



BUDGET UPDATE

With less than a month left in the 2016 regular Session, the Florida House and Senate have each passed their versions of the state budget, both of which bypass the \$1 billion in tax cuts proposed by Governor Rick Scott with much smaller potential targeted tax reductions. Soon, the conference process, i.e., budget negotiations between the leadership of both chambers will begin, with both sides expressing commitment to reaching a budget agreement ---which may or may not take into consideration the Governor's priorities, by the end of Session on March 11th. Currently, the Senate budget totals nearly \$81 billion, while the House version comes in at \$79.98 billion.

The House, which is the budget lead Chamber this year, is recommending total funding for the FCS of \$1.2 billion, which is a \$31 million increase from the base budget or \$24 million from the current year appropriation. Differences to watch in proposed Florida College System funding include House support for \$20 million in new performance funding, and \$38.9 million in pre-eminence and emerging pre-eminence funding, while the Senate proposes \$30 million in new performance funding and \$15 million for pre-eminence funding.

The Senate budget supports CAPE incentive funding for industry certifications in Targeted Occupational areas including Health Science and Information Technology to the tune of \$10 million from General Revenue. Regarding capital outlay, the Senate is proposing \$46.2 million for repairs and maintenance and \$55.3 million for other projects, which the House is recommending \$36.2 million for regular maintenance and \$74.2 million for new construction/renovation projects. Neither the House nor the Senate budgets propose tuition increases.

BILL WATCH LIST

Career Education, Apprenticeships - [HB 7017](#) by the House Higher Education and Workforce Committee (similar [HB 1343](#) and [SB 726](#), [SB 1060](#) and [SB 1670](#), [SB 836](#))

As reported previously, several bills have been filed and are moving forward related to career programming as well as apprenticeships. None of these bills were acted on during the week of February 1-5. However, the Senate's appropriations bill, [SB 2500](#), includes funding for a Rapid Response Education and Training Program (Item 124A) at \$20 million. The proviso with this language creates a program that mixes components of the bills described below, as follows:

- Provides that the Department of Education is to award competitive grants
- Grants can be awarded to education and training providers, public or private
- Grants are for the creation or expansion of high-demand postsecondary workforce programs training students for industry certifications on the State's list
- Use of grants is delineated with reference to Florida Statute 1001.44, which defines career centers. Clarification may be needed to confirm the ability of colleges to participate.

- HB 7017, created by the Higher Education and Workforce subcommittee, passed all of its committees and was put on the Calendar on 1/14/16. Its companion, SB 726, Senator Ring, was “workshopped” by the Senate Higher Education Committee on 1/11/16, but not been acted on since. These two bills include:
 - Allowance for technical centers under school boards to offer the applied technology diploma as college credit.
 - Creation of a Rapid Response grant program to encourage development and expansion of postsecondary programs for technical centers under school boards, and charter technical centers.
 - Significant changes to the statutes related to apprenticeship, providing:
 - flexibility offering related instruction, which could result in new models of apprenticeship
 - creation of the Florida Apprenticeship Grant Program (FLAG) to establish new programs.
 - HB 7017 includes funding of \$3 million for new apprenticeship programs, and \$10 million for the Rapid Response programs as identified above.

Other bills address these issues as follows:

- SB 1060, Senator Legg, includes only the apprenticeship components. The bill passed the Appropriations Subcommittee on Education on 1/28/16. It will be heard next in the full Appropriations Committee.
- CS/SB 1670, Senator Bean, passed the Senate Higher Education Committee on 1/25/16 and is on the agenda for the Appropriations Subcommittee on Education on 2/27/16. The bill includes:
 - the same concepts as in SB 7017 above for apprenticeship. The Higher Education Committee added language allowing for apprenticeship participation to count as credit towards a standard high school diploma.
 - creation of a Rapid Response grant program only for the State Colleges.
- HB 1343, Representative Atkins, has not been heard yet, includes:
 - the same concepts as above for apprenticeship, but adds language requiring non-technical courses.
 - creation of a Rapid Response grant program only for the State Colleges.
- SB 836, Senator Gaetz, creates a Rapid Response grant program. The bill passed the Higher Education Committee on 1/25/16, was heard and passed by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Education on 2/11/16. This bill creates the program under Complete Florida (formerly Florida Virtual/FACTS) in conjunction with Enterprise Florida. This bill allows ALL education and training providers, public and private, to participate in the grants. It also requires matching funds and evaluations.

Veterans Issues - [HB 1157](#) by Lee and [SB 1638](#) by Raburn

Florida Legislature has enacted laws to provide members of the Armed Forces college credit for military training and education courses. The Board of Governors for the State University System of Florida (BOG) and the State Board of Education (SBE or state board) must adopt rules that enable eligible members of the United States Armed Forces to earn academic college credit at public postsecondary educational institutions for college-level training and education acquired in the military. Such rules must include procedures for credential evaluation and the award of academic college credit, including but not limited to, equivalency and alignment of military coursework with appropriate college courses, course descriptions, type and amount of college credit that may be awarded, and transfer of credit. For instance, state university and Florida College System (FCS) institution boards of trustees must grant college credit to students who have received military training or coursework that is recognized by the American Council on Education (ACE) and specify if such training or coursework fulfills general education, major, or degree requirements at the receiving institution. This provision expands education and certification opportunities for members of the United States military. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the Department of Education to annually, for specified tests, identify and publish minimum scores, maximum credit, and course or courses for which college credit must be awarded.
- Modifies the residency requirements for recipients of a Purple Heart or other combat decoration superior in precedence to qualify for a waiver from tuition for undergraduate college credit programs and career certificate programs.
- Adds new methods for demonstrating mastery of subject area knowledge for educator certification purposes.

Last week the AFC fixed this bill to assure colleges who analyze transferring credit are able to do so in context of SACS standards and requirements.

FRS and Retirement Relating to Public Employees - [HB 7107](#) by the State Affairs Committee (no companion bill)

This is about the only FRS bill circulating this year. The Florida Retirement System (FRS) is a multiple employer, contributory plan that provides retirement income benefits to 622,089 active members, 363,034 retired members and beneficiaries, and 38,058 members of the Deferred Retirement Option Program. It is the primary retirement plan for employees of the state and county government agencies, district school boards, state colleges, and universities. The FRS also serves as the retirement plan for participating employees of the 189 cities and 273 independent hospitals and special districts that have elected to join the system.

Members of the FRS have two plan options available for participation: the pension plan, which is a defined benefit plan, and the investment plan, which is a defined contribution plan. In addition to the two primary plans, some eligible members have the choice of participating in optional retirement plans, which include the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program (SMSOAP), the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program (SCCSORP), and the State University System Optional Retirement Program (SUSORP).

Effective July 1, 2016, the bill authorizes renewed membership in the investment plan for retirees of the investment plan, the SMSOAP, the SUSORP, or the SCCSORP. Such renewed member will be a renewed member of the appropriate membership class in the investment plan, unless employed in a position eligible for participation in the SUSORP or the SCCSORP, in which case the retiree will become a renewed member of the applicable optional retirement program.

Effective July 1, 2016, the bill establishes new survivor benefits for members of the investment plan who are killed in the line of duty. It provides the same survivor benefits to the spouse and children of such member as those currently provided for pension plan members who are killed in the line of duty. The bill also provides the survivor benefits for any member of the investment plan who has been killed in the line of duty since 2002, when members were first allowed to participate in the investment plan. It also provides a process for calculating the retroactive benefit.

Effective July 1, 2017, the bill changes the default from the pension plan to the investment plan for members who do not affirmatively choose a plan. The bill also extends the plan election period to the last business day of the eighth month after the month of hire.

For the 2016-17 fiscal year (FY), the bill appropriates a recurring sum of \$4,249,000 from the General Revenue Fund and a recurring sum of \$564,000 from trust funds to Administered Funds in order to fund the increased employer contribution rates to be paid by state agencies, state universities, state colleges, and school districts. For FY 2016-17, the bill has a \$3.7 million fiscal impact on counties and municipalities.

Culinary Education - [CS/SB 706](#) by Altman and [HB 249](#) by Moskowitz (similar)

This provision would permit certain culinary education programs to qualify for an alcoholic beverages license for the sale of beer, wine, and distilled spirits (alcoholic beverages). The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) regulates public food service establishments through its Division of Hotels and Restaurants and the sale and service of alcoholic beverages through its Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (DABT).

The bill defines a culinary education program to mean a program that educates enrolled students in the culinary arts, including preparation, cooking, and presentation of food, or a program that provides education and experience in culinary arts - related businesses. A culinary education program must be inspected by a state agency for compliance with sanitation standards. The culinary education program must be provided by a:

- State university;
- Florida College System institution;
- Career center;
- Charter technical career center;
- Nonprofit independent college or university that is located and chartered in this state, meets certain accreditation requirements, and is eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant Program; or
- Nonpublic postsecondary educational institution.

The bill creates a special alcoholic beverages license for culinary education programs. Current law requires that a caterer must possess a public food service establishment license issued by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants in order to qualify for an alcoholic beverage license. However, current law may disqualify a culinary education program from a license issued by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants if it is a place regulated and licensed by the Department of Health. The bill permits a culinary education program to qualify for a public food service license issued by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants in order for the program to also qualify for an alcoholic beverage license. The program would remain subject to the sanitation rules established by the Department of Health. Current law requires that a caterer licensed to sell or serve alcohol beverages must derive at least 51 percent of its gross receipts from the sale of food and nonalcoholic beverages. The bill deletes this requirement for culinary education programs. The bill explicitly provides that the special license does not authorize the culinary education program to conduct any activities that would violate alcoholic beverages laws, including certain age restrictions, or local law. A culinary education program with a special license may not sell alcoholic beverages by the package for off - premise consumption. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2016

School Choice and Innovation - [HB 669](#) (similar [HB 149](#), [HB 593](#), [HB 7029](#), [SB 684](#), [SB 686](#), [SB 830](#), [SB 886](#), [SB 1076](#))

These bills are all related to different components regarding school choice, innovation, and accountability. The main bill, HB 669, enhances K-20 fiscal transparency and revises provisions relating to public and private educational choice options by:

- Specifying that career and professional education (CAPE) digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, and collegiate high school programs are considered public educational choice options and the Florida Personal Learning Scholarship Account Program is a private educational choice option.
- Requiring that parents be provided information about the average amount expended per student in their child's school.
- Authorizing district school board auditors to perform additional audits and reviews as directed by the school board.

- Requiring each district school board to allow parents to seek enrollment in, and transport his or her child to, any public school that has not reached capacity in the district.
- Requiring district school boards to establish a transfer process by which a parent may request that his or her child be transferred to another teacher.
- Providing that, beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, a parent may seek enrollment in, and transport his or her child to, any public school that has not reached capacity in the state.

The bill revises the Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) to allow students to earn high school credit in a course by passing an end-of-course assessment or an Advanced Placement (AP) Examination. The authorization in the bill for students to enroll in any school district in the state would result in redistribution of funding among the 67 school districts in the FEFP.

Public Private Partnerships (P3) - [HB 95](#) by Stuebe and [SB 124](#) Similar by Evers

AFC efforts the past two-weeks resulted in significant improvements to the bill language to assure no adverse impact on current and emerging P3 agreements by our colleges. Public-private partnerships (P3s) are contractual agreements formed between public entities and private sector entities that allow for greater private sector participation in the delivery and financing of public buildings and infrastructure projects. Through these agreements, the skills and assets of each sector, public and private, are shared in delivering a service or facility for use by the general public. In addition to the sharing of resources, each party shares in the risks and reward potential in the delivery of the service or facility.

Current law authorizes P3s for specified public purpose projects if the responsible public entity determines the project is in the public's best interest, there is a need for or benefit derived from the project, the estimated cost of the project is reasonable, and the private entity's plans will result in the timely acquisition, design, construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, equipping, maintenance, or operation of the qualifying project. Current law also establishes the Partnership for Public Facilities and Infrastructure Act Guidelines Task Force (task force) for the purpose of recommending guidelines for the Legislature to consider for creating a uniform P3 process across the state. This bill incorporates many of the recommendations contained in the task force's final report.

The bill clarifies that the P3 process is an alternative process that must be construed as cumulative and supplemental to any other authority or power vested in the governing body of a county, municipality, district, or municipal hospital or health care system. It also clarifies that the list of entities authorized to conduct P3s includes special districts and school districts rather than school boards.

The bill provides increased flexibility to the responsible public entity by permitting a responsible public entity to deviate from the provided procurement timeframes if approved by majority vote of the entity's governing body. The bill requires that an unsolicited proposal be submitted concurrently with an initial application fee, which the responsible public entity may establish. The bill authorizes a responsible public entity to request additional funds if the initial fee does not cover the costs to evaluate the unsolicited proposal. The bill also requires the responsible public entity to return the initial application fee if it does not review the unsolicited proposal. The bill authorizes the Department of Management Services to accept and maintain copies of comprehensive agreements received from responsible public entities, for the purpose of sharing them with other responsible public entities.

(Bill Summary Contributors: Michael Brawer, Judy Bilsky, and Erin McColskey)

'LEGISLATOR-CARRY' AMONG OPEN-CARRY HOLDUPS

Senate Judiciary Chairman Miguel Diaz de la Portilla, now in the crosshairs of Second Amendment advocates, wants assurances a controversial open-carry gun bill won't become a vehicle for "bad things" if he brings the issue before his committee. The proposal, already approved by the House, would allow people with concealed-weapons licenses to openly carry firearms.

Diaz de la Portilla, noting that the open-carry measure ([SB 300](#)) is "hanging by a thread," expressed concerns on multiple occasions this week about an amendment that was added to the House-approved version ([HB 163](#)). The amendment would allow lawmakers with concealed-weapons licenses to bring their guns into legislative meetings. "I don't think that would be a good idea," Diaz de la Portilla, R-Miami, said of the amendment he called "legislator-carry."

Diaz de la Portilla, shrugging off critics, also doesn't want open-carry to result in "cowboy scenarios" in large urban centers. His stance on open-carry, along his decision to stop a measure ([SB 68](#)) that would allow concealed-weapons license holders to carry guns on state university and college campuses, has made him a target of the groups Florida Carry and Florida Students for Concealed Carry.

Florida Carry, in an email to members Wednesday, said Diaz de la Portilla had refused to listen to Florida State University student and campus rape survivor Shayna Lopez-Rivas --- who has addressed several committees this year --- and other gun-rights advocates.

"Senator Diaz de la Portilla refuses to hear any of it. Why? Only he knows for sure, but one thing is certain --- he is NOT listening to the people, but to the anti-gun special interest groups like the Florida Sheriffs Association and the League of Women Voters, who couldn't care less about personal protection from on campus crime and who would just as soon see you defenseless anywhere you might happen to be," Florida Carry said in the email.

MEDICAL POT FOES NOT YET ON BOARD FOR ROUND TWO via [Jeff Weiner of the Orlando Sentinel](#)

Tre' Evers, spokesman for the Drug-Free Florida Committee, which marshaled opposition in 2014, said, "Our efforts did not start in 2014 until later in the year, and I suspect that will be the case this time as well." Two years ago, Amendment 2's language faced legal challenges from a coalition of critics and Attorney General Pam Bondi before it was approved for the ballot. This time, however, there was no legal fight ... Florida Sheriff's Association ... has yet to take a stance on the amendment ... sheriffs discussed the ballot initiative at their winter conference last week but opted against declaring a position yet ... Florida Chamber of Commerce, has decided to oppose once again Amendment 2, said executive vice president, **David Hart**. "We were in good company, and I think that we are proud to be part of a coalition that defeated it last time," Hart said. However, he said the chamber's board hasn't decided "what will be our level of engagement" in 2016. Other familiar foes of Amendment 2 have already come out swinging ... Drug-Free Florida Committee called the 2016 ballot language "deja vu all over again."

FROM THE NEWS SERVICE OF FLORIDA WIRE.....

THE CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE, February 12, 2016.....Budgets have been approved. Committee meetings are dropping off. And the major differences between the House and the Senate are coming into focus.

The halfway point of the legislative session passed this week, and lawmakers were already trying to set the stage to avoid the kind of slow-motion train wreck that accompanied the end of their 2015 gathering. With a more modest gap between spending plans this year --- and no unbridgeable policy divides like last year's fight over health-care spending --- there's

hope, at least, that the Legislature can finish its work on time.

Or at least the necessary work of agreeing on a final budget for the fiscal year that begins July 1 and the likely tax-cut package that goes along with it. But there are still key differences between lawmakers on everything from a lucrative gambling agreement with the Seminole Tribe to whether the state should change the public employees' retirement system. The to-do list is set. The story of the second half of the session revolves around how many items lawmakers will check off.

A BILLION HERE, A BILLION THERE

While there is occasionally an outbreak of bipartisanship over the House budget, the chamber is generally more given to argument over its spending plan than the Senate is. And this week was true to form: While the Senate debate was sleepy, the House discussion was charged with objections from minority Democrats, none of those complaints noisier than a fight over whether to ban funding for Planned Parenthood.

The legislator who sponsored the Planned Parenthood provision didn't really talk about what motivated it, instead giving a presentation heavy on the separation of powers and mechanics of the process and light on his decision-making. "This is a matter of legislative authority," said Health Care Appropriations Chairman Matt Hudson, R-Naples. "We have a choice. ... Given the fact that we had never expressly said to fund them, when you see that happening, I think it's incumbent upon us as a Legislature to say, 'Hey, no, that's not what we want to do.' "

Democrats continued to hammer away at the cut, which they said would harm women's health, given that there is already a federal law preventing federal money that flows through the state budget from being used to pay for abortions. "The funding that they get from this state is for the things that women need," said Rep. Kevin Rader, D-Delray Beach.

The Senate budget debate was, as usual, a more collegial affair. The chamber's spending plan --- which lacked the Planned Parenthood language in the House blueprint --- was approved unanimously, even though some Democrats made clear they would like to see a different approach. "For me, personally, even though I'm going to support this budget, I just want to let you know: I think it's more important for us to spend that money on our students than it is to spend it on a tax cut," said Sen. Jeff Clemens, D-Lake Worth. "I think it's more important to spend this money on health care for children or on mental health services than it is for a tax cut."

But the more notable comments might have come near the end of the debate, when Senate Appropriations Chairman Tom Lee, R-Brandon, delivered his closing arguments for the bill. Senate leaders have clearly been more hesitant about the size of the tax cuts offered by Gov. Rick Scott and the House, both of which amount to roughly \$1 billion. Lee issued the most scathing critique yet about a large package --- the Senate's opening offer was \$250 million -- - signaling a major hurdle for one of Scott's top priorities. "I can tell you that, in my view, if we even begin to entertain tax cuts remotely in the area of that billion-dollar number, it would be fiscally irresponsible of us," Lee said.

CUTTING TO THE CHASE

Lee's comments came shortly after the House charged ahead with a \$991.7 million tax-cut bill ([HB 7099](#)) that includes provisions aimed at reducing taxes on commercial leases, permanently eliminating a tax on manufacturing and filling the calendar with sales-tax "holidays for consumers."

House Finance & Tax Chairman Matt Gaetz, a Fort Walton Beach Republican who has spearheaded the House package, said the measures will help boost Florida's economy and he's optimistic most of the proposals will get accepted by the Senate.

"The goal in the House is to return \$1 billion to the people of Florida," Gaetz said. "On the methodology, I'm eager to have a discussion ... on how that can be done."

The House voted 96-17 to approve the package, with a few Democrats saying they voted in favor because there are "good elements" in the proposal and that they anticipate the total cuts will be reduced during budget talks with the Senate.

"I do not believe there is one chance, one iota of a chance, that when we finish this process on day 60 (the final day of the legislative session), that there's going to be a \$1 billion tax cut," said Rep. David Richardson, a Miami Beach Democrat who voted for the bill.

The Senate has been slowly piecing together its tax package through individual member bills still in the committee process and formally unveiled a plan this week to add a temporary reduction in education property taxes to the mix. Those taxes, known as the required local effort, form the overwhelming majority of a proposed increase in education funding and have sparked criticism that lawmakers are balancing the budget on the backs of property owners. "This is not just a tax cut," said Sen. Don Gaetz, the chairman of the Senate Education Appropriations Subcommittee and father of Matt Gaetz. "This is making sure that the state, through its other revenue sources, picks up our fair share of our partnership with local school boards and local property taxpayers."

Under the bill, at least half of the boost in education funding --- scheduled to hit record levels --- would have to come from state funds, not the required local effort. Using the Senate's budget proposal --- the most generous one on education funding --- the state would need to kick in another \$183.2 million to increase school spending by the same amount and get to an even split. An equivalent rollback in property taxes would be about \$12.40 on \$100,000 of taxable value.

There were still unknowns about how exactly the proposal would work. House Speaker Steve Crisafulli, R-Merritt Island, repeated Thursday that he would be interested in the proposal as long as lawmakers ensured the money made it back to taxpayers. "Because if we're just pushing money back to locals and not cutting the millage, then that's not ideal, unless we're writing checks back to the individuals that pay property taxes," he said.

Lee said the proposal would likely work by lowering the millage and not by sending rebates directly to taxpayers, which he said would incur large postage bills.

MATTERS OF LIFE, DEATH AND PENSIONS

Lawmakers are also facing the clock when it comes to hammering out differences on how to fix Florida's flawed death-penalty sentencing process, which was struck down as unconstitutional last month by the U.S. Supreme Court. At the heart of the legislative debate is an element of the death penalty not addressed by the high court: whether a jury should be required to unanimously recommend an execution before the penalty can be imposed.

The Senate backs unanimity, advocated by nearly all death penalty experts, while the House is supporting a 9-3 jury recommendation, pushed by state prosecutors. In the past, recommendations could come from a majority of jurors. At a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, family members of murder victims talked about their support for not requiring unanimity. "Justice won't be served" by allowing a single juror to thwart a recommendation of death, Emilee Cope told the panel.

Cope's father, Keith, was kidnapped, hogtied to a bed and left to die in 2009. Keith Cope died later from complications brought on by injuries sustained as a result of the attack. A jury voted 10-2 to recommend putting her father's killer to death, Emilee Cope said. The two chambers "have room to compromise," particularly about providing notice to defendants when the death penalty will be sought, Sen. Rob Bradley, R-Fleming Island, said later Wednesday.

"We will find a resolution to the issue. I think there's some middle ground there," Bradley, a former prosecutor, said. "I don't think we're there yet." Scott would not say what lawmakers should do to ensure that Florida's death penalty system is fixed. But Attorney General Pam Bondi told The News Service of Florida she sides with prosecutors.

"The U.S. Supreme Court has not required (unanimity)" in previous cases, Bondi said, and the court did not address the issue in the ruling last month. That ruling found that the state's system of giving judges --- and not juries --- the power to impose death sentences was an unconstitutional violation of defendants' Sixth Amendment right to trial by jury. When asked why she and the prosecutors supported a 9-3 supermajority vote to recommend the death penalty, Bondi said, "Compromise."

Cracks between the two chambers were also showing up in other policy areas. House leaders want to combine a measure dealing with death benefits for first responders killed in the line of duty with a change to the overall retirement system for public employees. The change would involve whether employees would be enrolled in a traditional pension plan or a 401(k)-style plan if they don't choose one. The Senate sponsor of the death-benefits bill called for his colleagues to reject the House plan and pass his bill. "I hope we can make a very strong showing on this bill as it goes over to our friends on the other side. ... I don't believe we should ever be negotiating on the bodies of our dead first responders," said Sen. Jeremy Ring, D-Margate.

Also this week, House and Senate members took different approaches to major gambling legislation. A House panel overwhelmingly supported a trio of bills that would ratify a \$3 billion gambling deal between the state and the Seminole Tribe, do away with greyhound racing while allowing dog tracks to keep operating other games, and open the door for slot machines in Palm Beach County.

Senators, however, were more cautious. A committee postponed consideration of gambling measures after Sen. Joe Negron, a Stuart Republican set to become the chamber's president in November, filed a series of amendments that would dramatically change the proposal, months in the making.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK: "The death penalty to me is equivalent to euthanizing an animal. They're given peace and they won't have to suffer anymore. Meanwhile, my father suffered horribly. I wish he could have traded places with those defendants, in the sense that he would have been given a more peaceful, painless death."--- Emilee Cope, a victim advocate for the Edgewater Police Department whose father was kidnapped, hogtied to a bed and left to die in 2009. Keith Cope died later from complications brought on by injuries sustained as a result of the attack.