By Senator McClain

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the executive branch; amending s. 17.11, F.S.; revising reporting requirements for the Chief Financial Officer to conform to changes made by the act; repealing s. 24.113, F.S., relating to minority participation for lottery retailers; amending s. 110.112, F.S.; revising policies regarding equal employment opportunity in state government; deleting certain requirements regarding affirmative action plans applicable to executive agencies, state attorneys, and public defenders; amending s. 110.123, F.S.; revising definitions applicable to administration of the state group insurance program; authorizing certain surviving dependent children to elect to continue certain coverage under the program; amending s. 110.12301, F.S.; revising provisions governing contracts for claims review services procured by the Division of State Group Insurance of the Department of Management Services; amending s. 110.205, F.S.; authorizing additional exempt positions from the Career Service System, subject to limitations and certain requirements; revising the definition of the term "department"; amending s. 110.211, F.S.; specifying the circumstances when open competition is not required in filling a vacant position; revising certain requirements regarding recruitment literature; amending s. 110.605, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the department develop a certain program relating to Selected Exempt Service positions; amending ss. 112.19

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and 112.191, F.S.; revising eligibility for insurance coverage for dependent children of law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers and firefighters who are injured or killed in the line of duty; amending s. 217.07, F.S.; providing a limitation on certain funds held in the Surplus Property Revolving Trust Fund account; repealing s. 255.101, F.S., relating to utilization of minority business enterprises in contracts for public construction works; repealing s. 255.102, F.S., relating to contractor utilization of minority business enterprises; amending s. 255.20, F.S.; revising the factors that a local government may consider in awarding certain bids and contracts for public construction works; amending s. 287.012, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "minority business enterprise"; revising the definition of the term "office"; amending s. 287.042, F.S.; deleting certain duties and responsibilities of the Office of Supplier Diversity; amending s. 287.055, F.S.; revising factors that an agency is required to consider when acquiring professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, or surveying and mapping services; amending s. 287.057, F.S.; deleting requirements that an agency reserve certain contracts for certified minority business enterprises; revising qualifications for certain contract managers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 287.059, F.S.; revising the factors that an agency is encouraged to

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consider when selecting outside firms for attorney services; amending s. 287.084, F.S.; revising provisions governing preferences for Florida-based businesses in procurement; providing criteria for companies to be deemed a Florida-based business; providing price preferences for competitive solicitations meeting certain criteria; providing applicability and construction; repealing s. 287.093, F.S., relating to the procurement of personal property and services from funds set aside for minority business enterprises; repealing s. 287.0931, F.S., relating to participation in bond underwriting by minority business enterprises; repealing s. 287.094, F.S., relating to penalties for discrimination and false representation in minority business enterprise programs; repealing s. 287.0943, F.S., relating to the certification of minority business enterprises; repealing s. 287.09431, F.S., relating to statewide and interlocal agreements on certification of business concerns for the status of minority business enterprise; amending s. 287.09451, F.S.; renaming the Office of Supplier Diversity as the Office of Supplier Development; revising the powers, duties, and functions of the office; repealing s. 287.0947, F.S., relating to the Florida Advisory Council on Small and Minority Business Development; creating s. 287.096, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting vendors or affiliates from taking certain actions relating to procurement if placed on a prohibited vendor list

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maintained by the department; prohibiting a public entity from taking certain actions with a vendor or affiliate placed on any such list; requiring vendors and affiliates to provide certain certifications and make disclosures to an agency; providing applicability; requiring that invitations to bid, requests for proposals, invitations to negotiate, and contracts include a specified statement; requiring the department to maintain the prohibited vendor lists electronically, post the lists on its website, and update them at specified intervals; requiring a vendor or affiliate to notify the department within a specified timeframe of meeting criteria for placement on a prohibited vendor list; requiring a public entity to transmit certain vendor information to the department within a specific timeframe; providing requirements as to investigations and determinations made by the department; providing procedures regarding the placement of a vendor or an affiliate on a prohibited vendor list; providing procedures and requirements for removal from a prohibited vendor list; providing applicability; prohibiting a governmental entity from knowingly entering into contracts with, or accepting bids, proposals, or replies from, certain vendors or affiliates; authorizing the Attorney General to bring a civil action against a vendor or affiliate that violates specified provisions; specifying applicable penalties; authorizing the department to adopt certain rules;

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providing procedures for the Attorney General regarding any antitrust violations; providing factors for an administrative law judge to consider in determining placement on the antitrust violator vendor list; providing applicability; repealing s. 287.133, F.S., relating to public entity crimes and the denial or revocation of the right to transact business with public entities; repealing s. 287.134, F.S., relating to discrimination and the denial or revocation of the right to transact business with public entities; repealing s. 287.1346, F.S., relating to the provision of commodities produced by forced labor and the denial or revocation of the right to transact business with agencies; repealing s. 287.1351, F.S., relating to suspended vendors for state contracts; repealing s. 287.137(1) and (7), F.S., relating to antitrust violations and the denial or revocation of the right to transact business with public entities and the denial of economic benefits; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 287.137(8), F.S.; revising provisions governing a public records exemption for certain investigatory records to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 287.138, F.S.; revising applicable penalties for violations relating to contracting with entities of foreign countries of concern to conform to changes made by the act; repealing s. 288.1167, F.S., relating to sports franchise contract provisions for food and beverage concession and contract awards to minority business

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enterprises; amending s. 288.703, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "certified minority business enterprise"; revising the definition of the term "ombudsman"; amending s. 288.7031, F.S.; revising a provision governing the application of certain definitions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 376.84, F.S.; revising economic incentives available for brownfield redevelopment; amending s. 440.45, F.S.; revising the composition of the statewide nominating commission for Judges of Compensation Claims; repealing s. 760.80, F.S., relating to minority representation on boards, commissions, councils, and committees; redesignating part V of ch. 760, F.S., as part IV to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 1001.706, F.S.; deleting certain requirements that the Board of Governors must take regarding utilization of minority business enterprises; amending s. 1013.46, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing a set-aside for minority business enterprises for the award of certain contracts; amending s. 16.615, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending ss. 43.16, 110.116, 212.096, 215.971, 255.0992, 282.201, 282.709, 286.101, 287.056, 287.0571, 287.0591, 288.0001, 288.706, 295.187, 376.3072, 394.47865, 402.7305, 408.045, 473.3065, 570.07, and 627.351, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing effective dates.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 17.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

17.11 To report disbursements made.—

- reported from the Florida Accounting Information Resource
  Subsystem no less than quarterly the disbursements which
  agencies made to small businesses, as defined in <a href="mailto:s.288.703">s.288.703</a> the
  Florida Small and Minority Business Assistance Act; to certified
  minority business enterprises in the aggregate; and to certified
  minority business enterprises broken down into categories of
  minority persons, as well as gender and nationality subgroups.
  This information <a href="mailto:must shall">must shall</a> be made available to the agencies,
  the Office of Supplier <a href="mailto:Development Diversity">Development Diversity</a>, the Governor, the
  President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
  Representatives. Each agency shall be responsible for the
  accuracy of information entered into the Florida Accounting
  Information Resource Subsystem for use in this reporting.
- Section 2. <u>Section 24.113, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
  Section 3. Section 110.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 110.112 Affirmative action; Equal employment opportunity.
- opportunities in employment. Discrimination in employment

  because of race, gender, creed, color, or national origin is

  prohibited. Executive agencies may not use racial or gender setasides, preferences, or quotas when making decisions regarding
  the hiring, retention, or promotion of a state employee assist

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in providing the assurance of equal employment opportunity through programs of affirmative and positive action that will allow full utilization of women, minorities, and individuals who have a disability.

- (2) (a) The head of each executive agency shall develop and implement an affirmative action plan in accordance with rules adopted by the department and approved by a majority vote of the Administration Commission before their adoption.
- (b) Each executive agency shall establish annual goals for ensuring full utilization of groups underrepresented in the agency's workforce, including women, minorities, and individuals who have a disability, as compared to the relevant labor market, as defined by the agency. Each executive agency shall design its affirmative action plan to meet its established goals.
- (c) Each executive agency shall annually report to the department regarding the agency's progress toward increasing employment among women, minorities, and individuals who have a disability.
- (d) An affirmative action-equal employment opportunity officer shall be appointed by the head of each executive agency. The affirmative action-equal employment opportunity officer's responsibilities must include determining annual goals, monitoring agency compliance, and providing consultation to managers regarding progress, deficiencies, and appropriate corrective action.
- (e)—The department shall report information in its annual workforce report relating to the implementation, continuance, updating, and results of each executive agency's affirmative action plan for the previous fiscal year. The annual workforce

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report must also include data for each executive agency relating to employment levels among women, minorities, and individuals who have a disability.

- (f) The department shall provide to all supervisory personnel of the executive agencies training in the principles of equal employment opportunity and affirmative action, the development and implementation of affirmative action plans, and the establishment of annual affirmative action goals. The department may contract for training services, and each participating agency shall reimburse the department for costs incurred through such contract. After the department approves the contents of the training program for the agencies, the department may delegate this training to the executive agencies.
- (2)(a)(3)(a) The department, in consultation with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Division of Blind Services of the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce, and the Executive Office of the Governor, shall develop and implement programs that incorporate internships, mentoring, on-the-job training, unpaid work experience, situational assessments, and other innovative strategies that are specifically geared toward individuals who have a disability.
- (b) By January 1, 2017, the department shall develop mandatory training programs for human resources personnel and hiring managers of executive agencies which support the employment of individuals who have a disability.
- (c)1. By January 1, 2017, each executive agency shall develop an agency-specific plan that addresses how to promote employment opportunities for individuals who have a disability.

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2. The department shall assist executive agencies in the implementation of agency-specific plans. The department shall regularly report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the progress of executive agencies in implementing these plans. Such reports shall be made at least biannually.

- (d) The department shall compile data regarding the hiring practices of executive agencies with regard to individuals who have a disability and make such data available on its website.
- (e) The department shall assist executive agencies in identifying and implementing strategies for retaining employees who have a disability which include, but are not limited to, training programs, funding reasonable accommodations, increasing access to appropriate technologies, and ensuring accessibility of physical and virtual workplaces.
- (f) The department shall adopt rules relating to forms that provide for the voluntary self-identification of individuals who have a disability and are employed by an executive agency.
- (g) This subsection does not create any substantive or procedural right or benefit enforceable at law or in equity against the state or a state agency, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof.
  - (4)—Each state attorney and public defender shall:
  - (a) Develop and implement an affirmative action plan.
- (b) Establish annual goals for ensuring full utilization of groups underrepresented in its workforce as compared to the relevant labor market in this state. The state attorneys' and public defenders' affirmative action plans must be designed to meet the established goals.

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(c) Appoint an affirmative action-equal employment opportunity officer.

- $\underline{(3)}$  (5) The state, its agencies and officers shall ensure freedom from discrimination in employment as provided by the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992, by s. 112.044, and by this chapter.
- (4)(6) Any individual claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful employment practice may file a complaint with the Florida Commission on Human Relations as provided by s. 760.11.
- $\underline{(5)}$  (7) The department shall review and monitor executive agency actions in carrying out the rules adopted by the department pursuant to this section.
- Section 4. Paragraphs (c), (m), and (n) of subsection (2) and paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 110.123, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 110.123 State group insurance program.-
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in ss. 110.123-110.1239, the term:
- (c) "Enrollee" means all state officers and employees, retired state officers and employees, surviving spouses of deceased state officers and employees, surviving dependent children eligible for premium payment under s. 112.19 or s.

  112.191, eligible former employees, and terminated employees or individuals with continuation coverage who are enrolled in an insurance plan offered by the state group insurance program. The term includes all state university officers and employees, retired state university officers and employees, surviving spouses of deceased state university officers and employees, and terminated state university employees or individuals with continuation coverage who are enrolled in an insurance plan

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offered by the state group insurance program. The term includes all Florida College System institution officers and employees, retired Florida College System institution officers and employees, surviving spouses of deceased Florida College System institution officers and employees, and terminated Florida College System institution employees or individuals with continuation coverage who are enrolled in an insurance plan offered by the state group insurance program. As used in this paragraph, state employees and retired state employees also include employees and retired employees of the Division of Rehabilitation and Liquidation.

- (m) "State group health insurance plan or plans" or "state plan or plans" means the state self-insured health insurance plan or plans offered to state officers and employees, retired state officers and employees, eligible former employees, surviving dependent children eligible for premium payment under s. 112.19 or s. 112.191, and surviving spouses of deceased state officers, employees, and eligible former employees under this section.
- (n) "State group insurance program" or "programs" means the package of insurance plans offered to state officers and employees, retired state officers and employees, eligible former employees, and surviving spouses of deceased state officers, employees, surviving dependent children eligible for premium payment under s. 112.19 or s. 112.191, and eligible former employees under this section, including the state group health insurance plan or plans, health maintenance organization plans, TRICARE supplemental insurance plans, and other plans required or authorized by law.

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- (3) STATE GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM.-
- (g) Participation by individuals in the program is available to all state officers, full-time state employees, part-time state employees, and eligible former employees and is voluntary. Participation in the program is also available to retired state officers and employees who elect at the time of retirement to continue coverage under the program, but may elect to continue all or only part of the coverage they had at the time of retirement. A <u>surviving dependent child eligible for premium payment under s. 112.19 or s. 112.191 or a</u> surviving spouse may elect to continue coverage only under a state group health insurance plan, a TRICARE supplemental insurance plan, or a health maintenance organization plan.
- Section 5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 110.12301, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 110.12301 Competitive procurement of postpayment claims review services and dependent eligibility verification services; public records exemption.—
- (1) The Division of State Group Insurance is directed to competitively procure postpayment claims review services for the state group health insurance plans established pursuant to s. 110.123. Compensation under the contract shall be paid from amounts identified as claim overpayments that are made by or on behalf of the health plans and that are recovered by the vendor. The vendor may retain that portion of the amount recovered as provided in the contract. The contract must require the vendor to maintain all necessary documentation supporting the amounts recovered by the vendor or retained by and remitted to the division.  $\frac{1}{7}$  and

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(2) The department is directed to contract for dependent eligibility verification services for the state group insurance program.

- (a) The department or the contractor providing dependent eligibility verification services may require the following information from subscribers:
  - 1. To prove a spouse's eligibility:
- a. If married less than 12 months and the subscriber and his or her spouse have not filed a joint federal income tax return, a government-issued marriage certificate;
- b. If married for 12 or more months, a transcript of the most recently filed federal income tax return; or
- c. If the documentation specified in sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. cannot be produced, an attestation of the marriage by sworn affidavit consistent with s. 92.50.
- 2. To prove a biological child's or a newborn grandchild's eligibility:
  - a. A government-issued birth certificate; or
- b. If a birth certificate cannot be produced, an attestation of the subscriber-dependent relationship by sworn affidavit consistent with s. 92.50.
  - 3. To prove an adopted child's eligibility:
  - a. An adoption certificate;
- b. An adoption placement agreement and a petition for adoption; or
- c. If the documentation specified in sub-subparagraph a. or sub-subparagraph b. cannot be produced, an attestation of the subscriber-dependent relationship by sworn affidavit consistent with s. 92.50.

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- 4. To prove a stepchild's eligibility:
- a. A government-issued birth certificate for the stepchild; and
- b. The transcript of the subscriber's most recently filed federal income tax return.
- 5. To prove a child's eligibility under a guardianship, a copy of the court order naming the subscriber or the subscriber's spouse as the child's legal guardian or custodian.
- 6. To prove a foster child's eligibility, a copy of the records showing the subscriber or the subscriber's spouse as the dependent's foster parent.
  - 7. To prove eligibility of an unmarried child age 26 to 30:
- a. A copy of the child's government-issued birth certificate or adoption certificate naming the subscriber or the subscriber's spouse as the child's parent, or a copy of the court order naming the subscriber or the subscriber's spouse as the child's legal guardian or custodian;
- b. A copy of the Certification of Over-Age Dependent Eligibility Form; and
- c. A document confirming the child's current enrollment as a student, including the name of the child, the name of the school, and the school term; or a bill or statement in the child's name which is dated within the past 60 days and is mailed to the child at a Florida address.
- 8. To prove eligibility for a disabled child age 26 or older:
- a. A copy of the child's government-issued birth certificate or adoption certificate naming the subscriber or the subscriber's spouse as the child's parent, or a copy of the

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court order naming the subscriber or the subscriber's spouse as the child's legal quardian or custodian; and

- b. A copy of the transcript of the subscriber's most recently filed federal income tax return listing the child's name and the last four digits of the child's social security number and identifying the child as the subscriber's dependent for tax purposes.
- (b) A government-issued marriage license or marriage certificate submitted for dependent eligibility verification must include the date of the marriage between the subscriber and the spouse.
- (c) A government-issued birth certificate submitted for dependent eligibility verification must list the parents' names.
- (d) Foreign-born subscribers unable to obtain the necessary documentation within the specified time period of producing verification documentation may provide a sworn affidavit consistent with s. 92.50 attesting to eligibility requirements.
- (e) Documentation submitted to verify eligibility may be an original or a photocopy of an original document. Before submitting a document, the subscriber may redact any information on a document which is not necessary to verify the eligibility of the dependent.
- (f) All documentation obtained by the department or the contractor to conduct the dependent eligibility verification services must be retained in accordance with the applicable records retention schedule.
- Section 6. Paragraph (n) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 110.205, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (y), (z), and (aa) are added to subsection (2) of

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that section, to read:

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110.205 Career service; exemptions.-

- (2) EXEMPT POSITIONS.—The exempt positions that are not covered by this part include the following:
- (n)1.a. In addition to those positions exempted by other paragraphs of this subsection, each department head may designate a maximum of 20 policymaking or managerial positions, as defined by the department and approved by the Administration Commission, as being exempt from the Career Service System. Career service employees who occupy a position designated as a position in the Selected Exempt Service under this paragraph shall have the right to remain in the Career Service System by opting to serve in a position not exempted by the employing agency. Unless otherwise fixed by law, the department shall set the salary and benefits of these positions in accordance with the rules of the Selected Exempt Service; provided, however, that if the agency head determines that the general counsel, chief Cabinet aide, public information administrator or comparable position for a Cabinet officer, inspector general, or legislative affairs director has both policymaking and managerial responsibilities and if the department determines that any such position has both policymaking and managerial responsibilities, the salary and benefits for each such position shall be established by the department in accordance with the rules of the Senior Management Service.
- b. In addition, each department may designate one additional position in the Senior Management Service if that position reports directly to the agency head or to a position in the Senior Management Service and if any additional costs are

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absorbed from the existing budget of that department.

- c. In addition to those positions exempted by this subsection, each department head may designate a maximum of 3 cybersecurity positions as being exempt from the Career Service System. Career service employees who occupy a position designated as a position in the Selected Exempt Service under this paragraph have the right to remain in the Career Service System by opting to serve in a position not exempted by the employing agency. Unless otherwise fixed by law, the department shall set the salary and benefits of these positions in accordance with the rules of the Selected Exempt Service.
- 2. If otherwise exempt, employees of the Public Employees Relations Commission, the Commission on Human Relations, and the Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, upon the certification of their respective commission heads, may be provided for under this paragraph as members of the Senior Management Service, if otherwise qualified. However, the deputy general counsel of the Public Employees Relations Commission shall be compensated as members of the Selected Exempt Service.
- (y) The general counsel, chief or senior Cabinet aide, public information administrator, communications director or comparable position, inspector general, chief information officer, and legislative affairs director of each department. The salary and benefits for each such position shall be established by the department in accordance with the rules of the Senior Management Service.
- (z) The agency information security manager designated pursuant to s. 282.318(4)(a), and personnel employed by or reporting to the inspector general, general counsel, state chief

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information security officer, the state chief data officer, and agency information security manager. Unless otherwise fixed by law, the department shall establish the salary and benefits for these positions in accordance with the rules of the Selected Exempt Service.

- (aa) All actuaries at each department. Unless otherwise fixed by law, the department shall establish the salary and benefits for these positions in accordance with the rules of the Selected Exempt Service.
- (4) DEFINITION OF DEPARTMENT.—When used in this section, the term "department" shall mean all departments and commissions of the executive branch, whether created by the State Constitution or chapter 20; the office of the Governor; the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services

  Commission, the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, the Florida Gaming Control Commission, the Division of the State Guard, the Division of Administrative Hearings, the Commission on Offender Review, the Florida Commission on Human Relations, the Public Employees Relations

  Commission, and the Public Service Commission; however, the term "department" shall mean the Department of Management Services when used in the context of the authority to establish pay bands and benefits.
- Section 7. Section 110.211, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 110.211 Recruitment.
- (1) Recruiting  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be planned and carried out in a manner that assures open competition based upon current and projected employing agency needs, taking into consideration the

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number and types of positions to be filled and the labor market conditions. However, open competition is not required when an employing agency is filling a position with an apprentice participating in an apprenticeship program, as defined in s.

446.021(6), in a related field, with special emphasis placed on recruiting efforts to attract minorities, women, or other groups that are underrepresented in the workforce of the employing agency.

- (2) Recruiting efforts to fill current or projected vacancies  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be carried out in the sound discretion of the agency head.
- (3) Recruiting shall seek efficiency in advertising and may be assisted by a contracted vendor responsible for maintenance of the personnel data.
- (4) All recruitment literature involving state position vacancies shall contain the phrase "An Equal Opportunity

  Employer." "An Equal Opportunity Employer/Affirmative Action

  Employer."
- Section 8. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 110.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 110.605 Powers and duties; personnel rules, records, reports, and performance appraisal.—
- (1) The department shall adopt and administer uniform personnel rules, records, and reports relating to employees and positions in the Selected Exempt Service, as well as any other rules and procedures relating to personnel administration which are necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.
- (d) The department shall develop a program of affirmative and positive actions that will ensure full utilization of women

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and minorities in Selected Exempt Service positions.

Section 9. Paragraphs (g) and (h) of subsection (2) of section 112.19, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.19 Law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers; death benefits.—

(2)

- (g) Any political subdivision of the state that employs a full-time law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1) or a full-time correctional officer as defined in s. 943.10(2) who is killed in the line of duty on or after July 1, 1993, as a result of an act of violence inflicted by another person while the officer is engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties or as a result of an assault against the officer under riot conditions shall pay the entire premium of the political subdivision's health insurance plan for the employee's surviving spouse until remarried, and for each dependent child of the employee until the child reaches the age of majority or until the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of  $\underline{25}$  if:
- 1. At the time of the employee's death, the child is dependent upon the employee for support; and
- 2. The surviving child continues to be dependent for support, or the surviving child is a full-time or part-time student and is dependent for support.
- (h)1. Any employer who employs a full-time law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer who, on or after January 1, 1995, suffers a catastrophic injury, as defined in s. 440.02, Florida Statutes 2002, in the line of duty shall pay the entire premium of the employer's health insurance plan for the

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injured employee, the injured employee's spouse, and for each dependent child of the injured employee until the child reaches the age of majority or until the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of 26 25 if the child continues to be dependent for support, or the child is a full-time or part-time student and is dependent for support. The term "health insurance plan" does not include supplemental benefits that are not part of the basic group health insurance plan. If the injured employee subsequently dies, the employer shall continue to pay the entire health insurance premium for the surviving spouse until remarried, and for the dependent children, under the conditions outlined in this paragraph. However:

- a. Health insurance benefits payable from any other source shall reduce benefits payable under this section.
- b. It is unlawful for a person to willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, or to assist, conspire with, or urge another to make, or cause to be made, any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement to obtain health insurance coverage as provided under this paragraph. A person who violates this sub-subparagraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- c. In addition to any applicable criminal penalty, upon conviction for a violation as described in sub-subparagraph b., a law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer or other beneficiary who receives or seeks to receive health insurance benefits under this paragraph shall forfeit the right to receive such health insurance benefits, and shall reimburse the employer for all benefits paid due to the fraud or other prohibited activity. For purposes of this sub-

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subparagraph, the term "conviction" means a determination of guilt that is the result of a plea or trial, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.

2. In order for the officer, spouse, and dependent children to be eligible for such insurance coverage, the injury must have occurred as the result of the officer's response to fresh pursuit, the officer's response to what is reasonably believed to be an emergency, or an unlawful act perpetrated by another. Except as otherwise provided herein, this paragraph may not be construed to limit health insurance coverage for which the officer, spouse, or dependent children may otherwise be eligible, except that a person who qualifies under this section is not eligible for the health insurance subsidy provided under chapter 121, chapter 175, or chapter 185.

Section 10. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 112.191, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.191 Firefighters; death benefits.-

(2)

(f) Any political subdivision of the state that employs a full-time firefighter who is killed in the line of duty on or after July 1, 1993, as a result of an act of violence inflicted by another person while the firefighter is engaged in the performance of firefighter duties, as a result of a fire which has been determined to have been caused by an act of arson, or as a result of an assault against the firefighter under riot conditions shall pay the entire premium of the political subdivision's health insurance plan for the employee's surviving spouse until remarried, and for each dependent child of the employee until the child reaches the age of majority or until

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the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of 26 <del>25 if:</del>

- 1. At the time of the employee's death, the child is dependent upon the employee for support; and
- 2. The surviving child continues to be dependent for support, or the surviving child is a full-time or part-time student and is dependent for support.
- (q)1. Any employer who employs a full-time firefighter who, on or after January 1, 1995, suffers a catastrophic injury, as defined in s. 440.02, Florida Statutes 2002, in the line of duty shall pay the entire premium of the employer's health insurance plan for the injured employee, the injured employee's spouse, and for each dependent child of the injured employee until the child reaches the age of majority or until the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of 26 25 if the child continues to be dependent for support, or the child is a full-time or part-time student and is dependent for support. The term "health insurance plan" does not include supplemental benefits that are not part of the basic group health insurance plan. If the injured employee subsequently dies, the employer shall continue to pay the entire health insurance premium for the surviving spouse until remarried, and for the dependent children, under the conditions outlined in this paragraph. However:
- - a. Health insurance benefits payable from any other source shall reduce benefits payable under this section.
- b. It is unlawful for a person to willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, or to assist, conspire with, or urge another to make, or cause to be made, any false, fraudulent, or

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misleading oral or written statement to obtain health insurance coverage as provided under this paragraph. A person who violates this sub-subparagraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- c. In addition to any applicable criminal penalty, upon conviction for a violation as described in sub-subparagraph b., a firefighter or other beneficiary who receives or seeks to receive health insurance benefits under this paragraph shall forfeit the right to receive such health insurance benefits, and shall reimburse the employer for all benefits paid due to the fraud or other prohibited activity. For purposes of this subsubparagraph, the term "conviction" means a determination of guilt that is the result of a plea or trial, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.
- 2. In order for the firefighter, spouse, and dependent children to be eligible for such insurance coverage, the injury must have occurred as the result of the firefighter's response to what is reasonably believed to be an emergency involving the protection of life or property, or an unlawful act perpetrated by another. Except as otherwise provided herein, this paragraph may not be construed to limit health insurance coverage for which the firefighter, spouse, or dependent children may otherwise be eligible, except that a person who qualifies for benefits under this section is not eligible for the health insurance subsidy provided under chapter 121, chapter 175, or chapter 185.

Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the death benefits provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)

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shall also be applicable and paid in cases where a firefighter received bodily injury prior to July 1, 1993, and subsequently died on or after July 1, 1993, as a result of such in-line-of-duty injury.

Section 11. Section 217.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

217.07 Transfer of surplus property assets to department.—
The Chief Financial Officer is authorized to transfer to the department any funds unexpended in the Surplus Property
Revolving Trust Fund account in the State Treasury. This revolving fund shall remain in existence as a separate trust fund as long as the surplus property program exists. Upon termination of the program any remaining funds shall be disposed of as provided by federal law. All funds held in the Surplus Property Revolving Trust Fund account in the State Treasury generated by the Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation
Program may only be used for the direct and indirect operating expenses of the Federal Surplus Property Donation Program administered by the department.

Section 12. <u>Section 255.101</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 13. Section 255.102, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 14. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 255.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.20 Local bids and contracts for public construction works; specification of state-produced lumber.—

(1) A county, municipality, special district as defined in chapter 189, or other political subdivision of the state seeking to construct or improve a public building, structure, or other public construction works must competitively award to an

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appropriately licensed contractor each project that is estimated to cost more than \$300,000. For electrical work, the local government must competitively award to an appropriately licensed contractor each project that is estimated to cost more than \$75,000. As used in this section, the term "competitively award" means to award contracts based on the submission of sealed bids, proposals submitted in response to a request for proposal, proposals submitted in response to a request for qualifications, or proposals submitted for competitive negotiation. This subsection expressly allows contracts for construction management services, design/build contracts, continuation contracts based on unit prices, and any other contract arrangement with a private sector contractor permitted by any applicable municipal or county ordinance, by district resolution, or by state law. For purposes of this section, cost includes employee compensation and benefits, except inmate labor, the cost of equipment and maintenance, insurance costs, and the cost of direct materials to be used in the construction of the project, including materials purchased by the local government, and other direct costs, plus a factor of 20 percent for management, overhead, and other indirect costs. Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), the county, municipality, special district, or other political subdivision may establish, by municipal or county ordinance or special district resolution, procedures for conducting the bidding process.

- (c) The provisions of this subsection do not apply:
- 1. If the project is undertaken to replace, reconstruct, or repair an existing public building, structure, or other public construction works damaged or destroyed by a sudden unexpected

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turn of events such as an act of God, riot, fire, flood, accident, or other urgent circumstances, and such damage or destruction creates:

- a. An immediate danger to the public health or safety;
- b. Other loss to public or private property which requires emergency government action; or
  - c. An interruption of an essential governmental service.
- 2. If, after notice by publication in accordance with the applicable ordinance or resolution, the governmental entity does not receive any responsive bids or proposals.
- 3. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement to a public electric or gas utility system if such work on the public utility system is performed by personnel of the system.
- 4. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement by a utility commission whose major contracts are to construct and operate a public electric utility system.
- 5. If the project is undertaken as repair or maintenance of an existing public facility. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "repair" means a corrective action to restore an existing public facility to a safe and functional condition and the term "maintenance" means a preventive or corrective action to maintain an existing public facility in an operational state or to preserve the facility from failure or decline. Repair or maintenance includes activities that are necessarily incidental to repairing or maintaining the facility. Repair or maintenance does not include the construction of any new building, structure, or other public construction works or any substantial addition, extension, or upgrade to an existing public facility. Such additions, extensions, or upgrades shall be considered

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substantial if the estimated cost of the additions, extensions, or upgrades included as part of the repair or maintenance project exceeds the threshold amount in subsection (1) and exceeds 20 percent of the estimated total cost of the repair or maintenance project fully accounting for all costs associated with performing and completing the work, including employee compensation and benefits, equipment cost and maintenance, insurance costs, and the cost of direct materials to be used in the construction of the project, including materials purchased by the local government, and other direct costs, plus a factor of 20 percent for management, overhead, and other indirect costs. An addition, extension, or upgrade may shall not be considered substantial if it is undertaken pursuant to the conditions specified in subparagraph 1. Repair and maintenance projects and any related additions, extensions, or upgrades may not be divided into multiple projects for the purpose of evading the requirements of this subparagraph.

- 6. If the project is undertaken exclusively as part of a public educational program.
- 7. If the funding source of the project will be diminished or lost because the time required to competitively award the project after the funds become available exceeds the time within which the funding source must be spent.
- 8. If the local government competitively awarded a project to a private sector contractor and the contractor abandoned the project before completion or the local government terminated the contract.
- 9. If the governing board of the local government complies with all of the requirements of this subparagraph, conducts a

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public meeting under s. 286.011 after public notice, and finds by majority vote of the governing board that it is in the public's best interest to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment. The public notice must be published at least 21 days before the date of the public meeting at which the governing board takes final action. The notice must identify the project, the components and scope of the work, and the estimated cost of the project fully accounting for all costs associated with performing and completing the work, including employee compensation and benefits, equipment cost and maintenance, insurance costs, and the cost of direct materials to be used in the construction of the project, including materials purchased by the local government, and other direct costs, plus a factor of 20 percent for management, overhead, and other indirect costs. The notice must specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider whether it is in the public's best interest to perform the project using the local government's own services, employees, and equipment. Upon publication of the public notice and for 21 days thereafter, the local government shall make available for public inspection, during normal business hours and at a location specified in the public notice, a detailed itemization of each component of the estimated cost of the project and documentation explaining the methodology used to arrive at the estimated cost. At the public meeting, any qualified contractor or vendor who could have been awarded the project had the project been competitively bid shall be provided with a reasonable opportunity to present evidence to the governing board regarding the project and the accuracy of the local government's estimated cost of the project. In

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deciding whether it is in the public's best interest for the local government to perform a project using its own services, employees, and equipment, the governing board must consider the estimated cost of the project fully accounting for all costs associated with performing and completing the work, including employee compensation and benefits, equipment cost and maintenance, insurance costs, and the cost of direct materials to be used in the construction of the project, including materials purchased by the local government, and other direct costs, plus a factor of 20 percent for management, overhead, and other indirect costs, and the accuracy of the estimated cost in light of any other information that may be presented at the public meeting and whether the project requires an increase in the number of government employees or an increase in capital expenditures for public facilities, equipment, or other capital assets. The local government may further consider the impact on local economic development, the impact on small and minority business owners, the impact on state and local tax revenues, whether the private sector contractors provide health insurance and other benefits equivalent to those provided by the local government, and any other factor relevant to what is in the public's best interest. A report summarizing completed projects constructed by the local government pursuant to this subsection shall be publicly reviewed each year by the governing body of the local government. The report shall detail the estimated costs and the actual costs of the projects constructed by the local government pursuant to this subsection. The report shall be made available for review by the public. The Auditor General shall review the report as part of his or her audits of local

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governments.

10. If the governing board of the local government determines upon consideration of specific substantive criteria that it is in the best interest of the local government to award the project to an appropriately licensed private sector contractor pursuant to administrative procedures established by and expressly set forth in a charter, ordinance, or resolution of the local government adopted before July 1, 1994. The criteria and procedures must be set out in the charter, ordinance, or resolution and must be applied uniformly by the local government to avoid awarding a project in an arbitrary or capricious manner. This exception applies only if all of the following occur:

- a. The governing board of the local government, after public notice, conducts a public meeting under s. 286.011 and finds by a two-thirds vote of the governing board that it is in the public's best interest to award the project according to the criteria and procedures established by charter, ordinance, or resolution. The public notice must be published at least 14 days before the date of the public meeting at which the governing board takes final action. The notice must identify the project, the estimated cost of the project, and specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider whether it is in the public's best interest to award the project using the criteria and procedures permitted by the preexisting charter, ordinance, or resolution.
- b. The project is to be awarded by any method other than a competitive selection process, and the governing board finds evidence that:

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(I) There is one appropriately licensed contractor who is uniquely qualified to undertake the project because that contractor is currently under contract to perform work that is affiliated with the project; or

- (II) The time to competitively award the project will jeopardize the funding for the project, materially increase the cost of the project, or create an undue hardship on the public health, safety, or welfare.
- c. The project is to be awarded by any method other than a competitive selection process, and the published notice clearly specifies the ordinance or resolution by which the private sector contractor will be selected and the criteria to be considered.
- d. The project is to be awarded by a method other than a competitive selection process, and the architect or engineer of record has provided a written recommendation that the project be awarded to the private sector contractor without competitive selection, and the consideration by, and the justification of, the government body are documented, in writing, in the project file and are presented to the governing board prior to the approval required in this paragraph.
  - 11. To projects subject to chapter 336.
- Section 15. Subsections (18) and (19) of section 287.012, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:
  - 287.012 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (18)—"Minority business enterprise" has the same meaning as provided in s. 288.703.
- $\underline{\text{(18)}}$  "Office" means the Office of Supplier  $\underline{\text{Development}}$  Diversity of the Department of Management Services.

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Section 16. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 287.042, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

287.042 Powers, duties, and functions.—The department shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:

(2)(a) To establish purchasing agreements and procure state term contracts for commodities and contractual services, pursuant to s. 287.057, under which state agencies shall, and eligible users may, make purchases pursuant to s. 287.056. The department may restrict purchases from some term contracts to state agencies only for those term contracts where the inclusion of other governmental entities will have an adverse effect on competition or to those federal facilities located in this state. In such planning or purchasing the Office of Supplier Diversity may monitor to ensure that opportunities are afforded for contracting with minority business enterprises. The department, for state term contracts, and all agencies, for multiyear contractual services or term contracts, shall explore reasonable and economical means to utilize certified minority business enterprises. Purchases by any county, municipality, private nonprofit community transportation coordinator designated pursuant to chapter 427, while conducting business related solely to the Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged, or other local public agency under the provisions in the state purchasing contracts, and purchases, from the corporation operating the correctional work programs, of products or services that are subject to paragraph (1)(f), are exempt from the competitive solicitation requirements otherwise applying to their purchases.

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(c) Any person who files an action protesting a decision or intended decision pertaining to contracts administered by the department, a water management district, or an agency pursuant to s. 120.57(3)(b) shall post with the department, the water management district, or the agency at the time of filing the formal written protest a bond payable to the department, the water management district, or agency in an amount equal to 1 percent of the estimated contract amount. For protests of decisions or intended decisions pertaining to exceptional purchases, the bond shall be in an amount equal to 1 percent of the estimated contract amount for the exceptional purchase. The estimated contract amount shall be based upon the contract price submitted by the protestor or, if no contract price was submitted, the department, water management district, or agency shall estimate the contract amount based on factors including, but not limited to, the price of previous or existing contracts for similar commodities or contractual services, the amount appropriated by the Legislature for the contract, or the fair market value of similar commodities or contractual services. The agency shall provide the estimated contract amount to the vendor within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, after the filing of the notice of protest by the vendor. The estimated contract amount is not subject to protest pursuant to s. 120.57(3). The bond shall be conditioned upon the payment of all costs and charges that are adjudged against the protestor in the administrative hearing in which the action is brought and in any subsequent appellate court proceeding. In lieu of a bond, the department, the water management district, or agency may, in either case, accept a cashier's check,

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official bank check, or money order in the amount of the bond. If, after completion of the administrative hearing process and any appellate court proceedings, the department, water management district, or agency prevails, it shall recover all costs and charges which shall be included in the final order or judgment, excluding attorney's fees. This section shall not apply to protests filed by the Office of Supplier Diversity. Upon payment of such costs and charges by the protestor, the bond, cashier's check, official bank check, or money order shall be returned to the protestor. If, after the completion of the administrative hearing process and any appellate court proceedings, the protestor prevails, the protestor shall recover from the department, water management district, or agency all costs and charges which shall be included in the final order or judgment, excluding attorney's fees.

- (3) To establish a system of coordinated, uniform procurement policies, procedures, and practices to be used by agencies in acquiring commodities and contractual services, which shall include, but not be limited to:
- (b)1. Development of procedures for advertising solicitations. These procedures must provide for electronic posting of solicitations for at least 10 days before the date set for receipt of bids, proposals, or replies, unless the department or other agency determines in writing that a shorter period of time is necessary to avoid harming the interests of the state. The Office of Supplier Diversity may consult with the department regarding the development of solicitation distribution procedures to ensure that maximum distribution is afforded to certified minority business enterprises as defined

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<del>in s. 288.703.</del>

2. Development of procedures for electronic posting. The department shall designate a centralized website on the Internet for the department and other agencies to electronically post solicitations, decisions or intended decisions, and other matters relating to procurement.

(c) Development of procedures for the receipt and opening of bids, proposals, or replies by an agency. Such procedures shall provide the Office of Supplier Diversity an opportunity to monitor and ensure that the contract award is consistent with the requirements of s. 287.09451.

Section 17. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 287.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

287.055 Acquisition of professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, or surveying and mapping services; definitions; procedures; contingent fees prohibited; penalties.—

- (3) PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT AND OUALIFICATION PROCEDURES.-
- (d) Each agency shall evaluate professional services, including capabilities, adequacy of personnel, past record, experience, whether the firm is a certified minority business enterprise as defined by the Florida Small and Minority Business Assistance Act, and other factors determined by the agency to be applicable to its particular requirements. When securing professional services, an agency must endeavor to meet the minority business enterprise procurement goals under s. 287.09451.
  - (4) COMPETITIVE SELECTION. -

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(b) The agency shall select in order of preference no fewer than three firms deemed to be the most highly qualified to perform the required services. In determining whether a firm is qualified, the agency shall consider such factors as the ability of professional personnel; whether a firm is a certified minority business enterprise; past performance; willingness to meet time and budget requirements; location; recent, current, and projected workloads of the firms; and the volume of work previously awarded to each firm by the agency, with the object of effecting an equitable distribution of contracts among qualified firms, provided such distribution does not violate the principle of selection of the most highly qualified firms. The agency may request, accept, and consider proposals for the compensation to be paid under the contract only during competitive negotiations under subsection (5).

Section 18. Subsections (7) through (28) of section 287.057, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

287.057 Procurement of commodities or contractual services.—

(7) Upon issuance of any solicitation, an agency shall, upon request by the department, forward to the department one copy of each solicitation for all commodity and contractual services purchases in excess of the threshold amount provided in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY TWO. An agency shall also, upon request, furnish a copy of all competitive-solicitation tabulations. The Office of Supplier Diversity may also request from the agencies any information submitted to the department pursuant to this subsection.

(8) (a) In order to strive to meet the minority business

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enterprise procurement goals set forth in s. 287.09451, an agency may reserve any contract for competitive solicitation only among certified minority business enterprises. Agencies shall review all their contracts each fiscal year and shall determine which contracts may be reserved for solicitation only among certified minority business enterprises. This reservation may only be used when it is determined, by reasonable and objective means, before the solicitation that there are capable, qualified certified minority business enterprises available to submit a bid, proposal, or reply on a contract to provide for effective competition. The Office of Supplier Diversity shall consult with any agency in reaching such determination when deemed appropriate.

(b) Before a contract may be reserved for solicitation only among certified minority business enterprises, the agency head must find that such a reservation is in the best interests of the state. All determinations shall be subject to s. 287.09451(5). Once a decision has been made to reserve a contract, but before sealed bids, proposals, or replies are requested, the agency shall estimate what it expects the amount of the contract to be, based on the nature of the services or commodities involved and their value under prevailing market conditions. If all the sealed bids, proposals, or replies received are over this estimate, the agency may reject the bids, proposals, or replies and request new ones from certified minority business enterprises, or the agency may reject the bids, proposals, or replies and reopen the bidding to all eligible vendors.

(c)—All agencies shall consider the use of price

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preferences of up to 10 percent, weighted preference formulas, or other preferences for vendors as determined appropriate pursuant to guidelines established in accordance with s. 287.09451(4) to increase the participation of minority business enterprises.

- (d) All agencies shall avoid any undue concentration of contracts or purchases in categories of commodities or contractual services in order to meet the minority business enterprise purchasing goals in s. 287.09451.
- (9) An agency may reserve any contract for competitive solicitation only among vendors who agree to use certified minority business enterprises as subcontractors or subvendors. The percentage of funds, in terms of gross contract amount and revenues, which must be expended with the certified minority business enterprise subcontractors and subvendors shall be determined by the agency before such contracts may be reserved. In order to bid on a contract so reserved, the vendor shall identify those certified minority business enterprises which will be utilized as subcontractors or subvendors by sworn statement. At the time of performance or project completion, the contractor shall report by sworn statement the payments and completion of work for all certified minority business enterprises used in the contract.
- (8) (10) An agency may shall not divide the solicitation of commodities or contractual services so as to avoid the requirements of subsections (1)-(3).
- (9) (11) A contract for commodities or contractual services may be awarded without competition if state or federal law prescribes with whom the agency must contract or if the rate of

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payment or the recipient of the funds is established during the appropriations process.

(12) If two equal responses to a solicitation or a request for quote are received and one response is from a certified minority business enterprise, the agency shall enter into a contract with the certified minority business enterprise.

(10) (13) Extension of a contract for commodities or contractual services must be in writing for a period not to exceed 6 months and is subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in the initial contract and any written amendments signed by the parties. There may be only one extension of a contract unless the failure to meet the criteria set forth in the contract for completion of the contract is due to events beyond the control of the contractor.

(11)(14) Contracts for commodities or contractual services may be renewed for a period that may not exceed 3 years or the term of the original contract, whichever is longer. Renewal of a contract for commodities or contractual services must be in writing and is subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in the initial contract and any written amendments signed by the parties. If the commodity or contractual service is purchased as a result of the solicitation of bids, proposals, or replies, the price of the commodity or contractual service to be renewed must be specified in the bid, proposal, or reply, except that an agency may negotiate lower pricing. A renewal contract may not include any compensation for costs associated with the renewal. Renewals are contingent upon satisfactory performance evaluations by the agency and subject to the availability of funds. Exceptional purchase contracts pursuant to paragraphs

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(3) (a) and (c) may not be renewed. With the exception of subsection (9) (11), if a contract amendment results in a longer contract term or increased payments, a state agency may not renew or amend a contract for the outsourcing of a service or activity that has an original term value exceeding \$5 million before submitting a written report concerning contract performance to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at least 90 days before execution of the renewal or amendment.

(12)(a)(15)(a) For each contractual services contract, the agency shall designate an employee to function as contract manager who is responsible for enforcing performance of the contract terms and conditions and serves as a liaison between the contractor and the agency. The contract manager may not be an individual who has been employed, within the previous 5 years, by the vendor awarded the contractual services contract. The primary responsibilities of a contract manager include:

- 1. Participating in the solicitation development and review of contract documents.
- 2. Monitoring the contractor's progress and performance to ensure procured products and services conform to the contract requirements and keep timely records of findings.
- 3. Managing and documenting any changes to the contract through the amendment process authorized by the terms of the contract.
- 4. Monitoring the contract budget to ensure sufficient funds are available throughout the term of the contract.
- 5. Exercising applicable remedies, as appropriate, when a contractor's performance is deficient.

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(b) Each contract manager who is responsible for contracts in excess of the threshold amount for CATEGORY TWO must, at a minimum, complete training conducted by the Chief Financial Officer for accountability in contracts and grant management. The Chief Financial Officer shall evaluate such training every 5 years to assess its effectiveness and update the training curriculum. The Chief Financial Officer shall establish and disseminate uniform procedures pursuant to s. 17.03(3) to ensure that contractual services have been rendered in accordance with the contract terms before the agency processes the invoice for payment. The procedures must include, but need not be limited to, procedures for monitoring and documenting contractor performance, reviewing and documenting all deliverables for which payment is requested by vendors, and providing written certification by contract managers of the agency's receipt of goods and services.

(c) Each contract manager who is responsible for contracts in excess of \$100,000 annually must, in addition to the accountability in contracts and grant management training required in paragraph (b) and within 6 months after being assigned responsibility for such contracts, complete training in contract management and become a certified contract manager. The department is responsible for establishing and disseminating the training and certification requirements for certified contract managers. Training must promote best practices and procedures related to negotiating, managing, and ensuring accountability in agency contracts and grant agreements, which must include the use of case studies based upon previous audits, contracts, and grant agreements. A certified contract manager must complete

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training every 5 years for certification renewal. Training and certification must be coordinated by the department, and the training must be conducted jointly by the department and the Department of Financial Services. The department shall evaluate such training every 5 years to assess its effectiveness and update the training curriculum.

- (d) Each contract manager who is responsible for contracts in excess of \$10 million annually must, in addition to the training required in paragraph (b) and the training and certification required in paragraph (c), possess at least  $\frac{3}{5}$  years of experience managing contracts totaling at least  $\frac{1}{5}$  excess of \$5 million annually.
- (13) (16) Each agency shall designate at least one employee who shall serve as a contract administrator responsible for maintaining a contract file and financial information on all contractual services contracts and who shall serve as a liaison with the contract managers and the department. For a contract of \$500,000 or less annually, the contract administrator may also serve as the contract manager if he or she has completed the required training. For a contract in excess of \$500,000 annually, the contract administrator may not serve as both the contract administrator and the contract manager.
- $\underline{(14)(a)}$  (17)(a) For a contract in excess of the threshold amount provided in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY FOUR, the agency head shall appoint:
- 1. At least three persons to independently evaluate proposals and replies who collectively have experience and knowledge in the program areas and service requirements for the commodity or contractual services sought.

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2. At least three persons to a negotiation team to conduct negotiations during a competitive sealed reply procurement. The negotiation team members must collectively have experience and knowledge in negotiating contracts, contract procurement, and the program areas and service requirements for the commodity or contractual services sought.

- (b)1. If the value of a contract is in excess of \$1 million in any fiscal year, at least one of the persons conducting negotiations must be a certified contract negotiator.
- 2. If the value of a contract is in excess of \$10 million in any fiscal year, at least one of the persons conducting negotiations must be a Project Management Professional, as certified by the Project Management Institute. The Project Management Professional shall provide guidance based on his or her experience, education, and competency to lead and direct complex projects.
- 3. The department is responsible for establishing and disseminating the certification and training requirements for certified contract negotiators. Training must ensure that certified contract negotiators are knowledgeable about effective negotiation strategies, capable of successfully implementing those strategies, and involved appropriately in the procurement process. The department shall evaluate such training every 5 years in order to assess its effectiveness and update the training curriculum. A certified contract negotiator is required to complete training every 5 years for certification renewal. Qualification requirements for certification must include:
- a. At least 12 months' experience as a purchasing agent, contract manager, or contract administrator for an agency or a

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local governmental entity where at least 50 percent of the designated duties included procuring commodities or contractual services, participating in contract negotiation, contract management, or contract administration, or working as an agency attorney whose duties included providing legal counsel to the agency's purchasing or contracting staff.

- b. Experience during the preceding 5 years in leading at least two federal, state, or local government negotiation teams through a negotiated procurement, or participation in at least three federal, state, or local government negotiated procurements.
- (15) (18) Any person who supervises contract administrators or contract or grant managers that meet criteria for certification in subsection (12) (15) shall annually complete public procurement training for supervisors within 12 months after appointment to the supervisory position. The department is responsible for establishing and disseminating the training course content required for supervisors.
- (16) (a) 1. (19) (a) 1. Each agency must avoid, neutralize, or mitigate significant potential organizational conflicts of interest before a contract is awarded. If the agency elects to mitigate the significant potential organizational conflict or conflicts of interest, an adequate mitigation plan, including organizational, physical, and electronic barriers, shall be developed.
- 2. If a conflict cannot be avoided or mitigated, an agency may proceed with the contract award if the agency head certifies that the award is in the best interests of the state. The agency head must specify in writing the basis for the certification.

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(b)1. An agency head may not proceed with a contract award under subparagraph (a)2. if a conflict of interest is based upon the vendor gaining an unfair competitive advantage.

- 2. An unfair competitive advantage exists when the vendor competing for the award of a contract obtained:
- a. Access to information that is not available to the public and would assist the vendor in obtaining the contract; or
- b. Source selection information that is relevant to the contract but is not available to all competitors and that would assist the vendor in obtaining the contract.
- (c) A person who receives a contract that has not been procured pursuant to subsections (1)-(3) to perform a feasibility study of the potential implementation of a subsequent contract, who participates in the drafting of a solicitation or who develops a program for future implementation, is not eligible to contract with the agency for any other contracts dealing with that specific subject matter, and any firm in which such person has any interest is not eligible to receive such contract. However, this prohibition does not prevent a vendor who responds to a request for information from being eligible to contract with an agency.
- (17) (20) Each agency shall establish a review and approval process for all contractual services contracts costing more than the threshold amount provided for in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY THREE which shall include, but not be limited to, program, financial, and legal review and approval. Such reviews and approvals shall be obtained before the contract is executed.
- $\underline{\text{(18)}}$  (21) In any procurement that costs more than the threshold amount provided for in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY TWO and

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is accomplished without competition, the individuals taking part in the development or selection of criteria for evaluation, the evaluation process, and the award process shall attest in writing that they are independent of, and have no conflict of interest in, the entities evaluated and selected.

- (19) (22) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity or effect of any contract in existence on October 1, 1990.
- (20) (23) An agency may contract for services with any independent, nonprofit college or university which is located within the state on the same basis as it may contract with any state university or college if the independent, nonprofit college or university:
- (a) Is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or
- (b) Is authorized to operate within this state pursuant to chapter 1005, offers a professional degree, and is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education.
- (21) (24) The department, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer and the state chief information officer, shall maintain a program for online procurement of commodities and contractual services. To enable the state to promote open competition and leverage its buying power, agencies shall participate in the online procurement program, and eligible users may participate in the program. Only vendors prequalified as meeting mandatory requirements and qualifications criteria may participate in online procurement.
- (a) The department may contract for equipment and services necessary to develop and implement online procurement.
  - (b) The department shall adopt rules to administer the

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program for online procurement. The rules must include, but not be limited to:

- 1. Determining the requirements and qualification criteria for prequalifying vendors.
- 2. Establishing the procedures for conducting online procurement.
- 3. Establishing the criteria for eligible commodities and contractual services.
- 4. Establishing the procedures for providing access to online procurement.
- 5. Determining the criteria warranting any exceptions to participation in the online procurement program.
- (c) The department may impose and shall collect all fees for the use of the online procurement systems.
- 1. The fees may be imposed on an individual transaction basis or as a fixed percentage of the cost savings generated. At a minimum, the fees must be set in an amount sufficient to cover the projected costs of the services, including administrative and project service costs in accordance with the policies of the department.
- 2. If the department contracts with a provider for online procurement, the department, pursuant to appropriation, shall compensate the provider from the fees after the department has satisfied all ongoing costs. The provider shall report transaction data to the department each month so that the department may determine the amount due and payable to the department from each vendor.
- 3. All fees that are due and payable to the state on a transactional basis or as a fixed percentage of the cost savings

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generated are subject to s. 215.31 and must be remitted within 40 days after receipt of payment for which the fees are due. For fees that are not remitted within 40 days, the vendor shall pay interest at the rate established under s. 55.03(1) on the unpaid balance from the expiration of the 40-day period until the fees are remitted.

- 4. All fees and surcharges collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Operating Trust Fund as provided by law.
- (22) (25) Each solicitation for the procurement of commodities or contractual services shall include the following provision: "Respondents to this solicitation or persons acting on their behalf may not contact, between the release of the solicitation and the end of the 72-hour period following the agency posting the notice of intended award, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, any employee or officer of the executive or legislative branch concerning any aspect of this solicitation, except in writing to the procurement officer or as provided in the solicitation documents. Violation of this provision may be grounds for rejecting a response."
- (23) (a) (26) (a) For each contractual services contract of \$5 million or greater, the agency head shall establish a continuing oversight team after the contract has been awarded. The agency head shall appoint at least four persons, one of whom must be the certified contract manager, to the continuing oversight team. If the value of the contractual services contract is \$10 million or greater, at least one of the persons on the continuing oversight team must possess at least 5 years of experience in managing contracts of a similar scope or size. If

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the value of the contractual services contract is \$20 million or greater, the continuing oversight team shall consist of at least five persons; at least one of the persons on the continuing oversight team must be from an agency other than the agency or agencies participating in the contract. Members of the continuing oversight team must be agency employees and must collectively have experience and knowledge in contract management, contract administration, contract enforcement, and the program areas and service requirements for the contractual services purchased.

- (b) 1. For contracts of \$5 million or greater, each continuing oversight team must meet at least guarterly.
- 2. For contracts of \$10 million or greater, each continuing oversight team must meet at least monthly. A representative of the contractor must be made available to members of the continuing oversight team for at least one meeting every calendar quarter to respond to any questions or requests for information from the continuing oversight team concerning contractor performance.
- (c)1. Within 30 days after the formation of the continuing oversight team, the continuing oversight team must convene an initial meeting with representatives of the contractor to achieve a mutual understanding of the contract requirements; to provide the contractor with an orientation to the contract management process; and to provide an explanation of the role of the continuing oversight team, contract manager, and contract administrator.
- 2. The continuing oversight team must meet to discuss the status of the contract, the pace of deliverables, the quality of

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deliverables, contractor responsiveness, and contractor performance. The contract administrator must be present at each meeting with the contract file and all applicable financial information. The continuing oversight team may submit written questions to the contractor concerning any items discussed during a continuing oversight team meeting. The contractor must respond to the team's questions within 10 business days after receiving the written questions. The questions and responses must be included in the contract file.

- (d) The continuing oversight team must notify, in writing:
- 1. The agency head and the department of any deficiency in a contractor's performance which substantially affects the pace of deliverables or the likelihood of the successful completion of the contract.
- 2. The agency head, the department, and the Office of Policy and Budget in the Executive Office of the Governor of any significant change in contract scope or any increase in the cost of the contract that is 5 percent of the planned contract cost or greater within the fiscal year for contractual service contracts of at least \$5 million.
- 3. The agency head, the department, the Office of Policy and Budget in the Executive Office of the Governor, and the legislative appropriations committees of any significant change in contract scope or any increase in the cost of the contract that is 5 percent of the planned contract cost or greater within the fiscal year for contractual service contracts of \$10 million or greater.
- (24) (a) (27) (a) In determining whether a vendor is a responsible vendor, an agency may establish financial stability

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criteria and require a vendor to demonstrate its financial stability. If an agency requires a vendor to demonstrate its financial stability during the competitive solicitation process, the agency must accept any of the following as evidence of the vendor's financial stability:

- 1. Audited financial statements that demonstrate the vendor's satisfaction of financial stability criteria.
- 2. Documentation of an investment grade rating from a credit rating agency designated as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 3.a. For a vendor with annual revenues exceeding \$1 billion, a letter containing a written declaration, pursuant to s. 92.525, issued by the chief financial officer or controller attesting that the vendor is financially stable and meets the definition of financial stability in paragraph (b).
- b. For a vendor with annual revenues of \$1 billion or less, documentation, based on criteria established by the agency, evidencing that the vendor is financially stable and meets the definition of financial stability in paragraph (b). The criteria established by the agency shall be reasonably related to the value of the contract and may not include audited financial statements.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "financial stability" means, at a minimum, having adequate income and capital and the capacity to efficiently allocate resources, assess and manage financial risks, and maintain financial soundness through the term of the contract.
  - (c) This subsection does not preclude an agency from

9-00815A-25 20251532 1538 requiring a performance bond for the duration of the contract, 1539 when appropriate. 1540 (25) (28) An agency may substitute verifiable, related work 1541 experience in lieu of postsecondary education requirements for 1542 contractual services pursuant to s. 112.219 if the person 1543 seeking the contract for services is otherwise qualified for 1544 such contract. 1545 Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section 1546 287.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1547 287.059 Private attorney services.-1548 (10) Agencies are encouraged to use the following criteria 1549 when selecting outside firms for attorney services: 1550 (c) The firm's minority status. Section 20. Effective January 1, 2026, section 287.084, 1551 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1552 1553 (Substantial rewording of section. 1554 See s. 287.084, F.S., for present text). 1555 287.084 Preference for Florida businesses.-1556 (1) For purposes of this section, a company is deemed to 1557 have its principal place of business in this state if the vendor 1558 meets all of the following criteria: 1559 (a) Is incorporated in Florida as a Florida business 1560 entity, not a foreign business entity, excluding cases in which 1561 incorporation is used to do business on behalf of a parent company or benefit an owner outside this state; 1562 1563 (b) Maintains a physical location in this state; and 1564 (c) More than 50 percent of its workforce is domiciled in 1565 this state.

(2) For competitive solicitations for commodities or

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1567 contractual services in excess of the threshold amount provided for CATEGORY TWO in s. 287.017, an agency must apply a 5 percent 1568 1569 price preference for bids and proposals from a vendor with a 1570 principal place of business in this state. Competitive 1571 solicitations pursuant to s. 287.057(1)(c) must apply a 5 1572 percent price preference for vendors with a principal place of 1573 business in this state if pricing is scored during the evaluation phase or, if pricing is not scored during the 1574 1575 evaluation phase, an agency must include such preference in the 1576 stated goals of an invitation to negotiate in order to determine 1577 best value.

- (3) For competitive solicitations for commodities or contractual services in excess of the threshold amount provided for CATEGORY TWO in s. 287.017, an agency must give priority in the following order for bids, proposals, or replies submitted by vendors whose principal places of business are in this state, and when all things stated in such bids, proposals, or replies are equal with respect to price, quality, and service:
- (a) To the vendor whose goods are manufactured and assembled in their entirety in this state. A vendor may not substitute end products that would otherwise not qualify for such preference after the award of the contract or during the contract term unless pricing or availability of supply is affected by extreme and unforeseen volatility in the marketplace.
- (b) To the vendor that manufactures a larger percentage of its goods in this state.
- (c) To the vendor that employs the greater number of individuals domiciled in this state.

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(4) For all competitive solicitations for contracts for commodities or contractual services in excess of the threshold amount for CATEGORY TWO in s. 287.017, an agency must apply a 5 percent price preference for bids and proposals for vendors with a principal place of business in the United States of America. For competitive solicitations pursuant to s. 287.057(1)(c), an agency must apply a 5 percent price preference for a reply from a vendor with a principal place of business in the United States of America if pricing is scored during the evaluation phase or, if pricing is not scored during the evaluation phase, an agency must include such preference in the stated goals of an invitation to negotiate in order to determine best value.

- (5) For all competitive solicitations for contracts for commodities or contractual services in excess of the threshold amount for CATEGORY TWO in s. 287.017, an agency must give priority in the following order for bids, proposals, or replies submitted by vendors whose principal places of business are in the United States, and when all things stated in such bids, proposals, or replies are equal with respect to price, quality, and service:
- (a) To the vendor whose goods are manufactured and assembled in their entirety in this state, and if such vendor does not exist, then in the United States. A vendor may not substitute end products that would otherwise not qualify for such preference after the award of the contract or during the contract term unless pricing or availability of supply is affected by extreme and unforeseen volatility in the marketplace.
  - (b) To the vendor that manufactures a larger percentage of

9-00815A-25 20251532 1625 its goods in this state, and if such vendor does not exist, then 1626 in the United States. 1627 (c) To the vendor that employs the greater number of 1628 individuals domiciled in this state, and if such vendor does not 1629 exist, then in the United States. (6) Preferences applied under this section take precedence 1630 1631 over any applied pursuant to s. 287.092. 1632 (7) A vendor whose principal place of business is in this 1633 state may not be precluded from being an authorized reseller of 1634 information technology commodities of a state contractor as long 1635 as the vendor demonstrates that it employs an internationally 1636 recognized quality management system, such as ISO 9001 or its equivalent, and provides a warranty on the information 1637 1638 technology commodities which is, at a minimum, of equal scope 1639 and length as that of the contract. 1640 (8) This section applies to any solicitation or renewal of 1641 any state contract executed on or after January 1, 2026. 1642 However, the preferences in this section do not apply to 1643 procurements where the funding source prohibits the preference 1644 provided by this section. 1645 Section 21. Section 287.093, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1646 Section 22. Section 287.0931, Florida Statutes, is 1647 repealed. Section 23. Section 287.094, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1648 Section 24. Section 287.0943, Florida Statutes, is 1649 1650 repealed. 1651 Section 25. Section 287.09431, Florida Statutes, is 1652 repealed.

Section 26. Section 287.09451, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1654 to read:

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287.09451 Office of Supplier <u>Development</u> <del>Diversity</del>; powers, duties, and functions.—

- (1) (a) The Office of Supplier Development is established within the Department of Management Services to assist Floridabased enterprises in becoming suppliers of commodities, services, and construction to state government.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a company is deemed to be a Florida-based enterprise if the vendor meets all of the following criteria:
- 1. Is incorporated in Florida as a Florida business entity, not a foreign business entity, excluding cases in which incorporation is used to do business on behalf of a parent company or benefit an owner outside of this state;
  - 2. Maintains a physical location in this state; and
- $\underline{\mbox{3. More than 50 percent of its workforce is domiciled in}}$  this state.
- (2) The secretary shall appoint an executive director of the Office of Supplier Development, who shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary.
- (3) The Office of Supplier Development has the following powers, duties, and functions:
  - (a) Receive and disseminate information:
- 1. For the continued growth and success of Florida's small businesses, which may include the planning, hosting, and support of events targeted to Florida-based enterprises.
- 2. Related to procurement opportunities for Florida-based enterprises and provide technical assistance as needed.
  - (b) Create electronic certification and recertification

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processes for veteran-owned business enterprises. The certifications must be valid for 2 years and must be recertified once every 2 years thereafter. The benefits of certification must be clearly posted on the department's website. To be eligible for certification and recertification as a veteran-owned business enterprise, a business must meet the requirements of s. 295.187.

- (c) Advise and provide education or other resources to agencies on methods and techniques for achieving procurement objectives that increase the use of Florida-based enterprises in state and local government procurement contracts.
- (d) Adopt rules and prescribe and publish forms as necessary to carry out the duties of this office provided under this section.
- systematic pattern of past and continuing racial discrimination against minority business enterprises and a disparity in the availability and use of minority business enterprises in the state procurement system. It is determined to be a compelling state interest to rectify such discrimination and disparity. Based upon statistical data profiling this discrimination, the Legislature has enacted race-conscious and gender-conscious remedial programs to ensure minority participation in the economic life of the state, in state contracts for the purchase of commodities and services, and in construction contracts. The purpose and intent of this section is to increase participation by minority business enterprises accomplished by encouraging the use of minority business enterprises and the entry of new and diversified minority business enterprises into the marketplace.

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1712 (2)—The Office of Supplier Diversity is established within
1713 the Department of Management Services to assist minority
1714 business enterprises in becoming suppliers of commodities,
1715 services, and construction to state government.

- (3) The secretary shall appoint an executive director for the Office of Supplier Diversity, who shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary.
- (4) The Office of Supplier Diversity shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:
- (a) To adopt rules to determine what constitutes a "good faith effort" for purposes of state agency compliance with the minority business enterprise procurement goals set forth in s. 287.042. Factors which shall be considered by the Minority Business Enterprise Assistance Office in determining good faith effort shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. Whether the agency scheduled presolicitation or prebid meetings for the purpose of informing minority business enterprises of contracting and subcontracting opportunities.
- 2. Whether the contractor advertised in general circulation, trade association, or minority-focus media concerning the subcontracting opportunities.
- 3. Whether the agency effectively used services and resources of available minority community organizations; minority contractors' groups; local, state, and federal minority business assistance offices; and other organizations that provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of minority business enterprises or minority persons.
- 4. Whether the agency provided written notice to a reasonable number of minority business enterprises that their

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interest in contracting with the agency was being solicited in sufficient time to allow the minority business enterprises to participate effectively.

- (b) To adopt rules to determine what constitutes a "good faith effort" for purposes of contractor compliance with contractual requirements relating to the use of services or commodities of a minority business enterprise under s.

  287.094(2). Factors which shall be considered by the Office of Supplier Diversity in determining whether a contractor has made good faith efforts shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. Whether the contractor attended any presolicitation or prebid meetings that were scheduled by the agency to inform minority business enterprises of contracting and subcontracting opportunities.
- 2. Whether the contractor advertised in general circulation, trade association, or minority-focus media concerning the subcontracting opportunities.
- 3. Whether the contractor provided written notice to a reasonable number of specific minority business enterprises that their interest in the contract was being solicited in sufficient time to allow the minority business enterprises to participate effectively.
- 4. Whether the contractor followed up initial solicitations of interest by contacting minority business enterprises or minority persons to determine with certainty whether the minority business enterprises or minority persons were interested.
- 5. Whether the contractor selected portions of the work to be performed by minority business enterprises in order to

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increase the likelihood of meeting the minority business enterprise procurement goals, including, where appropriate, breaking down contracts into economically feasible units to facilitate minority business enterprise participation.

- 6. Whether the contractor provided interested minority business enterprises or minority persons with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract or the availability of jobs.
- 7. Whether the contractor negotiated in good faith with interested minority business enterprises or minority persons, not rejecting minority business enterprises or minority persons as unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities.
- 8. Whether the contractor effectively used the services of available minority community organizations; minority contractors' groups; local, state, and federal minority business assistance offices; and other organizations that provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of minority business enterprises or minority persons.
- (c) To adopt rules and do all things necessary or convenient to guide all state agencies toward making expenditures for commodities, contractual services, construction, and architectural and engineering services with certified minority business enterprises in accordance with the minority business enterprise procurement goals set forth in s. 287.042.
- (d) To monitor the degree to which agencies procure services, commodities, and construction from minority business enterprises in conjunction with the Department of Financial

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Services as specified in s. 17.11.

- (e) To receive and disseminate information relative to procurement opportunities, availability of minority business enterprises, and technical assistance.
- (f) To advise agencies on methods and techniques for achieving procurement objectives.
- (g) To provide a central minority business enterprise certification process which includes independent verification of status as a minority business enterprise.
- (h) To develop procedures to investigate complaints against minority business enterprises or contractors alleged to violate any provision related to this section or s. 287.0943, that may include visits to worksites or business premises, and to refer all information on businesses suspected of misrepresenting minority status to the Department of Management Services for investigation. When an investigation is completed and there is reason to believe that a violation has occurred, the matter shall be referred to the office of the Attorney General, Department of Legal Affairs, for prosecution.
- (i)—To maintain a directory of all minority business enterprises which have been certified and provide this information to any agency or business requesting it.
- (j)—To encourage all firms which do more than \$1 million in business with the state within a 12-month period to develop, implement, and submit to this office a minority business development plan.
- (k) To communicate on a monthly basis with the Small and Minority Business Advisory Council to keep the council informed on issues relating to minority enterprise procurement.

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(1)—To serve as an advocate for minority business enterprises, and coordinate with the small and minority business ombudsman, as defined in s. 288.703, which duties shall include:

- 1. Ensuring that agencies supported by state funding effectively target the delivery of services and resources, as related to minority business enterprises.
- 2. Establishing standards within each industry with which the state government contracts on how agencies and contractors may provide the maximum practicable opportunity for minority business enterprises.
- 3. Assisting agencies and contractors by providing outreach to minority businesses, by specifying and monitoring technical and managerial competence for minority business enterprises, and by consulting in planning of agency procurement to determine how best to provide opportunities for minority business enterprises.
- 4. Integrating technical and managerial assistance for minority business enterprises with government contracting opportunities.
- (m) To certify minority business enterprises, as defined in s. 288.703, and as specified in ss. 287.0943 and 287.09431, and shall recertify such minority businesses at least once every 2 years. Minority business enterprises must be recertified at least once every 2 years. Such certifications may include an electronic signature.
- (n)1. To develop procedures to be used by an agency in identifying commodities, contractual services, architectural and engineering services, and construction contracts, except those architectural, engineering, construction, or other related services or contracts subject to the provisions of chapter 339,

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that could be provided by minority business enterprises. Each agency is encouraged to spend 21 percent of the moneys actually expended for construction contracts, 25 percent of the moneys actually expended for architectural and engineering contracts, 24 percent of the moneys actually expended for commodities, and 50.5 percent of the moneys actually expended for contractual services during the previous fiscal year, except for the state university construction program which shall be based upon public education capital outlay projections for the subsequent fiscal year, and reported to the Legislature pursuant to s. 216.023, for the purpose of entering into contracts with certified minority business enterprises as defined in s. 288.703, or approved joint ventures. However, in the event of budget reductions pursuant to s. 216.221, the base amounts may be adjusted to reflect such reductions. The overall spending goal for each industry category shall be subdivided as follows:

a. For construction contracts: 4 percent for black

Americans, 6 percent for Hispanic-Americans, and 11 percent for

American women.

b. For architectural and engineering contracts: 9 percent for Hispanic-Americans, 1 percent for Asian-Americans, and 15 percent for American women.

c. For commodities: 2 percent for black Americans, 4

percent for Hispanic-Americans, 0.5 percent for Asian-Americans,
0.5 percent for Native Americans, and 17 percent for American

women.

d. For contractual services: 6 percent for black Americans, 7 percent for Hispanic-Americans, 1 percent for Asian-Americans, 0.5 percent for Native Americans, and 36 percent for American

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women.

2. For the purposes of commodities contracts for the purchase of equipment to be used in the construction and maintenance of state transportation facilities involving the Department of Transportation, the terms "minority business enterprise" and "minority person" have the same meanings as provided in s. 288.703. In order to ensure that the goals established under this paragraph for contracting with certified minority business enterprises are met, the department, with the assistance of the Office of Supplier Diversity, shall make recommendations to the Legislature on revisions to the goals, based on an updated statistical analysis, at least once every 5 years. Such recommendations shall be based on statistical data indicating the availability of and disparity in the use of minority businesses contracting with the state.

3. In determining the base amounts for assessing compliance with this paragraph, the Office of Supplier Diversity may develop, by rule, guidelines for all agencies to use in establishing such base amounts. These rules must include, but are not limited to, guidelines for calculation of base amounts, a deadline for the agencies to submit base amounts, a deadline for approval of the base amounts by the Office of Supplier Diversity, and procedures for adjusting the base amounts as a result of budget reductions made pursuant to s. 216.221.

4. To determine guidelines for the use of price preferences, weighted preference formulas, or other preferences, as appropriate to the particular industry or trade, to increase the participation of minority businesses in state contracting. These guidelines shall include consideration of:

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a. Size and complexity of the project.

- b. The concentration of transactions with minority business enterprises for the commodity or contractual services in question in prior agency contracting.
- c. The specificity and definition of work allocated to participating minority business enterprises.
- d. The capacity of participating minority business enterprises to complete the tasks identified in the project.
- e. The available pool of minority business enterprises as prime contractors, either alone or as partners in an approved joint venture that serves as the prime contractor.
- 5. To determine quidelines for use of joint ventures to meet minority business enterprises spending goals. For purposes of this section, "joint venture" means any association of two or more business concerns to carry out a single business enterprise for profit, for which purpose they combine their property, capital, efforts, skills, and knowledge. The guidelines shall allow transactions with joint ventures to be eligible for credit against the minority business enterprise goals of an agency when the contracting joint venture demonstrates that at least one partner to the joint venture is a certified minority business enterprise as defined in s. 288.703, and that such partner is responsible for a clearly defined portion of the work to be performed, and shares in the ownership, control, management, responsibilities, risks, and profits of the joint venture. Such demonstration shall be by verifiable documents and sworn statements and may be reviewed by the Office of Supplier Diversity at or before the time a contract bid, proposal, or reply is submitted. An agency may count toward its minority

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business enterprise goals a portion of the total dollar amount of a contract equal to the percentage of the ownership and control held by the qualifying certified minority business partners in the contracting joint venture, so long as the joint venture meets the guidelines adopted by the office.

(o)1. To establish a system to record and measure the use of certified minority business enterprises in state contracting. This system shall maintain information and statistics on certified minority business enterprise participation, awards, dollar volume of expenditures and agency goals, and other appropriate types of information to analyze progress in the access of certified minority business enterprises to state contracts and to monitor agency compliance with this section. Such reporting must include, but is not limited to, the identification of all subcontracts in state contracting by dollar amount and by number of subcontracts and the identification of the utilization of certified minority business enterprises as prime contractors and subcontractors by dollar amounts of contracts and subcontracts, number of contracts and subcontracts, minority status, industry, and any conditions or circumstances that significantly affected the performance of subcontractors. Agencies shall report their compliance with the requirements of this reporting system at least annually and at the request of the office. All agencies shall cooperate with the office in establishing this reporting system. Except in construction contracting, all agencies shall review contracts costing in excess of CATEGORY FOUR as defined in s. 287.017 to determine if such contracts could be divided into smaller contracts to be separately solicited and awarded, and shall,

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when economical, offer such smaller contracts to encourage minority participation.

- 2. To report agency compliance with the provisions of subparagraph 1. for the preceding fiscal year to the Governor and Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before February 1 of each year. The report must contain, at a minimum, the following:
  - a. Total expenditures of each agency by industry.
- b. The dollar amount and percentage of contracts awarded to certified minority business enterprises by each state agency.
- c. The dollar amount and percentage of contracts awarded indirectly to certified minority business enterprises as subcontractors by each state agency.
- d. The total dollar amount and percentage of contracts awarded to certified minority business enterprises, whether directly or indirectly, as subcontractors.
- e.—A statement and assessment of good faith efforts taken by each state agency.
- f. A status report of agency compliance with subsection
  (6), as determined by the Minority Business Enterprise Office.
- (5) (a) Each agency shall, at the time the specifications or designs are developed or contract sizing is determined for any proposed procurement costing in excess of CATEGORY FOUR, as defined in s. 287.017, forward a notice to the Office of Supplier Diversity of the proposed procurement and any determination on the designs of specifications of the proposed procurement that impose requirements on prospective vendors, no later than 30 days prior to the issuance of a solicitation, except that this provision shall not apply to emergency

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acquisitions. The 30-day notice period shall not toll the time for any other procedural requirements.

- (b) If the Office of Supplier Diversity determines that the proposed procurement will not likely allow opportunities for minority business enterprises, the office may, within 20 days after it receives the information specified in paragraph (a), propose the implementation of minority business enterprise utilization provisions or submit alternative procurement methods that would significantly increase minority business enterprise contracting opportunities.
- (c) Whenever the agency and the Office of Supplier

  Diversity disagree, the matter shall be submitted for

  determination to the head of the agency or the senior-level

  official designated pursuant to this section as liaison for

  minority business enterprise issues.
- (d) If the proposed procurement proceeds to competitive solicitation, the office is hereby granted standing to protest, pursuant to this section, in a timely manner, any contract award during competitive solicitation for contractual services and construction contracts that fail to include minority business enterprise participation, if any responsible and responsive vendor has demonstrated the ability to achieve any level of participation, or, any contract award for commodities where, a reasonable and economical opportunity to reserve a contract, statewide or district level, for minority participation was not executed or, an agency failed to adopt an applicable preference for minority participation. The bond requirement shall be waived for the office purposes of this subsection.
  - (e)—An agency may presume that a vendor offering no

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minority participation has not made a good faith effort when other vendors offer minority participation of firms listed as relevant to the agency's purchasing needs in the pertinent locality or statewide to complete the project.

- (f) Paragraph (a) will not apply when the Office of Supplier Diversity determines that an agency has established a work plan to allow advance consultation and planning with minority business enterprises and where such plan clearly demonstrates:
- 1. A high level of advance planning by the agency with minority business enterprises.
- 2. A high level of accessibility, knowledge, and experience by minority business enterprises in the agency's contract decisionmaking process.
- 3. A high quality of agency monitoring and enforcement of internal implementation of minority business utilization provisions.
- 4. A high quality of agency monitoring and enforcement of contractor utilization of minority business enterprises, especially tracking subcontractor data, and ensuring the integrity of subcontractor reporting.
- 5. A high quality of agency outreach, agency networking of major vendors with minority vendors, and innovation in techniques to improve utilization of minority business enterprises.
- 6. Substantial commitment, sensitivity, and proactive attitude by the agency head and among the agency minority business staff.
  - (6)—Each state agency shall coordinate its minority

9-00815A-25 20251532 2060 business enterprise procurement activities with the Office of 2061 Supplier Diversity. At a minimum, each agency shall: 2062 (a) Adopt a minority business enterprise utilization plan 2063 for review and approval by the Office of Supplier Diversity 2064 which should require meaningful and useful methods to attain the 2065 legislative intent in assisting minority business enterprises. 2066 (b) Designate a senior-level employee in the agency as a 2067 minority enterprise assistance officer, responsible for 2068 overseeing the agency's minority business utilization 2069 activities, and who is not also charged with purchasing 2070 responsibility. A senior-level agency employee and agency 2071 purchasing officials shall be accountable to the agency head for 2072 the agency's minority business utilization performance. The 2073 Office of Supplier Diversity shall advise each agency on 2074 compliance performance. 2075 (c) If an agency deviates significantly from its utilization plan in 2 consecutive or 3 out of 5 total fiscal 2076 2077 years, the Office of Supplier Diversity may review any and all 2078 solicitations and contract awards of the agency as deemed 2079 necessary until such time as the agency meets its utilization 2080 <del>plan.</del> 2081 Section 27. Section 287.0947, Florida Statutes, is 2082 repealed. Section 28. Section 287.096, Florida Statutes, is created 2083 2084 to read: 2085 287.096 Prohibited vendors.-2086 (1) As used in this section, the term: 2087 (a) "Affiliate" means:

1. A predecessor or successor of a person or an entity who

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has met the criteria for consideration for placement on one of the prohibited vendor lists.

- 2. An entity under the control of any natural person or entity who is active in the management of the entity and who has met the criteria for consideration for placement on one of the prohibited vendor lists. The term includes officers, directors, executives, partners, shareholders, employees, members, and agents who are active in the management of an affiliate. The ownership by one person or entity of shares constituting a controlling interest in another person or entity, or a pooling of equipment or income among persons when not for fair market value under an arm's length agreement, shall be a prima facie case that one person or entity controls another person or entity. A person who knowingly enters into a joint venture with a person who has been convicted of a public entity crime or violated an antitrust law during the preceding 36 months shall be considered an affiliate.
- (b) "Antitrust violation" means any failure to comply with a state or federal antitrust law as determined in a civil or criminal proceeding brought by the Attorney General, a state attorney, a similar body or agency of another state, the Federal Trade Commission, or the United States Department of Justice.
- (c) "Controlling interest" means possession of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person or an entity that directly or indirectly has the right to vote 25 percent or more of the voting interests of the company or is entitled to 25 percent or more of its profits is presumed to possess a controlling interest.

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(d) "Convicted" or "conviction" means a finding of guilt or a conviction of a public entity crime, with or without an adjudication of guilt, in any federal or state trial court of record relating to charges brought by indictment or information as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. For purposes of the Antitrust Violator Vendor List, "convicted or held civilly liable" means a criminal finding of responsibility or guilt or conviction, with or without an adjudication of guilt, being held civilly responsible or liable, or having a judgment levied for an antitrust violation in any federal or state trial court of record relating to charges brought by indictment, information, or complaint on or after July 1, 2021, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or other finding of responsibility or liability.

- (e) "Discrimination" or "discriminated" means a determination of liability by a state circuit court or federal district court for a violation of any state or federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, gender, national origin, disability, or religion by an entity; if an appeal is made, the determination of liability does not occur until the completion of any appeals to a higher tribunal.
- (f) "Economic incentives" means state grants, cash grants, tax exemptions, tax refunds, tax credits, state funds, and other state incentives under chapter 288 or administered by the Department of Commerce.
- (g) "Forced labor" means work or service exacted from any person, including a minor, under the menace of a penalty for nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself

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or herself voluntarily, or an activity that violates s. 787.06.

(h) "Foreign country of concern" means the People's

Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Venezuelan regime of Nicolás Maduro, or the Syrian Arab Republic, including any agency of or any other entity of significant control of such foreign country of concern.

- (i) "Governmental entity" means any state, county, district, authority, or municipal office, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law, including, but not limited to, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.
- (j) "Person" means any natural person or any entity organized under the laws of any state or of the United States with the legal power to enter into a binding contract and which bids or applies to bid on contracts let by a governmental entity, or which otherwise transacts or applies to transact business with a public entity. The term includes those officers, directors, executives, partners, shareholders, employees, members, and agents who are active in management of an entity.
- (k) "Prohibited vendor list" means any list kept and maintained by the department as set forth in subsection (2).
- (1) "Public entity" means this state, any of its departments or agencies, or any political subdivision.
- (m) "Public entity crime" means a violation of any state or federal law by a person with respect to and directly related to

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the transaction of business with any public entity or with an agency or political subdivision of any other state or with the United States, including, but not limited to, any bid, proposal, reply, or contract for goods or services, any lease for real property, or any contract for the construction or repair of a public building or public work, involving antitrust, fraud, theft, bribery, collusion, racketeering, conspiracy, or material misrepresentation.

- (n) "Senior management" includes chief executive officers; assistant chief executive officers, including, but not limited to, assistant presidents, vice presidents, or assistant treasurers; chief financial officers; chief personnel officers; or any employee of an entity performing similar functions.
- (o) "Vendor" means a person or an entity that provides goods or services to a public entity under a contract or submits a bid, proposal, or reply to provide goods or services to a public entity.
- (2) A vendor or an affiliate who has been placed on any of the following lists may not submit a bid, proposal, or reply on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity; may not submit a bid, proposal, or reply on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work; may not submit bids, proposals, or replies on leases of real property to a public entity; may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with any public entity; may not renew a contract with a public entity; and may not transact business with any public entity:

(a) The convicted vendor list, consisting of vendors or

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affiliates that have been convicted of a public entity crime.

- (b) The discriminatory vendor list, consisting of vendors or affiliates that have engaged in discrimination.
- (c) The suspended vendor list, consisting of vendors or affiliates that are in default on any contract with a public entity or have otherwise repeatedly demonstrated a recent inability to fulfill the terms and conditions of previous public entity contracts or to adequately perform their duties under those contracts.
- (d) The antitrust violator vendor list, consisting of vendors or affiliates who have been convicted or held civilly liable for an antitrust violation.
- (e) The scrutinized list of prohibited companies, maintained by the State Board of Administration in accordance with s. 287.135.
- (f) The forced labor vendor list, consisting of vendors or affiliates who have used forced labor to support the production of goods or services.
- (3) (a) A public entity may not accept a bid, proposal, or reply from; award a new contract to; or transact new business with any vendor or affiliate on the lists specified in subsection (2) unless that vendor or affiliate has been removed from any list pursuant to subsection (7).
- with an agency for the provision of commodities, a member of the company's senior management must certify, in writing, that to the best of his or her knowledge, the goods or services such company is offering to the agency have not been produced, in whole or in part, by forced labor. The requirements of this

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paragraph do not apply to purchases made by agencies from term contracts managed by the department.

- (c) When entering into or renewing any contract with a public entity, all vendors and affiliates shall disclose to the public entity whether they have ever been placed on a list specified in subsection (2).
- (4) All invitations to bid, requests for proposals, and invitations to negotiate, and any written contract document prescribed by s. 287.058 entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, by the public entity must contain a statement informing vendors and affiliates of the provisions of subsection (2) and allow for the termination of a contract at the option of the awarding public agency if the vendor or affiliate is placed on a prohibited vendor list; however, placement on a prohibited vendor list does not affect any rights or obligations under any contract, franchise, or other binding agreement which predates such placement unless a public entity chooses to act upon such a termination clause.
- (5) The department shall electronically maintain all prohibited vendor lists set forth in subsection (2) and post such lists on its website. All lists must be updated within 5 days upon any final order and must include the vendor name, affiliate name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of all entities on a prohibited vendor list. A vendor or affiliate disqualified from the public contracting and purchasing process pursuant to this section is disqualified as of the date the department enters the final order.
- (6) (a) A vendor or affiliate must notify the department within 30 days after meeting the criteria to be placed on a

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prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2). A public entity that is aware of information that a vendor or affiliate has met the criteria for placement on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2) shall transmit that information to the department in writing within 10 days after becoming aware of such information. The department shall, upon receiving from any source reasonable and credible information that an entity has met the criteria for placement on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2), investigate the information and determine whether good cause exists to place that vendor or affiliate on the applicable lists. The public entity transmitting the information to the department shall assist the department in any investigations or proceedings or both against the vendor or affiliate. If the department has reason to believe that a vendor or an affiliate has met the criteria to be placed on a prohibited vendor list, the department may issue a written demand upon that vendor or affiliate to appear and be examined under oath, to answer interrogatories under oath, or to produce documents or other tangible evidence for inspection and copying. The department shall conduct any such inquiry in accord with applicable provisions of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (b) 1. Upon receiving from any source reasonable and credible information that a company has submitted a false certification or provided to an agency a good or service produced, in whole or in part, by forced labor, the department must investigate the information and determine whether good cause exists to place that company on the forced labor vendor list and whether such placement is in the public interest.
  - 2. A company that submits a false certification under

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paragraph (3) (b) or that should have known that a good or service provided under a contract with an agency was produced, in whole or in part, by forced labor and is subsequently placed on the forced labor vendor list shall be assessed a fine of \$1,000 or an amount equal to 20 percent of the total contract value provided to the public entity, whichever is greater.

- (c) In determining whether good cause exists to remove a vendor or affiliate from the vendor list and place it on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2), the department shall make a determination on the basis of factual evidence collected during its investigation.
- (d)1. If the department determines good cause exists for placement on a prohibited vendor list, the department must notify the vendor or affiliate in writing of its intent to place the name of that vendor or affiliate on the appropriate list pursuant to subsection (2), the vendor's or affiliate's right to a hearing, the procedure that must be followed, and the applicable time requirements. If the vendor or affiliate does not request a hearing, the vendor or affiliate is deemed to have waived its right to a hearing and the department must enter a final order placing the name of the person or affiliate on the appropriate list. No vendor or affiliate may be placed on a prohibited vendor list without receiving an individual notice of intent from the department.
- 2. Within 21 days after receipt of the notice of intent, the vendor or affiliate may file a petition for a formal hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57(1) to determine whether it is in the public interest for that vendor or affiliate to be placed on a prohibited vendor list. A vendor or affiliate may not file

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2321 a petition for an informal hearing under s. 120.57(2). The
2322 procedures of chapter 120 apply to any formal hearing under this
2323 section, except where they are in conflict with the following
2324 provisions:

- <u>a. The petition must be filed with the department. The department shall be a party to the proceeding for all purposes.</u>
- b. Within 5 days after the filing of the petition, the department shall notify the Division of Administrative Hearings of the request for a formal hearing. The director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall, within 5 days after receipt of notice from the department, assign an administrative law judge to preside over the proceeding. The administrative law judge, upon request by a party, may consolidate related proceedings.
- c. The administrative law judge shall conduct the formal hearing within 30 days after being assigned, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties.
- d. Within 30 days after the formal hearing or receipt of the hearing transcript, whichever is later, the administrative law judge shall enter a final order, which must consist of findings of fact, conclusions of law, interpretation of agency rules, and any other information required by law or rule to be contained in the final order. Such final order must place or not place the vendor or affiliate on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2).
- e. The final order of the administrative law judge is deemed final agency action for purposes of s. 120.68.
- f. At any time after the filing of the petition, informal disposition may be made pursuant to s. 120.57(4). In that event,

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the administrative law judge shall enter a final order adopting the stipulation, agreed settlement, or consent order.

- (e) In any proceeding under this section, the department is required to prove by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the public interest for the vendor or affiliate to which the department has provided notice of intent pursuant to paragraph (d) to be placed on a prohibited vendor list. Proof that a person was convicted or was held civilly liable or that an entity is an affiliate of such person, proof of discrimination by the entity or a person or entity which is an affiliate of such entity, or proof the vendor or affiliate provided an agency with a good or service produced, in whole or in part, by forced labor constitutes a rebuttable presumption that it is in the public interest for the company to be placed on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2). Status as an affiliate must be proven by clear and convincing evidence.
- (f) Upon establishment that it is in the public interest for the vendor or affiliate to be placed on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to paragraph (d), the vendor or affiliate may prove by a preponderance of the evidence that it is not in the public interest for such company to be placed on such a list based upon evidence addressing the factors listed in paragraph (g).
- (g) In determining whether it is in the public interest to remove a vendor or affiliate from the vendor list and place it on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2), the administrative law judge shall consider the following factors, as applicable:
  - 1. For purposes of the convicted vendor list or antitrust

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vendor list, whether the person or affiliate was convicted and any reinstatement or clemency in relation to the violation at issue.

- 2. The nature and details of the incident.
- 3. The degree of culpability of the vendor or affiliate proposed to be placed on such a list.
- 4. The prompt or voluntary payment of any damages or penalties as a result of the incident.
- 5. Cooperation with state or federal investigation or prosecution of any public entity crime, provided that a good faith exercise of any constitutional, statutory, or other right during any portion of the investigation or prosecution of any public entity crime may not be considered a lack of cooperation.
- 6. Prior or future self-policing by the vendor or affiliate to prevent recurrence.
- 7. Compliance by the vendor or affiliate with the notification provisions of paragraph (a).
- 8. The needs of the public entities for additional competition in the procurement of goods and services in their respective markets.
- 9. Mitigation based upon any demonstration of good citizenship by the vendor or affiliate, including, but not limited to, the adoption of a formal plan or remedial actions to cease violations resulting in placement upon a prohibited vendor list.
- 10. Any corrective action plans assigned to the vendor or affiliate and the vendor or affiliate's subsequent performance.
- 11. Cooperation with the public entity during a transition to a new contract as a result of the vendor's or affiliate's

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12. Prompt payment of any contractually associated liabilities, including, but not limited to, liquidated damages and financial consequences.

- 13. The effects on the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- 14. Prompt or voluntary payment of any reprocurement costs resulting from incidents leading to a vendor or affiliate being placed on a list pursuant to subsection (2).
- 15. Whether the discrimination was committed by an employee other than senior management and whether the offending employee responsible for the discrimination is no longer an employee of the vendor or affiliate.
- 16. The agency head or designee delegated the authority to execute contracts on behalf of the agency makes a public finding that, absent the provision of such commodities by the company, the agency would be unable to obtain the commodities for which the contract is offered.
- (7) (a) One year or more after entry of the final order placing the vendor or affiliate on a prohibited vendor list pursuant to subsection (2), a vendor or affiliate may file a petition with the department for removal from such a list. The proceeding on the petition must be conducted in accordance with chapter 120. The vendor or affiliate may be removed from the list if the administrative law judge determines that removal from the list would be in the public interest. In determining whether removal from the list would be in the public interest, the administrative law judge may consider, but is not limited to, relevant considerations pursuant to paragraph (6)(g).

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(b) If a petition for removal from the prohibited list is denied, the vendor or affiliate may not petition for another hearing on removal for a period of at least 9 months after the date of the denial. The department may petition for the vendor's or affiliate's removal before the expiration of such period if the department determines that removal from the prohibited vendor list would be in the public interest.

- (c) A petition for removal may be filed at any time if the petition is based upon a reversal of the conviction or liability upon appellate review or pardon.
- (8) A vendor or affiliate that has been placed on a list pursuant to subsection (2) is not a qualified applicant for economic incentives under chapter 288, and any such vendor or affiliate is not qualified to receive such economic incentives.
  - (9) This section does not apply to:
- (a) Any activity regulated by the Public Service Commission;
- (b) The purchase of goods or services made by any public entity from the Department of Corrections, from the nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 946, or from any qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or other severely handicapped persons under ss. 413.032-413.037; or
- (c) Any contract with a public entity to provide any goods or services for emergency response efforts related to a state of emergency declaration issued by the Governor.
- (10) (a) A governmental entity may not knowingly enter into a contract with a vendor or affiliate which would give access to an individual's personal identifying information if:
  - 1. The vendor or affiliate is owned by the government of a

foreign country of concern;

- 2. The government of a foreign country of concern has a controlling interest in the vendor or affiliate; or
- 3. The vendor or affiliate is organized under the laws of or has its principal place of business in a foreign country of concern.
- (b) A governmental entity may not extend or renew a contract with a vendor or affiliate listed in paragraph (a) if the contract would give such entity access to an individual's personal identifying information.
- (c)1. A governmental entity may not accept a bid on, a proposal for, or a reply to, or enter into, a contract with a vendor or affiliate that would grant the entity access to an individual's personal identifying information unless the entity provides the governmental entity with an affidavit signed by an officer or representative of the entity under penalty of perjury attesting that the entity does not meet any of the criteria in paragraph (a).
- 2. Beginning January 1, 2026, when a vendor or affiliate extends or renews a contract with a governmental entity which would grant the vendor or affiliate access to an individual's personal identifying information, the vendor or affiliate must provide the governmental entity with an affidavit signed by an officer or representative of the entity under penalty of perjury attesting that the vendor or affiliate does not meet any of the criteria in paragraph (a).
- (d) 1. The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a vendor or affiliate that violates this subsection. Violations of this subsection may

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a. A civil penalty equal to twice the amount of the contract for which the vendor or affiliate submitted a bid or proposal for, replied to, or entered into;

- b. Ineligibility to enter into, renew, or extend any contract, including any grant agreements, with any governmental entity for up to 5 years;
- c. Ineligibility to receive or renew any license,
  certification, or credential issued by a governmental entity for
  up to 5 years; and
- <u>d. Placement on a suspended vendor list pursuant to subsection (2).</u>
- (e) Any penalties collected under paragraph (d) must be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (f) The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.
- information or indictment from any source that a person has been charged with or accused of violating any state or federal antitrust law in a civil or criminal proceeding, including a civil investigative demand, brought by the Attorney General, a state attorney, the Federal Trade Commission, or the United States Department of Justice on or after July 1, 2021, the Attorney General must determine whether there is probable cause that a person has likely violated the underlying antitrust laws, which justifies temporary placement of such person on the antitrust violator vendor list until such proceeding has concluded.
  - (a) If the Attorney General determines probable cause

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2524 exists, the Attorney General must notify the person in writing 2525 of its intent to temporarily place the name of that person on 2526 the antitrust violator vendor list, and of the person's right to 2527 a hearing, the procedure that must be followed, and the 2528 applicable time requirements. If the person does not request a 2529 hearing, the Attorney General must enter a final order 2530 temporarily placing the name of the person on the antitrust 2531 violator vendor list. A person may be placed on the antitrust 2532 violator vendor list only after being provided with a notice of 2533 intent from the Attorney General.

- (b) Within 21 days after receipt of the notice of intent, the person may file a petition for a formal hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57(1) to determine whether it is in the public interest for the person to be temporarily placed on the antitrust violator vendor list. A person may not file a petition for an informal hearing under s. 120.57(2). The procedures of chapter 120 shall apply to any formal hearing under this paragraph.
- (c) In determining whether it is in the public interest to place a person on the antitrust violator vendor list under this paragraph, the administrative law judge shall consider the following factors:
- 1. The likelihood the person will be convicted or held civilly liable for the antitrust violation.
  - 2. The nature and details of the antitrust violation.
- 3. The degree of culpability of the person proposed to be placed on the antitrust violator vendor list.
- 4. The needs of public entities for additional competition in the procurement of goods and services in their respective

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- 5. The effect of the antitrust violations on Floridians.
- 2555 (d) The Attorney General has the burden to prove that it is 2556 in the public interest for the person to whom it has given 2557 notice under paragraph (a) to be temporarily placed on the 2558 antitrust violator vendor list. Unless the administrative law 2559 judge determines that it is in the public interest to temporarily place a person on the antitrust violator vendor 2560 2561 list, that person may not be placed on the antitrust violator 2562 vendor list.
  - (e) This subsection does not apply to affiliates.
  - Section 29. Section 287.133, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
  - Section 30. Section 287.134, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 31. Section 287.1346, Florida Statutes, is
- repealed.
  - Section 32. <u>Section 287.1351</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
  - Section 33. <u>Subsections (1) and (7) of section 287.137,</u> Florida Statutes, are repealed.
    - Section 34. Subsection (8) of section 287.137, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as subsection (12) of section 287.096, Florida Statutes, as created by this act, and amended, to read:
      - 287.096 Prohibited vendors.-
- 2577 (12) (a) (8) (a) All information received by the Attorney
  2578 General under subsection (11) paragraph (3) (d) pursuant to an
  2579 investigation by the Attorney General or a law enforcement
  2580 agency is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s.
  2581 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until such time as the

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investigation is completed or ceases to be active. This exemption shall be construed in conformity with s.

119.071(2)(c).

- (b) During an active investigation, information made confidential and exempt pursuant to paragraph (a) may be disclosed by the Attorney General:
- 1. In the performance of his or her official duties and responsibilities; or
- 2. To another governmental entity in performance of its official duties and responsibilities.
- (c) Once an investigation is completed or ceases to be active, the following information received by the Attorney General shall remain confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:
- 1. All information to which another public records exemption applies.
  - 2. Personal identifying information.
  - 3. A computer forensic report.
- 4. Information that would otherwise reveal weaknesses in a business's data security.
  - 5. Proprietary business information.
- (d) For purposes of this subsection, the term "proprietary business information" means information that:
  - 1. Is owned or controlled by the business;
- 2. Is intended to be private and is treated by the business as private because disclosure would harm the business or its business operations;
- 3. Has not been disclosed except as required by law or a private agreement that provides that the information will not be

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- 4. Is not publicly available or otherwise readily ascertainable through proper means from another source in the same configuration as received by the Attorney General; and
  - 5. Includes:
  - a. Trade secrets as defined in s. 688.002.
- b. Competitive interests, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive advantage of the business that is the subject of the information.
- (e) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2026, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- Section 35. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 287.138, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 287.138 Contracting with entities of foreign countries of concern prohibited.—
- (5) The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against an entity that violates this section. Violations of this section may result in:
- (d) Placement on a prohibited the suspended vendor list pursuant to s.  $287.096 ext{ s. } 287.1351$ .
- 2633 Section 36. Section 288.1167, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 37. Subsections (1), (3), and (5) of section 288.703, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 2637 288.703 Definitions.—As used in ss. 288.702-288.706, the 2638 term:
  - (1) "Certified minority business enterprise" means a

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business which has been certified by the certifying organization or jurisdiction in accordance with s. 287.0943(1) and (2).

(2) (3) "Minority business enterprise" means any small business concern as defined in subsection (5)  $\frac{(6)}{(6)}$  which is organized to engage in commercial transactions, which is domiciled in Florida, and which is at least 51-percent-owned by minority persons who are members of an insular group that is of a particular racial, ethnic, or gender makeup or national origin, which has been subjected historically to disparate treatment due to identification in and with that group resulting in an underrepresentation of commercial enterprises under the group's control, and whose management and daily operations are controlled by such persons. A minority business enterprise may primarily involve the practice of a profession. Ownership by a minority person does not include ownership which is the result of a transfer from a nonminority person to a minority person within a related immediate family group if the combined total net asset value of all members of such family group exceeds \$1 million. For purposes of this subsection, the term "related immediate family group" means one or more children under 16 years of age and a parent of such children or the spouse of such parent residing in the same house or living unit.

(4) (5) "Ombudsman" means an office or individual whose responsibilities include coordinating with the Office of Supplier Development Diversity for the interests of and providing assistance to small and minority business enterprises in dealing with governmental agencies and in developing proposals for changes in state agency rules.

Section 38. Section 288.7031, Florida Statutes, is amended

2669 to read:

288.7031 Application of certain definitions.—The definitions of "small business—" and "minority business enterprise—" and "certified minority business enterprise" provided in s. 288.703 apply to the state and all political subdivisions of the state.

Section 39. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 376.84, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.84 Brownfield redevelopment economic incentives.—It is the intent of the Legislature that brownfield redevelopment activities be viewed as opportunities to significantly improve the utilization, general condition, and appearance of these sites. Different standards than those in place for new development, as allowed under current state and local laws, should be used to the fullest extent to encourage the redevelopment of a brownfield. State and local governments are encouraged to offer redevelopment incentives for this purpose, as an ongoing public investment in infrastructure and services, to help eliminate the public health and environmental hazards, and to promote the creation of jobs in these areas. Such incentives may include financial, regulatory, and technical assistance to persons and businesses involved in the redevelopment of the brownfield pursuant to this act.

- (1) Financial incentives and local incentives for redevelopment may include, but not be limited to:
- 2694 <del>(g) Minority business enterprise programs as provided in s.</del> 2695 <del>287.0943.</del>

Section 40. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $440.45\,$  Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims.—

(2)

- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), the Governor shall appoint a judge of compensation claims from a list of three persons nominated by a statewide nominating commission. The statewide nominating commission shall be composed of the following:
- 1. Six members, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703, one of each who resides in each of the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, appointed by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar from among The Florida Bar members engaged in the practice of law. Each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term;
- 2. Six electors, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703, one of each who resides in each of the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, appointed by the Governor. Each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term; and
- 3. Six electors, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703, one of each who resides in the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, selected and appointed by a majority vote of the other 10 members of the commission. Each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term.

A vacancy occurring on the commission shall be filled by the original appointing authority for the unexpired balance of the term. An attorney who appears before any judge of compensation claims more than four times a year is not eligible to serve on

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the statewide nominating commission. The meetings and determinations of the nominating commission as to the judges of compensation claims shall be open to the public.

- Section 41. <u>Section 760.80, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u> Section 42. Part V of chapter 760, Florida Statutes, is
- 2732 redesignated as part IV of that chapter.
  - Section 43. Paragraph (d) of subsection (7) of section 1001.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
    - 1001.706 Powers and duties of the Board of Governors.-
      - (7) POWERS AND DUTIES RELATING TO PROPERTY.-
    - (d) The Board of Governors, or the board's designee, shall ensure compliance with the provisions of s. 287.09451 for all procurement and ss. 255.101 and 255.102 for construction contracts, and rules adopted pursuant thereto, relating to the utilization of minority business enterprises, except that procurements costing less than the amount provided for in CATEGORY FIVE as provided in s. 287.017 shall not be subject to s. 287.09451.

Section 44. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1013.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.46 Advertising and awarding contracts; pregualification of contractor.—

(1)

(c) As an option, any county, municipality, or board may set aside up to 10 percent of the total amount of funds allocated for the purpose of entering into construction capital project contracts with minority business enterprises, as defined in s. 287.094. Such contracts shall be competitively bid only among minority business enterprises. The set-aside shall be used

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to redress present effects of past discriminatory practices and shall be subject to periodic reassessment to account for changing needs and circumstances.

Section 45. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section 16.615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 16.615 Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.-
- (1) The Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys is established within the Department of Legal Affairs and shall consist of 19 members appointed as follows:
- (k) A businessperson who is an African American, as defined in s. 760.80(2) (a), appointed by the Governor.
- Section 46. Subsection (1) of section 43.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 43.16 Justice Administrative Commission; membership, powers and duties.—
- (1) There is hereby created a Justice Administrative Commission, with headquarters located in the state capital. The necessary office space for use of the commission shall be furnished by the proper state agency in charge of state buildings. For purposes of the fees imposed on agencies pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(21)}\ \underline{s.\ 287.057(24)}$ , the Justice Administrative Commission shall be exempt from such fees.
- Section 47. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 110.116, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 110.116 Personnel information system; payroll procedures.-
- (2) In recognition of the critical nature of the statewide personnel and payroll system commonly known as People First, the Legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the state to continue partnering with the current People First third-party

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operator. The People First System annually processes 500,000 employment applications, 455,000 personnel actions, and the state's \$9.5-billion payroll. The Legislature finds that the continuity of operations of the People First System and the critical functions it provides such as payroll, employee health insurance benefit records, and other critical services must not be interrupted. Presently, the Chief Financial Officer is undertaking the development of a new statewide accounting and financial management system, commonly known as the Planning, Accounting, and Ledger Management (PALM) system, scheduled to be operational in the year 2026. The procurement and implementation of an entire replacement of the People First System will impede the timeframe needed to successfully integrate the state's payroll system with the PALM system. In order to maintain continuity of operations and to ensure the successful completion of the PALM system, the Legislature directs that:

- (a) The department, pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(9)}\ \underline{s.}$  287.057(11), shall enter into a 3-year contract extension with the entity operating the People First System on January 1, 2024. The contract extension must:
- 1. Provide for the integration of the current People First System with PALM.
- 2. Exclude major functionality updates or changes to the People First System prior to completion of the PALM system. This does not include:
- a. Routine system maintenance such as code updates following open enrollment; or
- b. The technical remediation necessary to integrate the system with PALM within the PALM project's planned

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- 3. Include project planning and analysis deliverables necessary to:
  - a. Detail and document the state's functional requirements.
- b. Estimate the cost of transitioning the current People First System to a cloud computing infrastructure within the contract extension and after the successful integration with PALM. The project cost evaluation shall estimate the annual cost and capacity growth required to host the system in a cloud environment.

The department shall develop these system specifications in conjunction with the Department of Financial Services and the

- 4. Include technical support for state agencies that may need assistance in remediating or integrating current financial shadow systems with People First in order to integrate with PALM or the cloud version of People First.
- 5. Include organizational change management and training deliverables needed to support the implementation of PALM payroll functionality and the People First System cloud upgrade. Responsibilities of the operator and the department shall be outlined in a project role and responsibility assignment chart within the contract.
- 6. Include an option to renew the contract for one additional year.
- Section 48. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 212.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 212.096 Sales, rental, storage, use tax; enterprise zone

jobs credit against sales tax.-

- (3) In order to claim this credit, an eligible business must file under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, a statement which includes:
- (g) Whether the business is a small business as defined  $\underline{in}$  s. 288.703(5) by s. 288.703(6).

Section 49. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 215.971, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 215.971 Agreements funded with federal or state assistance.—
- (2) For each agreement funded with federal or state financial assistance, the state agency shall designate an employee to function as a grant manager who shall be responsible for enforcing performance of the agreement's terms and conditions and who shall serve as a liaison with the recipient or subrecipient.
- (a)1. Each grant manager who is responsible for agreements in excess of the threshold amount for CATEGORY TWO under s. 287.017 must, at a minimum, complete training conducted by the Chief Financial Officer for accountability in contracts and grant management.
- 2. Effective December 1, 2014, each grant manager responsible for agreements in excess of \$100,000 annually must complete the training and become a certified contract manager as provided under  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(12)}\ \underline{s.\ 287.057(15)}$ . All grant managers must become certified contract managers within 24 months after establishment of the training and certification requirements by

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the Department of Management Services and the Department of Financial Services.

Section 50. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 255.0992, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.0992 Public works projects; prohibited governmental actions.—

- (2) Except as required by federal or state law, the state or any political subdivision that contracts for a public works project may not take the following actions:
- (c) Prohibit any contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier or carrier able to perform such work that is qualified, licensed, or certified as required by state or local law to perform such work from receiving information about public works opportunities or from submitting a bid on the public works project. This paragraph does not apply to vendors listed under s. 287.096 ss. 287.133 and 287.134.

Section 51. Subsection (5) of section 282.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 282.201 State data center.—The state data center is established within the department. The provision of data center services must comply with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and policies, including all applicable security, privacy, and auditing requirements. The department shall appoint a director of the state data center who has experience in leading data center facilities and has expertise in cloud-computing management.
- (5) NORTHWEST REGIONAL DATA CENTER CONTRACT.—In order for the department to carry out its duties and responsibilities relating to the state data center, the secretary of the

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department shall contract by July 1, 2022, with the Northwest Regional Data Center pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(9)}\ \underline{s.\ 287.057(11)}$ . The contract shall provide that the Northwest Regional Data Center will manage the operations of the state data center and provide data center services to state agencies.

- (a) The department shall provide contract oversight, including, but not limited to, reviewing invoices provided by the Northwest Regional Data Center for services provided to state agency customers.
- (b) The department shall approve or request updates to invoices within 10 business days after receipt. If the department does not respond to the Northwest Regional Data Center, the invoice will be approved by default. The Northwest Regional Data Center must submit approved invoices directly to state agency customers.

Section 52. Effective only if the reversion of text pursuant to section 53 of chapter 2024-228, Laws of Florida, is abrogated, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 282.709, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 282.709 State agency law enforcement radio system and interoperability network.—
- (3) In recognition of the critical nature of the statewide law enforcement radio communications system, the Legislature finds that there is an immediate danger to the public health, safety, and welfare, and that it is in the best interest of the state to continue partnering with the system's current operator. The Legislature finds that continuity of coverage is critical to supporting law enforcement, first responders, and other public safety users. The potential for a loss in coverage or a lack of

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interoperability between users requires emergency action and is a serious concern for officers' safety and their ability to communicate and respond to various disasters and events.

- (a) The department, pursuant to  $\underline{s. 287.057(9)}$   $\underline{s.}$   $\underline{287.057(11)}$ , shall enter into a 15-year contract with the entity that was operating the statewide radio communications system on January 1, 2021. The contract must include:
  - 1. The purchase of radios;
  - 2. The upgrade to the Project 25 communications standard;
- 3. Increased system capacity and enhanced coverage for system users;
- 4. Operations, maintenance, and support at a fixed annual rate;
- 5. The conveyance of communications towers to the department; and
- 6. The assignment of communications tower leases to the department.

Section 53. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 286.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

286.101 Foreign gifts and contracts.-

(3)

- (b) Disclosure under this subsection is not required with respect to:
- 1. A proposal to sell commodities through the online procurement program established pursuant to  $\underline{s. 287.057(19)}$   $\underline{s. 287.057(22)}$ ;
- 2. A proposal to sell commodities to a university pursuant to Board of Governors Regulation 18.001;
  - 3. An application or proposal from an entity that discloses

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foreign gifts or grants under subsection (2) or s. 1010.25;

- 4. An application or proposal from a foreign source that, if granted or accepted, would be disclosed under subsection (2) or s. 1010.25; or
- 5. An application or proposal from a public or not-for-profit research institution with respect to research funded by any federal agency.

Section 54. Subsection (4) of section 287.056, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.056 Purchases from purchasing agreements and state term contracts; vendor disqualification.—

(4) A firm or individual placed on <u>a list under s. 287.096</u> the suspended vendor list pursuant to s. 287.1351 or placed on a disqualified vendor list pursuant to s. 287.133 or s. 287.134 is immediately disqualified from state term contract eligibility.

Section 55. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 287.0571, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.0571 Business case to outsource; applicability.-

- (3) This section does not apply to:
- (a) A procurement of commodities and contractual services listed in  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(3)}$  (d) and (e) and (20)  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(3)}$  (d) and (e) and (23).

Section 56. Subsection (6) of section 287.0591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.0591 Information technology; vendor disqualification.-

(6) Beginning October 1, 2021, and each October 1 thereafter, the department shall prequalify firms and individuals to provide information technology staff augmentation contractual services on state term contract. In order to

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prequalify a firm or individual for participation on the state term contract, the department must consider, at a minimum, the capability, experience, and past performance record of the firm or individual. A firm or individual removed from the source of supply pursuant to s. 287.042(1)(b) or placed on a disqualified vendor list pursuant to s. 287.096 s. 287.133 or s. 287.134 is immediately disqualified from state term contract eligibility. Once a firm or individual has been prequalified to provide information technology staff augmentation contractual services on state term contract, the firm or individual may respond to requests for quotes from an agency to provide such services.

Section 57. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 288.0001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.0001 Economic Development Programs Evaluation.—The Office of Economic and Demographic Research and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) shall develop and present to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees the Economic Development Programs Evaluation.

- (2) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research and OPPAGA shall provide a detailed analysis of economic development programs as provided in the following schedule:
- (b) By January 1, 2015, and every 3 years thereafter, an analysis of:
- 1. The entertainment industry sales tax exemption program established under s. 288.1258.
- 2. VISIT Florida and its programs established or funded under ss. 288.122-288.12265 and 288.124.

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3. The Florida Sports Foundation and related programs, including those established under ss. 288.1162, 288.11621, and 288.1166, and 288.1167.

Section 58. Subsection (2) of section 288.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.706 Florida Minority Business Loan Mobilization Program.—

(2) The Florida Minority Business Loan Mobilization Program is created to promote the development of minority business enterprises, as defined in s. 288.703(3), increase the ability of minority business enterprises to compete for state contracts, and sustain the economic growth of minority business enterprises in this state. The goal of the program is to assist minority business enterprises by facilitating working capital loans to minority business enterprises that are vendors on state agency contracts. The Department of Management Services shall administer the program.

Section 59. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 295.187, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

295.187 Florida Veteran Business Enterprise Opportunity Act.—

- (4) VENDOR PREFERENCE.
- (b) Notwithstanding s. 287.057(12), If a veteran business enterprise entitled to the vendor preference under this section and one or more businesses entitled to this preference or another vendor preference provided by law submit bids, proposals, or replies for procurement of commodities or contractual services which are equal with respect to all relevant considerations, including price, quality, and service,

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the state agency shall award the procurement or contract to the business having the smallest net worth.

Section 60. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 376.3072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.3072 Florida Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program.—

- (2)(a) An owner or operator of a petroleum storage system may become an insured in the restoration insurance program at a facility if:
- 1. A site at which an incident has occurred is eligible for restoration if the insured is a participant in the third-party liability insurance program or otherwise meets applicable financial responsibility requirements. After July 1, 1993, the insured must also provide the required excess insurance coverage or self-insurance for restoration to achieve the financial responsibility requirements of 40 C.F.R. s. 280.97, subpart H, not covered by paragraph (d).
- 2. A site which had a discharge reported before January 1, 1989, for which notice was given pursuant to s. 376.3071(10) and which is ineligible for the third-party liability insurance program solely due to that discharge is eligible for participation in the restoration program for an incident occurring on or after January 1, 1989, pursuant to subsection (3). Restoration funding for an eligible contaminated site will be provided without participation in the third-party liability insurance program until the site is restored as required by the department or until the department determines that the site does not require restoration.
  - 3. Notwithstanding paragraph (b), a site where an

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3075 application is filed with the department before January 1, 1995, 3076 where the owner is a small business under s. 288.703(5) s. 3077 288.703(6), a Florida College System institution with less than 3078 2,500 FTE, a religious institution as defined by s. 3079 212.08(7) (m), a charitable institution as defined by s. 3080 212.08(7)(p), or a county or municipality with a population of 3081 less than 50,000, is eligible for up to \$400,000 of eligible 3082 restoration costs, less a deductible of \$10,000 for small 3083 businesses, eligible Florida College System institutions, and 3084 religious or charitable institutions, and \$30,000 for eligible 3085 counties and municipalities, if:

- a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph e., the facility was in compliance with department rules at the time of the discharge.
- b. The owner or operator has, upon discovery of a discharge, promptly reported the discharge to the department, and drained and removed the system from service, if necessary.
- c. The owner or operator has not intentionally caused or concealed a discharge or disabled leak detection equipment.
- d. The owner or operator proceeds to complete initial remedial action as specified in department rules.
- e. The owner or operator, if required and if it has not already done so, applies for third-party liability coverage for the facility within 30 days after receipt of an eligibility order issued by the department pursuant to this subparagraph.

However, the department may consider in-kind services from eligible counties and municipalities in lieu of the \$30,000 deductible. The cost of conducting initial remedial action as

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defined by department rules is an eligible restoration cost pursuant to this subparagraph.

- 4.a. By January 1, 1997, facilities at sites with existing contamination must have methods of release detection to be eligible for restoration insurance coverage for new discharges subject to department rules for secondary containment. Annual storage system testing, in conjunction with inventory control, shall be considered to be a method of release detection until the later of December 22, 1998, or 10 years after the date of installation or the last upgrade. Other methods of release detection for storage tanks which meet such requirement are:
- (I) Interstitial monitoring of tank and integral piping secondary containment systems;
  - (II) Automatic tank gauging systems; or
- (III) A statistical inventory reconciliation system with a tank test every 3 years.
- b. For pressurized integral piping systems, the owner or operator must use:
- (I) An automatic in-line leak detector with flow restriction meeting the requirements of department rules used in conjunction with an annual tightness or pressure test; or
- (II) An automatic in-line leak detector with electronic flow shut-off meeting the requirements of department rules.
- c. For suction integral piping systems, the owner or operator must use:
- (I) A single check valve installed directly below the suction pump if there are no other valves between the dispenser and the tank; or
  - (II) An annual tightness test or other approved test.

d. Owners of facilities with existing contamination that install internal release detection systems pursuant to subsubparagraph a. shall permanently close their external groundwater and vapor monitoring wells pursuant to department rules by December 31, 1998. Upon installation of the internal release detection system, such wells must be secured and taken out of service until permanent closure.

- e. Facilities with vapor levels of contamination meeting the requirements of or below the concentrations specified in the performance standards for release detection methods specified in department rules may continue to use vapor monitoring wells for release detection.
- f. The department may approve other methods of release detection for storage tanks and integral piping which have at least the same capability to detect a new release as the methods specified in this subparagraph.

Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was issued before June 1, 2008, do not qualify for the 2008 increase in site rehabilitation funding assistance and are bound by the pre-June 1, 2008, limits. Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was not issued before June 1, 2008, regardless of whether they have previously transitioned to nonstate-funded cleanup status, may continue state-funded cleanup pursuant to s. 376.3071(6) until a site rehabilitation completion order is issued or the increased site rehabilitation funding assistance limit is reached, whichever occurs first.

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Section 61. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 394.47865, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.47865 South Florida State Hospital; privatization.-

- (1) The Department of Children and Families shall, through a request for proposals, privatize South Florida State Hospital. The department shall plan to begin implementation of this privatization initiative by July 1, 1998.
- (a) Notwithstanding <u>s. 287.057(11)</u> <u>s. 287.057(14)</u>, the department may enter into agreements, not to exceed 20 years, with a private provider, a coalition of providers, or another agency to finance, design, and construct a treatment facility having up to 350 beds and to operate all aspects of daily operations within the facility. The department may subcontract any or all components of this procurement to a statutorily established state governmental entity that has successfully contracted with private companies for designing, financing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, and operating major privatized state facilities.

Section 62. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 402.7305, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
402.7305 Department of Children and Families; procurement of contractual services; contract management.—

- (2) PROCUREMENT OF COMMODITIES AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES.-
- (b) When it is in the best interest of a defined segment of its consumer population, the department may competitively procure and contract for systems of treatment or service that involve multiple providers, rather than procuring and contracting for treatment or services separately from each participating provider. The department must ensure that all

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providers that participate in the treatment or service system meet all applicable statutory, regulatory, service quality, and cost control requirements. If other governmental entities or units of special purpose government contribute matching funds to the support of a given system of treatment or service, the department shall formally request information from those funding entities in the procurement process and may take the information received into account in the selection process. If a local government contributes matching funds to support the system of treatment or contracted service and if the match constitutes at least 25 percent of the value of the contract, the department shall afford the governmental match contributor an opportunity to name an employee as one of the persons required by s. 287.057(14) s. 287.057(17) to evaluate or negotiate certain contracts, unless the department sets forth in writing the reason why the inclusion would be contrary to the best interest of the state. Any employee so named by the governmental match contributor shall qualify as one of the persons required by s. 287.057(14) s. 287.057(17). A governmental entity or unit of special purpose government may not name an employee as one of the persons required by s. 287.057(14) s. 287.057(17) if it, or any of its political subdivisions, executive agencies, or special districts, intends to compete for the contract to be awarded. The governmental funding entity or contributor of matching funds must comply with all procurement procedures set forth in s. 287.057 when appropriate and required.

(3) CONTRACT MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND PROCESS.—The Department of Children and Families shall review the time period for which the department executes contracts and shall execute

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multiyear contracts to make the most efficient use of the resources devoted to contract processing and execution. Whenever the department chooses not to use a multiyear contract, a justification for that decision must be contained in the contract. Notwithstanding <a href="mailto:s.287.057(12">s.287.057(15)</a>), the department is responsible for establishing a contract management process that requires a member of the department's Senior Management or Selected Exempt Service to assign in writing the responsibility of a contract to a contract manager. The department shall maintain a set of procedures describing its contract management process which must minimally include the following requirements:

- (a) The contract manager shall maintain the official contract file throughout the duration of the contract and for a period not less than 6 years after the termination of the contract.
- (b) The contract manager shall review all invoices for compliance with the criteria and payment schedule provided for in the contract and shall approve payment of all invoices before their transmission to the Department of Financial Services for payment.
- (c) The contract manager shall maintain a schedule of payments and total amounts disbursed and shall periodically reconcile the records with the state's official accounting records.
- (d) For contracts involving the provision of direct client services, the contract manager shall periodically visit the physical location where the services are delivered and speak directly to clients receiving the services and the staff

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responsible for delivering the services.

(e) The contract manager shall meet at least once a month directly with the contractor's representative and maintain records of such meetings.

- The contract manager shall periodically document any differences between the required performance measures and the actual performance measures. If a contractor fails to meet and comply with the performance measures established in the contract, the department may allow a reasonable period for the contractor to correct performance deficiencies. If performance deficiencies are not resolved to the satisfaction of the department within the prescribed time, and if no extenuating circumstances can be documented by the contractor to the department's satisfaction, the department must terminate the contract. The department may not enter into a new contract with that same contractor for the services for which the contract was previously terminated for a period of at least 24 months after the date of termination. The contract manager shall obtain and enforce corrective action plans, if appropriate, and maintain records regarding the completion or failure to complete corrective action items.
- (g) The contract manager shall document any contract modifications, which shall include recording any contract amendments as provided for in this section.
- (h) The contract manager shall be properly trained before being assigned responsibility for any contract.
- Section 63. Subsection (2) of section 408.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 408.045 Certificate of need; competitive sealed proposals.-

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(2) The agency shall make a decision regarding the issuance of the certificate of need in accordance with  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(14)}$  the provisions of  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(17)}$ , rules adopted by the agency relating to intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, and the criteria in  $\underline{s.\ 408.035}$ , as further defined by rule.

Section 64. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection (6) of section 473.3065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

473.3065 Clay Ford Scholarship Program; Certified Public Accountant Education Minority Assistance Advisory Council.—

- (3) The board shall adopt rules as necessary for administration of the Clay Ford Scholarship Program, including rules relating to the following:
- (a) Eligibility criteria for receipt of a scholarship, which, at a minimum, shall include the following factors:
  - 1. Financial need.
- 2. Ethnic, gender, or racial minority status pursuant to  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{288.703(3)}$   $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{288.703(4)}$ .
  - 3. Scholastic ability and performance.
- (6) There is hereby created the Certified Public Accountant Education Minority Assistance Advisory Council to assist the board in administering the Clay Ford Scholarship Program. The council shall be diverse and representative of the gender, ethnic, and racial categories set forth in  $\underline{s.\ 288.703(3)}\ \underline{s.}\ 288.703(4)$ .
- (a) The council shall consist of five licensed Floridacertified public accountants selected by the board, of whom one shall be a board member who serves as chair of the council, one shall be a representative of the National Association of Black

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Accountants, one shall be a representative of the Cuban American CPA Association, and two shall be selected at large. At least one member of the council must be a woman.

- (b) The board shall determine the terms for initial appointments and appointments thereafter.
- (c) Any vacancy on the council shall be filled in the manner provided for the selection of the initial member. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy of an unexpired term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.
- (d) Three consecutive absences or absences constituting 50 percent or more of the council's meetings within any 12-month period shall cause the council membership of the member in question to become void, and the position shall be considered vacant.
- (e) The members of the council shall serve without compensation, and any necessary and actual expenses incurred by a member while engaged in the business of the council shall be borne by such member or by the organization or agency such member represents. However, the council member who is a member of the board shall be compensated in accordance with ss. 455.207(4) and 112.061.
- Section 65. Subsection (42) of section 570.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 570.07 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; functions, powers, and duties.—The department shall have and exercise the following functions, powers, and duties:
- (42) Notwithstanding <u>s. 287.057(21)</u> the provisions of s. 287.057(24) that require all agencies to use the online procurement system developed by the Department of Management

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Services, the department may continue to use its own online system. However, vendors utilizing such system shall be prequalified as meeting mandatory requirements and qualifications and shall remit fees pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(24)}$ , and any rules implementing  $\underline{s.\ 287.057}$ .

Section 66. Paragraph (e) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-
- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. -
- (e) The corporation is subject to s. 287.057 for the purchase of commodities and contractual services except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Services provided by tradepersons or technical experts to assist a licensed adjuster in the evaluation of individual claims are not subject to the procurement requirements of this section. Additionally, the procurement of financial services providers and underwriters must be made pursuant to s. 627.3513. Contracts for goods or services valued at or more than \$100,000 are subject to approval by the board.
- 1. The corporation is an agency for purposes of s. 287.057, except that, for purposes of  $\underline{s.\ 287.057(21)}\ \underline{s.\ 287.057(24)}$ , the corporation is an eligible user.
- a. The authority of the Department of Management Services and the Chief Financial Officer under s. 287.057 extends to the corporation as if the corporation were an agency.
- b. The executive director of the corporation is the agency head under s. 287.057. The executive director of the corporation may assign or appoint a designee to act on his or her behalf.
  - 2. The corporation must provide notice of a decision or

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intended decision concerning a solicitation, contract award, or exceptional purchase by electronic posting. Such notice must contain the following statement: "Failure to file a protest within the time prescribed in this section constitutes a waiver of proceedings."

- a. A person adversely affected by the corporation's decision or intended decision to award a contract pursuant to s. 287.057(1) or (3)(c) who elects to challenge the decision must file a written notice of protest with the executive director of the corporation within 72 hours after the corporation posts a notice of its decision or intended decision. For a protest of the terms, conditions, and specifications contained in a solicitation, including provisions governing the methods for ranking bids, proposals, replies, awarding contracts, reserving rights of further negotiation, or modifying or amending any contract, the notice of protest must be filed in writing within 72 hours after posting the solicitation. Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays are excluded in the computation of the 72-hour time period.
- b. A formal written protest must be filed within 10 days after the date the notice of protest is filed. The formal written protest must state with particularity the facts and law upon which the protest is based. Upon receipt of a formal written protest that has been timely filed, the corporation must stop the solicitation or contract award process until the subject of the protest is resolved by final board action unless the executive director sets forth in writing particular facts and circumstances that require the continuance of the solicitation or contract award process without delay in order to

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avoid an immediate and serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.

- (I) The corporation must provide an opportunity to resolve the protest by mutual agreement between the parties within 7 business days after receipt of the formal written protest.
- agreement within 7 business days, the corporation's board must transmit the protest to the Division of Administrative Hearings and contract with the division to conduct a hearing to determine the merits of the protest and to issue a recommended order. The contract must provide for the corporation to reimburse the division for any costs incurred by the division for court reporters, transcript preparation, travel, facility rental, and other customary hearing costs in the manner set forth in s. 120.65(9). The division has jurisdiction to determine the facts and law concerning the protest and to issue a recommended order. The division's rules and procedures apply to these proceedings. The protest must be heard by the division at a publicly noticed meeting in accordance with procedures established by the division.
- c. In a protest of an invitation-to-bid or request-for-proposals procurement, submissions made after the bid or proposal opening which amend or supplement the bid or proposal may not be considered. In protesting an invitation-to-negotiate procurement, submissions made after the corporation announces its intent to award a contract, reject all replies, or withdraw the solicitation that amends or supplements the reply may not be considered. Unless otherwise provided by law, the burden of proof rests with the party protesting the corporation's action.

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In a competitive-procurement protest, other than a rejection of all bids, proposals, or replies, the administrative law judge must conduct a de novo proceeding to determine whether the corporation's proposed action is contrary to the corporation's governing statutes, the corporation's rules or policies, or the solicitation specifications. The standard of proof for the proceeding is whether the corporation's action was clearly erroneous, contrary to competition, arbitrary, or capricious. In any bid-protest proceeding contesting an intended corporation action to reject all bids, proposals, or replies, the standard of review by the board is whether the corporation's intended action is illegal, arbitrary, dishonest, or fraudulent.

- d. Failure to file a notice of protest or failure to file a formal written protest constitutes a waiver of proceedings.
- 3. The agency head or his or her designee shall consider the recommended order of an administrative law judge and take final action on the protest. Any further legal remedy lies with the First District Court of Appeal.

Section 67. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2025.