(6), F.S.

⁵ *2017 – 2018 Local Gov't Formation Manual* at p. 64, available at

<http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Committees/committeesdetail.aspx?CommitteeId=2911> (last visited Jan. 25, 2018).

⁶ Section 189.012(2), F.S.

⁷ Section 189.012(3), F.S.

⁸ Section 189.0311, F.S. *See* s. 190.004, F.S. (providing that chapter 190, F.S., governs the functions and powers of independent community development districts).

⁹ Section 189.031(1), F.S. Section 189.031(3), F.S., sets forth the minimum charter requirements for an independent special district.

¹⁰ Section 189.031(2)(a), F.S.

¹¹ Section 189.031(2)(b), F.S.

¹² Section 189.031(2)(c), F.S.

¹³ Section 189.031(2)(d), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 189.051, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 189.08, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 189.015, F.S.

¹⁷ Section. 189.016, F.S.

- Create a district for which a statement documenting specific required matters is not submitted to the Legislature:
 - The purpose of the proposed district;
 - The authority of the proposed district;
 - An explanation of why the district is the best alternative; and
 - A resolution or official statement from the local general-government jurisdiction where the proposed district will be located stating that the proposed district is consistent with approved local government plans and the local government does not object to creation of the district.¹⁸

These prohibitions were passed by a three-fifths majority in the House and Senate when ch. 189, F.S., originally was adopted.¹⁹ They may be amended or repealed only “by like vote.”²⁰

The charter of a newly-created district must state whether it is dependent or independent.²¹ Charters of independent special districts must address and include a list of required provisions, including the purpose of the district, its geographical boundaries, taxing authority, bond authority, and selection procedures for the members of its governing body.²²

Special districts do not possess “home rule” powers and may impose only those taxes, assessments, or fees authorized by special or general law. The special act creating an independent special district may provide for funding from a variety of sources while prohibiting others. For example, ad valorem tax authority is not mandatory for a special district.²³

Election of Special District Boards

Members of a special district board are generally elected by the qualified electors of the district.²⁴ Some district boards, however, are elected according to a one-acre/one-vote methodology.²⁵

Section 189.041, F.S., provides a process for transitioning a special district governing board elected on a one-acre/one-vote basis to election by the qualified electors of the district. A referendum may be called at any time once the district has at least 500 qualified electors.²⁶ A petition signed by 10 percent of the qualified electors must be filed with the governing body of the district requesting a referendum.²⁷ Upon verification of the petition, the governing board of the district must call for a referendum at the earlier of the next regularly scheduled election of governing body members occurring at least 30 days after the verification of the petition or within six months of verification.²⁸

If the qualified electors approve of the transition, the size of the board is increased to five members and elections for the board are held at the earlier of the next regularly scheduled general election or a special election held within six months following the referendum approving transition and the finalization

¹⁸ Section 189.031(2)(e), F.S.

¹⁹ Chapter 89-169, s. 67, Laws of Fla.

²⁰ Article III, s. 11(a)(21), Fla. Const. (“SECTION 11. Prohibited special laws.— (a) There shall be no special law or general law of local application pertaining to: ... (21) any subject when prohibited by general law passed by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. Such law may be amended or repealed by like vote.”).

²¹ Section 189.031(5), F.S.

²² Section 189.031(3), F.S. (setting forth the minimum charter requirements).

²³ Article VII, s. 9(a), Fla. Const.

²⁴ See e.g. ch. 2015-202, s. 4(4)(2)(a), Laws of Fla. (election provisions for Lehigh Acres Municipal Services Improvement District).

²⁵ See s. 189.04(4), F.S. (providing an exception for special district governing board elected on a one-acre/one-vote basis); also see e.g. ch. 2007-306, s. 5, Laws of Fla. (election provisions for the Babcock Ranch Community Independent Special District).

²⁶ Section 189.041(2)(a)1.a., F.S.

²⁷ Section 189.041(2)(a)1.b., F.S.

²⁸ Section 189.041(2)(a)2., F.S.

of the district urban area map.²⁹ If the qualified electors do not approve of the transition, a new referendum may not be held for at least two years.³⁰

Within 30 days after the transition referendum, the governing body of the district must direct the district’s staff to prepare and present maps describing all urban areas contained in the district.³¹ For the purposes of this determination, an “urban area” is a contiguous, developed, and inhabited urban area within a district with a minimum density of at least:

- 1.5 persons per acre, as defined the latest census or other official population count;
- 1 single-family home per 2.5 acres, with access to improved roads; or
- 1 single-family home per 5 acres within a recorded plat subdivision.³²

The maps describing the urban areas must be presented to the governing body of the district within 60 days after the referendum.³³ The determination of urban areas is made with the assistance of local general-purpose governments and district landowners or electors may contest the accuracy of the map.³⁴ If a landowner or elector raises an objection to the map, the map is submitted to the county engineer for review.³⁵ After all objections to the map have been addressed, the governing body of the district must adopt either its initial map or the map as amended by the county engineer as the official map at a regular scheduled meeting of the governing body held within 60 days of the presentation of all such maps.³⁶ A landowner or elector may contest the accuracy of the map by filing a petition in circuit court within 30 days.³⁷

After the adoption of the official map or a certification by the circuit court, the district urban area map must determine the extent of urban area within the district and the composition of the board pursuant to s. 189.041(3)(a), F.S.³⁸ The maps must be readopted every five years, but may be readopted sooner at the discretion of the governing body of the district.³⁹

The composition of the board is determined by the percentage of the district that is urban area, as follows:⁴⁰

Urban Area as Percentage of District	Number of Board Members Elected by Landowners	Number of Board Members Elected by Qualified Electors
Less than 25%	4	1
26%-50%	3	2
51%-70%	2	3
70%-90%	1	4
More than 91%	0	5

Governing board members elected by qualified electors serve four-year terms, except for those elected at the first election and the first landowner’s meeting following the referendum, who serve the following terms:⁴¹

Urban Area as Percentage of	Terms of Board Members	Terms of Board Members
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²⁹ Section 189.041(2)(a)3., F.S.

³⁰ Section 189.041(2)(a)4., F.S.

³¹ Section 189.041(2)(b)1. F.S.

³² Section 189.041(1)(b), F.S.

³³ Section 189.041(2)(b)2., F.S.

³⁴ Sections 189.041(1)(b), (2)(b)3., F.S.

³⁵ Section 189.041(2)(b)3., F.S.

³⁶ Section 189.041(2)(b)4., F.S.

³⁷ Section 189.041(2)(b)5., F.S.

³⁸ Section 189.041(2)(b)6., F.S.

³⁹ Section 189.041(2)(b)8., F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 189.041(3)(a), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 189.041(3)(b), F.S.

District	Elected by Landowners	Elected by Qualified Electors
Less than 25%	1 member serving each a 1, 2, 3, and 4 year term	1 member serving a 4 year term
26%-50%	1 member serving each a 1, 2, and 3 year term	2 member serving a 4 year term
51%-70%	1 member serving each a 1 and 2 year term	2 members serving a 4 year term, 1 member serving a 2 year term
70%-90%	1 member serving a 1 year term	2 members serving a 4 year term, 2 members serving a 2 year term
More than 91%	n/a	3 members serving a 4 year term, 2 members serving a 2 year term

Annual landowners meetings continue to be held as long as at least one member of the board is elected on a one-acre/one-vote basis.⁴² There is no requirement for a majority of the acreage of the district to be represented by either owner or an owner's proxy at the landowners meeting.⁴³ Landowner meetings must be held in the month preceding the month of the election of governing body members by electors.⁴⁴

Communication Services

When a special district operates a high-speed internet or other telecommunication services network, the special district must:

- Separately account for the revenues, expenses, property, and source of investment dollars associated with the provision of such service;⁴⁵
- Pay ad valorem taxes to any county in which the service operates;⁴⁶
- Make specific findings and adopt a business plan;⁴⁷
- Establish separate books and records and an enterprise fund to account for the operation of communications services;⁴⁸
- Adopt separate operating and capital budgets for communications services;⁴⁹ and
- Operate at a profit within four years.⁵⁰

If the provision of communications services by the special district is not profitable within four years, the special district must either cease providing services, sell the system used to provide services, partner with a private entity to provide services at a profit, or approve continuing service by a majority vote.⁵¹

Districts are prohibited from:

- Setting rates below the cost of providing the communications service;⁵²
- Operating outside of the boundaries of the district, without consent of the county and/or municipality in which services would be provided;⁵³

⁴² Section 189.041(3)(c)1., F.S.

⁴³ Section 189.041(3)(c)2., F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 189.041(3)(c)3., F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 125.421(1), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 125.421(3), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 350.81(2)(b)-(d), F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 350.81(2)(g)-(h), F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 350.81(2)(i), F.S.

⁵⁰ Section 350.81(2)(l), F.S.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Section 350.81(2)(f), F.S.

⁵³ Section 350.81(2)(e)1.c., F.S.

- Issuing revenue bonds with maturities of longer than 15 years without voter approval;⁵⁴ and
- Using powers of eminent domain “solely or primarily” for the purpose of providing communications services.⁵⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates the Water Street Improvement District (District), an independent special district in the City of Tampa, Hillsborough County and provides a charter for the District. The District’s purpose is to install, operate, and maintain community infrastructure in Tampa.

Legislative Findings, Legislative Intent and Policy (Section 2)

The bill provides Legislative findings and intent, stating that the District provides for the construction and management of a substantial commercial and mixed-use district containing over two million square feet of newly constructed office space, one million square feet of newly constructed retail, cultural, educational, and entertainment spaces that compliment active pedestrian experiences, and parks and public gathering spaces that connecting existing community fixtures such as the Tampa Convention Center, Amalie Arena, Tampa Bay History Center, Florida Aquarium, and Tampa Riverwalk.

The bill states that the District does not have the power to engage in comprehensive planning, zoning, or development permitting and that the creation of the District is consistent with the City of Tampa Comprehensive Plan and will provide a comprehensive community development approach to promote sustainable and efficient land use. The bill states that it is the intent and purpose of the District that no debt or obligation will be placed on any local general purpose government without that government’s consent.

Charter Requirements, Creation, Establishment, Jurisdiction, and Charter (Section 3)

The bill provides a list of sections of the bill that fulfill the requirements for the creation of a special district under s. 189.031(3), F.S.

District Boundaries (Section 4)

The bill provides the legal description of the boundaries of the District. The bill provides that any residential unit subjected to condominium ownership, as created by recording a condominium declaration in the public records of Hillsborough County, is not included in the boundaries of the District.⁵⁶

Membership, Powers, and Duties of the Board of Supervisors (Section 5)

The bill provides for a five member board (Board), with each member serving a four year term. Members of the Board must be both residents of the state and citizens of the United States.

A meeting of the landowners of the district must be held within 90 days of the effective date of the act. Notice of the meeting must be provided once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the District. The landowners present at the meeting will elect a chair from among attendees to conduct the meeting. The chair may nominate candidates and make motions if he or she is a landowner or holds the proxy of a landowner. The landowners present constitute a quorum, even if they are less than 50 percent of the total acreage of the district, and may elect members of the governing board. The three candidates for the Board receiving the first, second, and

⁵⁴ Section 350.81(2)(e)2., F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 350.81(2)(j), F.S.

⁵⁶ The bill defines a “residential unit” as a room or group of rooms forming a single, independent habitable unit used for or intended to be used for living, sleeping, sanitation, cooking, and eating purposes that is 10,000 square feet or less in size. HB 1393, s. 2(w).

third highest number of votes are elected to a term expiring November 15, 2022, while the two candidates receiving the fourth and fifth highest number of votes are elected to a term expiring November 17, 2020.

Each landowner is entitled to one vote for each acre he or she owns. Any fractional acre is treated as one acre for the purposes of the landowner vote. Landowners who are unable to attend may cast their votes by proxy. Subsequent landowners elections must be announced at a public meeting at least 90 days before the landowners meeting and noticed in the same manner as the initial landowners meeting. Subsequent elections to the Board occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every two years.

Members of the Board are subject to ethics and conflict of interest law generally applicable to public officers. The bill provides that the Governor may remove a Board member for malfeasance, misfeasance, dishonesty, incompetency, or failure to perform the duties imposed upon him or her by this act. In the event of a vacancy, the remaining members of the Board may make an appointment to serve the remainder of the unexpired term, unless the vacancy was created by the Governor removing the Board member, in which case the Governor makes an appointment to fill the vacancy.

The Board is required to elect a chair and a secretary, as well as other officers the Board deems necessary. The secretary does not have to be a member of the board. Members of the Board are not entitled to compensation, but may receive reimbursement for travel and per diem expenses as provided in s. 112.061, F.S.

The Board is required to keep a record of its proceedings containing all meeting, resolutions, bonds, and any corporate acts. The record book and other district records must be open to inspection by the public as required by ch. 119, F.S.

General Duties of the Board (Section 6)

District Manager and Treasurer

The Board is required to employ a district manager to oversee any improvements or facilities constructed by the District. The bill specifies that employing a Board member, district manager, or other employee of a landowner as the district manager for the District does not constitute a conflict of interest under ch. 112, F.S. The district manager is permitted to hire additional employees as necessary and authorized by the board.

The Board is also required to hire a treasurer, who must be a resident of the state. The treasurer manages the finances of the district and may be granted other powers as the Board finds appropriate. The compensation of the treasurer is set by the Board and the Board may require the treasurer to post a surety bond. The bill requires that the financial records of the Board be audited by an independent certified public accountant on at least an annual basis.⁵⁷ The Board, in conjunction with the treasurer, is required to select a qualified public depository for the funds of the District.

Budget and Reporting

The district manager is required to prepare a proposed budget on or before July 15 of each year for consideration by the Board. The budget must contain all expenditures of the District and estimates of projected revenues. The Board may make amendments to the proposed budget before approval. The Board is required to provide adequate notice of the budget hearing. The Board must adopt a final

⁵⁷ As an independent special district, the District will be required to maintain a public website on which it must post its annual budget and any amendments, all financial reports and audits of the District's finances required by law, and a link to the Department of Financial Services' website. Ss. 189.016, 189.069, F.S. The District must file a separate annual financial statement with the Department of Financial Services, under s. 218.32, F.S., and periodic audited financial statements with the Florida Auditor General, under s. 218.39, F.S.

budget before October 1, the beginning of its fiscal year. The Board must submit a copy of the budget to the Tampa City Council for informational purpose at least 60 days prior to its adoption.

The Board must provide the Tampa City Council with a copy of the District's public facilities report as required by s. 189.08, F.S.

The District will provide full disclosure of its public financing and maintenance of improvements to real property to all existing and prospective owners of property within the District. The District must provide each developer within the district with sufficient copies of the information to provide to each prospective purchaser. The District must also file the disclosure documents in the property records of the county.

The bill provides that the District must maintain an official website by the end of its first full fiscal year, as required by s. 189.069, F.S.

General Powers

The bill grants the District the following general powers to:

- Conduct business on behalf of the district, including suing or being sued, adopting a seal, and acquiring and disposing of property;
- Contract for professional services;
- Conduct financial transactions for district purposes;
- Adopt and enforce rules;
- Maintain an office;
- Hold, control, purchase, or dispose of public easements;
- Lease as lessor or lessee any type of project the District is authorized to undertake;
- Borrow money and issue bonds as authorized in the act and to levy taxes and assessments;
- Charge user fees as necessary to conduct District activities;
- Exercise eminent domain;
- Cooperate with other government entities;
- Assess and impose ad valorem taxes, as provided in the act;
- Levy and impose special assessments;
- Exercise special powers; and
- Exercise powers necessary and proper for fulfilling the special and limited purpose of the district as authorized by this act.

Special Powers

The bill also grants the District special powers to implement its lawful and special purpose and to provide the following systems and infrastructure for those special and limited purposes:

- Water management and control for the lands within the District and to connect some or any of such facilities with roads and bridges;
- Water supply, sewer, and wastewater management, reclamation, and reuse;
- District roads equal to or exceeding specifications of the county in which the roads are located, together with street lighting;
- Buses, trolleys, rail access, mass transit facilities, transit shelters, ridesharing facilities and services, parking improvements, and related signage;
- Investigation and remediation costs associated with the cleanup of actual or perceived environmental contamination within the District;
- Conservation and mitigation of wildlife habitat;
- Parks and facilities for indoor and outdoor recreational, cultural, and educational uses;
- School buildings and related structures, which may be leased, sold, or donated to the school district, a charter school as authorized by law, or educational facilities for intermediate and higher education or vocational training;

- Security;⁵⁸
- Traffic control and enforcement, when authorized by proper governmental agencies;⁵⁹
- Control and elimination of mosquitoes and other arthropods of public health importance;
- Enter into impact fee, mobility fee, or other similar credit agreements with the City of Tampa, Hillsborough County, or a landowner developer and to see or assign such credits, on terms the District deems appropriate;
- Buildings and structures for District offices, maintenance facilities, meeting facilities, town centers, or other authorized projects;
- Establish and create, at noticed meetings, such governmental departments of the governing board.
- Sustainable or green infrastructure improvements, facilities, chillers, and services;⁶⁰
- Any facilities or improvements that may otherwise be provided by a county or municipality, including, but not limited to, libraries, annexes, substations, and other buildings to house public officials, staff, and employees;
- Construction and operation of communications systems and related infrastructure;⁶¹
- Enter into interlocal agreements with any public or private entity for the provision of an institution or institutions of higher education; and
- Any other project within or without the boundaries of the district when the project is required for the purposes of meeting concurrency or similar development-rated obligations and the project is subject to an agreement between the District, the Tampa City Council, the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners, or with any other applicable public or private entity, and is not inconsistent with effective local comprehensive plans or the general of special powers contained in the bill.

The bill provides that the District's power to provide any utility service is both subject to the City of Tampa's provision of that service and may not be exercised in such a manner as to adversely impact the City's bond resolutions or covenants.

The bill requires the District and the City of Tampa to enter into an interlocal agreement if the exercise of the special powers of the District and the powers of the City of Tampa would result in "unnecessary duplication" of services and facilities. The purpose of the interlocal agreement is to avoid inefficiencies and allow the District and the City to jointly exercise common powers and authority. The bill provides that the special act does not preempt the powers and authority of the City of Tampa.

Financing and Bonds

The Board has the power to issue bond anticipation notes that will bear interest not to exceed the maximum rate allowed by law and that will mature no later than five years from issuance. The Board may also obtain loans and issue negotiable notes, warrants, or other evidence of debt, payable at such times and bearing such interest as the Board determines, but not to exceed the maximum rate allowed by general law and to be sold or discounted at such price or prices not less than 95 percent of par value. Bonds may be sold in blocks or installment at different times, at public or private sale after

⁵⁸ The District may contract with the appropriate local general purpose government agencies for an increased level of services within the district boundaries.

⁵⁹ The District may contract with a towing operator to remove a vehicle or vessel from a district-owned facility or property if the district follows the requirements of s. 715.07, F.S. The selection of a towing operator is not subject to public bidding if the towing operator is included in the approved list of towing operators maintained by the City of Tampa.

⁶⁰ The bill provides that this provision does not authorize the District to provide electric services or otherwise impair electric utility franchise agreements.

⁶¹ The bill provides that communication services provided by the District shall be subject to ss. 125.421 and 350.81, F.S. Section 125.421, F.S., requires a local government entity operating as a telecommunications company must separately account for revenues, expenses, property and investments related to telecommunications service, is subject to all local requirements on telecommunications companies, and must pay ad valorem taxes on telecommunications facilities. Section 350.81, F.S., provides a statutory framework for communications services offered by governmental entities, including special districts.

advertisement, at not less than 90 percent of the par value, together with accrued interest. The Board also has the authority to issue refunding bonds and revenue bonds.

The bill authorizes the Board to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable property in the District, if such levy has been approved at a referendum as required by Art. VII, s. 9 of the Florida Constitution. This levy may not exceed 1.0 mills.

The Board annually must determine, order, and levy the annual installment of the total benefit special assessments for bonds issued and related expenses to finance assessable improvements. These assessments are collected annually in the same manner as county taxes. The board may determine a formula for the determination of an amount, which when paid by a taxpayer with respect to any tax parcel, constitutes a prepayment of all future annual installments of the benefit special assessment.

The Board may levy a maintenance special assessment to preserve the facilities and projects of the District. The amount of the assessment is determined by the Board upon a report of the District's engineer and assessed by the Board upon the land within the District benefited by the maintenance, or apportioned between the benefited lands in proportion to the benefits received by each tract of land. The assessment is a lien on the assessed property until paid and enforceable in the same manner as county taxes. However, this does not prohibit the District from using the method prescribed in ss. 197.363, 197.3631, or 197.3632, F.S., for enforcing and collecting these assessments.

The District may establish and collect rates, fees, rentals, or other charges, referred to as "revenues", for the system and facilities furnished by the District such as: recreational facilities, water management and control facilities, and water, sewer, and reuse systems. The District must hold a public hearing concerning the proposed rates, fees, rentals, or other charges, which may not apply to District leases, prior to adoption under the administrative rulemaking authority of the District.

Any rates, fees, rentals, charges, or delinquent penalties not paid within 60 days, will be in default and the unpaid balance together with reasonable attorney fees and costs may be recovered by the District in a civil action. In addition, in the event fees, rentals, or other charges for water and sewer, or either of them, are not paid when due, the District may, under rules and regulations of the Board, discontinue and shut off both water and sewer services until such fees, rentals, or other charges, including interest, penalties, and charges for the shutting off and restoration of service are fully paid.

Enforcement of Taxes and Assessments

The collection and enforcement of all taxes levied by the District is in the same manner as county taxes, and the provisions of general law relating to the sale of lands for unpaid and delinquent county taxes pertain to the collection of such taxes. Benefit special assessments, maintenance special assessments, and special assessments are non-ad valorem assessments as defined by s. 197.3632, F.S.

Any property of a governmental entity subject to a ground lease as described in s. 190.003(13), F.S., is not subject to lien or encumbrance on the underlying fee interest for a levy of ad valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments under this bill. Any property owned by City of Tampa (and used for governmental purposes), Hillsborough County, or the state is not subject to ad valorem taxes or non-ad valorem special assessments.

Competitive Bidding and Public Notice Regarding District Purchases

Any contract for goods, supplies, or materials that exceeds \$195,000⁶² is subject to competitive bidding through notice of bids published once in a newspaper of general circulation in Hillsborough County. In addition, if the Board seeks to construct or improve a public building, structure or other public works it

⁶² See s. 287.017(1)(d), F.S. (creating purchasing categories for procurement of personal property and services).

must comply with the bidding procedures in s. 255.20, F.S., and other applicable general law. The Board must accept the bid of the lowest responsive and responsible bidder unless all bids have been rejected. The provisions of the Consultants Competitive Negotiation Act in s. 287.055, F.S., apply to contracts for engineering, architecture, landscape architecture, or registered surveying and mapping services.

Contracts for maintenance services that exceed \$195,000⁶³ are subject to competitive bidding. All contracts for other services are not subject to competitive bidding unless the District adopts a rule, policy, or procedure to apply competitive bidding procedures to those contracts. The Board may require bidders to supply a bond.

Waiver of Sovereign Immunity

Any suits against the District for damages arising out of tort are subject to the limitations provided in s. 768.28, F.S.

Termination of the District

The bill provides that the District exists until dissolved by the Legislature or declared inactive by the Department of Economic Opportunity.⁶⁴

Notice to Purchasers of Property

After the creation of the District, each contract for initial sale of a unit within the District must include a disclosure statement informing the purchaser of the existence of the District and that the purchase will be liable for taxes, assessments, and fees imposed by the District.

Public Access

Any facility, service, works, improvement, project, or other infrastructure owned by the District, or funded by federal tax exempt bonding issued by the District, is public. The District may establish rules regulating the use of the property and imposing reasonable charges or fees for such use.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1: Provides that the special act may be cited as the “Water Street Improvement District Act.”
- Section 2: Provides legislative findings and intent, definitions, and list of policy objectives.
- Section 3: Provides for the creation and establishment of the district, minimum charter requirements.
- Section 4: States the legal boundaries of the District.
- Section 5: Provides for board of supervisors; membership and meeting requirements; organization, powers, and duties of the Board; terms of office; election requirements.
- Section 6: Provides for the general duties of the board of supervisors.
- Section 7: Provides for severability of the act.

⁶³ See *Id.*

⁶⁴ Section 189.062, F.S.

Section 8: Provides that the bill is effective upon becoming a law, except that the provisions authorizing the levy of ad valorem taxation take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of owners of freeholds of the Water Street Improvement District in a referendum.

II. NOTICE/REFERENDUM AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. NOTICE PUBLISHED? Yes No

IF YES, WHEN? November 10, 2017

WHERE? The *Tampa Bay Times*, a daily newspaper of general circulation in Hillsborough County, Florida.

B. REFERENDUM(S) REQUIRED? Yes No

IF YES, WHEN? A referendum of the freeholders of the district must be held if the board seeks to levy ad valorem taxes.

C. LOCAL BILL CERTIFICATION FILED? Yes, attached No

D. ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT FILED? Yes, attached No

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill requires rules and orders adopted by the District pertaining to the powers, duties, and functions of the officers of the district; the conduct of the business of the District; the maintenance of records; the form of certificates evidencing tax liens and all other documents and records of the District; and the operation of guardhouses by the District or any other unit of local government to serve security purposes, to be adopted and enforced pursuant to ch. 120, F.S., the Administrative Procedure Act.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES