

State Affairs Committee

Monday, April 21, 2014 10:45 AM Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Committee Meeting Notice HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State Affairs Committee

Start Date and Time:

Monday, April 21, 2014 10:45 am

End Date and Time:

Monday, April 21, 2014 01:45 pm

Location:

Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Duration:

3.00 hrs

Consideration of the following bill(s):

CS/CS/SB 846 Governmental Ethics CS/HB 1153 Citizen Support and Direct-Support Organizations by Government Operations Subcommittee, Hager

Consideration of the following proposed committee bill(s):

PCB SAC 14-06 -- Public Retirement Plans

NOTICE FINALIZED on 04/20/2014 16:18 by Love.John

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/CS/SB

CS/CS/CS/SB 846 Governmental Ethics

SPONSOR(S): Appropriations and Community Affairs and Ethics and Elections, Latvala

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) State Affairs Committee	1	Davison ゴア	Camechis

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill requires certain persons affiliated with the following quasi-governmental entities to comply with the state Code of Ethics, anti-nepotism provisions, and voting conflict provisions: the Florida Clerks of Court Corporation; Enterprise Florida, Inc.; the Divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; the Florida Development Finance Corporation; and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

The bill prohibits certain local officers from lobbying or registering to lobby the Legislature or an agency on behalf of a person or entity other than his or her political subdivision. However, the prohibition does not apply to current local officers for the duration of their term of office.

The bill requires elected municipal officers to complete four hours of annual ethics, public records, and open meetings training; requires all individuals required to complete the training to certify completion of the training on annual financial disclosures, and specifies that failure to certify completion of training does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission on an annual financial disclosure.

The bill amends financial disclosure laws to authorize the Commission on Ethics (Commission) to initiate proceedings, without having first received a complaint, against a person who has failed or refused to file an annual financial disclosure form and has accrued the maximum automatic fine. If the Commission initiates a proceeding, it would determine whether the failure to file was willful and, if so, recommend to the removal from office. The bill also requires the withholding of the entire amount of any fine owed from the person's next salary-related payment except in certain circumstances.

The bill requires citizen support and direct support organizations to adopt a code of ethics and specifies that certain provisions must be included.

The bill requires persons who lobby the following entities to annually register with the entity as a lobbyist: a water management district, a hospital district, a children's services district, an expressway authority, a port authority, or an independent special district with annual revenues of more than \$5 million that exercises ad valorem taxing authority. The bill also authorizes the Commission to investigate complaints alleging a violation of the registration requirements.

The bill allows a member of a local governmental board to abstain from voting if there is a conflict of interest under local standards of conduct that are in addition to or more stringent than the standards in the Code of Ethics and clarifies conflict of interest disclosure requirements for those members.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact as explained in the Fiscal Analysis & Economic Impact Statement of this analysis.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: s0846f.SAC.DOCX

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FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Quasi-Governmental Entities

Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation

Current Situation

The Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation ("corporation") is created as a "public corporation." Its membership consists of each of the Florida clerks of circuit court who hold their position and authority in an ex officio capacity. The functions of the corporation are performed by an executive council pursuant to a plan of operation approved by the members. The executive council is composed of eight clerks of court, elected by the members. The executive council also includes, as ex officio members, a designee of the President of the Senate, a designee of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a designee of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The executive council members who are clerks of court are subject to the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees in Part III, Chapter 112, Florida Statutes, ("Code of Ethics") in their official capacities as clerks of court.

The Legislature has not expressly indicated that the Code of Ethics applies to the corporation.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill subjects the members of the executive council of the corporation to the standards of conduct in section 112.313, F.S.,⁵ the anti-nepotism provision in section 112.3135, F.S., and the voting conflict provisions in section 112.3143(2), F.S. The bill provides that for purposes of these sections, the executive council members are public officers or employees, and the corporation is considered their agency.

The bill also provides that the members of the executive council may not represent another person or entity for compensation before the corporation for a period of two years following his or her service on the executive council.

Enterprise Florida, Inc.

Current Situation

Enterprise Florida, Inc., ("Enterprise Florida") is created as a nonprofit corporation but is "not a unit or entity of state government." The 18-member board of directors is composed of various state officers and private individuals.

The members of Enterprise Florida's board of directors are subject to the standards of conduct in section 112.313, F.S., the anti-nepotism provision in section 112.3135, F.S., and the voting conflict

¹ s. 28.35(1)(a), F.S. (2013). The corporation is also considered a political subdivision of the state and is exempt from the corporate income tax. s. 28.35(1)(c), F.S. (2013).

² Id.

³ *Id*.

⁵ The standards listed in section 112.313, F.S., include prohibitions of: "quid pro quo" gifts, doing business with one's agency, unauthorized compensation, salary and expenses, misuse of public position, conflicting employment or contractual relationships, post-employment lobbying, disclosure or use of certain information, and employees holding office.

⁶ s. 288.901(1)(a), F.S. (2013).

⁷ s. 288.901(5)(a), F.S. (2013).

provisions in section 112.3143(2), F.S.⁸ Board members are specifically exempt from the prohibitions on "quid pro quo" gifts in section 112.313(2), F.S.9 For purposes of these sections, the board members are considered public officers and employees. Finally, board members who are not otherwise required to file a financial disclosure are required to file an Annual Statement of Financial Interests pursuant to section 112.3145, F.S.¹⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill subjects the president, senior managers, and members of the Enterprise Florida board of directors to the "guid pro guo" gifts ban in section 112.313(2), F.S., which prohibits a public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or a candidate for nomination or election from soliciting or accepting anything of value based upon any understanding that the vote, official action, or judgment of the public officer, employee of an agency, local government attorney, or a candidate for nomination or election would be influenced thereby.

The bill applies the standards of conduct in section 112.313, F.S., 11 the anti-nepotism provision in section 112.3135, F.S., and the voting conflict provisions in section 112.3143(2), F.S., to the president and senior managers of Enterprise Florida.

The bill clarifies that for purposes of these sections the president, senior managers, and board members are considered public officers or employees, and the corporation is considered their agency.

The bill also prohibits the president, senior managers, and members of the Enterprise Florida board of directors from representing another person or entity for compensation before the corporation for a period of two years following his or her employment with or service on the board of directors.

Divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.

Current Situation

Enterprise Florida is authorized to create and dissolve divisions as necessary to carry out its mission. Each division must have distinct responsibilities and complementary missions. 12 At a minimum, Enterprise Florida must have divisions related to international trade and business development, business retention and recruitment, tourism marketing, minority business development, and sports industry development. 13 The officers and agents of the divisions of Enterprise Florida are hired by the president of Enterprise Florida as deemed appropriate by the board of directors. 14

The Legislature has not expressly indicated whether any provisions of the Code of Ethics apply to the divisions of Enterprise Florida.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill applies the standards of conduct in section 112.313, F.S., 15 the anti-nepotism provision in section 112.3135, F.S., and the voting conflict provisions in section 112.3143(2), F.S., to the officers and members of the board of directors of: the divisions of Enterprise Florida; subsidiaries of Enterprise Florida; corporations created to carry out the missions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; and corporations with which a division is required by law to contract with to carry out its missions.

¹⁰ Id.

⁸ s. 288.901(1)(c), F.S. (2013).

¹¹ See footnote 5.

¹² s. 288.92(1), F.S. (2013).

¹³ s. 288.92(1)(a)-(e), F.S. (2013).

¹⁴ s. 288.92(2)(a), F.S. (2013).

¹⁵ See footnote 5.

The bill also prohibits the above-listed members and officers from representing another person or entity for compensation before Enterprise Florida for a period of two years after retirement from or termination of service to the division.

For purposes of these provisions, the above-listed members and officers are considered public officers or employees and Enterprise Florida, Inc., is considered their agency.

Florida Development Finance Corporation

Current Situation

The Florida Development Finance Corporation is created as a "public body corporate and politic" and is "constituted as a public instrumentality." The five-member board of directors is appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation. The five-member board of directors is appointed by the nominated by Enterprise Florida, Inc. and one director must be an economic development specialist. The five-member board of directors is appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

The Legislature has not expressly applied the Code of Ethics to the Florida Development Finance Corporation.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides that members of the Florida Development Finance Corporation board of directors are subject to the standards of conduct in section 112.313, F.S., ¹⁹ the anti-nepotism provision in section 112.3135, F.S., and the voting conflict provisions in section 112.3143(2), F.S. The bill also specifies that, for purposes of those sections, the members of the board are public officers or employees and the corporation is their agency.

The bill also prohibits a director of the board of directors from representing another person or entity for compensation before the corporation for a period of two years following his or her service on the board of directors.

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

Current Situation

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation ("corporation") was created to ensure an orderly market for property insurance for Floridians.²⁰ An executive director and senior managers of the corporation are employed by the board of governors and serve at the pleasure of the board. The executive director's appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate. The executive director is responsible for employing other staff as the corporation may require, subject to review and concurrence by the board.²¹

Senior managers and members of the board of governors are subject to the Code of Ethics and are required to file an annual financial disclosure pursuant to section 112.3145, F.S.

Senior managers are prohibited from representing another person or entity before the corporation for 2 years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation. Senior managers are also prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation for two years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation.²²

¹⁶ s. 288.9604, F.S. (2013).

¹⁷ s. 288.9604(2), F.S. (2013).

¹⁸ Id.

¹⁹ See footnote 5.

²⁰ s. 627.351(6), F.S. (2013).

s. 627.351(6)(c)4.a., F.S. (2013).

²² s. 627.351(6)(d)5.-6., F.S. (2013).

The Legislature has not expressly applied any portion of the Code of Ethics to the executive director.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill applies to the executive director of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation the entire Code of Ethics, including financial disclosure requirements and gift bans, which is consistent with current law for members of the board of governors and senior managers.

The bill explicitly prohibits the executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors from representing another person or entity before the corporation for two years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation. The bill also prohibits the executive director and member of the board of governors from having any employment or contractual relationship with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation for two years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation.

The bill states that, for purposes of application of the Code of Ethics, the executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors are public officers or employees and the corporation is their agency.

Local Officers Lobbying the Legislature or a State Agency

Current Situation

Sections 11.045 and 112.3215, F.S., establish registration and reporting requirements for individuals who lobby the Legislature or a state agency.²³ However, the statutes do not specifically address local officers who lobby the Legislature or a state agency.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill prohibits a local officer from registering as a lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying the Legislature or an agency on behalf of a person or entity other than his or her political subdivision. A local officer is not prohibited from being employed by, or contracting with, a lobbying firm if he or she does not personally represent clients before the Legislature or an agency. A local officer is also not prohibited from representing clients other than his or her political subdivision before the Legislature or an agency if the representation is provided without compensation.

The bill defines a "local officer" as a "state attorney, public defender, sheriff, tax collector, property appraiser, supervisor of elections, clerk of the circuit court, county commissioner, district school board member, superintendent of schools, or an elected municipal officer. ... " However, an elected municipal officer of a municipality that has an unincarcerated population of 10,000 or less according to the most recent decennial census is not subject to the lobbying prohibition.

The prohibition does not apply to a local officer for the duration of his or her current term of office as of July 1, 2014, but the changes do apply to a local officer beginning a new term of office or appointed to fill an unexpired term after July 1, 2014.

²³An "agency" is defined as "the Governor, Governor and Cabinet, or any department, division, bureau, board, commission, or authority of the executive branch. In addition, 'agency' shall mean the Constitution Revision Commission " s. 112.3215, F.S. STORAGE NAME: s0846f.SAC.DOCX

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Annual Ethics Training

Current Situation

Article II. section 8 of the Florida Constitution imposes various ethics requirements on elected constitutional officers, public officers, public employees, and candidates for constitutional or public office. For purpose of determining who must file annual financial disclosures, the Commission on Ethics (Commission) has identified elected constitutional officers as: the Governor: the Lieutenant Governor; the members of the cabinet; the members of the Legislature; the Justices of the Supreme Court; the judges of the district courts of appeal, circuit courts, and county courts; state attorneys; public defenders; clerks of the circuit courts; sheriffs; county tax collectors, property appraisers and supervisors of elections; county commissioners; all elective officers in a chartered county government if their duties consist of performing the duties of any of the above constitutional officers; elected wardens of schools: and members of district school boards.²⁴

In 2013, the Legislature passed a law requiring certain constitutional officers to complete four hours of ethics training each year.²⁵ While the Florida Statutes do not provide a definition of "constitutional officer," the law specifies that constitutional officers subject to the training requirement include the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, state attorneys, public defenders, sheriffs, tax collectors, property appraisers, supervisors of elections, clerks of the circuit court, county commissioners, district school board members, and superintendents of schools.²⁶ The ethics training must address, at a minimum, article II, section 8 of the Florida Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, 27 and the state's public records and meetings laws. 28 However, the law does not explicitly apply the annual training requirement to elected municipal officers.

This requirement may be met by completing a continuing legal education class or other continuing professional education class, seminar, or presentation if the required subjects are covered.²⁹ The Commission has promulgated rules to implement this training requirement.³⁰ To satisfy the requirement, an individual must receive training on Florida's public records and meetings laws and at least one topic concerning ethics requirements for public officers and employees.³¹ The rules specify the following ethics topics may be used to meet the requirement:

- Doing business with one's own agency;
- Conflicting employment or contractual relationships;
- Misuse of position;
- Disclosure or use of certain information;
- Gifts and honoraria, including solicitation and acceptance of gifts, and unauthorized compensation;
- Post-officeholding restrictions;
- Restrictions on the employment of relatives:
- Voting conflicts when the constitutional officer is a member of a collegial body and votes in his or her official capacity;
- Financial disclosure requirements, including the automatic fine and appeal process;
- Commission procedures on ethics complaints and referrals; and
- The importance of and process for obtaining advisory opinions rendered by the Commission.³²

²⁴ ch. 34-8.003, F.A.C.

²⁵ ch. 2013-38, L.O.F.; s. 112.3142(1), F.S. (2013).

²⁶ s. 112.3142(1), F.S. (2013).

²⁷ The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees contains various provisions regarding both prohibited actions or conduct by public officers and employees as well as disclosures that these individuals must make.

²⁸ s. 112.3142(2)(a), F.S. (2013).

²⁹ s. 112.3142(2)(a), F.S. (2013).

³⁰ ch. 34-7.025, F.A.C.

³¹ Id.

In 2013, the Commission presented live educational training programs to forty groups and organizations, such as newly-elected school superintendents and clerks of court, supervisors of elections, and the Florida Sheriffs Association.³³

Individuals and groups or organizations may also pursue online training resources. The Commission provides six free training modules, prepared by Commission staff, on its website.³⁴ Topics include voting conflicts for both state and local officers, gifts for local government officials, ethics laws, financial disclosure laws, and gift laws. The six free modules, three video and three audio, provide four hours and twenty-five minutes of ethics training. The Commission also provides links to fee-based³⁵ training opportunities and states, "Other training opportunities involving the staff of the Commission on Ethics will be added to this page as they arise. Check back often."³⁶ Additionally, the Commission has opined that any knowledgeable person or entity may provide the training, but that the training could not be "satisfied by a self-directed learning program consisting of the official's review of materials he or she selects independently."³⁷

The law requires each house of the Legislature to provide for ethics training pursuant to its rules.³⁸

Constitutional officers are not required to certify or report whether they have met the ethics training requirement.

Training Affirmation on Financial Disclosure Forms

The Florida Constitution requires local officers, state officers, specified state employees, and all constitutional officers to file an annual financial disclosure with the Commission by July 1.³⁹ An amended financial disclosure filed before September 1 must be treated as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint regarding the financial disclosure has been filed.⁴⁰ If a complaint is filed after August 25 alleging an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the Commission must give the filer 30 days to "cure" the financial disclosure before taking any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint.⁴¹ An error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest.⁴²

Effect of Proposed Changes

Beginning January 1, 2015, the bill requires elected municipal officers to complete four hours of ethics training each calendar year that meets the same requirements as ethics training for constitutional officers. According to the League of Cities, there are approximately 2,200 elected municipal officers in the state.⁴³

The bill also requires each officer who is subject to the ethics training requirement, including constitutional officers and elected municipal officers, to certify on the officer's financial disclosure that he or she has completed the required training. Failure to affirm completion of annual ethics training does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission. Therefore, after

Annual Report to the Florida Legislature For Calendar Year 2013, at pp. 14-15, available at http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/publications/2013%20Annual%20Report.pdf.

³⁴ Florida Commission on Ethics, http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/ (follow "Training" hyperlink).

³⁵ The "Ethics Package" provided by the Florida Institute of Government costs \$85.00 and satisfies the four hour requirement. http://iog.fsu.edu/events/online_training/index.html. A link is also provided to the Florida Bar's website which provides electronic course media and materials for purchase.

³⁶ Florida Commission on Ethics, http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/ (follow "Training" hyperlink).

³⁷ CEO 13-15 at p. 2.

³⁸ s. 112.3142(3), F.S.

³⁹ s. 112.3144, F.S. (2013); s. 112.3145, F.S. (2013).

⁴⁰ s. 112.3144(7)(a), F.S. (2013); s. 112.3145(9)(a), F.S. (2013).

⁴¹ Id.

⁴² s. 112.3144(7)(c), F.S. (2013); s. 112.3145(9)(c), F.S. (2013).

⁴³ Information provided during telephone conversation on March 13, 2014, with Kraig Conn, Deputy General Counsel, Florida League of Cities.

August 31, an officer would not be permitted to "cure" the failure to affirm completion of the training on a financial disclosure if a complaint is filed regarding the failure.

Lastly, the bill provides that it is the Legislature's intent that a constitutional officer or elected municipal officer required to complete the ethics training receive the training as close as possible to the date he or she assumes office. If the constitutional officer or elected municipal officer assumes a new office or new term of office on or before March 31, the officer must complete the annual training on or before December 31 of the year in which the term began. If the officer assumes a new office after March 31, the officer is not required to complete the ethics training for the calendar year in which he or she assumes office.

The bill also clarifies that the four hours of ethics training required each year is per *calendar* year.

Financial Disclosure

Current Situation

Sections 112.3144 and 112.3145, F.S., require elected constitutional officers and candidates for such offices, ⁴⁴ local officers, specified state employees, and state officers to file a financial disclosure annually with the Commission on Ethics ("Commission"). Failure to file a financial disclosure results in an automatic fine of \$25 per day, up to a maximum of \$1,500.⁴⁵

A constitutional officer filing a financial disclosure as a candidate at the time of qualifying who may otherwise be required to file a financial disclosure for the same year is not required to file a financial disclosure with the Commission. The qualifying officer must forward an electronic copy of all candidate financial disclosures to the Commission. If a candidate qualifies after filing his annual disclosure with the Commission, the candidate may file a copy of the disclosure with his or her filing officer.

Local officers, specified state employees, and state officers seeking nomination or election to a state or local office must also file a financial disclosure at the time of qualifying. The financial disclosure filed at the time of qualifying is deemed to satisfy the annual disclosure requirement, and the filing officer must record that the financial disclosure was timely filed. If a candidate qualifies after filing his annual disclosure with the Commission, the candidate may file a copy of the disclosure with his or her filing officer. However, the filing officer is not required to notify the Commission that the candidate has filed the disclosure.

The Commission is required to treat an amended financial disclosure as the original filing if the amendment is filed by September 1, even if a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertains to a disclosure filed in the current year or the previous five years, the Commission is required to follow the normal statutory complaint procedures if a complaint is filed alleging failure to properly and accurately disclose any information. However, if a complaint is filed after August 25 of any year alleging an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, ⁴⁹ the Commission may only notify a filer. The filer has 30 days to file an amended disclosure correcting errors, but the Commission must follow normal complaint procedures if the filer fails to submit an amended disclosure.

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⁴⁴ The Commission on Ethics has identified elected constitutional officers as: the Governor; the Lieutenant Governor; the members of the cabinet; the members of the Legislature; the Justices of the Supreme Court; the judges of the district courts of appeal, circuit courts, and county courts; state attorneys; public defenders; clerks of the circuit courts; sheriffs; county tax collectors, property appraisers and supervisors of elections; county commissioners; all elective officers in a chartered county government if their duties consist of performing the duties of any of the above constitutional officers; elected wardens of schools; and members of district school boards. ch. 34-8.003, F.A.C.

⁴⁵ s. 112.3144(4)(e), F.S. (2013); s. 112.3145(6)(f), F.S. (2013).

⁴⁶ The Commission has expressed that under current law, the Commission will receive forms for candidates who do not presently serve in a position requiring a financial disclosure. The Commission has expressed that this may create some compliance and storage problems. Information provided in an e-mail on March 28, 2014, from Virlindia Doss, Executive Director, Florida Commission on Ethics.

⁴⁷ s. 112.3144(2), F.S. (2013).

⁴⁸ s. 112.3145, F.S. (2013).

⁴⁹ An error or omission is defined as immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest. s. 112.3144(7)(c), F.S. (2013); s. 112.3145(9)(c), F.S. (2013).

The Commission may not initiate an investigation into alleged violations of the financial disclosure laws, or any other ethics laws, without having first received a written complaint from any person,⁵⁰ or a referral from the Governor, the Department of Law Enforcement, a state attorney, or a U.S. Attorney.⁵¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires a qualifying officer to forward an electronic copy of a financial disclosure to the Commission for an incumbent who is qualifying for the same office or a candidate who holds another office subject to the filing requirement.

The bill authorizes the Commission to self-initiate an investigation and conduct a public hearing without a complaint to determine whether a person who fails or refuses to file a financial disclosure and has accrued the maximum \$1,500 fine, even if the fine has been paid, has done so willfully. The Commission must enter an order recommending the officer or employee be removed from office or employment if it determines the failure to file was willful. The bill also specifies that the investigation and hearing are conducted in accordance with regular complaint procedures. The bill requires the Commission, upon a finding of a violation by a legislator, to forward the complaint and its findings to the House or Senate for action.

The bill also clarifies provisions concerning complaints that allege an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Collection of Unpaid Fines

Current Situation

Section 112.31455, F.S., provides that before referring any unpaid fines accrued as a result of failure to timely file financial disclosures⁵² to the Department of Financial Services, the Commission must attempt to determine whether the individual owing the fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If so, the Commission may notify the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or the governing body of the county, municipality, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the Commission by such individual. After receipt and verification of the notice from the Commission, the CFO or the governing body must begin withholding the lesser of 10% or the maximum amount allowed under federal law from any salary related payment. The withheld payments must be remitted to the Commission until the fine is satisfied. The CFO or governing body may retain an amount of each withheld payment to satisfy administrative costs.

If the Commission determines that the individual who is the subject of an unpaid fine is no longer a public officer or employee, or if the Commission is unable to determine whether the individual is a current public officer or public employee, the Commission may, 6 months after the order becomes final, seek garnishment of any wages to satisfy the amount of the fine.

Federal law provides that the maximum amount that can be withheld or garnished may not exceed 25% of income after any deductions required by law.⁵³

The Commission may refer unpaid fines to the appropriate collection agency, as directed by the CFO, to utilize any collection methods provided by law. Action may be taken to collect an unpaid fine within 20 years after the final order is rendered.

⁵³ 15 U.S.C.A. § 1673 (2012).

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⁵⁰ S. 112.324(1)(a), F.S. (2013).

⁵¹ s. 112.324(1)(b), F.S. (2013).

⁵² s. 112.3144(5) or 112.3145(6), F.S.,

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill clarifies that there are two separate processes available, by separating into two separate statutory sections, the withholding process and the current garnishment process. The bill amends the withholding process to require the CFO or governing body to withhold the entire amount of any fine owed, and any administrative costs incurred, from the individual's next salary-related payment. If the fine exceeds the amount of the next salary-related payment, all salary-related payments must be withheld until the fine and administrative costs are paid in full.

If a current public officer or public employee demonstrates to the CFO or the governing body responsible for paying him or her that the public salary is his or her primary source of income and that withholding the full amount of the fine owed from a salary-related payment would present an undue hardship, the amount withheld from a public salary may be reduced to not less than 10 percent of the salary-related payment.

Citizen Support Organizations (CSOs) and Direct Support Organizations (DSOs)

Current Situation

CSOs and DSOs are not required to adopt their own ethics codes nor are they subject to the state Code of Ethics.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates new section 112.3251, F.S., which requires a CSO or DSO created or authorized pursuant to law to adopt its own ethics code. The ethics code must contain certain standards of conduct in section 112.313, F.S., including the misuse of office prohibition, unlawful compensation prohibition, postemployment/officeholding lobbying restrictions, and prohibition. 54 conflicting

A CSO or DSO may adopt additional or more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements, provided that those standards of conduct and disclosure requirements do not otherwise conflict with the law.

The organizations are required to conspicuously post their code of ethics on their website.

Lobbying Governmental Entities

Current Situation

Special districts are local units of special purpose government, within limited geographical areas, which are utilized to manage, own, operate, maintain, and finance basic capital infrastructure, facilities, and services. According to the Official List of Special Districts maintained by the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), there are 1,008 independent special districts and 644 dependent special districts. All special districts must comply with the requirements of the Uniform Special District Accountability Act of 1989, which was enacted by the Legislature to reform and consolidate laws relating to special districts. The Act provides for the definitions, creation, operation, financial report, taxation and non-ad valorem assessments, elections, and dissolution of most special districts.

There are no provisions of law requiring lobbyists to register before lobbying special independent districts, water management districts, hospital districts, children's services districts, expressway authorities, or port authorities. Also, there is no requirement that lobbyists disclose the identity of those who retained them or the compensation paid to the lobbyist for his or her services. Finally, there is no

⁵⁴ See s. 112.313, F.S. (2013); s. 112.3143(2), F.S. (2013).

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provision that bans lobbyists giving anything of value to those who run or serve on boards of these districts.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires persons who lobby⁵⁵ the following entities to annually register with the entity as a lobbyist:⁵⁶ a water management district, a hospital district, a children's services district, an expressway authority as defined in section 348.0002, F.S., a port authority as defined in section 315.02, F.S., or an independent special district with annual revenues of more than \$5 million that exercises ad valorem taxing authority.

The registration must include a statement signed by the principal stating that the registrant is authorized to lobby the principal,⁵⁷ identify its main business pursuant to a classification system approved by the entity, and disclose the existence of any direct or indirect business or financial relationship between the lobbyist and any officer or employee of the entity. An entity may accept a completed legislative branch or executive branch lobbyist registration form in lieu of creating its own registration form.

Each entity may levy an annual lobbyist registration fee not to exceed \$40 for each principal represented. The money collected is to be used for administration of the lobbyist registration system. The entities must be diligent in determining whether lobbyists are duly registered and are prohibited from knowingly authorizing unregistered individuals to lobby the entity.

The bill requires lobbyist registrations to be made available to the public. If the entity maintains a website, a database of currently registered lobbyists and principals must be available on the entity's website.

A lobbyist must notify the entity that their representation of a principal has ended.

The bill authorizes the Commission on Ethics to accept sworn complaints alleging that a lobbyist or principal has failed to register with a governmental entity or has knowingly submitted false information in a report or registration and requires the Commission to investigate the sworn complaint. The Commission must provide the Governor with a report of its findings and recommendations in any investigation. The Governor is authorized to enforce the Commission's findings and recommendations.

Voting Conflict Provisions

Current Situation

Section 112.326, F.S., authorizes the governing body of any political subdivision, by ordinance, or agency, by rule, to impose upon its own officers and employees additional or more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements than those specified in the Code of Ethics, provided that those standards of conduct and disclosure requirements do not otherwise conflict with the provisions of the Code of Ethics.

Pursuant to section 286.012, F.S., no member of any state, county, or municipal governmental board, commission, or agency who is present at any official meeting may abstain from voting, except when there appears to be a conflict or possible conflict of interest under the provisions of sections 112.311.⁵⁸

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^{55 &}quot;Lobbies" is defined as "seeking, on behalf of another person, to influence a governmental entity with respect to a decision of the entity in an area of policy or procurement or an attempt to obtain the goodwill of an entity official or employee."

⁵⁶ "Lobbyist" is defined as "a person who is employed and receives payment, or who contracts for economic consideration, for the purpose of lobbying, or a person who is principally employed for governmental affairs by another person or governmental entity to lobby on behalf of that other person or governmental entity."

⁵⁷ "Principal" is defined as "the person, firm, corporation, or other entity which has employed or retained a lobbyist."

⁵⁸ Section 112.311, F.S., provides the legislative intent and declaration of policy relating to the Code of Ethics. Specifically, section 112.311, F.S., provides that it is in the public interest that the law protect against any conflict of interest and establish standards for the conduct of elected officials and government employees in situations where conflicts may exist.

112.313,⁵⁹ or 112.3143, F.S.⁶⁰ County, municipal, and other local public officers are prohibited from voting in an official capacity upon any measure which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss.⁶¹ County, municipal, and other local public officers are prohibited from voting in an official capacity upon any measure which he or she *knows* would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, or a relative or business associate of the public officer.⁶²

The public officer must, prior to the vote being taken, publicly state to the assembly the nature of the officer's interest in the matter. Within 15 days after the vote occurs, the public officer must disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who must incorporate the memorandum in the minutes.⁶³

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill includes additional or more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements, imposed by the governing body of any political subdivision pursuant to section 112.326, F.S., as additional grounds for a voting abstention due to a conflict or possible conflict of interest. If the only conflict or possible conflict arises from additional or more stringent disclosure requirements adopted pursuant to section 112.326, F.S., the member must comply with those disclosure requirements.

The bill allows a member to abstain from voting on an official decision, ruling, or act in the context of a quasi-judicial proceeding, if the abstention is to assure a fair proceeding free from potential bias or prejudice.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 11.045, defining the term "local officer"; prohibiting a local officer from registering to lobby the Legislature or an agency on behalf of another person or entity other than his or her political subdivision; authorizing a local officer to be employed by or contracted with a lobbying firm under certain circumstances.

Section 2 amends s. 112.3215, F.S., defining the term "local officer"; prohibiting a local officer from registering to lobby the Legislature or an agency on behalf of another person or entity other than his or her political subdivision; authorizing a local officer to be employed by or contracted with a lobbying firm under certain circumstances.

Section 3 provides for applicability of amendments to ss. 11.045 and 112.3215,

Section 4 amends s. 28.35, F.S., specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to members of the executive council of the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation.

Section 5 amends s. 112.3142, F.S., requiring elected municipal officers to participate in annual ethics training; providing legislative intent

Section 6 amends s. 112.3144, F.S., requiring an officer required to participate in annual ethics training to certify participation on his or her full and public disclosure of financial interests; revising the conditions under which a qualifying officer forwards a full and public disclosure of financial interests to the Commission on Ethics; authorizing the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and hold a public hearing without receipt of a complaint in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to enter

⁵⁹ Section 112.313, F.S., provides the standards of conduct for public officers, employees of agencies, and local government attorneys.

⁶⁰ Section 112.3143, F.S., provides voting conflict provisions.

⁶¹ "Special private gain or loss" is defined as "an economic benefit or harm that would inure to the officer, his or her relative, business associate, or principal " s. 112.3143(1)(d), F.S. (2013).

⁶² s. 112.3143(3)(a), F.S. (2013).

⁶³ Id.

an order recommending removal of an officer or public employee from public office or public employment in certain circumstances; prohibiting the commission from taking action on a complaint alleging certain errors or omissions on a disclosure; providing that failure to certify completion of annual ethics training on a disclosure does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 7 amends s. 112.3145, F.S., requiring an officer required to participate in annual ethics training to certify participation on his or her statement of financial interests; authorizing the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and hold a public hearing without receipt of a complaint in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to enter an order to remove an officer or public employee from public office or public employment in certain circumstances; prohibiting the commission from taking action on a complaint alleging certain errors or omissions on a statement; providing that failure to certify completion of annual ethics training on a statement does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 8 amends s. 112.31455, F.S., authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or governing body to withhold the entire amount of a fine owed and related administrative costs from salary-related payments of certain individuals; authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or governing body to reduce the amount withheld if an individual can demonstrate a hardship.

Section 9 creates s. 112.31456, F.S.; authorizing the commission to seek wage garnishment of certain individuals to satisfy unpaid fines; authorizing the commission to refer unpaid fines to a collection agency; establishing a statute of limitations with respect to the collection of an unpaid fine.

Section 10 creates s. 112.3251, F.S., requiring citizen support and direct-support organizations to adopt a code of ethics; establishing minimum requirements for a code of ethics.

Section 11 creates s. 112.3261, F.S., defining terms; prohibiting a person from lobbying a governmental entity until registering; establishing registration requirements; requiring public availability of lobbyist registrations; establishing procedures for termination of a lobbyist's registration; authorizing a governmental entity to establish a registration fee; requiring a governmental entity to monitor compliance with registration requirements; requiring the commission to investigate a lobbyist or principal upon receipt of a sworn complaint containing certain allegations; requiring the commission to provide the Governor with a report on the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigation; authorizing the Governor to enforce the commission's findings and recommendations.

Section 12 amends s. 286.012, F.S., revising disclosure requirements with respect to a voting abstention at a meeting of a governmental body; authorizing a member to abstain from voting on a decision, ruling, or act in a quasi-judicial proceeding under certain circumstances.

Section 13 amends s. 288.901, F.S., specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the president, senior managers, and members of the board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; prohibiting the president, senior managers, and board members from representing a person or entity before the corporation for a specified timeframe.

Section 14 amends s. 288.92, F.S., specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to certain officers and board members associated with the divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; prohibiting such officers and members from representing a person or entity for compensation before Enterprise Florida, Inc., for a specified timeframe.

Section 15 amends s. 288.9604, F.S., specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the board of directors of the Florida Development Finance Corporation.

Section 16 amends s. 627.351, F.S., specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the executive director of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; prohibiting a former executive director, senior manager, or member of the board of governors of the corporation from representing another person or entity before the corporation for a specified timeframe; prohibiting a former executive director, senior manager, or member of the board of governors from entering employment or a contractual relationship for a specified timeframe with certain insurers.

Section 17 amends s. 11.0455, F.S., conforming cross-references to changes made by the act.

Section 18 amends s. 112.32155, F.S., conforming cross-references to changes made by the act.

Section 19 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

- 1. Revenues: None.
- 2. Expenditures: As a result of the 2013 legislation enacting the training requirement for constitutional officers, the Commission adopted rules and developed training. The Commission is not expected to incur additional costs as a result of this bill.

The bill imposes additional requirements on the Commission to conduct complaint proceedings related to financial disclosure and independent special district lobbying, and subjects certain persons associated with a number of quasi-governmental entities to the Code of Ethics. However, because the number of additional proceedings that may result is indeterminate, the fiscal impact on the Commission is indeterminate.

Provisions in the bill concerning withholding of public salary-related payments may result in an indeterminate number of hardship claims. The most recent agency analysis by the Department of Financial Services states that a need for additional resources is expected for reviewing and processing those hardship claims.⁶⁴ The fiscal impact is indeterminate.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

- 1. Revenues: The bill permits special districts to collect up to \$40 per principal for lobbyist registrations. Because the number of lobbyists vary depending on the district, and the permissive nature of the registration fee provision, the actual impact is indeterminate.
- 2. Expenditures: While this bill requires elected municipal officers to complete annual ethics training, it does not require municipalities to spend funds to provide the training. However, municipalities may elect to do so. If a municipality does not pay for or otherwise provide the annual training, there may be a negative fiscal impact on its elected officers if they do not choose to take free courses offered by the Commission but choose to pay the cost from personal funds.
- C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR: The bill permits special districts to collect up to \$40 per principal for lobbyist registrations. Because the number of lobbyists vary depending on the district, and the permissive nature of the registration fee provision, the actual impact is indeterminate.

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact on private providers of ethics training if elected municipal officers choose to enroll in private courses to satisfy the annual training requirement. According to the League of Cities, there are approximately 2,200 elected municipal officers in the state.

⁶⁴ Department of Financial Services, Analysis of CS/SB 846 dated February 27, 2014. **STORAGE NAME**: s0846f.SAC.DOCX

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D. FISCAL COMMENTS: None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill requires each elected municipal officer to complete four hours of ethics training every calendar year. Pursuant to Article VII, section 18(a), Florida Constitution, a mandate includes a general bill requiring counties or municipalities to spend funds. While this bill requires elected municipal officers to complete annual ethics training, it does not require a municipality to spend funds to provide the training. Therefore, this bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other: None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

Although the Commission on Ethics will need to amend its rules to reflect statutory changes made by the bill, the Commission's existing rulemaking authority appears to be sufficient.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS: None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

N/A

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to governmental ethics; amending ss. 11.045 and 112.3215, F.S.; defining the term "local officer"; prohibiting a local officer from registering to lobby the Legislature or an agency on behalf of another person or entity other than his or her political subdivision; authorizing a local officer to be employed by or contracted with a lobbying firm under certain circumstances; providing for applicability; amending s. 28.35, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to members of the executive council of the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation; amending s. 112.3142, F.S.; requiring elected municipal officers to participate in annual ethics training; providing legislative intent; amending s. 112.3144, F.S.; requiring an officer required to participate in annual ethics training to certify participation on his or her full and public disclosure of financial interests; revising the conditions under which a qualifying officer forwards a full and public disclosure of financial interests to the Commission on Ethics; authorizing the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and hold a public hearing without receipt of a complaint in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to enter an order recommending removal of an officer or public employee from public office or public employment in certain circumstances; prohibiting the

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commission from taking action on a complaint alleging certain errors or omissions on a disclosure; providing that failure to certify completion of annual ethics training on a disclosure does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission; amending s. 112.3145, F.S.; requiring an officer required to participate in annual ethics training to certify participation on his or her statement of financial interests; authorizing the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and hold a public hearing without receipt of a complaint in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to enter an order to remove an officer or public employee from public office or public employment in certain circumstances; prohibiting the commission from taking action on a complaint alleging certain errors or omissions on a statement; providing that failure to certify completion of annual ethics training on a statement does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission; amending s. 112.31455, F.S.; authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or governing body to withhold the entire amount of a fine owed and related administrative costs from salary-related payments of certain individuals; authorizing the Chief Financial Officer or governing body to reduce the amount withheld if an individual can demonstrate a hardship; creating s. 112.31456, F.S.; authorizing the commission to seek wage garnishment of certain

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individuals to satisfy unpaid fines; authorizing the commission to refer unpaid fines to a collection agency; establishing a statute of limitations with respect to the collection of an unpaid fine; creating s. 112.3251, F.S.; requiring citizen support and direct-support organizations to adopt a code of ethics; establishing minimum requirements for a code of ethics; creating s. 112.3261, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting a person from lobbying a governmental entity until registering; establishing registration requirements; requiring public availability of lobbyist registrations; establishing procedures for termination of a lobbyist's registration; authorizing a governmental entity to establish a registration fee; requiring a governmental entity to monitor compliance with registration requirements; requiring the commission to investigate a lobbyist or principal upon receipt of a sworn complaint containing certain allegations; requiring the commission to provide the Governor with a report on the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigation; authorizing the Governor to enforce the commission's findings and recommendations; amending s. 286.012, F.S.; revising disclosure requirements with respect to a voting abstention at a meeting of a governmental body; authorizing a member to abstain from voting on a decision, ruling, or act in a quasi-judicial proceeding under certain circumstances; amending s. 288.901, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain

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provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the president, senior managers, and members of the board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; prohibiting the president, senior managers, and board members from representing a person or entity before the corporation for a specified timeframe; amending s. 288.92, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to certain officers and board members associated with the divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; prohibiting such officers and members from representing a person or entity for compensation before Enterprise Florida, Inc., for a specified timeframe; amending s. 288.9604, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the board of directors of the Florida Development Finance Corporation; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the executive director of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; prohibiting a former executive director, senior manager, or member of the board of governors of the corporation from representing another person or entity before the corporation for a specified timeframe; prohibiting a former executive director, senior manager, or member of the board of governors from entering employment or a contractual relationship for a specified timeframe

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with certain insurers; amending ss. 11.0455 and 112.32155, F.S.; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 11.045, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (2) through (9) of that section are renumbered as subsections (3) through (10), respectively, a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and present subsections (8) and (9) of that section are amended, to read:

- 11.045 Lobbying before the Legislature; registration and reporting; exemptions; penalties.—
- (1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Committee" means the committee of each house charged by the presiding officer with responsibility for ethical conduct of lobbyists.
- (b) "Compensation" means a payment, distribution, loan, advance, reimbursement, deposit, salary, fee, retainer, or anything of value provided or owed to a lobbying firm, directly or indirectly, by a principal for any lobbying activity.
- (c) "Expenditure" means a payment, distribution, loan, advance, reimbursement, deposit, or anything of value made by a lobbyist or principal for the purpose of lobbying. The term does not include contributions or expenditures reported pursuant to chapter 106 or federal election law, campaign-related personal services provided without compensation by individuals

volunteering their time, any other contribution or expenditure made by or to a political party or affiliated party committee, or any other contribution or expenditure made by an organization that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4).

- (d) "Legislative action" means introduction, sponsorship, testimony, debate, voting, or any other official action on any measure, resolution, amendment, nomination, appointment, or report of, or any matter that may be the subject of action by, either house of the Legislature or any committee thereof.
- (e) "Lobbying" means influencing or attempting to influence legislative action or nonaction through oral or written communication or an attempt to obtain the goodwill of a member or employee of the Legislature.
- (f) "Lobbying firm" means any business entity, including an individual contract lobbyist, which receives or becomes entitled to receive any compensation for the purpose of lobbying, where any partner, owner, officer, or employee of the business entity is a lobbyist.
- (g) "Lobbyist" means a person who is employed and receives payment, or who contracts for economic consideration, for the purpose of lobbying, or a person who is principally employed for governmental affairs by another person or governmental entity to lobby on behalf of that other person or governmental entity.
- (h) "Local officer" means a state attorney, public defender, sheriff, tax collector, property appraiser, supervisor of elections, clerk of the circuit court, county commissioner, district school board member, superintendent of schools, or an elected municipal officer other than an elected municipal

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officer of a small city, as defined in s. 120.52.

- (i) (h) "Office" means the Office of Legislative Services.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ "Principal" means the person, firm, corporation, or other entity which has employed or retained a lobbyist.
- (2) A local officer may not register as a lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying the Legislature on behalf of a person or entity other than his or her political subdivision. This subsection does not prohibit a local officer from being employed by, or contracting with, a lobbying firm if he or she does not personally represent clients before the Legislature.
- (9)(8) Any person required to be registered or to provide information pursuant to this section or pursuant to rules established in conformity with this section who knowingly fails to disclose any material fact required by this section or by rules established in conformity with this section, or who knowingly provides false information on any report required by this section or by rules established in conformity with this section, commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000. Such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty assessed by a house of the Legislature pursuant to subsection (8) (7).
- (10)(9) There is hereby created the Legislative Lobbyist Registration Trust Fund, to be used for the purpose of funding any office established for the administration of the registration of lobbyists lobbying the Legislature, including the payment of salaries and other expenses, and for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by the Legislature in providing services to lobbyists. The trust fund is not subject to the service charge to general revenue provisions of chapter 215.

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Fees collected pursuant to rules established in accordance with subsection (3) (2) shall be deposited into the Legislative Lobbyist Registration Trust Fund.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 112.3215, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (3) through (15) of that section are renumbered as subsections (4) through (16), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and present subsection (11) of that section is amended, to read:

- 112.3215 Lobbying before the executive branch or the Constitution Revision Commission; registration and reporting; investigation by commission.—
 - (1) For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Agency" means the Governor, the Governor and Cabinet, or any department, division, bureau, board, commission, or authority of the executive branch. In addition, "agency" shall mean the Constitution Revision Commission as provided by s. 2, Art. XI of the State Constitution.
- (b) "Agency official" or "employee" means any individual who is required by law to file full or limited public disclosure of his or her financial interests.
- (c) "Compensation" means a payment, distribution, loan, advance, reimbursement, deposit, salary, fee, retainer, or anything of value provided or owed to a lobbying firm, directly or indirectly, by a principal for any lobbying activity.
- (d) "Expenditure" means a payment, distribution, loan, advance, reimbursement, deposit, or anything of value made by a lobbyist or principal for the purpose of lobbying. The term "expenditure" does not include contributions or expenditures reported pursuant to chapter 106 or contributions or

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expenditures reported pursuant to federal election law, campaign-related personal services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering their time, any other contribution or expenditure made by or to a political party or an affiliated party committee, or any other contribution or expenditure made by an organization that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 527 or s. 501(c)(4).

- (e) "Fund" means the Executive Branch Lobby Registration
 Trust Fund.
- (f) "Lobbies" means seeking, on behalf of another person, to influence an agency with respect to a decision of the agency in the area of policy or procurement or an attempt to obtain the goodwill of an agency official or employee. "Lobbies" also means influencing or attempting to influence, on behalf of another, the Constitution Revision Commission's action or nonaction through oral or written communication or an attempt to obtain the goodwill of a member or employee of the Constitution Revision Commission.
- (g) "Lobbying firm" means a business entity, including an individual contract lobbyist, that receives or becomes entitled to receive any compensation for the purpose of lobbying, where any partner, owner, officer, or employee of the business entity is a lobbyist.
- (h) "Lobbyist" means a person who is employed and receives payment, or who contracts for economic consideration, for the purpose of lobbying, or a person who is principally employed for governmental affairs by another person or governmental entity to lobby on behalf of that other person or governmental entity. "Lobbyist" does not include a person who is:

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- 1. An attorney, or any person, who represents a client in a judicial proceeding or in a formal administrative proceeding conducted pursuant to chapter 120 or any other formal hearing before an agency, board, commission, or authority of this state.
- 2. An employee of an agency or of a legislative or judicial branch entity acting in the normal course of his or her duties.
- 3. A confidential informant who is providing, or wishes to provide, confidential information to be used for law enforcement purposes.
- 4. A person who lobbies to procure a contract pursuant to chapter 287 which contract is less than the threshold for CATEGORY ONE as provided in s. 287.017.
- (i) "Local officer" means a state attorney, public defender, sheriff, tax collector, property appraiser, supervisor of elections, clerk of the circuit court, county commissioner, district school board member, superintendent of schools, or an elected municipal officer other than an elected municipal officer of a small city, as defined in s. 120.52.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ "Principal" means the person, firm, corporation, or other entity which has employed or retained a lobbyist.
- (3) A local officer may not register as a lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying an agency on behalf of a person or entity other than his or her political subdivision. This subsection does not prohibit a local officer from being employed by, or contracting with, a lobbying firm if he or she does not personally represent clients before an agency.
- (12)(11) Any person who is required to be registered or to provide information under this section or under rules adopted pursuant to this section and who knowingly fails to disclose any

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material fact that is required by this section or by rules adopted pursuant to this section, or who knowingly provides false information on any report required by this section or by rules adopted pursuant to this section, commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000. Such penalty is in addition to any other penalty assessed by the Governor and Cabinet pursuant to subsection (11) (10).

Section 3. The amendments made by this act to ss. 11.045 and 112.3215, Florida Statutes, do not apply to a local officer for the duration of his or her current term of office as of the effective date of this act. The amendments made by this act to ss. 11.045 and 112.3215, Florida Statutes, shall apply to a local officer beginning a new term of office or appointed to fill an unexpired term after the effective date of this act.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 28.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.35 Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation.—
(1)

(b) $\underline{1}$. The executive council shall be composed of eight clerks of the court elected by the clerks of the courts for a term of 2 years, with two clerks from counties with a population of fewer than 100,000, two clerks from counties with a population of at least 100,000 but fewer than 500,000, two clerks from counties with a population of at least 500,000 but fewer than 1 million, and two clerks from counties with a population of more than 1 million or more. The executive council shall also include, as ex officio members, a designee of the President of the Senate and a designee of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

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shall designate one additional member to represent the state courts system.

- 2. The Legislature determines that it is in the public interest that a member of the executive council of the corporation be subject to the requirements of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2). Notwithstanding that the council members are not public officers or employees, for purposes of the application of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2) to the activities of the council members, the council members shall be considered public officers or employees, and the corporation shall be considered their agency.
- 3. A member of the executive council of the corporation may not represent another person or entity for compensation before the corporation for a period of 2 years following his or her service on the executive council.
- Section 5. Section 112.3142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.3142 Ethics training for specified constitutional officers and elected municipal officers.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "constitutional officers" includes the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, state attorneys, public defenders, sheriffs, tax collectors, property appraisers, supervisors of elections, clerks of the circuit court, county commissioners, district school board members, and superintendents of schools.
- (2)(a) All constitutional officers must complete 4 hours of ethics training <u>each calendar year which</u> annually that addresses, at a minimum, s. 8, Art. II of the State

Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and public meetings laws of this state. This requirement may be satisfied by completion of a continuing legal education class or other continuing professional education class, seminar, or presentation if the required subjects are covered.

- (b) Beginning January 1, 2015, all elected municipal officers must complete 4 hours of ethics training each calendar year which addresses, at a minimum, s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and public meetings laws of this state. This requirement may be satisfied by completion of a continuing legal education class or other continuing professional education class, seminar, or presentation if the required subjects are covered.
- (c) (b) The commission shall adopt rules establishing minimum course content for the portion of an ethics training class which that addresses s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution and the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees.
- (d) The Legislature intends that a constitutional officer or elected municipal officer who is required to complete ethics training pursuant to this section receive the required training as close as possible to the date that he or she assumes office. A constitutional officer or elected municipal officer assuming a new office or new term of office on or before March 31 must complete the annual training on or before December 31 of the year in which the term of office began. A constitutional officer or elected municipal officer assuming a new office or new term

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of office after March 31 is not required to complete ethics training for the calendar year in which the term of office began.

(3) Each house of the Legislature shall provide for ethics training pursuant to its rules.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (g) of subsection (5), and paragraphs (a) and (c) of present subsection (7) of section 112.3144, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (6) through (9) of that section are redesignated as subsections (7) through (10), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

112.3144 Full and public disclosure of financial interests.—

- (1) An officer who is required by s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution to file a full and public disclosure of his or her financial interests for any calendar or fiscal year shall file that disclosure with the Florida Commission on Ethics. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2015, an officer who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142 must certify on his or her full and public disclosure of financial interests that he or she has completed the required training.
- (2) A person who is required, pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests and who has filed a full and public disclosure of financial interests for any calendar or fiscal year shall not be required to file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145(2) and (3) for the same year or for any part thereof notwithstanding any requirement of this

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part. If an incumbent in an elective office has filed the full and public disclosure of financial interests to qualify for election to the same office or if When a candidate has qualified for office holds another office subject to the annual filing requirement, the qualifying officer shall forward an electronic copy of the full and public disclosure of financial interests to the commission no later than July 1. The electronic copy of the full and public disclosure of financial interests satisfies the annual disclosure requirement of this section. A candidate who does not qualify until after the annual full and public disclosure of financial interests has been filed pursuant to this section shall file a copy of his or her disclosure with the officer before whom he or she qualifies.

- (5) Forms for compliance with the full and public disclosure requirements of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution shall be created by the Commission on Ethics. The commission shall give notice of disclosure deadlines and delinquencies and distribute forms in the following manner:
- (g) The notification requirements and fines of this subsection do not apply to candidates or to the first filing required of any person appointed to elective constitutional office or other position required to file full and public disclosure, unless the person's name is on the commission's notification list and the person received notification from the commission. The appointing official shall notify such newly appointed person of the obligation to file full and public disclosure by July 1. The notification requirements and fines of this subsection do not apply to the final filing provided for in subsection $\frac{(7)}{(6)}$.

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(6) If a person holding public office or public employment fails or refuses to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests for any year in which the person received notice from the commission regarding the failure to file and has accrued the maximum automatic fine authorized under this section, regardless of whether the fine imposed was paid or collected, the commission may initiate an investigation and conduct a public hearing without receipt of a complaint to determine whether the person's failure to file is willful. Such investigation and hearing must be conducted in accordance with s. 112.324. Except as provided in s. 112.324(4), if the commission determines that the person willfully failed to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests, the commission shall enter an order recommending that the officer or employee be removed from his or her public office or public employment.

(8)(7)(a) The commission shall treat an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests which that is filed before prior to September 1 of the current year in which the disclosure is due as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertaining to the current year alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required by this section or if a complaint filed pertaining to a previous reporting period within the preceding 5 years alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, If a complaint filed after August 25 alleges only an immaterial, inconsequential, or de

minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.

(c) For purposes of this section, an error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest. However, failure to certify completion of annual ethics training required under s. 112.3142 does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 7. Present subsections (4) through (11) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (12), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, paragraph (c) is added to present subsection (7) of that section, and paragraphs (a) and (c) of present subsection (9) of that section are amended, to read:

112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.—

(4) Beginning January 1, 2015, an officer who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142 must certify on his or her statement of financial interests that he or she has completed the required training.

 $(8) \frac{(7)}{(7)}$

(c) If a person holding public office or public employment

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fails or refuses to file an annual statement of financial interests for any year in which the person received notice from the commission regarding the failure to file and has accrued the maximum automatic fine authorized under this section, regardless of whether the fine imposed was paid or collected, the commission may initiate an investigation and conduct a public hearing without receipt of a complaint to determine whether the person's failure to file is willful. Such investigation and hearing must be conducted in accordance with s. 112.324. Except as provided in s. 112.324(4), if the commission determines that the person willfully failed to file a statement of financial interests, the commission shall enter an order recommending that the officer or employee be removed from his or her public office or public employment.

statement of financial interests which that is filed before prior to September 1 of the current year in which the statement is due as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertaining to the current year alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required by this section or if a complaint filed pertaining to a previous reporting period within the preceding 5 years alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow complaint procedures in s.

112.324. However, If a complaint filed after August 25 alleges only an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The

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filer must be given 30 days to file an amended statement of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file an amended statement of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.

(c) For purposes of this section, an error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest. However, failure to certify completion of annual ethics training required under s. 112.3142 does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 8. Section 112.31455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.31455 <u>Withholding of public salary-related payments</u> Collection methods for unpaid automatic fines for failure to timely file disclosure of financial interests.—
- (1) Before referring any unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(7) s. 112.3145(6) to the Department of Financial Services, the commission shall attempt to determine whether the individual owing such a fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If so, the commission may notify the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the appropriate county, municipality, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individual.
- (a) After receipt and verification of the notice from the commission, the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, or special district shall withhold the

entire amount of any fine owed, and any administrative costs incurred, from the individual's next salary-related payment. If the fine exceeds the amount of the next salary-related payment, all salary-related payments must be withheld until the fine and administrative costs are paid in full begin withholding the lesser of 10 percent or the maximum amount allowed under federal law from any salary-related payment. The withheld payments shall be remitted to the commission until the fine is satisfied.

- (b) The Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, or special district may retain an amount of each withheld payment, as provided in s. 77.0305, to cover the administrative costs incurred under this section.
- (c) If a current public officer or current public employee demonstrates to the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body responsible for paying him or her that the public salary is his or her primary source of income and that withholding the full amount of any fine owed from a salary-related payment would present an undue hardship, the amount withheld from a public salary may be reduced to not less than 10 percent of the salary-related payment.
- (2) If the commission determines that the individual who is the subject of an unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(6) is no longer a public officer or public employee or if the commission is unable to determine whether the individual is a current public officer or public employee, the commission may, 6 months after the order becomes final, seek garnishment of any wages to satisfy the amount of the fine, or any unpaid portion thereof, pursuant to chapter 77. Upon recording the order imposing the fine with the clerk of the

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circuit court, the order shall be deemed a judgment for purposes of garnishment pursuant to chapter 77.

(2)(3) The commission may refer unpaid fines to the appropriate collection agency, as directed by the Chief Financial Officer, to utilize any collection methods provided by law. Except as expressly limited by this section, any other collection methods authorized by law are allowed.

 $\underline{(3)}$ (4) Action may be taken to collect any unpaid fine imposed by ss. 112.3144 and 112.3145 within 20 years after the date the final order is rendered.

Section 9. Section 112.31456, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

112.31456 Garnishment of wages for unpaid automatic fines for failure to timely file disclosure of financial interests.—

(1) Before referring any unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(7) to the Department of Financial Services, the commission shall attempt to determine whether the individual owing such fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If the commission determines that an individual who is the subject of an unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(7) is no longer a public officer or public employee or the commission is unable to determine whether the individual is a current public officer or public employee, the commission may, 6 months after the order becomes final, seek garnishment of any wages to satisfy the amount of the fine, or any unpaid portion thereof, pursuant to chapter 77. Upon recording the order imposing the fine with the clerk of the circuit court, the order shall be deemed a judgment for purposes of garnishment pursuant to chapter 77.

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registration and reporting .-

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(2) The commission may refer unpaid fines to the appropriate collection agency, as directed by the Chief Financial Officer, to use any collection methods provided by law. Except as expressly limited by this section, any other collection methods authorized by law are allowed. (3) Action may be taken to collect any unpaid fine imposed by ss. 112.3144 and 112.3145 within 20 years after the date the final order is rendered. Section 10. Section 112.3251, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 112.3251 Citizen support and direct-support organizations; standards of conduct.—A citizen support or direct-support organization created or authorized pursuant to law must adopt its own ethics code. The ethics code must contain the standards of conduct and disclosures required under ss. 112.313 and 112.3143(2), respectively. However, an ethics code adopted pursuant to this section is not required to contain the standards of conduct specified in s. 112.313(3) or (7). The citizen support or direct-support organization may adopt additional or more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements, provided that those standards of conduct and disclosure requirements do not otherwise conflict with this part. The ethics code must be conspicuously posted on the website of the citizen support or direct-support organization. Section 11. Section 112.3261, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 112.3261 Lobbying before governmental entities;

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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- (a) "Governmental entity" means a water management district, a hospital district, a children's services district, an expressway authority as the term "authority" is defined in s. 348.0002, a port authority as the term is defined in s. 315.02, or an independent special district with annual revenues of more than \$5 million that exercises ad valorem taxing authority.
- (b) "Lobbies" means seeking, on behalf of another person, to influence a governmental entity with respect to a decision of the entity in an area of policy or procurement or an attempt to obtain the goodwill of an entity official or employee.
 - (c) "Lobbyist" has the same meaning as in s. 112.3215.
 - (d) "Principal" has the same meaning as in s. 112.3215.
- (2) A person may not lobby a governmental entity until such person has registered as a lobbyist with that entity. Such registration shall be due upon initially being retained to lobby and is renewable on a calendar-year basis thereafter. Upon registration, the person shall provide a statement signed by the principal or principal's representative stating that the registrant is authorized to represent the principal. The principal shall also identify and designate its main business on the statement authorizing that lobbyist pursuant to a classification system approved by the governmental entity. Any changes to the information required by this section must be disclosed within 15 days by filing a new registration form. The registration form shall require each lobbyist to disclose, under oath, the following:
 - (a) The lobbyist's name and business address.
- 666 (b) The name and business address of each principal represented.

- (c) The existence of any direct or indirect business association, partnership, or financial relationship with any officer or employee of a governmental entity with which he or she lobbies or intends to lobby.
- (d) In lieu of creating its own lobbyist registration forms, a governmental entity may accept a completed legislative branch or executive branch lobbyist registration form.
- (3) A governmental entity shall make lobbyist registrations available to the public. If a governmental entity maintains a website, a database of currently registered lobbyists and principals must be available on the entity's website.
- (4) A lobbyist shall promptly send a written statement to the governmental entity cancelling the registration for a principal upon termination of the lobbyist's representation of that principal. A governmental entity may remove the name of a lobbyist from the list of registered lobbyists if the principal notifies the entity that a person is no longer authorized to represent that principal.
- (5) A governmental entity may establish an annual lobbyist registration fee, not to exceed \$40, for each principal represented. The governmental entity may use the moneys collected only to administer the provisions of this section.
- (6) A governmental entity shall be diligent to ascertain whether persons required to register pursuant to this section have complied. A governmental entity may not knowingly authorize a person who is not registered pursuant to this section to lobby the entity.
- (7) Upon receipt of a sworn complaint alleging that a lobbyist or principal has failed to register with a governmental

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entity or has knowingly submitted false information in a report or registration required under this section, the commission shall investigate a lobbyist or principal pursuant to the procedures established under s. 112.324. The commission shall provide the Governor with a report of its findings and recommendations in any investigation conducted pursuant to this subsection. The Governor is authorized to enforce the commission's findings and recommendations.

Section 12. Section 286.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

286.012 Voting requirement at meetings of governmental bodies.—A No member of a any state, county, or municipal governmental board, commission, or agency who is present at a any meeting of any such body at which an official decision, ruling, or other official act is to be taken or adopted may not abstain from voting in regard to any such decision, ruling, or act; and a vote shall be recorded or counted for each such member present, unless except when, with respect to any such member, there is, or appears to be, a possible conflict of interest under the provisions of s. 112.311, s. 112.313, or s. 112.3143, or additional or more stringent standards of conduct, if any, adopted pursuant to s. 112.326. If there is, or appears to be, a possible conflict under s. 112.311, s. 112.313, or s. 112.3143, the member shall comply with the disclosure requirements of s. 112.3143. If the only conflict or possible conflict is one arising from the additional or more stringent standards adopted pursuant to s. 112.326, the member shall comply with any disclosure requirements adopted pursuant to s. 112.326. If the official decision, ruling, or act occurs in the

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context of a quasi-judicial proceeding, a member may abstain from voting on such matter if the abstention is to assure a fair proceeding free from potential bias or prejudice In such cases, said member shall comply with the disclosure requirements of s. 112.3143.

Section 13. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 288.901, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, to read:

288.901 Enterprise Florida, Inc.-

(1) CREATION.—

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- (c) The Legislature determines that it is in the public interest that the president, senior managers, and for the members of the board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc., board of directors to be subject to the requirements of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2)., and 112.313, excluding s. 112.313(2), Notwithstanding the fact that the board members are not public officers or employees, - for purposes of the application of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2) to the activities of those sections, the president, senior managers, and board members, those individuals shall be considered to be public officers or employees, and the corporation shall be considered their agency. The exemption set forth in s. 112.313(12) for advisory boards applies to the members of the Enterprise Florida, Inc., board of directors. Further, each member of the board of directors who is not otherwise required to file financial disclosures pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144_{7} shall file disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.
 - (d) The president, senior managers, and members of the

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755 board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc., may not 756 represent another person or entity for compensation before the 757 l corporation for a period of 2 years after ending their employment with the corporation or service on the board of 758 759 directors. 760 Section 14. Present paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of 761 section 288.92, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph 762 (c), and a new paragraph (b) is added to that subsection, to

288.92 Divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.-

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read:

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- (b)1. The Legislature determines that it is in the public interest that the following officers and board members be subject to ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2), notwithstanding the fact that such officers and board members are not public officers or employees:
- a. Officers and members of the board of directors of the divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.;
- <u>b. Officers and members of the board of directors of</u> subsidiaries of Enterprise Florida, Inc.;
- c. Officers and members of the board of directors of corporations created to carry out the missions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; and
- d. Officers and members of the board of directors of corporations with which a division is required by law to contract with to carry out its missions.
- 2. The officers and members of the board of directors specified in subparagraph 1. may not represent another person or entity for compensation before Enterprise Florida, Inc., for a

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period of 2 years after retirement from or termination of service to the division.

3. For purposes of the application of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2) to the activities of the officers and members of the board of directors specified in subparagraph 1., those individuals shall be considered public officers or employees, and the corporation shall be considered their agency.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 288.9604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9604 Creation of the authority.-

- (3)(a)1. A director <u>may not shall</u> receive no compensation for his or her services, but is entitled to the necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties. Each director shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed.
- 2. The Legislature determines that it is in the public interest that a director of the board of directors of the Florida Development Finance Corporation be subject to ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2). Notwithstanding that the directors are not public officers or employees, for purposes of the application of ss. 112.313, 112.3135, and 112.3143(2) to the activities of the directors, the directors shall be considered public officers or employees, and the corporation shall be considered their agency.
- 3. A director of the board of directors of the corporation may not represent another person or entity for compensation before the corporation for a period of 2 years following his or her service on the board of directors.

Section 16. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section

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627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.

- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION.-
- (d)1. All prospective employees for senior management positions, as defined by the plan of operation, are subject to background checks as a prerequisite for employment. The office shall conduct the background checks pursuant to ss. 624.34, 624.404(3), and 628.261.
- 2. On or before July 1 of each year, employees of the corporation must sign and submit a statement attesting that they do not have a conflict of interest, as defined in part III of chapter 112. As a condition of employment, all prospective employees must sign and submit to the corporation a conflict-of-interest statement.
- 3. The executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors are subject to part III of chapter 112, including, but not limited to, the code of ethics and public disclosure and reporting of financial interests, pursuant to s. 112.3145. Notwithstanding that the executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors are not public officers or employees, for purposes of the application of part III of chapter 112 to the activities of those individuals, the executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors shall be considered public officers and employees, and the corporation shall be considered their agency.

 Notwithstanding s. 112.3143(2), a board member may not vote on any measure that would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; that he or she knows would inure to the special private

gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained or

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to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312; or that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer. Before the vote is taken, such member shall publicly state to the assembly the nature of his or her interest in the matter from which he or she is abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in the minutes. Senior managers and board members are also required to file such disclosures with the Commission on Ethics and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive director of the corporation or his or her designee shall notify each existing and newly appointed member of the board of governors and senior managers of their duty to comply with the reporting requirements of part III of chapter 112. At least quarterly, the executive director or his or her designee shall submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of names of the senior managers and members of the board of governors who are subject to the public disclosure requirements under s. 112.3145.

4. Notwithstanding s. 112.3148, or s. 112.3149, or any other provision of law, an employee or board member may not knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or expenditure from a person or entity, or an employee or representative of such person or entity, which has a contractual relationship with the corporation or who is under consideration for a contract. An employee or board member who fails to comply

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with subparagraph 3. or this subparagraph is subject to penalties provided under ss. 112.317 and 112.3173.

- 5. The executive director, a member of the board of governors, and a any senior manager of the corporation are who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from representing another person or entity before the corporation for 2 years after retirement from or termination of service to employment from the corporation.
- 6. The executive director, a member of the board of governors, and a Any senior manager of the corporation are who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for 2 years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation.

Section 17. Subsections (3), (4), and (7) of section 11.0455, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 11.0455 Electronic filing of compensation reports and other information.—
- (3) A report filed pursuant to this section must be completed and filed through the electronic filing system not later than 11:59 p.m. of the day designated in s. 11.045. A report not filed by 11:59 p.m. of the day designated is a latefiled report and is subject to the penalties under \underline{s} . $\underline{11.045(4)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{11.045(3)}$.
- (4) Each report filed pursuant to this section is deemed to meet the certification requirements of $\underline{s.\ 11.045(4)(a)4.}$

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 $\frac{11.045(3)(a)4.}{(a)4.}$, and as such subjects the person responsible for filing and the lobbying firm to the provisions of $\frac{s. 11.045(8)}{s. 11.045(7)}$ and $\frac{s. 11.045(7)}{s. 11.045(7)}$ and $\frac{s. 11.045(8)}{s. 11.045(8)}$ and $\frac{s. 11.04$

(7) Each house of the Legislature shall provide by rule that the office make all the data filed available on the Internet in an easily understood and accessible format. The Internet website must also include, but not be limited to, the names and business addresses of lobbyists, lobbying firms, and principals, the affiliations between lobbyists and principals, and the classification system designated and identified by each principal pursuant to s. 11.045(3) s. 11.045(2).

Section 18. Subsections (3), (4), and (7) of section 112.32155, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.32155 Electronic filing of compensation reports and other information.—

- (3) A report filed pursuant to this section must be completed and filed through the electronic filing system not later than 11:59 p.m. of the day designated in s. 112.3215. A report not filed by 11:59 p.m. of the day designated is a latefiled report and is subject to the penalties under \underline{s} . $\underline{112.3215(6)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{112.3215(5)}$.
- (4) Each report filed pursuant to this section is considered to meet the certification requirements of \underline{s} . $\underline{112.3215(6)(a)4}$. Persons given a secure sign-on to the electronic filing system are responsible for

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protecting it from disclosure and are responsible for all filings using such credentials, unless they have notified the commission that their credentials have been compromised.

(7) The commission shall make all the data filed available on the Internet in an easily understood and accessible format. The Internet website shall also include, but not be limited to, the names and business addresses of lobbyists, lobbying firms, and principals, the affiliations between lobbyists and principals, and the classification system designated and identified by each principal pursuant to $\underline{s. 112.3215(4)}$ $\underline{s.}$ $\underline{112.3215(3)}$.

Section 19. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.



Amendment No.

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTE	EE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
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ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: State Affairs Committee Representative Passidomo offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 28.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.35 Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation.—
(1)

(b) 1. The executive council shall be composed of eight clerks of the court elected by the clerks of the courts for a term of 2 years, with two clerks from counties with a population of fewer than 100,000, two clerks from counties with a population of at least 100,000 but fewer than 500,000, two clerks from counties with a population of at least 500,000 but fewer than 1 million, and two clerks from counties with a population of more than 1 million or more. The executive council



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shall also include, as ex officio members, a designee of the President of the Senate and a designee of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one additional member to represent the state courts system.

- 2. Members of the executive council of the corporation are subject to ss. 112.313(1) (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2). For purposes of applying ss. 112.313(1) (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2) to activities of executive council members, members shall be considered public officers and the corporation shall be considered the members' agency.
- Section 2. Section 112.3142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.3142 Ethics training for specified constitutional officers and elected municipal officers.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "constitutional officers" includes the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, state attorneys, public defenders, sheriffs, tax collectors, property appraisers, supervisors of elections, clerks of the circuit court, county commissioners, district school board members, and superintendents of schools.
- (2)(a) All constitutional officers must complete 4 hours of ethics training <u>each calendar year which</u> annually that addresses, at a minimum, s. 8, Art. II of the State



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Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and public meetings laws of this state. This requirement may be satisfied by completion of a continuing legal education class or other continuing professional education class, seminar, or presentation if the required subjects are covered.

- (b) Beginning January 1, 2015, all elected municipal officers must complete 4 hours of ethics training each calendar year which addresses, at a minimum, s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and public meetings laws of this state. This requirement may be satisfied by completion of a continuing legal education class or other continuing professional education class, seminar, or presentation if the required subjects are covered.
- (c) (b) The commission shall adopt rules establishing minimum course content for the portion of an ethics training class which that addresses s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution and the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees.
- (d) The Legislature intends that a constitutional officer or elected municipal officer who is required to complete ethics training pursuant to this section receive the required training as close as possible to the date that he or she assumes office.

 A constitutional officer or elected municipal officer assuming a new office or new term of office on or before March 31 must



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complete the annual training on or before December 31 of the year in which the term of office began. A constitutional officer or elected municipal officer assuming a new office or new term of office after March 31 is not required to complete ethics training for the calendar year in which the term of office began.

(3) Each house of the Legislature shall provide for ethics training pursuant to its rules.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (g) of subsection (5), and paragraphs (a) and (c) of present subsection (7) of section 112.3144, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (6) through (9) of that section are redesignated as subsections (7) through (10), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

112.3144 Full and public disclosure of financial interests.—

(1) An officer who is required by s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution to file a full and public disclosure of his or her financial interests for any calendar or fiscal year shall file that disclosure with the Florida Commission on Ethics.

Additionally, beginning January 1, 2015, an officer who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s.

112.3142 must certify on his or her full and public disclosure of financial interests that he or she has completed the required training.

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- A person who is required, pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests and who has filed a full and public disclosure of financial interests for any calendar or fiscal year shall not be required to file a statement of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145(2) and (3) for the same year or for any part thereof notwithstanding any requirement of this part. If an incumbent in an elective office has filed the full and public disclosure of financial interests to qualify for election to the same office or if When a candidate has qualified for office holds another office subject to the annual filing requirement, the qualifying officer shall forward an electronic copy of the full and public disclosure of financial interests to the commission no later than July 1. The electronic copy of the full and public disclosure of financial interests satisfies the annual disclosure requirement of this section. A candidate who does not qualify until after the annual full and public disclosure of financial interests has been filed pursuant to this section shall file a copy of his or her disclosure with the officer before whom he or she qualifies.
- (5) Forms for compliance with the full and public disclosure requirements of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution shall be created by the Commission on Ethics. The commission shall give notice of disclosure deadlines and delinquencies and distribute forms in the following manner:



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- (g) The notification requirements and fines of this subsection do not apply to candidates or to the first filing required of any person appointed to elective constitutional office or other position required to file full and public disclosure, unless the person's name is on the commission's notification list and the person received notification from the commission. The appointing official shall notify such newly appointed person of the obligation to file full and public disclosure by July 1. The notification requirements and fines of this subsection do not apply to the final filing provided for in subsection $\underline{(7)}$ (6).
- (6) If a person holding public office or public employment fails or refuses to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests for any year in which the person received notice from the commission regarding the failure to file and has accrued the maximum automatic fine authorized under this section, regardless of whether the fine imposed was paid or collected, the commission shall initiate an investigation and conduct a public hearing without receipt of a complaint to determine whether the person's failure to file is willful. Such investigation and hearing must be conducted in accordance with s. 112.324. Except as provided in s. 112.324(4), if the commission determines that the person willfully failed to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests, the commission shall enter an order recommending that the officer or



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employee be removed from his or her public office or public
employment.

The commission shall treat an amended full and (8)(7)(a) public disclosure of financial interests which that is filed before prior to September 1 of the current year in which the disclosure is due as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertaining to the current year alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required by this section or if a complaint filed pertaining to a previous reporting period within the preceding 5 years alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, If a complaint filed after August 25 alleges only an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file an amended full and public disclosure of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.

(c) For purposes of this section, an error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to



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identify potential conflicts of interest. However, failure to certify completion of annual ethics training required under s.

112.3142 does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 4. Present subsections (4) through (11) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (12), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, paragraph (c) is added to present subsection (7) of that section, and paragraphs (a) and (c) of present subsection (9) of that section are amended, to read:

112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.—

(4) Beginning January 1, 2015, an officer who is required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to s. 112.3142 must certify on his or her statement of financial interests that he or she has completed the required training.

(8)(7)

(c) If a person holding public office or public employment fails or refuses to file an annual statement of financial interests for any year in which the person received notice from the commission regarding the failure to file and has accrued the maximum automatic fine authorized under this section, regardless of whether the fine imposed was paid or collected, the commission shall initiate an investigation and conduct a public hearing without receipt of a complaint to determine whether the person's failure to file is willful. Such investigation and



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hearing must be conducted in accordance with s. 112.324. Except as provided in s. 112.324(4), if the commission determines that the person willfully failed to file a statement of financial interests, the commission shall enter an order recommending that the officer or employee be removed from his or her public office or public employment.

The commission shall treat an amended annual (10)(9)(a) statement of financial interests which that is filed before prior to September 1 of the current year in which the statement is due as the original filing, regardless of whether a complaint has been filed. If a complaint pertaining to the current year alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required by this section or if a complaint filed pertaining to a previous reporting period within the preceding 5 years alleges a failure to properly and accurately disclose any information required to be disclosed by this section, the commission may immediately follow complaint procedures in s. 112.324. However, If a complaint filed after August 25 alleges only an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission, the commission may not take any action on the complaint, other than notifying the filer of the complaint. The filer must be given 30 days to file an amended statement of financial interests correcting any errors. If the filer does not file an amended statement of financial interests within 30 days after the commission sends notice of the complaint, the commission may continue with proceedings pursuant to s. 112.324.



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to read:

(c) For purposes of this section, an error or omission is immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis if the original filing provided sufficient information for the public to identify potential conflicts of interest. However, failure to certify completion of annual ethics training required under s. 112.3142 does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission.

Section 5. Section 112.3251, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

standards of conduct.—A citizen support or direct-support organizations; standards of conduct.—A citizen support or direct-support organization created or authorized pursuant to law must adopt its own ethics code. The ethics code must contain the standards of conduct and disclosures required under ss. 112.313 and 112.3143(2), respectively. However, an ethics code adopted pursuant to this section is not required to contain the standards of conduct specified in s. 112.313(3) or (7). The citizen support or direct-support organization may adopt additional or more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements, provided that those standards of conduct and disclosure requirements do not otherwise conflict with this part. The ethics code must be conspicuously posted on the website of the citizen support or direct-support organization.

Section 6. Section 112.3261, Florida Statutes, is created



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248	112.3261 Lobbying before water management districts;
249	registration and reporting
250	(1) As used in this section, the term:
251	(a) "District" means a water management district created
252	in s. 373.069 and operating under the authority of chapter 373.
253	(b) "Lobbies" means seeking, on behalf of another person,
254	to influence a district with respect to a decision of the
255	district in an area of policy or procurement or an attempt to
256	obtain the goodwill of a district official or employee.
257	(c) "Lobbyist" has the same meaning as in s. 112.3215.
258	(d) "Principal" has the same meaning as in s. 112.3215.
259	(2) A person may not lobby a district until such person
260	has registered as a lobbyist with that district. Such
261	registration shall be due upon initially being retained to lobby
262	and is renewable on a calendar-year basis thereafter. Upon
263	registration, the person shall provide a statement signed by the
264	principal or principal's representative stating that the
265	registrant is authorized to represent the principal. The
266	principal shall also identify and designate its main business on
267	the statement authorizing that lobbyist pursuant to a
268	classification system approved by the district. Any changes to
269	the information required by this section must be disclosed
270	within 15 days by filing a new registration form. The
271	registration form shall require each lobbyist to disclose, under
272	oath, the following:

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(a) The lobbyist's name and business address.



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- (b) The name and business address of each principal represented.
- (c) The existence of any direct or indirect business association, partnership, or financial relationship with any officer or employee of a district with which he or she lobbies or intends to lobby.
- (d) In lieu of creating its own lobbyist registration forms, a district may accept a completed legislative branch or executive branch lobbyist registration form.
- (3) A district shall make lobbyist registrations available to the public. If a district maintains a website, a database of currently registered lobbyists and principals must be available on the district's website.
- (4) A lobbyist shall promptly send a written statement to the district cancelling the registration for a principal upon termination of the lobbyist's representation of that principal.

 A district may remove the name of a lobbyist from the list of registered lobbyists if the principal notifies the district that a person is no longer authorized to represent that principal.
- (5) A district may establish an annual lobbyist registration fee, not to exceed \$40, for each principal represented. The district may use registration fees only to administer the provisions of this section.
- (6) A district shall be diligent to ascertain whether persons required to register pursuant to this section have

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complied. A district may not knowingly authorize a person who is not registered pursuant to this section to lobby the district.

(7) Upon receipt of a sworn complaint alleging that a lobbyist or principal has failed to register with a district or has knowingly submitted false information in a report or registration required under this section, the commission shall investigate a lobbyist or principal pursuant to the procedures established under s. 112.324. The commission shall provide the Governor with a report of its findings and recommendations in any investigation conducted pursuant to this subsection. The Governor is authorized to enforce the commission's findings and recommendations.

Section 7. Section 286.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

286.012 Voting requirement at meetings of governmental bodies.—A No member of a any state, county, or municipal governmental board, commission, or agency who is present at a any meeting of any such body at which an official decision, ruling, or other official act is to be taken or adopted may not abstain from voting in regard to any such decision, ruling, or act; and a vote shall be recorded or counted for each such member present, unless except when, with respect to any such member, there is, or appears to be, a possible conflict of interest under the provisions of s. 112.311, s. 112.313, or s. 112.3143, or additional or more stringent standards of conduct, if any, adopted pursuant to s. 112.326. If there is, or appears



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325	to be, a possible conflict under s. 112.311, s. 112.313, or s.
326	112.3143, the member shall comply with the disclosure
327	requirements of s. 112.3143. If the only conflict or possible
328	conflict is one arising from the additional or more stringent
329	standards adopted pursuant to s. 112.326, the member shall
330	comply with any disclosure requirements adopted pursuant to s.
331	112.326. If the official decision, ruling, or act occurs in the
332	context of a quasi-judicial proceeding, a member may abstain
333	from voting on such matter if the abstention is to assure a fair
334	proceeding free from potential bias or prejudice In such cases,
335	said member shall comply with the disclosure requirements of s.
336	112.3143 .
337	Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
338	288.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
339	288.901 Enterprise Florida. Inc

288.901 Enterprise Florida, Inc.

(1) CREATION.-

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(c) The president, senior managers, and members of the board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc., are subject to ss. 112.313(1) - (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2). For purposes of applying ss. 112.313(1) - (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2) to activities of the president, senior managers, and members of the board of directors, those persons shall be considered public officers or employees and the corporation shall be considered their agency. The Legislature determines that it is in the public interest for the members of Enterprise Florida, Inc., board of directors to



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351	be subject to the requirements of ss. 112.3135, 112.3143(2), and
352	112.313, excluding s. 112.313(2), notwithstanding the fact that
353	the board members are not public officers or employees. For
354	purposes of those sections, the board members shall be
355	considered to be public officers or employees. The exemption set
356	forth in s. 112.313(12) for advisory boards applies to the
357	members of Enterprise Florida, Inc., board of directors.
358	Further, each member of the board of directors who is not
359	otherwise required to file financial disclosures pursuant to s.
360	8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144, shall file
361	disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.
362	Section 9. Present paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of
363	section 288.92, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph
364	(c), and a new paragraph (b) is added to that subsection, to
365	read:
366	288.92 Divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc
367	(2)
368	(b)1. The following officers and board members are subject
369	to ss. 112.313(1) - (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and
370	<u>112.3143(2):</u>
371	a. Officers and members of the board of directors of the
372	divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.;
373	b. Officers and members of the board of directors of
374	subsidiaries of Enterprise Florida, Inc.;

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- c. Officers and members of the board of directors of corporations created to carry out the missions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; and
- d. Officers and members of the board of directors of corporations with which a division is required by law to contract to carry out its missions.
- 2. For purposes of applying ss. 112.313(1) (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2) to activities of the officers and members of the board of directors specified in subparagraph 1., those persons shall be considered public officers or employees and the corporation shall be considered their agency.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 288.9604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9604 Creation of the authority.-

- (3) (a) 1. A director may not shall receive no compensation for his or her services, but is entitled to the necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties. Each director shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed.
- 2. Directors are subject to ss. 112.313(1) (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2). For purposes of applying ss. 112.313(1) (8), (10), (12), and (15); 112.3135; and 112.3143(2) to activities of directors, directors shall be considered public officers and the corporation shall be considered their agency.



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Section 11. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.-
- (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. -
- (d)1. All prospective employees for senior management positions, as defined by the plan of operation, are subject to background checks as a prerequisite for employment. The office shall conduct the background checks pursuant to ss. 624.34, 624.404(3), and 628.261.
- 2. On or before July 1 of each year, employees of the corporation must sign and submit a statement attesting that they do not have a conflict of interest, as defined in part III of chapter 112. As a condition of employment, all prospective employees must sign and submit to the corporation a conflict-of-interest statement.
- 3. The executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors are subject to part III of chapter 112, including, but not limited to, the code of ethics and public disclosure and reporting of financial interests, pursuant to s. 112.3145. For purposes of applying part III of chapter 112 to activities of the executive director, senior managers, and members of the board of governors, those persons shall be considered public officers or employees and the corporation shall be considered their agency. Notwithstanding s. 112.3143(2), a board member may not vote on any measure that would inure to his or her special private gain or loss; that he



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or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained or to the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, other than an agency as defined in s. 112.312; or that he or she knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of a relative or business associate of the public officer. Before the vote is taken, such member shall publicly state to the assembly the nature of his or her interest in the matter from which he or she is abstaining from voting and, within 15 days after the vote occurs, disclose the nature of his or her interest as a public record in a memorandum filed with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who shall incorporate the memorandum in the minutes. Senior managers and board members are also required to file such disclosures with the Commission on Ethics and the Office of Insurance Regulation. The executive director of the corporation or his or her designee shall notify each existing and newly appointed member of the board of governors and senior managers of their duty to comply with the reporting requirements of part III of chapter 112. At least quarterly, the executive director or his or her designee shall submit to the Commission on Ethics a list of names of the senior managers and members of the board of governors who are subject to the public disclosure requirements under s. 112.3145.

4. Notwithstanding s. 112.3148, or s. 112.3149, or any other provision of law, an employee or board member may not



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knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or
expenditure from a person or entity, or an employee or
representative of such person or entity, which has a contractual
relationship with the corporation or who is under consideration
for a contract. An employee or board member who fails to comply
with subparagraph 3. or this subparagraph is subject to
penalties provided under ss. 112.317 and 112.3173.

- 5. Any senior manager of the corporation who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from representing another person or entity before the corporation for 2 years after retirement or termination of employment from the corporation.
- 6. The executive director, members of the board of governors, and Any senior managers manager of the corporation are who is employed on or after January 1, 2007, regardless of the date of hire, who subsequently retires or terminates employment is prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for 2 years after retirement from or termination of service to the corporation with an insurer that has entered into a take-out bonus agreement with the corporation.

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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TITLE AMENDMENT



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Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to governmental ethics; amending s. 28.35, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to members of the executive council of the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation; amending s. 112.3142, F.S.; requiring elected municipal officers to participate in annual ethics training; providing legislative intent; amending s. 112.3144, F.S.; requiring an officer required to participate in annual ethics training to certify participation on his or her full and public disclosure of financial interests; revising the conditions under which a qualifying officer forwards a full and public disclosure of financial interests to the Commission on Ethics; requiring the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and hold a public hearing without receipt of a complaint in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to enter an order recommending removal of an officer or public employee from public office or public employment in certain circumstances; prohibiting the commission from taking action on a complaint alleging certain errors or omissions on a disclosure; providing that failure to certify completion of annual ethics training on a



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disclosure does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission; amending s. 112.3145, F.S.; requiring an officer required to participate in annual ethics training to certify participation on his or her statement of financial interests; requiring the Commission on Ethics to initiate an investigation and hold a public hearing without receipt of a complaint in certain circumstances; requiring the commission to enter an order to remove an officer or public employee from public office or public employment in certain circumstances; prohibiting the commission from taking action on a complaint alleging certain errors or omissions on a statement; providing that failure to certify completion of annual ethics training on a statement does not constitute an immaterial, inconsequential, or de minimis error or omission; creating s. 112.3251, F.S.; requiring citizen support and direct-support organizations to adopt a code of ethics; establishing minimum requirements for a code of ethics; creating s. 112.3261, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting a person from lobbying a water management district before registering; establishing registration requirements; requiring public availability of lobbyist registrations; establishing procedures for termination of a lobbyist's registration; authorizing



COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 846 (2014)

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a water management district to establish a registration fee; requiring a water management district to monitor compliance with registration requirements; requiring the commission to investigate a lobbyist or principal upon receipt of a sworn complaint containing certain allegations; requiring the commission to provide the Governor with a report on the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigation; authorizing the Governor to enforce the commission's findings and recommendations; amending s. 286.012, F.S.; revising disclosure requirements with respect to a voting abstention at a meeting of a governmental body; authorizing a member to abstain from voting on a decision, ruling, or act in a quasijudicial proceeding under certain circumstances; amending s. 288.901, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the president, senior managers, and members of the board of directors of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; amending s. 288.92, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to certain officers and board members associated with the divisions of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; amending s. 288.9604, F.S.; specifying the applicability of certain provisions of the Code of

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 846 (2014)

Amendment No.

Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the board
of directors of the Florida Development Finance
Corporation; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; specifying the
applicability of certain provisions of the Code of
Ethics for Public Officers and Employees to the
executive director of Citizens Property Insurance
Corporation; prohibiting a former executive director,
senior manager, or member of the board of governors
from entering employment or a contractual relationship
for a specified timeframe with certain insurers;
providing an effective date.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

CS/HB 1153

Citizen Support and Direct-Support Organizations

SPONSOR(S): Government Operations Subcommittee, Hager

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: CS/SB 1194

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF	
1) Government Operations Subcommittee	10 Y, 2 N, As CS	Stramski	Williamson	
Government Operations Appropriations Subcommittee	11 Y, 1 N	White	Торр (Л	
3) State Affairs Committee	J	Stramski	Camechis	

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Citizen support organizations (CSOs) and direct-support organizations (DSOs) are statutorily created entities that are generally required to be non-profit corporations and are authorized to carry out specific tasks in support of public entities or public causes. While CSOs and DSOs are subject to audits by the Auditor General and are subject to public records requirements, there is no single requirement for CSO and DSO reporting imposed by law.

There are many statutes that create or authorize the establishment of CSOs and DSOs. However, there is no formal review process in law to determine whether a CSO or DSO was established pursuant to such authorization, or whether the rationale for the authorization remains applicable.

The bill creates new reporting and transparency requirements for each CSO and DSO that is created or authorized pursuant to law or executive order and created, approved, or administered by a state agency. The bill requires each CSO and DSO to report information related to its organization, mission, and finances to the agency it was created to support. A contract between an agency and a CSO or DSO must require the CSO or DSO to provide such information to the agency, and must require the agency to terminate the contract if the CSO or DSO fails to provide the information for two consecutive years. The bill requires each agency receiving such information from a CSO or DSO to make the information available on its website, and to provide a link to the CSO's or DSO's website if such a website exists.

The bill requires each agency to annually report to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability the information provided to the agency by the CSO or DSO, and to make a recommendation on whether to continue, terminate, or modify the agency's association with the CSO or DSO.

The bill provides that a law creating or authorizing the creation of a CSO or DSO must state that the creation or authorization is repealed on October 1 of the fifth year after enactment, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill directs the Legislature to review CSOs and DSOs in existence on the effective date of the bill by July 1, 2019.

The bill provides for the future repeal of certain sections of law authorizing CSOs and DSOs unless those sections are reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on state government. The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local government. See FISCAL COMMENTS.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

Citizen support organizations (CSOs) and direct-support organizations (DSOs) are statutorily created entities that are generally required to be non-profit corporations and are authorized to carry out specific tasks in support of public entities or public causes. While CSOs and DSOs are subject to audits by the Auditor General¹ and are subject to public records requirements, there is no single requirement for CSO and DSO reporting imposed by law.

Section 215.981, F.S., requires each CSO and DSO with annual expenditures in excess of \$100,000, created or authorized pursuant to law, and created, approved, or administered by a state agency, other than a university, community college, or district school board, to provide for an annual financial audit of its accounts and records to be conducted by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with rules adopted by the Auditor General and the state agency that created, approved, or administers the CSO or DSO. The audit report must be submitted within nine months after the end of the fiscal year to the Auditor General and to the state agency. Additionally, the Auditor General may, pursuant to his or her own authority, or at the direction of the Legislative Auditing Committee, conduct audits or other engagements of the CSO's or DSO's accounts and records.² The Auditor General is authorized to require and receive any records from the CSO or DSO, or from its independent auditor.³

Notwithstanding the above, CSOs and DSOs for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services that are not for profit and that have annual expenditures of less than \$300,000 are not required to have an independent audit. These departments are required to establish accounting and financial management guidelines for the CSOs and DSOs under their jurisdiction, and must annually conduct operational and financial reviews of a selected number of CSOs or DSOs that fall below the \$300,000 threshold.⁴

There are many statutes that create or authorize the establishment of CSOs and DSOs. However, there is no formal review process in law to determine whether a CSO or DSO was established pursuant to such authorization, or whether the rationale for the authorization remains applicable.

Statutes that create or authorize the establishment of CSOs and DSOs include in part the following:

- Section 14.29(9), F.S., assigns the Florida Commission on Community Service to the Executive
 Office of the Governor to serve as an advisory board on matters relating to volunteerism and
 community service. Pursuant to the law, the commission may establish a DSO to receive, hold,
 invest, and administer property and funds and to make expenditures to or for the benefit of
 community service programs.
- Section 16.616, F.S., requires the Department of Legal Affairs to establish a DSO that supports the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys and develops funding initiatives.
- Section 20.2551, F.S., specifies the organizational requirements and duties for a CSO to support DEP or individual units of DEP.

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¹ Section 11.45(3), F.S.

² *Id*.

³ Section 11.45(3)(d), F.S.

⁴ Section 215.981, F.S.

- Section 39.0011, F.S., authorizes the Office of Adoption and Child Protection in the Executive
 Office of the Governor to establish a DSO to assist the state in carrying out its purposes and
 responsibilities regarding the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of
 child abuse.
- Section 39.8298, F.S., authorizes the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office, which has oversight
 responsibilities for and provides technical assistance to all guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem
 programs located within the judicial circuits, to create a DSO tasked in part with raising funds and
 making expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem
 Office.
- Section 250.115, F.S., authorizes the creation of a DSO for the Department of Military Affairs
 tasked in part with raising funds and making expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of
 the Department of Military Affairs. Section 250.116, F.S., specifies that the DSO may provide
 assistance in the operation of the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program, which provides
 financial assistance and services to eligible servicemembers of the Florida National Guard and
 eligible members of their families.
- Section 257.43, F.S., authorizes the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State to support the establishment of a CSO to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the library, archives, and records management programs of the division.
- Section 258.015, F.S., specifies the organizational requirements and duties of a CSO to support the state park system or individual units of the state park system.
- Section 259.10521, F.S., specifies the organizational requirements and duties of a CSO to support the Babcock Ranch Preserve, with approval of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Florida Forest Service.
- Section 265.703, F.S., authorizes the Division of Cultural Affairs of the Department of State to support the establishment of CSOs to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the cultural, arts, historical, and museum programs of the division.
- Section 267.17, F.S., authorizes the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State to support the establishment of CSOs to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the archaeology, museum, folklife, and historic preservation programs of the division.
- Section 288.1226, F.S., establishes the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation as a DSO of Enterprise Florida, Inc., intended to perform duties necessary to carry out the four-year marketing plan of Enterprise Florida, and to support state programs that relate to the statewide, national, and international promotion and marketing of tourism. This DSO staffs the Division of Tourism Marketing in Enterprise Florida.⁵
- Section 288.809, F.S., establishes the Florida Intergovernmental Relations Foundation as a DSO
 organized and operated exclusively to solicit, receive, hold, invest, and administer property and,
 subject to the approval of the state protocol officer, to make expenditures to or for the promotion of
 intergovernmental relations programs.
- Section 288.923, F.S., authorizes Enterprise Florida, Inc. to contract with the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation, a direct-support organization established in s. 288.1226, F.S., to execute tourism promotion and marketing services, functions, and programs for the state.

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⁵ Section 288.92, F.S., authorizes Enterprise Florida, Inc., to create and dissolve divisions as necessary to carry out its mission. At a minimum, Enterprise Florida, Inc., must have divisions related to certain specific areas, including tourism marketing. Section 288.923, F.S., also establishes the Division of Tourism Marketing to be staffed by the DSO.

- Section 292.055, F.S., authorizes the Department of Veterans' Affairs to establish a DSO to provide assistance, funding, and support for the department, the veterans of the state, and congressionally chartered veteran service organizations having subdivisions that are incorporated in this state.
- Section 379.223, F.S., permits the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to authorize the establishment of CSOs to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the programs of the commission.
- Section 413.0111, F.S., authorizes the Division of Blind Services to incorporate a DSO to conduct programs and activities, initiate developmental projects, raise and administer funds or property, and make expenditures for the direct or indirect benefit of the state and for blind persons in Florida.
- Section 413.615, F.S., authorizes the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation as a DSO of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education to encourage public and private support to enhance vocational rehabilitation and employment of citizens who are disabled.
- Section 430.82, F.S., permits the Department of Elderly Affairs to establish a DSO to provide assistance, funding, and support for the department in carrying out its mission.
- Section 570.903, F.S., permits the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to authorize the establishment of DSOs to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the museums and other programs of the department.
- Section 570.9135, F.S., creates the Florida Beef Council, Inc., as a DSO of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to conduct programs of promotion, research, and consumer or industry information designed to strengthen the cattle industry's market position in the state. The DSO may impose an assessment of up to \$1 on each head of cattle sold in the state in order to fund its activities.
- Section 626.9895, F.S., authorizes the Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services to establish a DSO, to be known as the Automobile Insurance Fraud Strike Force, whose sole purpose is to support the prosecution, investigation, and prevention of motor vehicle insurance fraud.
- Section 683.231, F.S., authorizes the Department of Law Enforcement to establish a CSO to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for activities authorized for Florida Missing Children's Day, designated each year in remembrance of Florida's past and present missing children and in recognition of continued state efforts to protect the safety of children through prevention, education, and community involvement.⁶
- Section 744.7082, F.S., specifies the organizational requirements for a DSO to support the Statewide Public Guardianship Office within the Department of Elderly Affairs.
- Section 893.055(11), F.S., authorizes the Department of Health to establish a DSO to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the activities of the prescription drug monitoring program.
- Section 944.802, F.S., specifies the organizational requirements and duties for a DSO to support the Department of Corrections or individual units of the state correctional system.

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- Section 960.002, F.S., permits the Governor to authorize a DSO to assist in addressing the needs of victims of adult and juvenile crime. The DSO must operate under a contract with the Executive Office of the Governor.
- Section 985.672, F.S., specifies the organizational requirements and duties for a DSO to support the Department of Juvenile Justice or the juvenile justice system operated by a county commission or a circuit board.
- Section 1009.983, F.S., authorizes the Florida Prepaid College Board, which administers the Florida College Savings Program, to establish a DSO to make expenditures to or for the benefit of the board, and to administer the Florida Prepaid Tuition Scholarship Program, which provides economically disadvantaged youth with prepaid postsecondary tuition scholarships.⁷

Effect of Bill

The bill creates new reporting and transparency requirements for each CSO and DSO that is created or authorized pursuant to law or executive order and created, approved, or administered by a state agency. The bill requires each CSO and DSO to report information related to its organization, mission, and finances to the agency it was created to support. Specifically, the CSO or DSO must provide:

- The name, mailing address, telephone number, and website address of the organization;
- The statutory authority or executive order that created the CSO or DSO;
- A brief description of the mission of, and results obtained by, the organization;
- A brief description of the organization's plans for the next three fiscal years;
- A copy of the organization's code of ethics; and
- A copy of the organization's most recent federal Internal Revenue Service Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax form (Form 990).

A contract between an agency and a CSO or DSO entered into on or after July 1, 2014, must require the CSO or DSO to submit the information that must be provided to an agency pursuant to this bill. The contract also must require the agency to terminate the contract if a CSO or DSO fails to submit the required information for two consecutive years. Each agency receiving such information from a CSO or DSO must make the information available on its website, and must provide a link to the CSO's or DSO's website if such a website exists.

The bill requires each agency to report the information provided to the agency by the CSO or DSO by August 30 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, and to make a recommendation on whether to continue, terminate, or modify the agency's association with the CSO or DSO.

The bill provides that a law creating or authorizing the creation of a CSO or DSO must state that the creation authorization is repealed on October 1 of the fifth year after enactment, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill directs the Legislature to review CSOs and DSOs in existence on the effective date of the bill by July 1, 2019.

The bill provides for the future repeal of certain sections of law establishing, authorizing, or permitting the creation of CSOs or DSOs, or specifying requirements for and duties of a CSO or DSO. The bill does not provide for future repeal of all sections pertaining to a CSO or DSO. For example, the bill excludes university DSOs and the CSO authorized to support the Florida Historic Capitol.

⁷ Section 1009.984, F.S. STORAGE NAME: h1153c.SAC.DOCX **DATE**: 4/8/2014

The bill provides for repeal of the sections provided in the following chart, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature:

Bill Section	Statute	Organization	Repealed October 1 of:
5	39.0011	Office of Adoption and Child Protection DSO (Executive Office of the Governor)	2017
7	250.115	Department of Military Affairs DSO	2017
16	292.055	Department of Veterans' Affairs DSO	2017
18	413.0111	Blind Services DSO	2017
19	413.615	Florida Endowment for Vocational Rehabilitation (DSO of Department of Education)	2017
20	430.82	Department of Elderly Affairs DSO	2017
26	893.055	Prescription drug monitoring program DSO	2017
30	1009.983	Florida Prepaid College Board DSO	2017
1	14.29(9)	Florida Commission on Community Service DSO	2018
2	16.616	Council on Social Status of Black Men and Boys DSO	2018
6	39.8298	Guardian Ad Litem DSO	2018
24	683.231	Florida Missing Children's Day CSO	2018
25	744.7082	Statewide Public Guardianship Office DSO	2018
27	944.802	Department of Corrections DSO	2018
28	960.002	DSO to assist victims of crime	2018
29	985.672	Department of Juvenile Justice DSO	2018
4	20.2551	Department of Environmental Protection CSO	2019
8	257.43	Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State CSO	2019
9	258.015	Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Environmental Protection CSOs	2019
10	259.10521	Babcock Ranch CSO	2019
11	265.703	Department of State CSO	2019
12	267.17	Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State CSOs	2019
13	288.1226	Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation (DSO of Enterprise Florida, Inc.) and the Division of Tourism Marketing ⁸	2019
14	288.809	Florida Intergovernmental Relations Foundation (DSO of the Executive Office of the Governor)	2019
15	288.923	Duties of the Division of Tourism Marketing	2019
17	379.223	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission CSOs	2019
21	570.903	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services DSO	2019
22	570.9135	Florida Beef Council (DSO of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)	2019
23	626.9895	Motor vehicle insurance fraud DSO	2019
1			TOTAL: 29

Eighteen of the above statutes specify what happens to the funds held by the CSO or DSO if the organization ceases to exist; however, 11 of the above statutes do not address such a scenario.

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⁸ See FN 5.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 14.29, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of provisions authorizing the Florida Commission on Community Service to establish and operate a DSO.

Section 2 amends s. 16.616, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the DSO established within the Department of Legal Affairs.

Section 3 creates s. 20.058, F.S.; requiring CSOs and DSOs to annually submit certain information to the agency the organization was created to support; requiring each agency receiving such information to post submissions on the agency's website; requiring each agency receiving such information to annually submit a report to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability; providing report requirements; requiring that a contract entered into between an agency and a CSO or DSO on or after July 1, 2014, contain certain provisions; requiring that each CSO or DSO created or authorized by law be subject to legislative review and repeal; and requiring that CSOs and DSOs in existence as of a certain date be subject to future legislative review.

Section 4 amends s. 20.2551, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the CSO established within DEP.

Section 5 amends s. 39.0011, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the DSO of the Office of Adoption and Child Protection.

Section 6 amends s. 39.8298, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office's authorization to create a DSO.

Section 7 amends s. 250.115, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the DSO of the Department of Military Affairs.

Section 8 amends s. 257.43, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the CSO of the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State.

Section 9 amends s. 258.015, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of provisions relating to CSOs under the Division of Recreation and Parks of DEP.

Section 10 amends s. 259.10521, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the CSO benefitting the Babcock Ranch Preserve.

Section 11 amends s. 265.703, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the CSO of the Division of Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

Section 12 amends s. 267.17, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the CSO of the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

Section 13 amends s. 288.1226, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation.

Section 14 amends s. 288.809, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Intergovernmental Relations Foundation.

Section 15 amends s. 288.923, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Division of Tourism Marketing of Enterprise Florida, Inc.

Section 16 amends s. 292.055, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the DSO of the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

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Section 17 amends s. 379.223, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's authorization to establish CSOs.

Section 18 amends s. 413.0111, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the DSO of the Division of Blind Services of the Department of Education.

Section 19 amends s. 413.615, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation.

Section 20 amends s. 430.82, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Elderly Affairs' authority to establish a DSO.

Section 21 amends s. 570.903, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' authority to establish a DSO.

Section 22 amends s. 570.9135, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of Florida Beef Council, Inc.

Section 23 amends s. 626.9895, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services' authority to establish a DSO.

Section 24 amends s. 683.231, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Law Enforcement's authority to establish a CSO for Florida Missing Children's Day.

Section 25 amends s. 744.7082, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the DSO supporting the Statewide Public Guardianship Office.

Section 26 amends s. 893.055, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Health's authority to establish a DSO supporting the prescription drug monitoring program.

Section 27 amends s. 944.802, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Corrections' authority to establish a DSO.

Section 28 amends s. 960.002, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Governor's authority to authorize a DSO to assist victims of adult and juvenile crime.

Section 29 amends s. 985.672, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Juvenile Justice's DSO.

Section 30 amends s. 1009.983, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Prepaid College Board's authority to establish a DSO.

Section 31 provides that the bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

2. Expenditures:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

There may be an indeterminate fiscal impact to CSOs and DSOs caused by the reporting requirements in this bill.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

If the bill results in the repeal of CSOs or DSOs, the state may experience indeterminate negative and positive fiscal impacts.

An indeterminate negative fiscal impact may result from reduced revenues available to certain public entities that may receive support from CSOs or DSOs.9

The bill requires agencies to prepare and submit reports relating to information provided to them by CSOs and DSOs, and to make such information available on agency websites. These reporting and website modification requirements may result in a minimal negative fiscal impact on agencies.

An indeterminate positive fiscal impact on the state might result following the repeal of CSOs or DSOs if the state was previously required to provide financial support to such CSOs or DSOs; for example if the state was required to provide for reimbursement of per diem and travel reimbursements for the board members of such CSOs and DSOs. 10

For 11 of the 29 CSOs and DSOs scheduled to repeal, the statutes do not address what should be done with funds held by these 11 CSOs and DSOs if the organizations cease to exist. The statutes direct what happens to the funds held by the other 18 organizations. For example, s. 413.615(6), F.S., requires the contract between the Florida Endowment Foundation and the Department of Education's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide for the reversion to the state of any funds held by the Foundation if the contract is terminated. Another example includes the Automotive Insurance Fraud Strike Force. Section 626.9895(3), F.S., requires the contract between the Automobile Insurance Fraud Strike Force and the Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services to provide for the reversion to the state of any funds held by the Task Force if the Task Force is no longer approved to operate or the contract is terminated.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

¹⁰ See for example s. 14.29(6), F.S.

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⁹ The Department of Elderly Affairs has indicated that if this bill results in the repeal of the authority for the Foundation for Indigent Guardianship, Inc., a DSO, the department would no longer receive support for its public guardianship programs through the State of Florida Public Guardianship Pooled Special Needs Trust. Agency Bill Analysis for HB 1153 by the Department of Elderly Affairs, March 5, 2014 (on file with the Government Operations Subcommittee).

The bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RUI E-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create a need for executive branch rulemaking or rulemaking authority.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Other Comments: Reporting Requirements for CSOs and DSOs

The bill requires each CSO and DSO to annually submit to the agency that the organization was created to support a copy of the organization's most recent federal Internal Revenue Service Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax form (Form 990). However, not all CSOs and DSOs are required by law to have federal tax exempt status. 11

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 31, 2014, the Government Operations Subcommittee adopted a proposed committee substitute for HB 1153 and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute:

- Removes certain proposed CSO and DSO annual reporting requirements related to expenditures and capital improvements.
- Revises the proposed annual report date by changing it to August 30 instead of August 1.
- Clarifies that any contract entered into between an agency and a CSO or DSO on or after July 1, 2014, must contain provisions that require the CSO or DSO to submit a report and requires the agency head to terminate the contract if the CSO or DSO fails to do so for two consecutive years.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Government Operations Subcommittee.

¹¹ See for example s. 744.7082, F.S. STORAGE NAME: h1153c.SAC.DOCX **DATE**: 4/8/2014

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to citizen support and direct-support 3 organizations; amending s. 14.29, F.S.; providing for 4 future review and repeal of provisions authorizing the 5 Florida Commission on Community Service to establish 6 and operate a direct-support organization; amending s. 7 16.616, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal 8 of the direct-support organization established within the Department of Legal Affairs; creating s. 20.058, 9 10 F.S.; requiring citizen support and direct-support 11 organizations to annually submit certain information 12 to the agency that the organization was created to 13 support; requiring each agency receiving such 14 information to post submissions on the agency's 15 website; requiring each agency receiving such 16 information to annually submit a report to the 17 Governor, the Legislature, and the Office of Program 18 Policy Analysis and Government Accountability; 19 providing report requirements; requiring that a 20 contract entered into between an agency and a citizen 21 support organization or direct-support organization on 22 or after a specified date contain certain provisions; 23 requiring that each citizen support organization or 24 direct-support organization created or authorized by 25 law be subject to legislative review and repeal; 26 requiring that citizen support organizations or

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direct-support organizations in existence as of a certain date be subject to future legislative review; amending s. 20.2551, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the citizen support organization established within the Department of Environmental Protection; amending s. 39.0011, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the direct-support organization of the Office of Adoption and Child Protection; amending s. 39.8298, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office's authorization to create a directsupport organization; amending s. 250.115, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the directsupport organization of the Department of Military Affairs; amending s. 257.43, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the citizen support organization of the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State; amending s. 258.015, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of provisions relating to citizen support organizations under the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Environmental Protection; amending s. 259.10521, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the citizen support organization benefitting the Babcock Ranch Preserve; amending s. 265.703, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal

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of the citizen support organization of the Division of Cultural Affairs of the Department of State; amending s. 267.17, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the citizen support organization of the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State; amending s. 288.1226, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation; amending s. 288.809, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Intergovernmental Relations Foundation; amending s. 288.923, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Division of Tourism Marketing of Enterprise Florida, Inc.; amending s. 292.055, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the directsupport organization of the Department of Veterans' Affairs; amending s. 379.223, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's authorization to establish citizen support organizations; amending s. 413.0111, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the direct-support organization of the Division of Blind Services of the Department of Education; amending s. 413.615, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation; amending s. 430.82, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of

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Elderly Affairs' authority to establish a directsupport organization; amending s. 570.903, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' authority to establish a direct-support organization; amending s. 570.9135, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of Florida Beef Council, Inc.; amending s. 626.9895, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services' authority to establish a direct-support organization; amending s. 683.231, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Law Enforcement's authority to establish a citizen support organization for Florida Missing Children's Day; amending s. 744.7082, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the directsupport organization supporting the Statewide Public Guardianship Office; amending s. 893.055, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Health's authority to establish a direct-support organization supporting the prescription drug monitoring program; amending s. 944.802, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal of the Department of Corrections' authority to establish a direct-support organization; amending s. 960.002, F.S.; providing for future review and repeal

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105	of the Governor's authority to authorize a direct-
106	support organization to assist victims of adult and
107	juvenile crime; amending s. 985.672, F.S.; providing
108	for future review and repeal of the Department of
109	Juvenile Justice's direct-support organization;
110	amending s. 1009.983, F.S.; providing for future
111	review and repeal of the Florida Prepaid College
112	Board's authority to establish a direct-support
113	organization; providing an effective date.
114	
115	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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117	Section 1. Subsections (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14),
118	and (15) of section 14.29, Florida Statutes, are amended to
119	read:
120	14.29 Florida Commission on Community Service.
121	(9) $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ The commission may establish a direct-support
122	organization which is:
123	1.(a) A Florida corporation, not for profit, incorporated
124	under the provisions of chapter 617 and approved by the
125	Secretary of State.
126	2.(b) Organized and operated exclusively to receive, hold,
127	invest, and administer property and funds and to make
128	expenditures to or for the benefit of the program.
129	3.(e) An organization which the commission, after review,
130	has certified to be operating in a manner consistent with the

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131 goals of the program and in the best interests of the state.

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- $\underline{\text{(b)}(10)}$ The direct-support organization shall operate under written contract with the commission. The contract must provide for:
- 1.(a) Approval of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the direct-support organization by the commission.
- 2.(b) Submission of an annual budget for the approval of the commission. The budget must comply with rules adopted by the commission.
- 3.(e) Certification by the commission that the direct-support organization is complying with the terms of the contract and in a manner consistent with the goals and purposes of the commission and in the best interest of the state. Such certification must be made annually and reported in the official minutes of a meeting of the commission.
- 4.(d) The reversion to the commission, or the state if the commission ceases to exist, of moneys and property held in trust by the direct-support organization if the direct-support organization is no longer approved to operate for the commission or the commission ceases to exist.
- 5.(e) The fiscal year of the direct-support organization, to begin July 1 of each year and end June 30 of the following year.
- 6.(f) The disclosure of material provisions of the contract and the distinction between the board of directors and the direct-support organization to donors of gifts,

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contributions, or bequests, as well as on all promotional and fundraising publications.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (11) The members of the direct-support organization's board of directors must include members of the commission.

(d) (12) The commission may authorize a direct-support organization to use its personal services, facilities, and property, (except money), facilities, and personal services, subject to the provisions of this section. A direct-support organization that does not provide equal employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin may not use the property, facilities, or personal services of the commission. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "personal services" includes full-time personnel and part-time personnel as well as payroll processing.

(e) (13) The commission shall adopt rules prescribing the procedures by which the direct-support organization is governed and any conditions with which the direct-support organization must comply to use property, facilities, or personal services of the commission.

<u>(f) (14)</u> Moneys of the direct-support organization may be held in a separate depository account in the name of the direct-support organization and subject to the provisions of the contract with the commission. Such moneys may include membership fees, private donations, income derived from fundraising activities, and grants applied for and received by the direct-

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LB3	support organization.
L84	(g)(15) The direct-support organization shall provide for
185	an annual financial audit in accordance with s. 215.981.
186	(h) This subsection is repealed effective October 1, 2018,
187	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
188	Section 2. Subsection (7) is added to section 16.616,
189	Florida Statutes, to read:
190	16.616 Direct-support organization.—
191	(7) This section is repealed October 1, 2018, unless
192	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
193	Section 3. Section 20.058, Florida Statutes, is created to
L94	read:
195	20.058 Citizen support and direct-support organizations
196	(1) By August 1 of each year, a citizen support
L 97	organization or direct-support organization created or
198	authorized pursuant to law or executive order and created,
199	approved, or administered by an agency shall submit the
200	following information to the agency that the organization was
201	created to support:
202	(a) The name, mailing address, telephone number, and
203	website address of the organization.
204	(b) The statutory authority or executive order that
205	created the organization.
206	(c) A brief description of the mission of, and results
207	obtained by, the organization.
208	(d) A brief description of the organization's plans for

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209 the next 3 fiscal years.

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- (e) A copy of the organization's code of ethics.
- 211 (f) A copy of the organization's most recent federal
 212 Internal Revenue Service Return of Organization Exempt from
 213 Income Tax form (Form 990).
 - (2) Each agency receiving information from a citizen support organization or direct-support organization pursuant to subsection (1) shall make such information available to the public through the agency's website. In addition, if the organization maintains a website, the agency's website must provide a link to that website.
 - (3) By August 30 of each year, each agency shall report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability the information provided by each citizen support organization or direct-support organization. The report must also include a recommendation by the agency, with supporting rationale, to continue, terminate, or modify the agency's association with each organization.
 - (4) Each contract entered into between an agency and a citizen support organization or direct-support organization on or after July 1, 2014, shall contain provisions that require the organization to submit information in compliance with subsection (1) and require the agency to terminate the contract if the organization fails to do so for 2 consecutive years.
 - (5) A law creating, or authorizing the creation of, a

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235	citizen support organization or a direct-support organization
236	must state that the creation of or authorization for the
237	organization is repealed on October 1 of the 5th year after
238	enactment, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through
239	reenactment by the Legislature. Citizen support organizations
240	and direct-support organizations in existence on July 1, 2014,
241	must be reviewed by the Legislature by July 1, 2019.
242	Section 4. Subsection (6) is added to section 20.2551,
243	Florida Statutes, to read:
244	20.2551 Citizen support organizations; use of property;
245	audit; public records; partnerships
246	(6) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
247	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
248	Section 5. Subsection (5) is added to section 39.0011,
249	Florida Statutes, to read:
250	39.0011 Direct-support organization
251	(5) This section is repealed October 1, 2017, unless
252	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
253	Section 6. Subsection (8) is added to section 39.8298,
254	Florida Statutes, to read:
255	39.8298 Guardian Ad Litem direct-support organization
256	(8) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2018,
257	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
258	Section 7. Subsection (8) is added to section 250.115,
259	Florida Statutes, to read:
260	250.115 Department of Military Affairs direct-support

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261	organization.—
262	(8) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2017,
263	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
264	Section 8. Subsection (4) is added to section 257.43,
265	Florida Statutes, to read:
266	257.43 Citizen support organization; use of state
267	administrative services and property; audit.—
268	(4) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
269	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
270	Section 9. Subsection (4) is added to section 258.015,
271	Florida Statutes, to read:
272	258.015 Citizen support organizations; use of property;
273	audit.—
274	(4) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
275	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
276	Section 10. Subsection (4) is added to section 259.10521,
277	Florida Statutes, to read:
278	259.10521 Citizen support organization; use of property
279	(4) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
280	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
281	Section 11. Subsection (4) is added to section 265.703,
282	Florida Statutes, to read:
283	265.703 Citizen support organizations; use of state
284	administrative services and property; audit.—
285	(4) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
286	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.

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287 Section 12. Subsection (4) is added to section 267.17, 288 Florida Statutes, to read: 289 267.17 Citizen support organizations; use of state 290 administrative services and property; audit.-291 (4) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019, 292 unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature. 293 Section 13. Subsections (7) and (8) of section 288.1226, 294 Florida Statutes, are amended, and a new subsection (9) is added 295 to that section, to read: 296 288.1226 Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation; 297 use of property; board of directors; duties; audit.-298 REPORT.—The corporation shall provide a quarterly (7)299 report to Enterprise Florida, Inc., which shall: 300 Measure the current vitality of the visitor industry 301 of this state as compared to the vitality of such industry for 302 the year to date and for comparable quarters of past years. 303 Indicators of vitality shall be determined by Enterprise 304 Florida, Inc., and shall include, but not be limited to, 305 estimated visitor count and party size, length of stay, average 306 expenditure per party, and visitor origin and destination. 307 Provide detailed, unaudited financial statements of 308 sources and uses of public and private funds. 309 Measure progress towards annual goals and objectives 310 set forth in the 4-year marketing plan. 311 Review all pertinent research findings. (d)

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Provide other measures of accountability as requested

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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(e)

by Enterprise Florida, Inc.

(8) PUBLIC RECORDS EXEMPTION.—The identity of any person who responds to a marketing project or advertising research project conducted by the corporation in the performance of its

- 317 duties on behalf of Enterprise Florida, Inc., or trade secrets
- as defined by s. 812.081 obtained pursuant to such activities,
- are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State
- 320 Constitution.
- 321 (9) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
- 322 unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
- Section 14. Subsection (5) is added to section 288.809,
- 324 Florida Statutes, to read:
- 325 288.809 Florida Intergovernmental Relations Foundation;
- 326 use of property; board of directors; audit.-
- 327 (5) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
- 328 unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
- 329 Section 15. Subsection (6) is added to section 288.923,
- 330 Florida Statutes, to read:
- 331 288.923 Division of Tourism Marketing; definitions;
- 332 responsibilities.
- (6) This section is repealed October 1, 2019, unless
- reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
- 335 Section 16. Subsection (10) is added to section 292.055,
- 336 Florida Statutes, to read:
- 337 292.055 Direct-support organization.
- 338 (10) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2<u>017,</u>

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339	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
340	Section 17. Subsection (4) is added to section 379.223,
341	Florida Statutes, to read:
342	379.223 Citizen support organizations; use of state
343	property; audit.—
344	(4) This section is repealed October 1, 2019, unless
345	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
346	Section 18. Subsection (7) is added to section 413.0111,
347	Florida Statutes, to read:
348	413.0111 Blind services direct-support organization.—
349	(7) This section is repealed October 1, 2017, unless
350	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
351	Section 19. Subsection (14) is added to section 413.615,
352	Florida Statutes, to read:
353	413.615 Florida Endowment for Vocational Rehabilitation
354	(14) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2017,
355	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
356	Section 20. Subsection (9) is added to section 430.82,
357	Florida Statutes, to read:
358	430.82 Direct-support organization.—
359	(9) This section is repealed October 1, 2017, unless
360	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
361	Section 21. Subsection (10) is added to section 570.903,
362	Florida Statutes, to read:
363	570.903 Direct-support organization.—

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365	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
366	Section 22. Subsection (14) is added to section 570.9135,
367	Florida Statutes, to read:
368	570.9135 Beef Market Development Act; definitions; Florida
369	Beef Council, Inc., creation, purposes, governing board, powers,
370	and duties; referendum on assessments imposed on gross receipts
371	from cattle sales; payments to organizations for services;
372	collecting and refunding assessments; vote on continuing the
373	act; council bylaws
374	(14) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
375	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
376	Section 23. Subsection (9) is added to section 626.9895,
377	Florida Statutes, to read:
378	626.9895 Motor vehicle insurance fraud direct-support
379	organization.—
380	(9) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2019,
881	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
882	Section 24. Subsection (8) is added to section 683.231,
883	Florida Statutes, to read:
884	683.231 Citizen support organization for Florida Missing
885	Children's Day
886	(8) This section is repealed October 1, 2018, unless
887	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
888	Section 25. Subsection (9) is added to section 744.7082,
889	Florida Statutes, to read:
390	744.7082 Direct-support organization; definition; use of

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391	property; board of directors; audit; dissolution.—
392	(9) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2018,
393	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
394	Section 26. Paragraph (k) is added to subsection (11) of
395	section 893.055, Florida Statutes, to read:
396	893.055 Prescription drug monitoring program.—
397	(11) The department may establish a direct-support
398	organization that has a board consisting of at least five
399	members to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support
400	for the activities authorized for the prescription drug
401	monitoring program.
402	(k) This subsection is repealed October 1, 2017, unless
403	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
404	Section 27. Subsection (4) is added to section 944.802,
405	Florida Statutes, to read:
406	944.802 Direct-support organization; definition; use of
407	property; board of directors; audit
408	(4) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2018,
409	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
410	Section 28. Subsection (6) is added to section 960.002,
411	Florida Statutes, to read:
412	960.002 Direct-support organization to assist victims of
413	adult and juvenile crime.—
414	(6) This section is repealed October 1, 2018, unless
415	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
416	Section 29. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 985.672,
•	Page 16 of 17

417	Florida Statutes, are amended, and a new subsection (7) is added
418	to that section, to read:
419	985.672 Direct-support organization; definition; use of
420	property; board of directors; audit.—
421	(5) <u>DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.—</u> Any moneys may be held in a separate
422	depository account in the name of the direct-support
423	organization and subject to the provisions of the contract with
424	the department.
425	(6) $\underline{\text{AUDIT}}$ The direct-support organization shall provide
426	for an annual financial audit in accordance with s. 215.981.
427	(7) REPEAL.—This section is repealed October 1, 2018,
428	unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
429	Section 30. Subsection (9) is added to section 1009.983,
430	Florida Statutes, to read:
431	1009.983 Direct-support organization; authority
432	(9) This section is repealed October 1, 2017, unless
433	reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.
434	Section 31. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
435	law.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

PCB SAC 14-06

Public Retirement Plans

SPONSOR(S): State Affairs Committee

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF	
Orig. Comm.: State Affairs Committee		Harrington	Camechis	1

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill combines HB 7173, relating to the Florida Retirement System, and HB 7179, relating to local government pension reform.

Florida Retirement System

This bill makes the following changes to the Florida Retirement System (FRS), effective July 1, 2015:

- Increases the vesting period for members enrolled in the pension plan from eight years to 10 years;
- Increases the regular disability vesting period for all new enrollees from eight years to 10 years;
- Prohibits members initially enrolled in a position covered by the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class from participating in the pension plan and requires participation in the investment plan;
- Changes the default from the pension plan to the investment plan for members who do not affirmatively choose a
- Extends the time period for member's to make a plan selection from the last day of the fifth month after the month of hire to the last day of the eighth month after the month of hire;
- Closes the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to new participants; and
- Prohibits elected officials from joining the Senior Management Service Class in lieu of the Elected Officers' Class.

Benefits of current FRS members and retirees are not affected by changes in this bill.

Based on the results of special actuarial studies performed by the Milliman actuarial and consulting firm in 2013, the bill will have no fiscal impact for fiscal year 2014-15. It has a projected positive fiscal impact in fiscal year 2015-16 of \$500,000 and a projected negative fiscal impact of \$900,000 for all participating entities in fiscal year 2016-17. In fiscal year 2017-18, the bill is projected to have a positive fiscal impact with savings continuing to increase each subsequent year over the period covered by the study for a projected cumulative savings of \$28.6 billion.

Municipal Firefighter and Police Officer Pension Plans

The bill substantially changes how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in the funding of firefighter and police officer pension benefits under chapters 175 and 185, F.S, and requires plans to create a defined contribution component of the plan. The bill amends parallel provisions in chapters 175 and 185, F.S., and specifies a formula for the use of these funds.

The bill increases the minimum benefit accrual rates for the pension plan component and specifies certain exceptions to the increase. It permits a reduction in plan benefits that are provided over the minimum benefit levels.

The bill provides that notwithstanding the premium tax distribution requirements, a plan may deviate from the provisions by mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if none, by majority consent of the firefighter or police officer members of the fund, and by consent of the municipality or special fire control district.

The bill grandfathers in changes to a plan that are based on that particular plan's reliance on a Department of Management Services interpretation of the existing statute.

The bill amends the definition of "compensation" or "salary" for police officer noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011.

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on state premium tax revenues and an indeterminate fiscal impact on local governments offering pension plans under chapter 175 or 185, F.S.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: pcb06.SAC.DOCX

DATE: 4/18/2014

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

PUBLIC PENSION PLANS, GENERALLY

State Constitution Requirements

Section 14, Art. X of the State Constitution provides that a governmental unit responsible for a retirement or pension system supported wholly or partially by public pension funds may not, after January 1, 1977, provide an increase in benefits to members or beneficiaries without concurrent provisions for funding the increase on a sound actuarial basis.

The Florida Protection of Public Employee Retirement Benefits Act

Part VII of chapter 112, F.S., the Florida Protection of Public Employee Retirement Benefits Act (act) was adopted by the Legislature to implement the provisions of s. 14, Art. X of the State Constitution. The act establishes minimum standards for operating and funding public employee retirement systems and plans. It is applicable to all units of state, county, special district, and municipal governments participating in, operating, or administering a retirement system for public employees, which is funded in whole or in part by public funds. Responsibility for administration of the act has been assigned primarily to the Division of Retirement (division), Department of Management Services (DMS).

FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Background

The Florida Retirement System (FRS) was established in 1970 when the Legislature consolidated the Teachers' Retirement System, the State and County Officers and Employees' Retirement System, and the Highway Patrol Pension Fund. In 1972, the Judicial Retirement System was consolidated into the FRS, and in 2007, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Supplemental Retirement Program was consolidated under the Regular Class of the FRS as a closed group.²

The FRS is governed by the Florida Retirement System Act.³ The FRS, which is a multiple-employer, contributory plan,⁴ provides retirement income benefits to 621,774 active members,⁵ 347,962 retired members and beneficiaries, and 38,724 members of the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP).⁶ It is the primary retirement plan for employees of state and county government agencies, district school boards, community colleges, and universities. The FRS also serves as the retirement plan for participating employees of the 186 cities and 267 independent hospitals and special districts that have elected to join the system.⁷

The membership of the FRS is divided into five membership classes:⁸

• Regular Class⁹ consists of 536,506 members (86.3 percent of the membership);

¹ Section 112.62, F.S.

² The Florida Retirement System Annual Report, July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013, at 18. A copy of the report can be found online at: http://www.dms.myflorida.com/workforce_operations/retirement/publications/annual_reports (last visited March 21, 2014).

³ Chapter 121, F.S.

⁴ Prior to 1975, members of the FRS were required to make employee contributions of either 4 percent for Regular Class employees or 6 percent for Special Risk Class members. Employees were again required to contribute to the system after June 30, 2011.

⁵ As of June 30, 2013, the FRS defined benefit plan, also known as the pension plan, had 514,436 members, and the defined contribution plan, also known as the investment plan, had 107,338 members. *Supra* at FN 1.

⁶ *Id.* at 10.

⁷ Florida Retirement System Participating Employers for Plan Year 2013-14, prepared by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Revised January 2014, at 8. A copy of the document can be found online at: http://www.dms.myflorida.com/workforce_operations/retirement/publications (last visited March 21, 2014).

⁸ Supra at FN 2.

⁹ The Regular Class is for all members who are not assigned to another class. Section 121.021(12), F.S. **STORAGE NAME**: pcb06.SAC.DOCX

- Special Risk Class¹⁰ includes 68,800 members (11.1 percent);
- Special Risk Administrative Support Class¹¹ has 58 members (.009 percent);
- Elected Officers' Class¹² has 2,094 members (0.35 percent); and
- Senior Management Service Class¹³ has 7,450 members (1.2 percent).

Each class is funded separately based upon the costs attributable to the members of that class.

Members of the FRS have two primary plan options available for participation:

- The defined benefit plan, also known as the pension plan; and
- The defined contribution plan, also known as the investment plan.

Certain members, as specified by law and position title, may, in lieu of FRS participation, participate in optional retirement plans.

FRS Investment Plan

In 2000, the Legislature created the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program (investment plan), a defined contribution plan offered to eligible employees as an alternative to the FRS Pension Plan. The earliest that any member could participate in the investment plan was July 1, 2002.

Benefits under the investment plan accrue in individual member accounts funded by both employee and employer contributions and earnings. Benefits are provided through employee-directed investments offered by approved investment providers.

A member vests immediately in all employee contributions paid to the investment plan. With respect to the employer contributions, a member vests after completing one work year with an FRS employer. Vested benefits are payable upon termination or death as a lump-sum distribution, direct rollover distribution, or periodic distribution.

The State Board of Administration (SBA) is primarily responsible for administering the investment plan. ¹⁷ The SBA is comprised of the Governor as chair, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Attorney General. ¹⁸

FRS Pension Plan

The pension plan is a defined benefit plan that is administered by the secretary of DMS through the division. ¹⁹ Investment management is handled by the SBA.

¹⁰ The Special Risk Class is for members employed as law enforcement officers, firefighters, correctional officers, probation officers, paramedics and emergency technicians, among others. Section 121.0515, F.S.

The Special Risk Administrative Support Class is for a special risk member who moved or was reassigned to a nonspecial risk law enforcement, firefighting, correctional, or emergency medical care administrative support position with the same agency, or who is subsequently employed in such a position under the Florida Retirement System. Section 121.0515(8), F.S.

¹² The Elected Officers' Class is for elected state and county officers, and for those elected municipal or special district officers whose governing body has chosen Elected Officers' Class participation for its elected officers. Section 121.052, F.S.

¹³ The Senior Management Service Class is for members who fill senior management level positions assigned by law to the Senior

¹³ The Senior Management Service Class is for members who fill senior management level positions assigned by law to the Senior Management Service Class or authorized by law as eligible for Senior Management Service designation. Section 121.055, F.S. ¹⁴ Section 121.4501(6)(a), F.S.

¹⁵ If a member terminates employment before vesting in the investment plan, the nonvested money is transferred from the member's account to the SBA for deposit and investment by the SBA in its suspense account for up to five years. If the member is not reemployed as an eligible employee within five years, then any nonvested accumulations transferred from a member's account to the SBA's suspense account are forfeited. Section 121.4501(6)(b) – (d), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 121.591, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 121.4501(8), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 4, Art. IV, Fla. Const.

¹⁹ Section 121.025, F.S.

Any member initially enrolled in the pension plan before July 1, 2011, vests in the pension plan after completing six years of service with an FRS employer.²⁰ For members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the member vests in the pension plan after eight years of creditable service.²¹ A member vests immediately in all employee contributions paid to the pension plan.

Benefits payable under the pension plan are calculated based on years of service x accrual rate x average final compensation.²² The accrual rate varies by class as follows:

Membership Class	Accrual Rate
Regular Class	1.60%
Special Risk Class	3.00%
Special Risk Administrative Support Class	1.60%
Elected Officer's Class	
 Justices and Judges 	3.33%
Others	3.00%
Senior Management Service Class	2.00%

For most members of the pension plan, normal retirement occurs at the earliest attainment of 30 years of service or age 62.²³ For members in the Special Risk and Special Risk Administrative Support Classes, normal retirement is the earliest of 25 years of service or age 55.²⁴ Members initially enrolled in the pension plan on or after July 1, 2011, must complete 33 years of service or attain age 65, and members in the Special Risk and Special Risk Administrative Support Classes must complete 30 years of service or attain age 60.²⁵

Default and Second Election

A new enrollee has until the last business day of the fifth month following the employee's month of hire to make a plan selection. If the member fails to make a selection, the member defaults to participation in the pension plan. ²⁶

After the initial election or default election to participate in either the pension plan or investment plan, a member has one opportunity, at the member's discretion and prior to termination or retirement, to choose to move from the pension plan to the investment plan or from the investment plan to the pension plan.²⁷

Disability and Death Benefits

Disability retirement benefits are provided for both in-line-of-duty and regular disability. Pension plan disability retirement benefits, which apply for investment plan members who qualify for disability, ²⁸ compensate an in-line-of-duty disabled member up to 65 percent of the average monthly compensation as of the disability retirement date for Special Risk Class members. Other members may receive up to 42 percent of the member's average monthly compensation for disability retirement benefits. If a disability occurs other than in the line of duty, the monthly benefit may not be less than 25 percent of the average monthly compensation as of the disability retirement date. An FRS member who qualifies for disability while enrolled in the investment plan may apply for benefits as if the employee were a

DATE: 4/18/2014

²⁰ Section 121.021(45)(a), F.S.

²¹ Section 121.021(45)(b), F.S.

²² Section 121.091, F.S.

²³ Section 121.021(29)(a)1., F.S.

²⁴ Section 121.021(29)(b)1., F.S.

²⁵ Sections 121.021(29)(a)2. and (b)2., F.S.

²⁶ Section 121.4501(4), F.S.

²⁷ Section 121.4501(4)(g), F.S.

²⁸ See s. 121.4501(16), F.S. **STORAGE NAME**: pcb06.SAC.DOCX

member of the pension plan. If approved for retirement disability benefits, the member is transferred to the pension plan.²⁹

If the member is terminated by reason of death prior to becoming vested in the FRS, the member's beneficiary is only entitled to the member's accumulated contributions.³⁰ Under the pension plan, if the member has vested at the time of his or her death, the member's joint annuitant³¹ is entitled to receive the optional form³² of payment for the annuitant's lifetime.³³ If the designated beneficiary does not qualify as a joint annuitant, the member's beneficiary is only entitled to the return of the member's personal contributions, if any.³⁴ If the member dies in the line of duty, the surviving spouse of the member is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to one-half of the monthly salary being received by the member at the time of death for the rest of the surviving spouse's lifetime.³⁵ Members in the investment plan are not entitled to these death benefits; instead, the member's beneficiary is entitled to the balance of the member's investment plan account, provided the member has met the one-year vesting requirement.³⁶

DROP

All membership classes in the FRS Pension Plan may participate in DROP, which allows a member to retire without terminating employment; a member who enters DROP may extend employment for an additional five years.³⁷ While in DROP, the member's retirement benefits accumulate and earn interest compounded monthly.³⁸

Members in the FRS Investment Plan may not participate in DROP; investment plan members are considered retired from the FRS when the member takes a distribution from his or her account.³⁹

Health Insurance Subsidy

Upon the conclusion of DROP, or upon service retirement or disability retirement, a retiree is eligible to receive the Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS), which assists retired members in paying for the costs of health insurance. ⁴⁰ Eligible retirees receive \$5 per month for each year of creditable service used to calculate the retirement benefit. The HIS payment must be at least \$30, but not more than \$150 per month. ⁴¹

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²⁹ Section 121.091(4)(f), F.S.

³⁰ For purposes of disbursement of benefits, a member is considered retired as of the date of the death.

³¹ A joint annuitant is considered to be the member's spouse, natural or legally adopted child who is either under age 25 or is physically or mentally disabled and incapable of self-support (regardless of age), or any person who is financially dependent upon the member for one-half or more of his or her support and is the member's parent, grandparent, or person for whom the member is the legal guardian. Section 121.021(28), F.S.

³² Under the pension plan, a member has a choice of payment options. If the member dies prior to retirement, the member's joint annuitant is entitled to select either to receive the member's contributions or a reduced monthly benefit payment for life.

³³ Section 121.091(7)(b)1., F.S.

³⁴ Section 121.091(7)(b)2., F.S.

³⁵ Section 121.091(7)(d)1., F.S. If the surviving spouse dies, or if the member is not married, the monthly payment that would have otherwise gone to the surviving spouse must be paid for the use and benefit of the member's child or children that are under 18 years of age and unmarried until the 18th birthday of the member's youngest child. Section 121.091(7)(d)2. and 3., F.S. 36 See s. 121.591(3)(b), F.S.

³⁷ Section 121.091(13)(a) and (b), F.S. Instructional personnel may extend employment for an additional eight years under certain circumstances.

³⁸ If DROP participation began prior to July 1, 2011, the effective annual interest rate was 6.5 percent. On or after July 1, 2011, the annual interest rate for DROP was reduced to 1.3 percent.

³⁹ See s. 121.4501(2)(k) and (4)(f), F.S.

⁴⁰ Sections 112.363(1) and (2), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 112.363(3)(e), F.S. **STORAGE NAME**: pcb06.SAC.DOCX

Optional Retirement Programs

Eligible employees may choose to participate in one of three retirement programs instead of participating in the FRS:

- Members of the Senior Management Service Class may elect to enroll in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program:42
- Members in specified positions in the State University System may elect to enroll in the State University System Optional Retirement Program; 43 and
- Members of a Florida college may elect to enroll in the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program.44

Contribution Rates

FRS employers are responsible for contributing a set percentage of the member's monthly compensation to the division to be distributed into the FRS Contributions Clearing Trust Fund. The employer contribution rate is a blended contribution rate set by statute, which is the same percentage regardless of whether the member participates in the pension plan or the investment plan. 45 The rate is determined annually based on an actuarial study by DMS that calculates the necessary level of funding to support all of the benefit obligations under both FRS retirement plans.

The following are the current employer contribution rates for each class:⁴⁶

Membership Class	Effective July 1, 2013
Regular Class	3.53%
Special Risk Class	11.00%
Special Risk Administrative Support Class	4.17%
Elected Officer's Support Class	
 Legislators, Governor, Lt. Governor, Cabinet Officers, State Attorneys, Public Defenders 	6.52%
Justices and Judges	10.05%
County Officers	8.44%
Senior Management Service Class	4.81%

Regardless of employee class, all employees contribute 3 percent of their compensation towards retirement.47

After employer and employee contributions are placed into the FRS Contributions Clearing Trust Fund, the allocations under the investment plan are transferred to third-party administrators to be placed in the employee's individual investment accounts, whereas contributions under the pension plan are transferred into the FRS Trust Fund. 48

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⁴² The Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program (SMSOAP) was established in 1986 for members of the Senior Management Service Class. Employees in eligible positions may irrevocably elect to participate in the SMSOAP rather than the FRS. Section 121.055(6), F.S.

⁴³ Eligible participants of the State University System Optional Retirement Program (SUSORP) are automatically enrolled in the SUSORP. However, the member must execute a contract with a SUSORP provider within the first 90 days of employment or the employee will default into the pension plan. If the employee decides to remain in the SUSORP, the decision is irrevocable and the member must remain in the SUSORP as long as the member remains in a SUSORP-eligible position. Section 121.35, F.S.

⁴⁴ If the member is eligible for participation in a State Community College System Optional Retirement Program, the member must elect to participate in the program within 90 days of employment. Unlike the other optional programs, an employee who elects to participate in this optional retirement program has one opportunity to transfer to the FRS. Section 1012.875, F.S.

Section 121.70(1), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 121.71(4), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 121.71(3), F.S.

⁴⁸ See ss. 121.4503 and 121.72(1), F.S.

Effect of the Bill on the FRS

The bill makes changes to the FRS; however, benefits of current members and retirees are not affected by changes in this bill. In addition, employees initially enrolled in the FRS before July 1, 2015, will not have their retirement choices affected.

Effective July 1, 2015, the bill makes the following changes to the FRS:

- Increases the vesting period for members newly enrolled in the pension plan from eight years to 10 years;
- Increases the regular disability vesting period for all new enrollees from eight years to 10 years;
- Prohibits members initially enrolled in a position covered by the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class from participating in the pension plan and requires participation in the investment plan;
- Changes the default from the pension plan to the investment plan for members who do not affirmatively choose a plan;
- Extends the time period for member's to make a plan selection from the last day of the fifth month after the month of hire to the last day of the eighth month after the month of hire;
- Closes the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to new participants; and
- Prohibits elected officials from joining the Senior Management Service Class in lieu of participation in the Elected Officers' Class.

Elected Officers' Class and Senior Management Service Class

The bill provides that members initially enrolled in the FRS on or after July 1, 2015, in a position covered by the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class may not participate in the pension plan. Instead of having a choice between two plans, such members must participate in the investment plan and may not utilize a second election option to become a member of the pension plan. Investment plan membership continues even if subsequent employment results in the member becoming covered by another membership class.

For a member initially enrolled in the FRS on or after July 1, 2015, in a position covered by another class, the member may choose to participate in the pension plan or the investment plan. If the member chooses to participate in the pension plan and subsequently participates in a position covered by the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class, the member may continue to participate in the pension plan. Therefore, the prohibition against participation in the pension plan only affects members initially enrolling in the FRS on or after July 1, 2015, in positions covered by the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class.

Default

Members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, have until the last day of the eighth month after the month of hire to choose between participation in the investment plan or pension plan, except that members of the Elected Officers' Class and Senior Management Service Class may not participate in the pension plan. If the member does not make a selection, the member will default to the investment plan.

Vesting

For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2015, the bill extends the vesting period from eight years to 10 years of creditable service. The vesting period for members of the investment plan remains at one year of creditable service.

The bill also extends the disability vesting period for non-duty disability from eight years to 10 years for all members initially enrolled in the FRS on or after July 1, 2015.

Optional Retirement Programs

The bill closes the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to new members on July 1, 2015. Any member may elect to participate in the annuity program before July 1, 2015, and members

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currently enrolled in the annuity program may continue to participate in that program. However, no new members may join the program on or after July 1, 2015.

Elected Officials

The bill prohibits elected officials from joining the Senior Management Service Class in lieu of participating in the Elected Officers' Class. Because the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program will not be offered on or after July 1, 2015, elected officers will no longer be able to switch service classes for the purpose of participating in the optional annuity program. Instead, elected officials can participate in the FRS or withdraw from the system. 49

CHAPTERS 175 AND 185, F.S., MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS' AND POLICE OFFICERS' PENSION PLANS

Background

Municipal Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund and Police Officers' Pension Trust Fund

Chapters 175 and 185, F.S., declare a legitimate state purpose to provide a uniform retirement system for the benefit of firefighters and municipal police officers. All municipal and special district firefighters and all municipal police officers retirement trust fund systems or plans must be managed, administered, operated, and funded to maximize the protection of firefighters' and police officers' pension trust funds.50

Local firefighter pension plans are governed by chapter 175, F.S., which is known as the Marvin B. Clayton Firefighters Pension Trust Fund Act. Chapter 175, F.S., was originally enacted in 1939 to provide an incentive--access to premium tax revenues--to encourage the establishment of firefighter retirement plans by cities. Fourteen years later, the Legislature enacted chapter 185, F.S., the Marvin B. Clayton Police Officers' Pension Trust Fund Act, which provides a similar funding mechanism for municipal police officers. Special fire control districts became eligible to participate under chapter 175. F.S., in 1993.

The acts set forth the minimum benefits or minimum standards for pensions for municipal firefighters and police officers. The benefits provided in the acts may not be reduced by municipalities; however, the benefits provided in a local law plan may vary from the provisions in that act so long as the minimum standards are met.

Funding for these pension plans primarily comes from four sources:

- Net proceeds from an excise tax levied by a city upon property and casualty insurance companies (known as the premium tax);
- Employee contributions;
- Other revenue sources: and
- Mandatory payments by the city to fund the normal cost and any actuarial deficiency of the plan.

The Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund is funded through an excise tax of 1.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums of property insurance covering property within boundaries of the municipality or special fire control district.⁵¹ It is payable by the insurers to the Department of Revenue (DOR), and the net proceeds are transferred to the appropriate fund at the division. In 2012, premium tax distributions to municipalities and special fire control districts from the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund amounted to \$72.4 million.⁵²

⁴⁹ Members of the Elected Officers' Class may withdraw from the FRS. Section 121.052(3), F.S.

⁵⁰ See ss. 175.021(1) and 185.01(1), F.S.

⁵¹ Section 175.101, F.S.

⁵² A copy of the 2012 Premium Tax Distribution report is available online at: http://www.dms.myflorida.com/workforce operations/retirement/local retirement plans/municipal police and fire plans (last visited April 7, 2014).

The Police Officers' Pension Trust Fund is funded through an excise tax of 0.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums on casualty insurance policies covering property within the boundaries of the municipality.⁵³ Similar to the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund, the excise tax is payable to the DOR, and the net proceeds are transferred to the appropriate fund at the division. In 2012, premium tax distributions to municipalities from the Police Officers' Pension Trust Fund amounted to \$62.6 million.⁵⁴

To qualify for insurance premium tax dollars, plans must meet requirements found in chapters 175 and 185, F.S. Responsibility for overseeing and monitoring these plans is assigned to the division; however, the day-to-day operational control rests with the local boards of trustees. The board of trustees must invest and reinvest the assets of the fund according to s. 175.071, F.S., or s. 185.06, F.S., as applicable, unless specifically authorized to vary from the law.

If the division deems that a firefighter or police officer pension plan created pursuant to these chapters is not in compliance with the chapters, the sponsoring municipality could be denied its insurance premium tax revenues.

Minimum Benefit Levels

Chapters 175 and 185, F.S., specify certain "minimum benefits" that must be provided by firefighter and police officer pension plans⁵⁵ as follows:

	Description of Minimum Benefit Levels
Benefit Calculation	2 percent accrual rate x average final compensation x years of creditable service
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Highest 5 years of last 10 years of service
Vesting	10 years
Normal Retirement Age	Age 55 with 10 years of creditable service or age 52 with 25 years of service
Early Retirement	Age 50 with 10 years of service. The benefit reduction may not exceed 3 percent for each year prior to the member's normal retirement age.
Death Benefits	If vested, the member's beneficiary receives the member's retirement benefit based on early or normal retirement benefits, whichever is applicable. If pre-retirement death, the beneficiary receives the benefit for 10 years. If the member has already retired and has received a retirement benefit for less than 10 years, the beneficiary receives the member's benefit based on the benefit option selected by the member for the remainder of the 10 years.
Disability Benefits	Plans must provide in-line-of-duty disability benefits immediately and require 10 years of service for non-duty disability benefits. Disability benefits must not be less than 25 percent of the average monthly earnings if non-duty disability and not less than 42 percent of average monthly compensation for in-line-of-duty disability.

Premium Tax Revenue Restrictions

In 1999, the Legislature passed legislation that made virtually all provisions of chapters 175 and 185, F.S., expressly applicable to all participating firefighter and police officer pension plans, except the local law plans established by the cities of Jacksonville, Coral Gables, Miami, and Miami Beach. All pension plans falling under these chapters are required to meet specific "minimum benefit" standards. The law requires insurance premium tax revenues over the amount received for calendar year 1997 to be used to provide additional or "extra benefits" in firefighter and police officer pension plans. The term

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⁵³ Section 185.08, F.S.

⁵⁴ Supra at FN 52.

⁵⁵ Sections 175.162, 175.191, 185.16, and 185.18, F.S.

⁵⁶ See chapter 99-1, L.O.F., and ss. 175.351 and 185.35, F.S. The law excludes plans created by special act before May 27, 1939, which include the cities of Jacksonville, Coral Gables, Miami, and Miami Beach.

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"extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality, and in addition to those in existence for firefighters and police officers on March 12, 1999. 57

Until August 2012, DMS had consistently interpreted the law to require that premium tax revenues be used first to meet any minimum benefit requirements and those other pension benefits that were in place on March 12, 1999. Once the plan was in compliance with the minimum benefits requirements, any additional premium tax revenues had to be used to fund extra benefits. Plans were not permitted to reduce pension benefits below the minimum benefits level or the level of pension benefits in effect on March 12, 1999, if greater.

In August 2012, DMS responded to a letter from the City of Naples, Florida, advising that its ongoing interpretation of s. 185.35(2), F.S., "appears inaccurate." DMS was asked whether a city could negotiate with its police officers to reduce benefits below the level of benefits provided on March 12, 1999, and whether that reduction would jeopardize its premium tax revenues. In response, DMS advised that for local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, the law compels the plan to provide chapter minimum benefits only to the extent that those benefits can be funded with additional premium tax revenues. Thus, DMS' new interpretation requires plans in effect on October 1, 1998, to provide minimum chapter benefits *only* to the extent the benefits can be funded with premium tax revenues received in excess of the amount received for calendar year 1997. If additional premium tax revenues are available after providing the chapter minimum benefits, additional premium tax revenues must be used to fund extra benefits.

Utilizing this new interpretation, it appears that the following may occur:

- The plan's pension benefits could be reduced to a level that can be funded solely by those additional premium tax revenues received in excess of the 1997 level;
- A plan sponsor may redirect, at its discretion, its pre-1997 premium tax revenues from funding minimum pension benefits to funding other non-pension retirement benefits;
- A plan sponsor could reduce its mandatory contribution it was previously making to the plan to fund minimum benefits and redirect those monies to other municipal purposes; and
- Post-1997 insurance premium tax revenues used previously to fund extra benefits would be used to fund the minimum benefits.

Municipal Police Officer Pension Plans: Definition of "Compensation" or "Salary"

In 2011, the Legislature imposed a 300 hour cap on the amount of overtime hours to be included in the calculation of retirement benefits in ss. 112.66, 175.032, and 185.02, F.S.⁵⁹ Section 112.66, F.S., provides that "a local government may include up to 300 hours per year of overtime compensation" when calculating retirement benefits. Likewise, ss. 175.032(3) and 185.02(4), F.S., provide that "up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included" for purposes of calculating firefighter and police officer retirement benefits. However, s. 185.02(4), F.S., also provides that overtime for police officers, for purposes of calculating retirement benefits, may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011.

Effect of the Bill on Municipal Firefighter and Police Officer Pension Plans

Definitions

The bill creates new definitions in both chapters 175 and 185, F.S., which include:

- "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality (or special fire control district), which exceed base premium tax revenues.
- "Base premium tax revenues" means the revenues received by a municipality (or special fire control district) equal to the amount of such revenues received in calendar year 1997.

⁵⁷ See ss. 175.351(2)(b) and 185.35(2)(b), F.S.

⁵⁸ A copy of the letter is on file with the State Affairs Committee.

⁵⁹ Chapter 2011-216, L.O.F.

- "Defined contribution plan" means the component of a local law plan to which deposits are made to provide benefits for firefighters or police officers, as applicable. Such component is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with the defined benefit component that meets the base benefits and minimum standards of the chapter. Benefits provided by a defined contribution plan must be provided through individual member accounts and are limited to the contributions made into each member's account and the actual accumulated earnings, net of expenses, earned on the member's account.
- "Minimum benefits" means the benefits set forth in the applicable chapter.
- "Minimum standards" means the standards set forth in the applicable chapter.
- "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a defined contribution plan for firefighters or police officers, as applicable.
- "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the provisions of the applicable chapter that was created by and continues to require an act of the legislature to alter plan benefits.

The bill revises the definition of "supplemental plan" to provide that any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2014, must be deemed a defined contribution plan in compliance with the chapter. The bill also revises the definition of "local law plan" to provide that it includes both a defined benefit plan component and a defined contribution plan component.

Defined Contribution Plan Component

The bill requires plan sponsors to create a defined contribution component within their plans to fund special benefits:

- By October 1, 2014, for non-collectively bargained service;
- Upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2014; or
- Upon the creation date of a new participating plan.

Minimum Benefit Accrual Rate

The bill increases the minimum service accrual rate from 2 percent to 2.75 percent. It also provides options for plans to deviate from this new plan minimum:

- A plan in compliance with the chapter, except for the 2.75 percent minimum, must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage in effect on July 1, 2014; such a plan is not required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent.
- A plan that is in compliance with the chapter, except that the benefit is less than 2.75 percent, but the plan chooses to increase its accrual rate to 2.75 percent, or greater, may not thereafter decrease the rate to less than 2.75 percent.

The bill deletes the provision that based the availability of additional benefits upon state funding.

Use of Insurance Premium Tax Revenues

The bill substantially changes how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in the funding of firefighter and police officer pension benefits under chapters 175 and 185, F.S. The bill amends parallel provisions in chapters 175 and 185, F.S., and specifies:

- Premium tax revenues equal to the amount received in 1997 (base premium tax revenues) must be used to fund the minimum benefits provided for in chapter 175 or 185, F.S.
- Premium tax revenues in excess of the amount received in calendar year 2013 must be used as follows:
 - Fifty percent must be used to fund the minimum chapter benefits or other benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality; and
 - Fifty percent must be used to fund a defined contribution component of the plan.

- The increase in additional premium tax revenues between 1997 and the amount received in calendar year 2013 must be used to fund benefits that are not included in the minimum benefits. If this amount exceeds the cost to pay for the extra benefits, then:
 - Fifty percent must be used to fund minimum chapter benefits or other benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality; and
 - Fifty percent must be used to fund a defined contribution component of the plan.
- Accumulations of additional tax revenues that have not otherwise been applied must be used to fund extra benefits as follows:
 - Fifty percent must be used to fund a defined contribution component of the plan; and
 - Fifty percent must be applied towards paying any accrued unfunded actuarial liability of the plan.

For plans created after March 1, 2014, 50 percent of the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined-benefit plan benefits and the remainder must be used to fund defined-contribution plan benefits.

Reduction in Plan Benefits

The bill provides that plan benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may be reduced, excluding supplemental plans in effect as of September 1, 2013, if the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards of the chapter. If the plan sponsor reduces the excess benefits, 50 percent of the moneys freed up by the reduction in benefits must be used to fund minimum benefits and the other 50 percent must be used to fund a defined contribution component of the plan. The bill does not permit a reduction in excess benefits if the plan does not meet the minimum benefit accrual rate of 2.75 percent.

Collective Bargaining Agreement

The bill provides that notwithstanding the premium tax distribution requirements, a plan may deviate from the provisions by mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if none, by majority consent of the firefighter or police officer members of the fund, and by consent of the municipality or special fire control district, provided that the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and standards of the chapter. However, a plan operating with a mutual consent agreement that does not meet a minimum benefit as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefit at the same level as provided on October 1, 2012, and all other benefit levels must continue to meet the minimum benefit levels. The bill provides that "a special act plan or plan within a supplemental plan municipality shall be considered to have mutually consented to such deviation as of July 1, 2014, regarding the existing arrangement of the use of premium tax revenues."

Reliance on DMS Interpretation

The bill provides that notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 175 or 185, F.S., a plan that has relied on an interpretation of DMS on or after August 14, 2012, and before March 4, 2014, may continue to implement proposed changes in reliance on that interpretation. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written collective bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal correspondence between the municipality or district and DMS that describes the specific changes to the plan. Such initial proposal, agreement, or correspondence from the municipality must be dated before March 4, 2014. The changes that are otherwise contrary to the chapter provisions may continue in effect until the earlier of October 1, 2017, or the effective date of the collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to the changes to the local law plan.

Municipal Police Officer Pension Plans: Definition of "Compensation" or "Salary"

The bill amends s. 185.02(4), F.S., regarding the definition of "compensation" or "salary" for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under a collective bargaining agreement in place before July 1, 2011. It provides that overtime may be limited by plan

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⁶⁰ According to a division email dated April 9, 2014, approximately 33 letters have been issued by the division (a copy of the email is on file with the State Affairs Committee).

provisions. The provision currently provides that overtime may not be limited to less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS IN THE BILL

The bill provides a statement of important state interest. It provides that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served, which includes providing benefits that are managed, administered, and funded in an actuarially sound manner.

The bill also conforms cross-references.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 121.021, F.S., revising the definition of "vested" or "vesting"; providing that a member initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan after a certain date is vested after 10 years of creditable service.

Section 2 amends s. 121.051, F.S., providing for compulsory membership in the FRS Investment Plan for employees in the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class initially enrolled on or after a specified date; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act.

Section 3 amends s. 121.052, F.S., prohibiting members of the Elected Officers' Class from joining the Senior Management Service Class on a specified date.

Section 4 amends s. 121.055, F.S., prohibiting an elected official eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class from enrolling in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program; closing the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to new members after a specified date.

Section 5 amends s. 121.091, F.S., providing that certain members are entitled to a monthly disability benefit; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act.

Section 6 amends s. 121.4501, F.S., requiring certain employees initially enrolled in the FRS on or after a specified date to be compulsory members of the investment plan; revising the definition of "member" or "employee"; revising a provision relating to acknowledgment of an employee's election to participate in the investment plan; placing certain employees in the pension plan from their date of hire until they are automatically enrolled in the investment plan or timely elect enrollment in the pension plan; providing certain members with a specified time to choose participation in the pension plan or investment plan; providing for the transfer of certain contributions; revising the education component; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.

Section 7 amends s. 121.591, F.S., revising provisions relating to disability retirement benefits.

Section 8 amends s. 175.021, F.S., revising the legislative declaration to require that all firefighter pension plans meet the requirements of chapter 175, F.S., in order to receive insurance premium tax revenues.

Section 9 amends s. 175.032, F.S., revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act and providing new definitions.

Section 10 amends s. 175.071, F.S., conforming a cross-reference.

Section 11 amends s. 175.091, F.S., revising the method of creating and maintaining a firefighters' pension trust fund.

Section 12 amends s. 175.162, F.S., deleting a provision basing the availability of additional benefits in a firefighter pension plan upon state funding; revising the calculation of monthly retirement income for a STORAGE NAME: pcb06.SAC.DOCX

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full-time firefighter; providing that certain firefighter pension plans must maintain a certain minimum percentage of average final compensation after a specified date.

Section 13 amends s. 175.351, F.S., relating to municipalities and special fire control districts that have their own pension plans and want to participate in the distribution of a tax fund; revising criteria governing the use of revenues from the premium tax; authorizing a pension plan to reduce excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and standards; providing that the use of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of chapter 175, F.S., under certain circumstances; requiring plan sponsors to have a defined contribution plan in place by a certain date; authorizing a municipality to implement certain changes to a local law plan which are contrary to chapter 175, F.S., for a limited time.

Section 14 amends s. 185.01, F.S., revising the legislative declaration to require that all police officer pension plans meet the requirements of chapter 185, F.S., in order to receive insurance premium tax revenues.

Section 15 amends s. 185.02, F.S., revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act and adding new definitions.

Section 16 amends s. 185.06, F.S., conforming a cross-reference.

Section 17 amends s. 185.07, F.S., revising the method of creating and maintaining a police officers' retirement trust fund.

Section 18 amends s. 185.16, F.S., deleting a provision basing the availability of additional benefits in a police officer pension plan upon state funding; revising the calculation of monthly retirement income for a police officer; providing that certain police officer pension plans must maintain a certain minimum percentage of average final compensation after a specified date.

Section 19 amends s. 185.35, F.S., relating to municipalities that have their own pension plans for police officers and want to participate in the distribution of a tax fund; conforming a cross-reference; revising criteria governing the use of income from the premium tax; authorizing a plan to reduce excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and minimum standards; providing that the use of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of chapter 185, F.S., under specified circumstances; requiring plan sponsors to have a defined contribution plan in place by a certain date; authorizing a municipality to implement certain changes to a local law plan which are contrary to chapter 185, F.S., for a limited time.

Section 20 amends s. 238.072, F.S., conforming cross references.

Section 21 amends s. 413.051, F.S., conforming cross references.

Section 22 provides a declaration of important state interest.

Section 23 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

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2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

Florida Retirement System

During the 2013 Legislative Session, the Milliman actuarial and consulting firm conducted several actuarial studies at the request of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. The purpose of the studies was to determine the fiscal impact of requiring new enrollees who participate in the Elected Officers' Class or Senior Management Service Class to participate in the investment plan, increasing the vesting period for the pension plan, and changing the default for employees who fail to make a plan selection. The studies provided a comparison between continuing the current plan and making the above changes to the FRS.

The relevant 2013 studies were compared to determine the projected fiscal impact of this bill, because no major changes have been made to the FRS since those studies were performed. However, this bill may not necessarily produce the same projected midterm and long term results as predicted in the relevant 2013 studies.

Based on the results of the comparison between the applicable studies, the bill is projected to have no fiscal impact in fiscal year 2014-15. The projected (costs)/savings for select subsequent years are summarized in the table below (in millions \$):

Employer Funded by State	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19	
	GR	TF	GR	TF	GR	TF	GR	TF	GR	TF
State	-		0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.9
School Boards	-		-		-		6.4		9.6	
State Universities			-		#		1.1		1.7	
State Colleges	-		_		-		0.5		0.8	
Total	-	-	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	9.0	0.9	14.0	1.9
Employers Not Funded by State										
Counties	-		0.3		(0.6)		2.2		4.6	
Cities/Other	-		-		(0.1)		0.7		1.1	
Subtotal			0.3	4.1	(0.7)		2.9		5.7	
Grand Total		-	0.4	0.1	(0.8)	(0.1)	11.9	0.9	19.7	1.9

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Employer Funded by	FY 2019-20		FY 2024-25		FY 2029-30		FY 2034-35		FY 2039-40	
State	GR	TF	GR	TF	GR	TF	GR	TF	GR	TF
State	3.4	3.4	14.8	14.8	35.6	35.5	75.9	75.9	178.1	178.1
School Boards	17.1		68.4		168.6		372.2		877.5	
State Universities	3.0		13.8		39.2		89.8		208.3	
State Colleges	1.4		5.8		14.5		32.0		74.5	
Total	24.9	3.4	102.8	14.8	257.9	35.5	569.9	75.9	1,338.4	178.1
Employers Not Funded										
by State										
Counties	8.5		41.2		106.0		244.7		604.6	
Cities/Other	2.0		8.5		21.8		48.2		113.2	
Subtotal	10.5		49.7		127.8		292.9		717.8	
Grand Total	35.4	3.4	152.5	14.8	385.7	35.5	862.8	75.9	2,056.2	178.1

The comparison of the actuarial studies projects increasing savings over the long-term for a total cumulative savings of \$28.6 billion. However, the actuary cautioned that projections become increasing unreliable, particularly after the fifth year. Variances from plan assumptions invariably occur which may become magnified over time. Nonetheless, the rates produced by the comparative analysis to the baseline plan, using the same assumptions, yield the above theoretical savings.

Chapters 175 and 185, F.S., Municipal Firefighters' and Police Officers' Pension Plans

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on state revenues. Certain provisions of the bill directing the expenditure of insurance premium tax revenues may offer some incentive for entities currently not offering firefighter or police officer pension plans to do so, which would reduce the amount of premium tax revenues deposited in the state's General Revenue fund. However, virtually all of the largest public employers already offer such plans, or are irrevocably participating in the FRS, significantly mitigating any potential fiscal impact. A reasonable estimate of the number of, if any, entities that may decide to offer a plan as a result of the new provisions of the bill, is indeterminate, as is the impact of them doing so.

The bill redirects how premium tax revenues provided to local governments are to be used in funding their firefighter and police officer pension plans. The bill will have an indeterminate impact on local government plans.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The mandates provision of Art. VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution may apply because this bill requires cities and counties to spend money or take an action that requires the expenditure of money; however, an exception applies as the Legislature has determined that this bill satisfies an important state interest. In addition, similarly situated persons are all required to comply.

2. Other:

Actuarial Requirements: Public Pension Plans

Article X, s. 14 of the State Constitution requires that benefit improvements under public pension plans in the State of Florida be concurrently funded on a sound actuarial basis, as set forth below:

SECTION 14. State retirement systems benefit changes.--A governmental unit responsible for any retirement or pension system supported in whole or in part by public funds shall not after January 1, 1977, provide any increase in the benefits to the members or beneficiaries of such system unless such unit has made or

concurrently makes provision for the funding of the increase in benefits on a sound actuarial basis.

Article X, s. 14 of the State Constitution is implemented by statute under part VII of ch. 112, F.S., the "Florida Protection of Public Employee Retirement Benefits Act" (Act). The Act establishes minimum standards for the operation and funding of public employee retirement systems and plans in the State of Florida. It prohibits the use of any procedure, methodology, or assumptions the effect of which is to transfer to future taxpayers any portion of the costs which may reasonably have been expected to be paid by the current taxpayers.

Contractual Obligations: Florida Retirement System

Article I, s. 10 of the State Constitution prohibits any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts from being passed by the Florida Legislature.

The Florida Statutes provide that the rights of members of the FRS are of a contractual nature, entered into between the member and the state, and such rights are legally enforceable as valid contractual rights and may not be abridged in any way. ⁶¹ This "preservation of rights" provision ⁶² was established by the Florida Legislature with an effective date of July 1, 1974.

The Florida Supreme Court has held that the Florida Legislature may only alter the benefits structure of the FRS prospectively. The prospective application would only alter future benefits. Those benefits previously earned or accrued by the member, under the previous benefit structure, remain untouched and the member continues to enjoy that level of benefit for the period of time up until the effective date of the proposed changes. Further, once the participating member reaches retirement status, the benefits under the terms of the FRS in effect at the time of the member's retirement vest. Each of the proposed changes.

The Florida Supreme Court further held that the "preservation of rights" provision was not intended to bind future legislatures from prospectively altering benefits which accrue for future state service. ⁶⁵ More recently, the Florida Supreme Court reaffirmed the previous holding, finding that the Legislature can alter the terms of the FRS, so long as the changes to the FRS are prospective. ⁶⁶

This bill does not change any benefits that a FRS member earned prior to July 1, 2015. In fact, members enrolled in the FRS before July 1, 2015, should experience no change in the benefits available under the FRS. The bill only changes the FRS system for new enrollees, enrolling in the system on or after July 1, 2015.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Other Comments:

The bill combines HB 7173, relating to the Florida Retirement System, and HB 7179, relating to local government pension reform. This bill is substantively identical to those bills.

⁶¹ Section 121.011(3)(d), F.S.

⁶² The "preservation of rights" provision vests all rights and benefits already earned under the present retirement plan so the legislature may now only alter the benefits prospectively. *Florida Sheriffs Association v. Department of Administration, Division of Retirement*, 408 So.2d 1033, 1037 (Fla. 1981).

⁶³ *Id.* at 1035.

⁶⁴ Id. at 1036.

⁶⁵ Id. at 1037.

⁶⁶ Rick Scott, et al. v. George Williams, et al., 107 So.3d 379 (Fla. 2013).

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

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ORIGINAL

2014

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public retirement plans; amending s. 121.021, F.S.; revising the definition of "vested" or "vesting"; providing that a member initially enrolled in the Florida Retirement System after a certain date is vested in the pension plan after 10 years of creditable service; amending s. 121.051, F.S.; providing for compulsory membership in the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan for employees in the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class initially enrolled after a specified date; amending s. 121.052, F.S.; prohibiting members of the Elected Officers' Class from joining the Senior Management Service Class after a specified date; amending s. 121.055, F.S.; prohibiting an elected official eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class from enrolling in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program; closing the Senior Management Optional Annuity Program to new members after a specified date; amending s. 121.091, F.S.; increasing the service time required to qualify for disability benefits to 10 years for members enrolled in the pension plan on or after a specified date; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 121.4501, F.S.; requiring certain

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employees initially enrolled in the Florida Retirement System on or after a specified date to be compulsory members of the investment plan; revising the definition of "member" or "employee"; enrolling certain employees in the pension plan from their date of hire until they are automatically enrolled in the investment plan or timely elect enrollment in the pension plan; providing certain members with a specified time to choose participation in the pension plan or the investment plan; providing for the transfer of certain contributions; revising a provision relating to acknowledgement of an employee's election to participate in the investment plan; revising the education component; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act; amending s. 121.591, F.S.; increasing the service time required to qualify for disability benefits to 10 years for members enrolled in the investment plan on or after a specified date; amending s. 175.021, F.S.; revising the legislative declaration to require that all firefighter pension plans meet the requirements of chapter 175, F.S., in order to receive insurance premium tax revenues; amending s. 175.032, F.S.; revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act and providing new definitions; amending s. 175.071, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending

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53 s. 175.091, F.S.; revising the method of creating and maintaining a firefighters' pension trust fund; 54 amending s. 175.162, F.S.; deleting a provision basing 55 the availability of additional benefits in a 56 firefighter pension plan upon state funding; revising 57 the calculation of monthly retirement income for a 58 59 full-time firefighter; providing that certain firefighter pension plans must maintain a certain 60 minimum percentage of average final compensation after 61 62 a specified date; amending s. 175.351, F.S., relating 63 to municipalities and special fire control districts that have their own pension plans and want to 64 participate in the distribution of a tax fund; 65 revising criteria governing the use of revenues from 66 the premium tax; authorizing a pension plan to reduce 67 excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain 68 minimum benefits and standards; providing that the use 69 70 of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of chapter 175, F.S., under certain 71 72 circumstances; requiring plan sponsors to have a defined contribution plan in place by a certain date; 73 74 authorizing a municipality to implement certain 75 changes to a local law plan which are contrary to chapter 175, F.S., for a limited time; amending s. 76 77 185.01, F.S.; revising the legislative declaration to 78 require that all police officer pension plans meet the

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79 requirements of chapter 185, F.S., in order to receive insurance premium tax revenues; amending s. 185.02, 80 F.S.; revising definitions to conform to changes made 81 by the act and adding new definitions; revising 82 applicability of the limitation on the amount of 83 84 overtime payments which may be used for retirement 85 benefit calculations; amending s. 185.06, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 185.07, 86 87 F.S.; revising the method of creating and maintaining 88 a police officers' retirement trust fund; amending s. 89 185.16, F.S.; deleting a provision basing the availability of additional benefits in a police 90 officer pension plan upon state funding; revising the 91 92 calculation of monthly retirement income for a police 93 officer; providing that certain police officer pension 94 plans must maintain a certain minimum percentage of 95 average final compensation after a specified date; 96 amending s. 185.35, F.S., relating to municipalities 97 that have their own pension plans for police officers 98 and want to participate in the distribution of a tax fund; conforming a cross-reference; revising criteria 99 governing the use of revenues from the premium tax; 100 101 authorizing a plan to reduce excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and 102 103 minimum standards; providing that the use of premium 104 tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of

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chapter 185, F.S., under specified circumstances; requiring plan sponsors to have a defined contribution plan in place by a certain date; authorizing a municipality to implement certain changes to a local law plan which are contrary to chapter 185, F.S., for a limited time; amending ss. 238.072 and 413.051, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing that the act fulfills an important state interest; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (45) of section 121.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.021 Definitions.—The following words and phrases as used in this chapter have the respective meanings set forth unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:

(45) "Vested" or "vesting" means the guarantee that a member is eligible to receive a future retirement benefit upon completion of the required years of creditable service for the employee's class of membership, even though the member may have terminated covered employment before reaching normal or early retirement date. Being vested does not entitle a member to a disability benefit. Provisions governing entitlement to

disability benefits are set forth under s. 121.091(4).

(a) Effective July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2011, a 6-

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year vesting requirement shall be implemented for the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan:

- 1. Any member employed in a regularly established position on July 1, 2001, who completes or has completed a total of 6 years of creditable service is considered vested.
- 2. Any member initially enrolled in the Florida Retirement System before July 1, 2001, but not employed in a regularly established position on July 1, 2001, shall be deemed vested upon completion of 6 years of creditable service if such member is employed in a covered position for at least 1 work year after July 1, 2001. However, a member is not required to complete more years of creditable service than would have been required for that member to vest under retirement laws in effect before July 1, 2001.
- 3. Any member initially enrolled in the Florida Retirement System on July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2011, shall be deemed vested upon completion of 6 years of creditable service.
- (b) Any member initially enrolled in the Florida
 Retirement System on or after July 1, 2011, through June 30,
 2015, shall be vested in the pension plan upon completion of 8 years of creditable service.
- (c) Any member initially enrolled in the Florida

 Retirement System on or after July 1, 2015, shall be vested in the pension plan upon completion of 10 years of creditable service.

Section 2. Subsections (3) through (9) of section 121.051,
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Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (10), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

- 121.051 Participation in the system.-
- (3) INVESTMENT PLAN MEMBERSHIP COMPULSORY.—
- Employees initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, (a) in positions covered by the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class are compulsory members of the investment plan, except those who withdraw from the system under s. 121.052(3)(d) or s. 121.055(1)(b)2., or those who participate in an optional retirement program under paragraph (1)(a), paragraph (2)(c), or s. 121.35. Investment plan membership continues if there is subsequent employment in a position covered by another membership class. Membership in the pension plan is not permitted except as provided in s. 121.591(2). Employees initially enrolled in the Florida Retirement System prior to July 1, 2015, may retain their membership in the pension plan or investment plan and are eligible to use the election opportunity specified in s. 121.4501(4)(f). Employees initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, in positions covered by the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class are not eligible to use the election opportunity specified in s. 121.4501(4)(f).
- (b) Employees eligible to withdraw from the system under s. 121.052(3)(d) or s. 121.055(1)(b)2. may choose to withdraw from the system or to participate in the investment plan as

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provided in these sections. Employees eligible for optional retirement programs under paragraph (2)(c) or s. 121.35 may choose to participate in the optional retirement program or the investment plan as provided in this paragraph or this section. Eligible employees required to participate pursuant to (1)(a) in the optional retirement program as provided under s. 121.35 must participate in the investment plan when employed in a position not eligible for the optional retirement program.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 121.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 121.052 Membership class of elected officers.-
- (3) PARTICIPATION AND WITHDRAWAL, GENERALLY.—Effective July 1, 1990, participation in the Elected Officers' Class shall be compulsory for elected officers listed in paragraphs (2)(a)-(d) and (f) assuming office on or after said date, unless the elected officer elects membership in another class or withdraws from the Florida Retirement System as provided in paragraphs (3)(a)-(d):
- (c) <u>Before July 1, 2015</u>, any elected officer may, within 6 months after assuming office, or within 6 months after this act becomes a law for serving elected officers, elect membership in the Senior Management Service Class as provided in s. 121.055 in lieu of membership in the Elected Officers' Class. Any such election made by a county elected officer shall have no effect upon the statutory limit on the number of nonelective full-time positions that may be designated by a local agency employer for

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inclusion in the Senior Management Service Class under s. 210 121.055(1)(b)1.

Section 4. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 121.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

121.055 Senior Management Service Class.—There is hereby established a separate class of membership within the Florida Retirement System to be known as the "Senior Management Service Class," which shall become effective February 1, 1987.

(1)

- (f) Effective July 1, 1997, through June 30, 2015:
- 1. Except as provided in <u>subparagraphs</u> <u>subparagraph</u> 3. <u>and</u> <u>4.</u>, an elected state officer eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class under s. 121.052(2)(a), (b), or (c) who elects membership in the Senior Management Service Class under s. 121.052(3)(c) may, within 6 months after assuming office or within 6 months after this act becomes a law for serving elected state officers, elect to participate in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program, as provided in subsection (6), in lieu of membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- 2. Except as provided in <u>subparagraphs</u> <u>subparagraph</u> 3. <u>and</u> <u>4.</u>, an elected officer of a local agency employer eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class under s. 121.052(2)(d) who elects membership in the Senior Management Service Class under s. 121.052(3)(c) may, within 6 months after assuming office, or within 6 months after this act becomes a law for

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serving elected officers of a local agency employer, elect to withdraw from the Florida Retirement System, as provided in subparagraph (b)2., in lieu of membership in the Senior Management Service Class.

- 3. A retiree of a state-administered retirement system who is initially reemployed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2010, as an elected official eligible for the Elected Officers' Class may not be enrolled in renewed membership in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program as provided in subsection (6), and may not withdraw from the Florida Retirement System as a renewed member as provided in subparagraph (b)2., as applicable, in lieu of membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- 4. On or after July 1, 2015, an elected official eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class may not enroll in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program as provided in subsection (6).

(6)

- (c) Participation.-
- 1. An eligible employee who is employed on or before February 1, 1987, may elect to participate in the optional annuity program in lieu of participating in the Senior Management Service Class. Such election must be made in writing and filed with the department and the personnel officer of the employer on or before May 1, 1987. An eligible employee who is

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employed on or before February 1, 1987, and who fails to make an election to participate in the optional annuity program by May 1, 1987, shall be deemed to have elected membership in the Senior Management Service Class.

- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 6., an employee who becomes eligible to participate in the optional annuity program by reason of initial employment commencing after February 1, 1987, may, within 90 days after the date of commencing employment, elect to participate in the optional annuity program. Such election must be made in writing and filed with the personnel officer of the employer. An eligible employee who does not within 90 days after commencing employment elect to participate in the optional annuity program shall be deemed to have elected membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- 3. A person who is appointed to a position in the Senior Management Service Class and who is a member of an existing retirement system or the Special Risk or Special Risk Administrative Support Classes of the Florida Retirement System may elect to remain in such system or class in lieu of participating in the Senior Management Service Class or optional annuity program. Such election must be made in writing and filed with the department and the personnel officer of the employer within 90 days after such appointment. An eligible employee who fails to make an election to participate in the existing system, the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System, the

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Retirement System, or the optional annuity program shall be deemed to have elected membership in the Senior Management Service Class.

- 4. Except as provided in subparagraph 5., an employee's election to participate in the optional annuity program is irrevocable if the employee continues to be employed in an eligible position and continues to meet the eligibility requirements set forth in this paragraph.
- 5. Effective from July 1, 2002, through September 30, 2002, an active employee in a regularly established position who has elected to participate in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program has one opportunity to choose to move from the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan.
- a. The election must be made in writing and must be filed with the department and the personnel officer of the employer before October 1, 2002, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on July 1, 2002, within 90 days after the conclusion of the leave of absence. This election is irrevocable.
- b. The employee shall receive service credit under the pension plan equal to his or her years of service under the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program. The cost for such credit is the amount representing the present value of that employee's accumulated benefit obligation for the affected period of service.

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- c. The employee must transfer the total accumulated employer contributions and earnings on deposit in his or her Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program account. If the transferred amount is not sufficient to pay the amount due, the employee must pay a sum representing the remainder of the amount due. The employee may not retain any employer contributions or earnings from the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program account.
- 6. A retiree of a state-administered retirement system who is initially reemployed on or after July 1, 2010, may not renew membership in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program.
- 7. Effective July 1, 2015, the Senior Management Service
 Optional Annuity Program is closed to new members. Members
 enrolled in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity
 Program before July 1, 2015, may retain their membership in the annuity program.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 121.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.091 Benefits payable under the system.—Benefits may not be paid under this section unless the member has terminated employment as provided in s. 121.021(39)(a) or begun participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program as provided in subsection (13), and a proper application has been filed in the manner prescribed by the department. The department may cancel an application for retirement benefits when the

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member or beneficiary fails to timely provide the information and documents required by this chapter and the department's rules. The department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for application for retirement benefits and for the cancellation of such application when the required information or documents are not received.

- (4) DISABILITY RETIREMENT BENEFIT.-
- 1.a. A member who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (b), after completing 5 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of service, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit; except that any member with less than 5 years of creditable service on July 1, 1980, or any person who becomes a member of the Florida Retirement System on or after such date must have completed 10 years of creditable service before becoming totally and permanently disabled in order to receive disability retirement benefits for any disability which occurs other than in the line of duty. However, if a member employed on July 1, 1980, who has less than 5 years of creditable service as of that date becomes totally and permanently disabled after completing 5 years of creditable service and is found not to have attained fully insured status for benefits under the federal Social Security Act, such member is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.

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b. Effective July 1, 2001, a member of the pension plan initially enrolled before July 1, 2015, who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (b), after completing 8 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of service, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.

- c. Effective July 1, 2015, a member of the pension plan initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (b), after completing 10 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of service, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.
- 2. If the division has received from the employer the required documentation of the member's termination of employment, the effective retirement date for a member who applies and is approved for disability retirement shall be established by rule of the division.
- 3. For a member who is receiving Workers' Compensation payments, the effective disability retirement date may not precede the date the member reaches Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI), unless the member terminates employment before reaching MMI.
- Section 6. Subsection (1), paragraph (i) of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), subsection (4), paragraph Page 15 of 92

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- (c) of subsection (5), subsection (8), and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (10) of section 121.4501, Florida

 Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 121.4501 Florida Retirement System Investment Plan.-
 - The Trustees of the State Board of Administration shall establish a defined contribution program called the "Florida Retirement System Investment Plan" or "investment plan" for members of the Florida Retirement System under which retirement benefits will be provided for eligible employees who elect to participate in the program and for employees initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, in positions covered by the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class and are compulsory members of the investment plan unless the member withdraws from the system under s. 121.052(3)(d) or s. 121.055(1)(b)2., or participates in an optional retirement program under s. 121.051(1)(a), s. 121.051(2)(c), or s. 121.35. Investment plan membership continues if there is subsequent employment in a position covered by another membership class. The retirement benefits shall be provided through memberdirected investments, in accordance with s. 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations. The employer and employee shall make contributions, as provided in this section and ss. 121.571 and 121.71, to the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan Trust Fund toward the funding of benefits.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part, the term:
 - (i) "Member" or "employee" means an eligible employee who

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enrolls in, or is defaulted into, the investment plan as provided in subsection (4), a terminated Deferred Retirement Option Program member as described in subsection (21), or a beneficiary or alternate payee of a member or employee.

- (3) RETIREMENT SERVICE CREDIT; TRANSFER OF BENEFITS.-
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), an eligible employee who elects to participate in, or is defaulted into, the investment plan and establishes one or more individual member accounts may elect to transfer to the investment plan a sum representing the present value of the employee's accumulated benefit obligation under the pension plan, except as provided in paragraph (4)(b). Upon transfer, all service credit earned under the pension plan is nullified for purposes of entitlement to a future benefit under the pension plan. A member may not transfer the accumulated benefit obligation balance from the pension plan after the time period for enrolling in the investment plan has expired.
- 1. For purposes of this subsection, the present value of the member's accumulated benefit obligation is based upon the member's estimated creditable service and estimated average final compensation under the pension plan, subject to recomputation under subparagraph 2. For state employees, initial estimates shall be based upon creditable service and average final compensation as of midnight on June 30, 2002; for district school board employees, initial estimates shall be based upon creditable service and average final compensation as of midnight

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on September 30, 2002; and for local government employees, initial estimates shall be based upon creditable service and average final compensation as of midnight on December 31, 2002. The dates specified are the "estimate date" for these employees. The actuarial present value of the employee's accumulated benefit obligation shall be based on the following:

- a. The discount rate and other relevant actuarial assumptions used to value the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund at the time the amount to be transferred is determined, consistent with the factors provided in sub-subparagraphs b. and
- b. A benefit commencement age, based on the member's estimated creditable service as of the estimate date.
- c. Except as provided under sub-subparagraph d., for a member initially enrolled:
- (I) Before July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 62; or
- (B) The age the member would attain if the member completed 30 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- (II) On or after July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than Page 18 of 92

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the member's age as of the estimate date:

(A) Age 65; or

- (B) The age the member would attain if the member completed 33 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- d. For members of the Special Risk Class and for members of the Special Risk Administrative Support Class entitled to retain the special risk normal retirement date:
- (I) Initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 55; or
- (B) The age the member would attain if the member completed 25 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- (II) Initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 60; or
- (B) The age the member would attain if the member completed 30 years of service with an employer, assuming the

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member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.

- e. The calculation must disregard vesting requirements and early retirement reduction factors that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- 2. For each member who elects to transfer moneys from the pension plan to his or her account in the investment plan, the division shall recompute the amount transferred under subparagraph 1. within 60 days after the actual transfer of funds based upon the member's actual creditable service and actual final average compensation as of the initial date of participation in the investment plan. If the recomputed amount differs from the amount transferred by \$10 or more, the division shall:
- a. Transfer, or cause to be transferred, from the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund to the member's account the excess, if any, of the recomputed amount over the previously transferred amount together with interest from the initial date of transfer to the date of transfer under this subparagraph, based upon the effective annual interest equal to the assumed return on the actuarial investment which was used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the system, compounded annually.
- b. Transfer, or cause to be transferred, from the member's account to the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund the excess, if any, of the previously transferred amount over the recomputed

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amount, together with interest from the initial date of transfer to the date of transfer under this subparagraph, based upon 6 percent effective annual interest, compounded annually, pro rata based on the member's allocation plan.

- 3. If contribution adjustments are made as a result of employer errors or corrections, including plan corrections, following recomputation of the amount transferred under subparagraph 1., the member is entitled to the additional contributions or is responsible for returning any excess contributions resulting from the correction. However, any return of such erroneous excess pretax contribution by the plan must be made within the period allowed by the Internal Revenue Service. The present value of the member's accumulated benefit obligation shall not be recalculated.
- 4. As directed by the member, the state board shall transfer or cause to be transferred the appropriate amounts to the designated accounts within 30 days after the effective date of the member's participation in the investment plan unless the major financial markets for securities available for a transfer are seriously disrupted by an unforeseen event that causes the suspension of trading on any national securities exchange in the country where the securities were issued. In that event, the 30-day period may be extended by a resolution of the state board. Transfers are not commissionable or subject to other fees and may be in the form of securities or cash, as determined by the state board. Such securities are valued as of the date of

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receipt in the member's account.

- 5. If the state board or the division receives notification from the United States Internal Revenue Service that this paragraph or any portion of this paragraph will cause the retirement system, or a portion thereof, to be disqualified for tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, the portion that will cause the disqualification does not apply. Upon such notice, the state board and the division shall notify the presiding officers of the Legislature.
 - (4) PARTICIPATION; ENROLLMENT.-
- (a)1. Effective June 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, a 90-day election period was provided to each eligible employee participating in the Florida Retirement System, preceded by a 90-day education period, permitting each eligible employee to elect membership in the investment plan, and an employee who failed to elect the investment plan during the election period remained in the pension plan. An eligible employee who was employed in a regularly established position during the election period was granted the option to make one subsequent election, as provided in paragraph (f). With respect to an eligible employee who did not participate in the initial election period or who is initially employee who is employed in a regularly established position after the close of the initial election period but before July 1, 2015, on June 1, 2002, by a state employer:
 - a. Any such employee may elect to participate in the

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investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the pension plan. The election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third party administrator by August 31, 2002, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on April 1, 2002, by the last business day of the 5th month following the month the leave of absence concludes. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a member of the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's membership in the pension plan terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective the first day of the month for which a full month's employer contribution is made to the investment plan.

b. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

- 2. With respect to employees who become cligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a regularly established position with a state employer commencing after April 1, 2002:
- a. Any such employee shall, by default, be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment, and may, by the

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last business day of the 5th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the investment plan. The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (f) $\frac{\langle q \rangle}{\langle q \rangle}$.

<u>a.b.</u> If the employee files such election within the prescribed time period, enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of employment. The retirement contributions paid through the month of the employee plan change shall be transferred to the investment program, and, effective the first day of the next month, the employer and employee must pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the program.

<u>b.e.</u> An employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

2.3. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan pursuant to s. 121.051(2)(c)3. or s. 121.35(3)(i), the employee may elect to participate in the investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program or the State University System Optional Retirement Program. The election must be made in writing or by

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electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (f) (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a member in the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's participation in the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program or the State University System Optional Retirement Program terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of the month for which a full month's employer and employee contribution is made to the investment plan.

- (b)1. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan, except as provided in paragraph (g), by reason of employment in a regularly established position commencing on or after July 1, 2015, any such employee shall be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment and may, by the last business day of the 8th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the pension plan or the investment plan. Eligible employees may make a plan election only if they are earning service credit in an employer-employee relationship consistent with s. 121.021(17)(b), excluding leaves of absence without pay.
- 2. The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the pension plan

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or investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (f).

- 3. If the employee fails to make an election of the pension plan or investment plan within 8 months following the month of hire, the employee is deemed to have elected the investment plan and will be defaulted into the investment plan retroactively to the employee's date of employment. The employee's option to participate in the pension plan is forfeited, except as provided in paragraph (f).
- 4. The amount of the employee and employer contributions paid before the default to the investment plan shall be transferred to the investment plan and shall be placed in a default fund as designated by the State Board of Administration. The employee may move the contributions once an account is activated in the investment plan.
- 5. Effective the first day of the month after an eligible employee makes a plan election of the pension plan or investment plan, or after the month of default to the investment plan, the employee and employer shall pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the program.
- 4. For purposes of this paragraph, "state employer" means any agency, board, branch, commission, community college, department, institution, institution of higher education, or water management district of the state, which participates in the Florida Retirement System for the benefit of certain employees.

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(b) 1. With respect to an eligible employee who is employed in a regularly established position on September 1, 2002, by a district school board employer:

a. Any such employee may elect to participate in the investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the pension plan. The election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third party administrator by November 30, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on July 1, 2002, by the last business day of the 5th month following the month the leave of absence concludes. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a member of the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's membership in the pension plan terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective the first day of the month for which a full month's employer contribution is made to the investment program.

b. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

2. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a

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regularly established position with a district school board employer commencing after July 1, 2002:

a. Any such employee shall, by default, be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment, and may, by the last business day of the 5th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the investment plan. The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third party administrator. The election to participate in the investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g).

b. If the employee files such election within the prescribed time period, enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of employment. The employer retirement contributions paid through the month of the employee plan change shall be transferred to the investment plan, and, effective the first day of the next month, the employer shall pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the investment plan.

e. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

3. For purposes of this paragraph, "district school board employer" means any district school board that participates in the Florida Retirement System for the benefit of certain

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employees, or a charter school or charter technical career center that participates in the Florida Retirement System as provided in s. 121.051(2)(d).

(c)1. With respect to an eligible employee who is employed in a regularly established position on December 1, 2002, by a local employer:

a. Any such employee may elect to participate in the investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the pension plan. The election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator by February 28, 2003, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on October 1, 2002, by the last business day of the 5th month following the month the leave of absence concludes. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a participant of the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's membership in the pension plan terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective the first day of the month for which a full month's employer contribution is made to the investment plan.

b. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment

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plan is forfeited.

2. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a regularly established position with a local employer commencing after October 1, 2002:

a. Any such employee shall, by default, be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment, and may, by the last business day of the 5th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the investment plan. The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g).

b. If the employee files such election within the prescribed time period, enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of employment. The employer retirement contributions paid through the month of the employee plan change shall be transferred to the investment plan, and, effective the first day of the next month, the employer shall pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the investment plan.

c. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

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3. For purposes of this paragraph, "local employer" means any employer not included in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

(c)(d) Contributions available for self-direction by a member who has not selected one or more specific investment products shall be allocated as prescribed by the state board. The third-party administrator shall notify the member at least quarterly that the member should take an affirmative action to make an asset allocation among the investment products.

(d)(e) On or after July 1, 2011, a member of the pension plan who obtains a refund of employee contributions retains his or her prior plan choice upon return to employment in a regularly established position with a participating employer.

(e)(f) A member of the investment plan who takes a distribution of any contributions from his or her investment plan account is considered a retiree. A retiree who is initially reemployed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2010, is not eligible to be enrolled in renewed membership.

(f)(g) After the period during which an eligible employee had the choice to elect the pension plan or the investment plan, or the month following the receipt of the eligible employee's plan election, if sooner, the employee shall have one opportunity, at the employee's discretion, to choose to move from the pension plan to the investment plan or from the investment plan to the pension plan. Eligible employees may elect to move between plans only if they are earning service credit in an employer-employee relationship consistent with s.

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121.021(17)(b), excluding leaves of absence without pay. Effective July 1, 2005, such elections are effective on the first day of the month following the receipt of the election by the third-party administrator and are not subject to the requirements regarding an employer-employee relationship or receipt of contributions for the eligible employee in the effective month, except when the election is received by the third-party administrator. This paragraph is contingent upon approval by the Internal Revenue Service. This paragraph does not apply to compulsory investment plan members under paragraph (g).

- 1. If the employee chooses to move to the investment plan, the provisions of subsection (3) govern the transfer.
- 2. If the employee chooses to move to the pension plan, the employee must transfer from his or her investment plan account, and from other employee moneys as necessary, a sum representing the present value of that employee's accumulated benefit obligation immediately following the time of such movement, determined assuming that attained service equals the sum of service in the pension plan and service in the investment plan. Benefit commencement occurs on the first date the employee is eligible for unreduced benefits, using the discount rate and other relevant actuarial assumptions that were used to value the pension plan liabilities in the most recent actuarial valuation. For any employee who, at the time of the second election, already maintains an accrued benefit amount in the pension plan,

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the then-present value of the accrued benefit is deemed part of the required transfer amount. The division must ensure that the transfer sum is prepared using a formula and methodology certified by an enrolled actuary. A refund of any employee contributions or additional member payments made which exceed the employee contributions that would have accrued had the member remained in the pension plan and not transferred to the investment plan is not permitted.

- 3. Notwithstanding subparagraph 2., an employee who chooses to move to the pension plan and who became eligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a regularly established position with a state employer after June 1, 2002; a district school board employer after September 1, 2002; or a local employer after December 1, 2002, must transfer from his or her investment plan account, and from other employee moneys as necessary, a sum representing the employee's actuarial accrued liability. A refund of any employee contributions or additional member participant payments made which exceed the employee contributions that would have accrued had the member remained in the pension plan and not transferred to the investment plan is not permitted.
- 4. An employee's ability to transfer from the pension plan to the investment plan pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) (a) (d), and the ability of a current employee to have an option to later transfer back into the pension plan under subparagraph 2., shall be deemed a significant system amendment. Pursuant to s.

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121.031(4), any resulting unfunded liability arising from actual original transfers from the pension plan to the investment plan must be amortized within 30 plan years as a separate unfunded actuarial base independent of the reserve stabilization mechanism defined in s. 121.031(3)(f). For the first 25 years, a direct amortization payment may not be calculated for this base. During this 25-year period, the separate base shall be used to offset the impact of employees exercising their second program election under this paragraph. The actuarial funded status of the pension plan will not be affected by such second program elections in any significant manner, after due recognition of the separate unfunded actuarial base. Following the initial 25-year period, any remaining balance of the original separate base shall be amortized over the remaining 5 years of the required 30-year amortization period.

- 5. If the employee chooses to transfer from the investment plan to the pension plan and retains an excess account balance in the investment plan after satisfying the buy-in requirements under this paragraph, the excess may not be distributed until the member retires from the pension plan. The excess account balance may be rolled over to the pension plan and used to purchase service credit or upgrade creditable service in the pension plan.
- (g)1. All employees initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, in positions covered by the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class are compulsory members of the

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85	investment plan, except those who withdraw from the system under
86	s. 121.052(3)(d) or s. 121.055(1)(b)2., or those who participate
87	in an optional retirement program under s. 121.051(1)(a), s.
88	121.051(2)(c), or s. 121.35. Employees eligible to withdraw from
89	the system under s. 121.052(3)(d) or s. 121.055(1)(b)2. may
90	choose to withdraw from the system or to participate in the
91	investment plan as provided in those sections. Employees
92	eligible for optional retirement programs under s. 121.051(2)(c)
93	or s. 121.35, except as provided in s. 121.051(1)(a), may choose
94	to participate in the optional retirement program or the
95	investment plan as provided in those sections. Investment plan
96	membership continues if there is subsequent employment in a
97	position covered by another membership class. Membership in the
98	pension plan is not permitted except as provided in s.
99	121.591(2). Employees initially enrolled in the Florida
00	Retirement System prior to July 1, 2015, may retain their
01	membership in the pension plan or investment plan and are
02	eligible to use the election opportunity specified in s.
03	121.4501(4)(f).

- 2. Employees initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, in a position covered by the Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class are not permitted to use the election opportunity specified in paragraph (f).
- 3. The amount of retirement contributions paid by the employee and employer, as required under s. 121.72, shall be placed in a default fund as designated by the state board, until

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an account is activated in the investment plan, at which time the member may move the contributions from the default fund to other funds provided in the investment plan.

(5) CONTRIBUTIONS.-

- (c) The state board, acting as plan fiduciary, must ensure that all plan assets are held in a trust, pursuant to s. 401 of the Internal Revenue Code. The fiduciary must ensure that such contributions are allocated as follows:
- 1. The employer and employee contribution portion earmarked for member accounts shall be used to purchase interests in the appropriate investment vehicles as specified by the member, or in accordance with paragraph $(4)(c) \frac{(4)(d)}{(d)}$.
- 2. The employer contribution portion earmarked for administrative and educational expenses shall be transferred to the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan Trust Fund.
- 3. The employer contribution portion earmarked for disability benefits shall be transferred to the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund.
- (8) INVESTMENT PLAN ADMINISTRATION.—The investment plan shall be administered by the state board and affected employers. The state board may require oaths, by affidavit or otherwise, and acknowledgments from persons in connection with the administration of its statutory duties and responsibilities for the investment plan. An oath, by affidavit or otherwise, may not be required of a member at the time of enrollment.

Acknowledgment of an employee's election to participate in the

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program shall be no greater than necessary to confirm the employee's election except for members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, as provided in paragraph (4)(g). The state board shall adopt rules to carry out its statutory duties with respect to administering the investment plan, including establishing the roles and responsibilities of affected state, local government, and education-related employers, the state board, the department, and third-party contractors. The department shall adopt rules necessary to administer the investment plan in coordination with the pension plan and the disability benefits available under the investment plan.

- (a)1. The state board shall select and contract with a third-party administrator to provide administrative services if those services cannot be competitively and contractually provided by the division. With the approval of the state board, the third-party administrator may subcontract to provide components of the administrative services. As a cost of administration, the state board may compensate any such contractor for its services, in accordance with the terms of the contract, as is deemed necessary or proper by the board. The third-party administrator may not be an approved provider or be affiliated with an approved provider.
- 2. These administrative services may include, but are not limited to, enrollment of eligible employees, collection of employer and employee contributions, disbursement of contributions to approved providers in accordance with the

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allocation directions of members; services relating to consolidated billing; individual and collective recordkeeping and accounting; asset purchase, control, and safekeeping; and direct disbursement of funds to and from the third-party administrator, the division, the state board, employers, members, approved providers, and beneficiaries. This section does not prevent or prohibit a bundled provider from providing any administrative or customer service, including accounting and administration of individual member benefits and contributions; individual member recordkeeping; asset purchase, control, and safekeeping; direct execution of the member's instructions as to asset and contribution allocation; calculation of daily net asset values; direct access to member account information; or periodic reporting to members, at least quarterly, on account balances and transactions, if these services are authorized by the state board as part of the contract.

- (b)1. The state board shall select and contract with one or more organizations to provide educational services. With approval of the state board, the organizations may subcontract to provide components of the educational services. As a cost of administration, the state board may compensate any such contractor for its services in accordance with the terms of the contract, as is deemed necessary or proper by the board. The education organization may not be an approved provider or be affiliated with an approved provider.
 - 2. Educational services shall be designed by the state
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board and department to assist employers, eligible employees, members, and beneficiaries in order to maintain compliance with United States Department of Labor regulations under s. 404(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and to assist employees in their choice of pension plan or investment plan retirement alternatives. Educational services include, but are not limited to, disseminating educational materials; providing retirement planning education; explaining the pension plan and the investment plan; and offering financial planning guidance on matters such as investment diversification, investment risks, investment costs, and asset allocation. An approved provider may also provide educational information, including retirement planning and investment allocation information concerning its products and services.

- (c)1. In evaluating and selecting a third-party administrator, the state board shall establish criteria for evaluating the relative capabilities and qualifications of each proposed administrator. In developing such criteria, the state board shall consider:
- a. The administrator's demonstrated experience in providing administrative services to public or private sector retirement systems.
- b. The administrator's demonstrated experience in providing daily valued recordkeeping to defined contribution programs.
 - c. The administrator's ability and willingness to Page 39 of 92

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coordinate its activities with employers, the state board, and the division, and to supply to such employers, the board, and the division the information and data they require, including, but not limited to, monthly management reports, quarterly member reports, and ad hoc reports requested by the department or state board.

- d. The cost-effectiveness and levels of the administrative services provided.
- e. The administrator's ability to interact with the members, the employers, the state board, the division, and the providers; the means by which members may access account information, direct investment of contributions, make changes to their accounts, transfer moneys between available investment vehicles, and transfer moneys between investment products; and any fees that apply to such activities.
 - f. Any other factor deemed necessary by the state board.
- 2. In evaluating and selecting an educational provider, the state board shall establish criteria under which it shall consider the relative capabilities and qualifications of each proposed educational provider. In developing such criteria, the state board shall consider:
- a. Demonstrated experience in providing educational services to public or private sector retirement systems.
- b. Ability and willingness to coordinate its activities with the employers, the state board, and the division, and to supply to such employers, the board, and the division the

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information and data they require, including, but not limited to, reports on educational contacts.

- c. The cost-effectiveness and levels of the educational services provided.
- d. Ability to provide educational services via different media, including, but not limited to, the Internet, personal contact, seminars, brochures, and newsletters.
 - e. Any other factor deemed necessary by the state board.
- 3. The establishment of the criteria shall be solely within the discretion of the state board.
- (d) The state board shall develop the form and content of any contracts to be offered under the investment plan. In developing the contracts, the board shall consider:
- 1. The nature and extent of the rights and benefits to be afforded in relation to the contributions required under the plan.
- 2. The suitability of the rights and benefits provided and the interests of employers in the recruitment and retention of eligible employees.
- (e)1. The state board may contract for professional services, including legal, consulting, accounting, and actuarial services, deemed necessary to implement and administer the investment plan. The state board may enter into a contract with one or more vendors to provide low-cost investment advice to members, supplemental to education provided by the third-party administrator. All fees under any such contract shall be paid by

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those members who choose to use the services of the vendor.

- 2. The department may contract for professional services, including legal, consulting, accounting, and actuarial services, deemed necessary to implement and administer the investment plan in coordination with the pension plan. The department, in coordination with the state board, may enter into a contract with the third-party administrator in order to coordinate services common to the various programs within the Florida Retirement System.
- (f) The third-party administrator may not receive direct or indirect compensation from an approved provider, except as specifically provided for in the contract with the state board.
- (g) The state board shall receive and resolve member complaints against the program, the third-party administrator, or any program vendor or provider; shall resolve any conflict between the third-party administrator and an approved provider if such conflict threatens the implementation or administration of the program or the quality of services to employees; and may resolve any other conflicts. The third-party administrator shall retain all member records for at least 5 years for use in resolving any member conflicts. The state board, the third-party administrator, or a provider is not required to produce documentation or an audio recording to justify action taken with regard to a member if the action occurred 5 or more years before the complaint is submitted to the state board. It is presumed that all action taken 5 or more years before the complaint is

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submitted was taken at the request of the member and with the member's full knowledge and consent. To overcome this presumption, the member must present documentary evidence or an audio recording demonstrating otherwise.

- (10) EDUCATION COMPONENT.-
- (a) The state board, in coordination with the department, shall provide for an education component for eligible employees system members in a manner consistent with the provisions of this subsection section. The education component must be available to eligible employees at least 90 days prior to the beginning date of the election period for the employees of the respective types of employers.
- (b) The education component must provide system members with impartial and balanced information about plan choices except for members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, as provided in paragraph (4)(g). The education component must involve multimedia formats. Program comparisons must, to the greatest extent possible, be based upon the retirement income that different retirement programs may provide to the member. The state board shall monitor the performance of the contract to ensure that the program is conducted in accordance with the contract, applicable law, and the rules of the state board.
- (c) The state board, in coordination with the department, shall provide for an initial and ongoing transfer education component to provide system members except for those members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, as provided in

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paragraph (4)(g), with information necessary to make informed plan choice decisions. The transfer education component must include, but is not limited to, information on:

- 1. The amount of money available to a member to transfer to the defined contribution program.
- 2. The features of and differences between the pension plan and the defined contribution program, both generally and specifically, as those differences may affect the member.
- 3. The expected benefit available if the member were to retire under each of the retirement programs, based on appropriate alternative sets of assumptions.
- 4. The rate of return from investments in the defined contribution program and the period of time over which such rate of return must be achieved to equal or exceed the expected monthly benefit payable to the member under the pension plan.
- 5. The historical rates of return for the investment alternatives available in the defined contribution programs.
- 6. The benefits and historical rates of return on investments available in a typical deferred compensation plan or a typical plan under s. 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code for which the employee may be eligible.
- 7. The program choices available to employees of the State University System and the comparative benefits of each available program, if applicable.
- 8. Payout options available in each of the retirement programs.

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(h) Pursuant to subsection (8), all Florida Retirement
System employers have an obligation to regularly communicate the
existence of the two Florida Retirement System plans and the
plan choice in the natural course of administering their
personnel functions, using the educational materials supplied by
the state board and the Department of Management Services.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
121.591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.591 Payment of benefits.—Benefits may not be paid under the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan unless the member has terminated employment as provided in s. 121.021(39)(a) or is deceased and a proper application has been filed as prescribed by the state board or the department. Benefits, including employee contributions, are not payable under the investment plan for employee hardships, unforeseeable emergencies, loans, medical expenses, educational expenses, purchase of a principal residence, payments necessary to prevent eviction or foreclosure on an employee's principal residence, or any other reason except a requested distribution for retirement, a mandatory de minimis distribution authorized by the administrator, or a required minimum distribution provided pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. The state board or department, as appropriate, may cancel an application for retirement benefits if the member or beneficiary fails to timely provide the information and documents required by this chapter and the rules of the state board and department. In accordance

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with their respective responsibilities, the state board and the department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for application for retirement benefits and for the cancellation of such application if the required information or documents are not received. The state board and the department, as appropriate, are authorized to cash out a de minimis account of a member who has been terminated from Florida Retirement System covered employment for a minimum of 6 calendar months. A de minimis account is an account containing employer and employee contributions and accumulated earnings of not more than \$5,000 made under the provisions of this chapter. Such cash-out must be a complete lump-sum liquidation of the account balance, subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, or a lump-sum direct rollover distribution paid directly to the custodian of an eligible retirement plan, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, on behalf of the member. Any nonvested accumulations and associated service credit, including amounts transferred to the suspense account of the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan Trust Fund authorized under s. 121.4501(6), shall be forfeited upon payment of any vested benefit to a member or beneficiary, except for de minimis distributions or minimum required distributions as provided under this section. If any financial instrument issued for the payment of retirement benefits under this section is not presented for payment within 180 days after the last day of the month in which it was originally issued, the third-party administrator or other duly

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authorized agent of the state board shall cancel the instrument and credit the amount of the instrument to the suspense account of the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan Trust Fund authorized under s. 121.4501(6). Any amounts transferred to the suspense account are payable upon a proper application, not to include earnings thereon, as provided in this section, within 10 years after the last day of the month in which the instrument was originally issued, after which time such amounts and any earnings attributable to employer contributions shall be forfeited. Any forfeited amounts are assets of the trust fund and are not subject to chapter 717.

- (2) DISABILITY RETIREMENT BENEFITS.—Benefits provided under this subsection are payable in lieu of the benefits that would otherwise be payable under the provisions of subsection (1). Such benefits must be funded from employer contributions made under s. 121.571, transferred employee contributions and funds accumulated pursuant to paragraph (a), and interest and earnings thereon.
 - (b) Disability retirement; entitlement.-
- 1.a. A member of the investment plan <u>initially enrolled</u> before July 1, 2015, who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (d), after completing 8 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of length of service, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.
 - b. A member of the investment plan initially enrolled on

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or after July 1, 2015, who becomes totally and permanently
disabled, as defined in paragraph (d), after completing 10 years
of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and
permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of service,
is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.

- 2. In order for service to apply toward the & years of creditable service required for regular disability benefits, or toward the creditable service used in calculating a service-based benefit as provided under paragraph (g), the service must be creditable service as described below:
- a. The member's period of service under the investment plan shall be considered creditable service, except as provided in subparagraph d.
- b. If the member has elected to retain credit for service under the pension plan as provided under s. 121.4501(3), all such service shall be considered creditable service.
- c. If the member elects to transfer to his or her member accounts a sum representing the present value of his or her retirement credit under the pension plan as provided under s. 121.4501(3), the period of service under the pension plan represented in the present value amounts transferred shall be considered creditable service, except as provided in subparagraph d.
- d. If a member has terminated employment and has taken distribution of his or her funds as provided in subsection (1), all creditable service represented by such distributed funds is

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forfeited for purposes of this subsection.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 175.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.021 Legislative declaration.-

special district pension plans existing now or hereafter under this chapter, including chapter plans and local law plans, minimum benefits and minimum standards for the operation and funding of such plans, hereinafter referred to as firefighters' pension trust funds, which must be met as a condition precedent to the plan or plan sponsor receiving a distribution of insurance premium tax revenues under s. 175.121. The minimum benefits and minimum standards for each plan as set forth in this chapter may not be diminished by local charter, ordinance, or resolution or by special act of the Legislature and may not, nor may the minimum benefits or minimum standards be reduced or offset by any other local, state, or federal law that includes may include firefighters in its operation, except as provided under s. 112.65.

Section 9. Section 175.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.032 Definitions.—For any municipality, special fire control district, chapter plan, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter, the <u>term following words and phrases have the following meanings</u>:

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- (1) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues
 received by a municipality or special fire control district
 pursuant to s. 175.121 which exceed base premium tax revenues.
 - (2) (1) (a) "Average final compensation" for:
- (a) A full-time firefighter means one-twelfth of the average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last 10 years of creditable service before prior to retirement, termination, or death, or the career average as a full-time firefighter since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater. A year is shall be 12 consecutive months or such other consecutive period of time as is used and consistently applied.
- (b) "Average final compensation" for A volunteer firefighter means the average salary of the 5 best years of the last 10 best contributing years before prior to change in status to a permanent full-time firefighter or retirement as a volunteer firefighter or the career average of a volunteer firefighter, since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater.
- (3) "Base premium tax revenues" means the revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 for the calendar year 1997.
- (4)(2) "Chapter plan" means a separate defined benefit pension plan for firefighters which incorporates by reference the provisions of this chapter and has been adopted by the governing body of a municipality or special district. Except as may be specifically authorized in this chapter, the provisions of a chapter plan may not differ from the plan provisions set

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forth in ss. 175.021-175.341 and $\underline{ss.}$ 175.361-175.401. Actuarial valuations of chapter plans shall be conducted by the division as provided by s. 175.261(1).

- (5) (3) "Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the fixed monthly remuneration paid a firefighter. If remuneration is based on actual services rendered, as in the case of a volunteer firefighter, the term means the total cash remuneration received yearly for such services, prorated on a monthly basis. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.
- (a) Any retirement trust fund or plan that meets the requirements of this chapter does not, solely by virtue of this subsection, reduce or diminish the monthly retirement income otherwise payable to each firefighter covered by the retirement trust fund or plan.
- (b) The member's compensation or salary contributed as employee-elective salary reductions or deferrals to any salary

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reduction, deferred compensation, or tax-sheltered annuity program authorized under the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be the compensation or salary the member would receive if he or she were not participating in such program and shall be treated as compensation for retirement purposes under this chapter.

- For any person who first becomes a member in any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, compensation for that plan year may not include any amounts in excess of the Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17) limitation, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which limitation of \$150,000 shall be adjusted as required by federal law for qualified government plans and shall be further adjusted for changes in the cost of living in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(B). For any person who first became a member before the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, the limitation on compensation may not be less than the maximum compensation amount that was allowed to be taken into account under the plan in effect on July 1, 1993, which limitation shall be adjusted for changes in the cost of living since 1989 in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(1991).
- (6)(4) "Creditable service" or "credited service" means the aggregate number of years of service, and fractional parts of years of service, of any firefighter, omitting intervening years and fractional parts of years when such firefighter may

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not have been employed by the municipality or special fire control district, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) A No firefighter may not will receive credit for years or fractional parts of years of service if he or she has withdrawn his or her contributions to the fund for those years or fractional parts of years of service, unless the firefighter repays into the fund the amount he or she has withdrawn, plus interest determined by the board. The member shall have at least 90 days after his or her reemployment to make repayment.
- (b) A firefighter may voluntarily leave his or her contributions in the fund for a period of 5 years after leaving the employ of the fire department, pending the possibility of being rehired by the same department, without losing credit for the time he or she has participated actively as a firefighter. If the firefighter is not reemployed as a firefighter, with the same department, within 5 years, his or her contributions shall be returned without interest.
- (c) Credited service under this chapter shall be provided only for service as a firefighter, as defined in subsection (8), or for military service and does not include credit for any other type of service. A municipality may, by local ordinance, or a special fire control district may, by resolution, may provide for the purchase of credit for military service prior to employment as well as for prior service as a firefighter for some other employer as long as a firefighter is not entitled to receive a benefit for such prior service as a firefighter. For

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purposes of determining credit for prior service as a firefighter, in addition to service as a firefighter in this state, credit may be given for federal, other state, or county service if the prior service is recognized by the Division of State Fire Marshal as provided in under chapter 633, or the firefighter provides proof to the board of trustees that his or her service is equivalent to the service required to meet the definition of a firefighter under subsection (11) (8).

- (d) In determining the creditable service of any firefighter, credit for up to 5 years of the time spent in the military service of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be added to the years of actual service if:
- 1. The firefighter is in the active employ of an employer immediately prior to such service and leaves a position, other than a temporary position, for the purpose of voluntary or involuntary service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
- 2. The firefighter is entitled to reemployment under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.
- 3. The firefighter returns to his or her employment as a firefighter of the municipality or special fire control district within 1 year from the date of release from such active service.
- (7)(5) "Deferred Retirement Option Plan" or "DROP" means a local law plan retirement option in which a firefighter may elect to participate. A firefighter may retire for all purposes of the plan and defer receipt of retirement benefits into a DROP

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account while continuing employment with his or her employer. However, a firefighter who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

- (8) "Defined contribution plan" means the component of a local law plan, as provided in s. 175.351(1), to which deposits, if any, are made to provide benefits for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included. Such component is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with the defined benefit component that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. The retirement benefits, if any, of the defined contribution plan shall be provided through individual member accounts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations and are limited to the contributions, if any, made into each member's account and the member's account.
- (9)(6) "Division" means the Division of Retirement of the Department of Management Services.
- (10)(7) "Enrolled actuary" means an actuary who is enrolled under Subtitle C of Title III of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and who is a member of

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the Society of Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries.

"Firefighter" means a person employed solely by a constituted fire department of any municipality or special fire control district who is certified as a firefighter as a condition of employment in accordance with s. 633.408 and whose duty it is to extinguish fires, to protect life, or to protect property. The term includes all certified, supervisory, and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, guidance, and management responsibilities of full-time firefighters, part-time firefighters, or auxiliary firefighters but does not include part-time firefighters or auxiliary firefighters. However, for purposes of this chapter only, the term also includes public safety officers who are responsible for performing both police and fire services, who are certified as police officers or firefighters, and who are certified by their employers to the Chief Financial Officer as participating in this chapter before October 1, 1979. Effective October 1, 1979, public safety officers who have not been certified as participating in this chapter are considered police officers for retirement purposes and are eligible to participate in chapter 185. Any plan may provide that the fire chief has an option to participate, or not, in that plan.

(b) "Volunteer firefighter" means any person whose name is carried on the active membership roll of a constituted volunteer fire department or a combination of a paid and volunteer fire department of any municipality or special fire control district

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and whose duty it is to extinguish fires, to protect life, and to protect property. Compensation for services rendered by a volunteer firefighter <u>does shall</u> not disqualify him or her as a volunteer. A person <u>may shall</u> not be disqualified as a volunteer firefighter solely because he or she has other gainful employment. Any person who volunteers assistance at a fire but is not an active member of a department described herein is not a volunteer firefighter within the meaning of this paragraph.

(12)(9) "Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund" means a trust fund, by whatever name known, as provided under s. 175.041, for the purpose of assisting municipalities and special fire control districts in establishing and maintaining a retirement plan for firefighters.

 $\underline{(13)}$ "Local law municipality" is any municipality in which there exists a local law plan exists.

(14) (11) "Local law plan" means a retirement defined benefit plan component plan, which includes both a defined benefit plan component and a defined contribution plan component, for firefighters, or for firefighters and er police officers if both are where included, as described in s. 175.351, established by municipal ordinance, special district resolution, or special act of the Legislature, which enactment sets forth all plan provisions. Local law plan provisions may vary from the provisions of this chapter if the, provided that required minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter are met. However, any such variance must shall provide a greater benefit

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for firefighters. Actuarial valuations of local law plans shall be conducted by an enrolled actuary as provided in s. 175.261(2).

- (15)(12) "Local law special fire control district" means is any special fire control district in which there exists a local law plan exists.
- (16) "Minimum benefits" means the benefits set forth in ss. 175.021-175.341 and ss. 175.361-175.401.
- (17) "Minimum standards" means the standards set forth in ss. 175.021-175.341 and ss. 175.361-175.401.
- (18)(13) "Property insurance" means property insurance as defined in s. 624.604 and covers real and personal property within the corporate limits of <u>a any</u> municipality, or within the boundaries of <u>a any</u> special fire control district, within the state. The term "multiple peril" means a combination or package policy that includes both property and casualty coverage for a single premium.
- (19)(14) "Retiree" or "retired firefighter" means a firefighter who has entered retirement status. For the purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), a firefighter who enters the DROP is shall be considered a retiree for all purposes of the plan. However, a firefighter who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created

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after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

(20) (15) "Retirement" means a firefighter's separation from municipal city or fire district employment as a firefighter with immediate eligibility for receipt of benefits under the plan. For purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), "retirement" means the date a firefighter enters the DROP.

- (21) "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the provisions of this chapter which was created by an act of the Legislature and continues to require an act of the Legislature to alter plan benefits.
- (22) "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a defined contribution plan for firefighters.

<u>(23) (16)</u> "Special fire control district" means a special district, as defined in s. 189.403(1), established for the purposes of extinguishing fires, protecting life, and protecting property within the incorporated or unincorporated portions of <u>a any</u> county or combination of counties, or within any combination of incorporated and unincorporated portions of <u>a any</u> county or combination of counties. The term does not include any dependent or independent special district; as those terms are defined in <u>s. 189.403</u>, whose <u>s. 189.403(2)</u> and (3), respectively, the employees of which are members of the Florida Retirement System pursuant to s. 121.051(1) or (2).

 $\underline{(24)}$ (17) "Supplemental plan" means a plan to which deposits are made to provide extra benefits for firefighters, or

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for firefighters and police officers if both are where included under this chapter. Such a plan is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with a defined benefit component plan that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. Any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2014, shall be deemed to be a defined contribution plan in compliance with s. 175.351(6).

(25) (18) "Supplemental plan municipality" means <u>a any</u> local law municipality in which <u>any there existed a supplemental</u> plan existed, of any type or nature, as of December 1, 2000.

Section 10. Subsection (7) of section 175.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.071 General powers and duties of board of trustees.—
For any municipality, special fire control district, chapter
plan, local law municipality, local law special fire control
district, or local law plan under this chapter:

- (7) To assist the board in meeting its responsibilities under this chapter, the board, if it so elects, may:
- (a) Employ independent legal counsel at the pension fund's expense.
- (b) Employ an independent <u>enrolled</u> actuary, as defined ins. 175.032(7), at the pension fund's expense.
- (c) Employ such independent professional, technical, or other advisers as it deems necessary at the pension fund's expense.

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If the board chooses to use the municipality's or special district's legal counsel or actuary, or chooses to use any of the municipality's or special district's other professional, technical, or other advisers, it must do so only under terms and conditions acceptable to the board.

Section 11. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 175.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.091 Creation and maintenance of fund.—For any municipality, special fire control district, chapter plan, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter:

- (1) The firefighters' pension trust fund in each municipality and in each special fire control district shall be created and maintained in the following manner:
- (d) By mandatory payment by the municipality or special fire control district of a sum equal to the normal cost of and the amount required to fund any actuarial deficiency shown by an actuarial valuation conducted under as provided in part VII of chapter 112 after taking into account the amounts described in paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) and the tax proceeds described in paragraph (a) which are used to fund defined benefit plan benefits.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to require adjustment of member contribution rates in effect on the date this act

becomes a law, including rates that exceed 5 percent of salary,

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provided that such rates are at least one-half of 1 percent of salary.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 175.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.162 Requirements for retirement.—For any municipality, special fire control district, chapter plan, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter, any firefighter who completes 10 or more years of creditable service as a firefighter and attains age 55, or completes 25 years of creditable service as a firefighter and attains age 52, and who for such minimum period has been a member of the firefighters' pension trust fund operating under a chapter plan or local law plan, is eligible for normal retirement benefits. Normal retirement under the plan is retirement from the service of the municipality or special fire control district on or after the normal retirement date. In such event, payment of retirement income will be governed by the following provisions of this section:

(2) (a) 1. The amount of monthly retirement income payable to a full-time firefighter who retires on or after his or her normal retirement date shall be an amount equal to the number of his or her years of credited service multiplied by 2.75 2 percent of his or her average final compensation as a full-time firefighter. However, if current state contributions pursuant to this chapter are not adequate to fund the additional benefits to meet the minimum requirements in this chapter, only such

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incremental increases shall be required as state moneys are adequate to provide. Such increments shall be provided as state moneys become available.

- 2. Effective July 1, 2014, a plan that is in compliance with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage amount in effect on July 1, 2014, and is not required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter.
- 3. Effective July 1, 2014, a plan that is in compliance with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter and that changes its accrual rate to 2.75 percent, or greater, of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter may not thereafter decrease the accrual rate to less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter.

Section 13. Section 175.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.351 Municipalities and special fire control districts that have having their own pension plans for firefighters.—For any municipality, special fire control district, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter, In order for a municipality or municipalities and special fire control district that has its

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districts with their own pension plan plans for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included, to participate in the distribution of the tax fund established under pursuant to s. 175.101, a local law plan plans must meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this chapter.

- (1) If a municipality has a pension plan for firefighters, or a pension plan for firefighters and police officers if both are included, which in the opinion of the division meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this chapter, the board of trustees of the pension plan must, as approved by a majority of firefighters of the municipality, may:
- (a) place the income from the premium tax in s. 175.101 in such pension plan for the sole and exclusive use of its firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included, where it shall become an integral part of that pension plan and shall be used to fund benefits as provided herein. Effective October 1, 2014, for noncollectively bargained service or upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2014:
- (a) The base premium tax revenues must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality or special fire control district.
- (b) Of the additional premium tax revenues received which are in excess of the amount received for the 2013 calendar year,

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50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality or special fire control district, and 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan to fund special benefits.

- (c) Additional premium tax revenues not described in paragraph (b) must be used to fund benefits that are not included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues subject to this paragraph exceed the full cost of benefits provided through the plan which are in excess of the minimum benefits, any amount in excess of the full cost must be used as provided in paragraph (b).
- which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may be allocated by mutual consent as provided in paragraph (g). If such accumulations are not allocated by mutual consent, 50 percent of the amount of the accumulations must be used to fund special benefits and 50 percent must be applied to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan to pay extra benefits to the firefighters included in that pension plan; or
- (b) Place the income from the premium tax in s. 175.101 in a separate supplemental plan to pay extra benefits to firefighters, or to firefighters and police officers if included, participating in such separate supplemental plan.
 - (e) For a plan created after March 1, 2014, 50 percent of

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the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined benefit plan component benefits, with the remainder used to fund defined contribution plan component benefits.

- (f) If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2013, such benefits may be reduced if the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and the minimum standards set forth in this chapter. The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund benefits in excess of minimum benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2013, before the reduction must be used as provided in paragraph (b). However, benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may not be reduced if a plan does not meet the minimum accrual rate of 2.75 percent, or greater, of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the use of premium tax revenues, including any accumulations of additional tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, may deviate from the provisions of this subsection by mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if none, by majority consent of the firefighter members of the fund, and by consent of the municipality or special fire control district, provided that the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter; however, a plan operating pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph which

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does not meet a minimum benefit as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefit that does not meet the minimum benefit at the same level, but not less than that level, as was provided as of October 1, 2012, and all other benefit levels must continue to meet the minimum benefits. Such mutually agreed deviation shall continue until modified or revoked by subsequent mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if none, by a majority of the firefighter members of the fund, and the municipality or special fire control district. A special act plan or a plan within a supplemental plan municipality shall be considered to have mutually consented to such deviation as of July 1, 2014, regarding the existing arrangement on the use of premium tax revenues.

cases be used in its entirety to provide retirement extra
benefits to firefighters, or to firefighters and police officers
if both are included. However, local law plans in effect on
October 1, 1998, must comply with the minimum benefit provisions
of this chapter only to the extent that additional premium tax
revenues become available to incrementally fund the cost of such
compliance as provided in s. 175.162(2)(a). If a plan is in
compliance with such minimum benefit provisions, as subsequent
additional premium tax revenues become available, they must be
used to provide extra benefits. Local law plans created by
special act before May 27, 1939, are deemed to comply with this

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chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

- (a) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 which exceed that amount received for calendar year 1997.
- (b) "Extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality and in addition to those in existence for firefighters on March 12, 1999.
- A retirement plan or amendment to a retirement plan may not be proposed for adoption unless the proposed plan or amendment contains an actuarial estimate of the costs involved. Such proposed plan or proposed plan change may not be adopted without the approval of the municipality, special fire control district, or, where required permitted, the Legislature. Copies of the proposed plan or proposed plan change and the actuarial impact statement of the proposed plan or proposed plan change shall be furnished to the division before the last public hearing on the proposal is held thereon. Such statement must also indicate whether the proposed plan or proposed plan change is in compliance with s. 14, Art. X of the State Constitution and those provisions of part VII of chapter 112 which are not expressly provided in this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision, only those local law plans created by special act of legislation before May 27, 1939, are deemed to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards only in this chapter.

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- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision, with respect to any supplemental plan municipality:
- (a) A local law plan and a supplemental plan may continue to use their definition of compensation or salary in existence on March 12, 1999.
- (b) Section 175.061(1)(b) does not apply, and a local law plan and a supplemental plan shall continue to be administered by a board or boards of trustees numbered, constituted, and selected as the board or boards were numbered, constituted, and selected on December 1, 2000.
- (c) The election set forth in paragraph (1) (b) is deemed to have been made.
- (5) The retirement plan setting forth the benefits and the trust agreement, if any, covering the duties and responsibilities of the trustees and the regulations of the investment of funds must be in writing, and copies made available to the participants and to the general public.
- (6) In addition to the defined benefit component of the local law plan, each plan sponsor must have a defined contribution plan component within the local law plan by October 1, 2014, for noncollectively bargained service, upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2014, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending upon the application of subsection (1), a defined contribution component may or may not receive any funding.
 - (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a
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municipality or special fire control district that has implemented or proposed changes to a local law plan based on the municipality's or district's reliance on an interpretation of this chapter by the Department of Management Services on or after August 14, 2012, and before March 4, 2014, may continue the implemented changes or continue to implement proposed changes. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written collective bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal correspondence between the municipality or district and the Department of Management Services which describes the specific changes to the local law plan, with the initial proposal, agreement, or correspondence from the municipality or district dated before March 4, 2014. Changes to the local law plan which are otherwise contrary to the minimum benefits and minimum standards in this chapter may continue in effect until the earlier of October 1, 2017, or the effective date of a collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to the changes to the local law plan.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 185.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.01 Legislative declaration.-

(2) This chapter hereby establishes, for all municipal pension plans now or hereinafter provided for under this chapter, including chapter plans and local law plans, minimum benefits and minimum standards for the operation and funding of such plans, hereinafter referred to as municipal police officers' retirement trust funds, which must be met as

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conditions precedent to the plans or plan sponsors receiving a distribution of insurance premium tax revenues under s. 185.10. The minimum benefits and minimum standards for each plan as set forth in this chapter may not be diminished by local ordinance or by special act of the Legislature and may not, nor may the minimum benefits or minimum standards be reduced or offset by any other local, state, or federal plan that includes may include police officers in its operation, except as provided under s. 112.65.

Section 15. Section 185.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 185.02 Definitions.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, the term following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:
- (1) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues
 received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 which exceed
 base premium tax revenues.
- (2)(1) "Average final compensation" means one-twelfth of the average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last 10 years of creditable service prior to retirement, termination, or death.
- (3) "Base premium tax revenues" means the revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 for the calendar year 1997.

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(4)(2) "Casualty insurance" means automobile public liability and property damage insurance to be applied at the place of residence of the owner, or if the subject is a commercial vehicle, to be applied at the place of business of the owner; automobile collision insurance; fidelity bonds; burglary and theft insurance; and plate glass insurance. The term "multiple peril" means a combination or package policy that includes both property coverage and casualty coverage for a single premium.

(5)(3) "Chapter plan" means a separate defined benefit pension plan for police officers which incorporates by reference the provisions of this chapter and has been adopted by the governing body of a municipality as provided in s. 185.08.

Except as may be specifically authorized in this chapter, the provisions of a chapter plan may not differ from the plan provisions set forth in ss. 185.01-185.341 and ss. 185.37-185.39. Actuarial valuations of chapter plans shall be conducted by the division as provided by s. 185.221(1)(b).

(6)(4) "Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. Overtime may be limited prior to July 1, 2011, in a

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local law plan by the plan provisions. A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.

- (a) Any retirement trust fund or plan that meets the requirements of this chapter does not, solely by virtue of this subsection, reduce or diminish the monthly retirement income otherwise payable to each police officer covered by the retirement trust fund or plan.
- (b) The member's compensation or salary contributed as employee-elective salary reductions or deferrals to any salary reduction, deferred compensation, or tax-sheltered annuity program authorized under the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be the compensation or salary the member would receive if he or she were not participating in such program and shall be treated as compensation for retirement purposes under this chapter.
 - (c) For any person who first becomes a member in any plan Page 73 of 92

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year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, compensation for that plan year may not include any amounts in excess of the Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17) limitation, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which limitation of \$150,000 shall be adjusted as required by federal law for qualified government plans and shall be further adjusted for changes in the cost of living in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(B). For any person who first became a member before the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, the limitation on compensation may not be less than the maximum compensation amount that was allowed to be taken into account under the plan as in effect on July 1, 1993, which limitation shall be adjusted for changes in the cost of living since 1989 in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(1991).

- (7)(5) "Creditable service" or "credited service" means the aggregate number of years of service and fractional parts of years of service of any police officer, omitting intervening years and fractional parts of years when such police officer may not have been employed by the municipality subject to the following conditions:
- (a) A No police officer may not will receive credit for years or fractional parts of years of service if he or she has withdrawn his or her contributions to the fund for those years or fractional parts of years of service, unless the police officer repays into the fund the amount he or she has withdrawn,

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plus interest as determined by the board. The member <u>has</u> shall have at least 90 days after his or her reemployment to make repayment.

- (b) A police officer may voluntarily leave his or her contributions in the fund for a period of 5 years after leaving the employ of the police department, pending the possibility of his or her being rehired by the same department, without losing credit for the time he or she has participated actively as a police officer. If he or she is not reemployed as a police officer with the same department within 5 years, his or her contributions shall be returned to him or her without interest.
- only for service as a police officer, as defined in subsection (11), or for military service and may not include credit for any other type of service. A municipality may, by local ordinance, may provide for the purchase of credit for military service occurring before employment as well as prior service as a police officer for some other employer as long as the police officer is not entitled to receive a benefit for such other prior service as a police officer. For purposes of determining credit for prior service, in addition to service as a police officer in this state, credit may be given for federal, other state, or county service as long as such service is recognized by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement as provided in under chapter 943 or the police officer provides proof to the board of trustees

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that such service is equivalent to the service required to meet the definition of a police officer under subsection (16) $\frac{(11)}{(11)}$.

- (d) In determining the creditable service of <u>a</u> any police officer, credit for up to 5 years of the time spent in the military service of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be added to the years of actual service, if:
- 1. The police officer is in the active employ of the municipality <u>before</u> prior to such service and leaves a position, other than a temporary position, for the purpose of voluntary or involuntary service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
- 2. The police officer is entitled to reemployment under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.
- 3. The police officer returns to his or her employment as a police officer of the municipality within 1 year <u>after from</u> the date of his or her release from such active service.
- (8)(6) "Deferred Retirement Option Plan" or "DROP" means a local law plan retirement option in which a police officer may elect to participate. A police officer may retire for all purposes of the plan and defer receipt of retirement benefits into a DROP account while continuing employment with his or her employer. However, a police officer who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the

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1977 effective date of this act.

- (9) "Defined contribution plan" means the component of a local law plan, as provided in s. 185.35(1), to which deposits, if any, are made to provide benefits for police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if both are included. Such component is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with the defined benefit component that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. The retirement benefits, if any, of the defined contribution plan shall be provided through individual member accounts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations and are limited to the contributions, if any, made into each member's account and the member's account.
- $\underline{(10)}$ "Division" means the Division of Retirement of the Department of Management Services.
- (11)(8) "Enrolled actuary" means an actuary who is enrolled under Subtitle C of Title III of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and who is a member of the Society of Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries.
- $\underline{\text{(12)}}$ "Local law municipality" means is any municipality in which there exists a local law plan exists.
- (13) (10) "Local law plan" means a <u>retirement</u> defined benefit pension plan, which includes both a defined benefit plan component and a defined contribution plan component, for police

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where included, as described in s. 185.35, established by municipal ordinance or special act of the Legislature, which enactment sets forth all plan provisions. Local law plan provisions may vary from the provisions of this chapter if the, provided that required minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter are met. However, any such variance must shall provide a greater benefit for police officers. Actuarial valuations of local law plans shall be conducted by an enrolled actuary as provided in s. 185.221(2)(b).

- (14) "Minimum benefits" means the benefits set forth in ss. 185.01-185.341 and ss. 185.37-185.50.
- (15) "Minimum standards" means the standards set forth in ss. 185.01-185.341 and ss. 185.37-185.50.
- (16)(11) "Police officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by a any municipality, who is certified or required to be certified as a law enforcement officer in compliance with s. 943.1395, who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests, and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state. The term This definition includes all certified supervisory and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, guidance, and management responsibilities of full-time law enforcement officers, part-time law enforcement officers, or auxiliary law enforcement

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officers, but does not include part-time law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers as those terms the same are defined in s. 943.10(6) and (8), respectively. For the purposes of this chapter only, the term also includes "police officer" also shall include a public safety officer who is responsible for performing both police and fire services. Any plan may provide that the police chief shall have an option to participate, or not, in that plan.

(17)(12) "Police Officers' Retirement Trust Fund" means a trust fund, by whatever name known, as provided under s. 185.03 for the purpose of assisting municipalities in establishing and maintaining a retirement plan for police officers.

(18) (13) "Retiree" or "retired police officer" means a police officer who has entered retirement status. For the purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), a police officer who enters the DROP is shall be considered a retiree for all purposes of the plan. However, a police officer who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

(19)(14) "Retirement" means a police officer's separation from municipal city employment as a police officer with immediate eligibility for receipt of benefits under the plan. For purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement

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Option Plan (DROP), "retirement" means the date a police officer enters the DROP.

- (20) "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the provisions of this chapter which was created by an act of the Legislature and continues to require an act of the Legislature to alter plan benefits.
- (21) "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a defined contribution plan for police officers.
- (22) (15) "Supplemental plan" means a plan to which deposits of the premium tax moneys as provided in s. 185.08 are made to provide extra benefits to police officers, or police officers and firefighters if both are where included, under this chapter. Such a plan is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with a defined benefit component plan that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. Any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2014, shall be deemed to be a defined contribution plan in compliance with s. 185.35(6).
- $\underline{(23)}$ (16) "Supplemental plan municipality" means \underline{a} any local law municipality in which there existed a supplemental plan existed as of December 1, 2000.
- Section 16. Subsection (6) of section 185.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 185.06 General powers and duties of board of trustees.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter:

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(6) To assist the board in meeting its responsibilities under this chapter, the board, if it so elects, may:

- (a) Employ independent legal counsel at the pension fund's expense.
- (b) Employ an independent <u>enrolled</u> actuary, as defined in s. 185.02(8), at the pension fund's expense.
- (c) Employ such independent professional, technical, or other advisers as it deems necessary at the pension fund's expense.

If the board chooses to use the municipality's or special district's legal counsel or actuary, or chooses to use any of the municipality's other professional, technical, or other advisers, it must do so only under terms and conditions acceptable to the board.

Section 17. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 185.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 185.07 Creation and maintenance of fund.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter:
- (1) The municipal police officers' retirement trust fund in each municipality described in s. 185.03 shall be created and maintained in the following manner:
- (d) By payment by the municipality or other sources of a sum equal to the normal cost and the amount required to fund any actuarial deficiency shown by an actuarial valuation conducted

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under as provided in part VII of chapter 112 after taking into
account the amounts described in paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f),
and (g) and the tax proceeds described in paragraph (a) which
are used to fund defined benefit plan benefits.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to require adjustment of member contribution rates in effect on the date this act becomes a law, including rates that exceed 5 percent of salary, provided that such rates are at least one-half of 1 percent of salary.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 185.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.16 Requirements for retirement.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, any police officer who completes 10 or more years of creditable service as a police officer and attains age 55, or completes 25 years of creditable service as a police officer and attains age 52, and for such period has been a member of the retirement fund is eligible for normal retirement benefits.

Normal retirement under the plan is retirement from the service of the city on or after the normal retirement date. In such event, for chapter plans and local law plans, payment of retirement income will be governed by the following provisions of this section:

(2) $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ The amount of the monthly retirement income payable to a police officer who retires on or after his or her normal

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retirement date shall be an amount equal to the number of the police officer's years of credited service multiplied by 2.75 2 percent of his or her average final compensation. However, if current state contributions pursuant to this chapter are not adequate to fund the additional benefits to meet the minimum requirements in this chapter, only increment increases shall be required as state moneys are adequate to provide. Such increments shall be provided as state moneys become available.

- (b) Effective July 1, 2014, a plan that is in compliance with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage amount in effect on July 1, 2014, and is not required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer.
- with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer and that changes its accrual rate to 2.75 percent, or greater, of the average final compensation of a police officer may not thereafter decrease the accrual rate to less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer.

Section 19. Section 185.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.35 Municipalities that have having their own Page 83 of 92

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retirement pension plans for police officers.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, In order for a municipality that has its municipalities with their own retirement plan pension plans for police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if both are included, to participate in the distribution of the tax fund established under pursuant to s. 185.08, a local law plan plans must meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this chapter:

- (1) If a municipality has a <u>retirement</u> pension plan for police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if <u>both</u> <u>are</u> included, which, in the opinion of the division, meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this chapter, the board of trustees of the pension plan <u>must</u>, <u>as</u> approved by a majority of police officers of the municipality, may:
- (a) place the income from the premium tax in s. 185.08 in such pension plan for the sole and exclusive use of its police officers, or its police officers and firefighters if both are included, where it shall become an integral part of that pension plan and shall be used to fund benefits as provided herein.

 Effective October 1, 2014, for noncollectively bargained service or upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2014:
- (a) The base premium tax revenues must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the

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minimum benefits as determined by the municipality.

- (b) Of the additional premium tax revenues received which are in excess of the amount received for the 2013 calendar year, 50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality, and 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan to fund special benefits.
- (c) Additional premium tax revenues not described in paragraph (b) must be used to fund benefits that are not included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues subject to this paragraph exceed the full cost of benefits provided through the plan which are in excess of the minimum benefits, any amount in excess of the full cost must be used as provided in paragraph (b).
- (d) Any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may be allocated by mutual consent as provided in paragraph (g). If such accumulations are not allocated by mutual consent, 50 percent of the amount of the accumulations must be used to fund special benefits and 50 percent must be applied to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan pay extra benefits to the police officers included in that pension plan; or
- (b) May place the income from the premium tax in s. 185.08 in a separate supplemental plan to pay extra benefits to the police officers, or police officers and firefighters if

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included, participating in such separate supplemental plan.

- (e) For a plan created after March 1, 2014, 50 percent of the insurance premium tax revenues shall be used to fund defined benefit plan component benefits, with the remainder used to fund defined contribution plan component benefits.
- (f) If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2013, such benefits may be reduced if the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and the minimum standards set forth in this chapter. The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2013, before the reduction must be used as provided in paragraph (b). However, benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may not be reduced if a plan does not meet the minimum accrual rate of 2.75 percent, or greater, of the average final compensation of a police officer.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection, the use of premium tax revenues, including any accumulations of additional tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, may deviate from the provisions of this subsection by mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if none, by majority consent of the police officer members of the fund, and by consent of the municipality, provided that the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards of

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this chapter; however, a plan operating pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph which does not meet a minimum benefit as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefit that does not meet the minimum benefit at the same level, but not less than that level, as was provided as of October 1, 2012, and all other benefits must continue to meet the minimum benefits. Such mutually agreed deviation shall continue until modified or revoked by subsequent mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if none, by a majority of the police officer members of the fund, and the municipality. A special act plan or a plan within a supplemental plan municipality shall be considered to have mutually consented to such deviation as of July 1,2014, regarding the existing arrangement on the use of premium tax revenues.

cases be used in its entirety to provide retirement extra benefits to police officers, or to police officers and firefighters if both are included. However, local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, must comply with the minimum benefit provisions of this chapter only to the extent that additional premium tax revenues become available to incrementally fund the cost of such compliance as provided in s. 185.16(2). If a plan is in compliance with such minimum benefit provisions, as subsequent additional tax revenues become available, they shall be used to provide extra benefits. Local law plans created by

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special act before May 27, 1939, shall be deemed to comply with this chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

- (a) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues
 received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 which exceed
 the amount received for calendar year 1997.
- (b) "Extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality and in addition to those in existence for police officers on March 12, 1999.
- A retirement plan or amendment to a retirement plan may not be proposed for adoption unless the proposed plan or amendment contains an actuarial estimate of the costs involved. Such proposed plan or proposed plan change may not be adopted without the approval of the municipality or, where required permitted, the Legislature. Copies of the proposed plan or proposed plan change and the actuarial impact statement of the proposed plan or proposed plan change shall be furnished to the division before the last public hearing on the proposal is held thereon. Such statement must also indicate whether the proposed plan or proposed plan change is in compliance with s. 14, Art. X of the State Constitution and those provisions of part VII of chapter 112 which are not expressly provided in this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision, only those local law plans created by special act of legislation before May 27, 1939, are deemed to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards only in this chapter.

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- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision, with respect to any supplemental plan municipality:
- (a) Section 185.02(6)(a) 185.02(4)(a) does not apply, and a local law plan and a supplemental plan may continue to use their definition of compensation or salary in existence on March 12, 1999.
- (b) A local law plan and a supplemental plan must continue to be administered by a board or boards of trustees numbered, constituted, and selected as the board or boards were numbered, constituted, and selected on December 1, 2000.
- (c) The election set forth in paragraph (1) (b) is deemed to have been made.
- (5) The retirement plan setting forth the benefits and the trust agreement, if any, covering the duties and responsibilities of the trustees and the regulations of the investment of funds must be in writing and copies made available to the participants and to the general public.
- (6) In addition to the defined benefit component of the local law plan, each plan sponsor must have a defined contribution plan component within the local law plan by October 1, 2014, upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2014, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending upon the application of subsection (1), a defined contribution component may or may not receive any funding.
 - (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a
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municipality that has implemented or proposed changes to a local law plan based on the municipality's reliance on an interpretation of this chapter by the Department of Management Services on or after August 14, 2012, and before March 4, 2014, may continue the implemented changes or continue to implement proposed changes. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written collective bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal correspondence between the municipality and the Department of Management Services which describes the specific changes to the local law plan, with the initial proposal, agreement, or correspondence from the municipality dated before March 4, 2014. Changes to the local law plan which are otherwise contrary to the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter may continue in effect until the earlier of October 1, 2017, or the effective date of a collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to the changes to the local law plan.

Section 20. Section 238.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

238.072 Special service provisions for extension personnel.—All state and county cooperative extension personnel holding appointments by the United States Department of Agriculture for extension work in agriculture and home economics in this state who are joint representatives of the University of Florida and the United States Department of Agriculture, as provided in s. 121.051(8) 121.051(7), who are members of the Teachers' Retirement System, chapter 238, and who are prohibited

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from transferring to and participating in the Florida Retirement System, chapter 121, may retire with full benefits upon completion of 30 years of creditable service and shall be considered to have attained normal retirement age under this chapter, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. In order to comply with the provisions of s. 14, Art. X of the State Constitution, any liability accruing to the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund as a result of the provisions of this section shall be paid on an annual basis from the General Revenue Fund.

Section 21. Subsection (11) of section 413.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

413.051 Eligible blind persons; operation of vending stands.—

members of the Florida Retirement System pursuant to s.

121.051(7)(b)1. 121.051(6)(b)1. shall pay any unappropriated retirement costs from their net profits or from program income. Within 30 days after the effective date of this act, each blind licensee who is eligible to maintain membership in the Florida Retirement System under s. 121.051(7)(b)1. 121.051(6)(b)1., but who elects to withdraw from the system as provided in s.

121.051(7)(b)3. 121.051(6)(b)3., must, on or before July 31, 1996, notify the Division of Blind Services and the Department of Management Services in writing of his or her election to withdraw. Failure to timely notify the divisions shall be deemed a decision to remain a compulsory member of the Florida

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Retirement System. However, if, at any time after July 1, 1996, sufficient funds are not paid by a blind licensee to cover the required contribution to the Florida Retirement System, that blind licensee shall become ineligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System on the last day of the first month for which no contribution is made or the amount contributed is insufficient to cover the required contribution. For any blind licensee who becomes ineligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System as described in this subsection, no creditable service shall be earned under the Florida Retirement System for any period following the month that retirement contributions ceased to be reported. However, any such person may participate in the Florida Retirement System in the future if employed by a participating employer in a covered position.

Section 22. The Legislature finds that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served when employees and retirees of the state and its political subdivisions, and the dependents, survivors, and beneficiaries of such employees and retirees, are extended the basic protections afforded by governmental retirement systems. These persons must be provided benefits that are fair and adequate and that are managed, administered, and funded in an actuarially sound manner, as required by s. 14, Article X of the State Constitution and part VII of chapter 112, Florida Statutes. Therefore, the Legislature determines and declares that this act fulfills an important state interest.

Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMIT	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing PCB: State Affairs Committee Representative Boyd offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 211-797 and insert:

Section 4. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 121.053, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

121.053 Participation in the Elected Officers' Class for retired members.-

- On or after July 1, 2010:
- (a) A retiree of a state-administered retirement system who is initially reemployed in elected or appointed for the first time to an elective office in a regularly established position with a covered employer may not reenroll in the Florida Retirement System, except as provided in s. 121.122.
- (b) An elected officer who is elected or appointed to an elective office and is participating in the Deferred Retirement

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Option Program is subject to termination as defined in s. 18

121.021 upon completion of his or her DROP participation period. 19

An elected official may defer termination as provided in

21 subsection (7).

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- (5) A Any renewed member, as described in s. 121.122(1), (3), (4), or (5) subsection (1) or subsection (2), who is not receiving the maximum health insurance subsidy provided in s. 112.363 is entitled to earn additional credit toward the maximum health insurance subsidy. Any additional subsidy due because of such additional credit may be received only at the time of payment of the second career retirement benefit. The total health insurance subsidy received from initial and renewed membership may not exceed the maximum allowed in s. 112.363.
- Section 5. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 121.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 121.055 Senior Management Service Class.—There is hereby established a separate class of membership within the Florida Retirement System to be known as the "Senior Management Service Class," which shall become effective February 1, 1987.

(1)

- Effective July 1, 1997, through June 30, 2015:
- Except as provided in subparagraphs subparagraph 3. and 4., an elected state officer eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class under s. 121.052(2)(a), (b), or (c) who elects membership in the Senior Management Service Class under

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- s. 121.052(3)(c) may, within 6 months after assuming office or within 6 months after this act becomes a law for serving elected state officers, elect to participate in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program, as provided in subsection (6), in lieu of membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraphs subparagraph 3. and 4., an elected officer of a local agency employer eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class under s. 121.052(2)(d) who elects membership in the Senior Management Service Class under s. 121.052(3)(c) may, within 6 months after assuming office, or within 6 months after this act becomes a law for serving elected officers of a local agency employer, elect to withdraw from the Florida Retirement System, as provided in subparagraph (b)2., in lieu of membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- 3. A retiree of a state-administered retirement system who is initially reemployed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2014, as an elected official eligible for the Elected Officers' Class may not be enrolled in renewed membership in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program as provided in subsection (6), and may not withdraw from the Florida Retirement System as a renewed member as provided in subparagraph (b)2., as applicable, in lieu of membership in the Senior Management Service Class. Effective January 1, 2015, a retiree of the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity

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Program who retired before July 1, 2010, and is reemployed in a regularly established position with a covered employer shall be enrolled as a renewed member as provided in s. 121.122.

- 4. On or after July 1, 2015, an elected official eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class may not enroll in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program as provided in subsection (6).
 - (6)
 - (C) Participation.-
- 1. An eligible employee who is employed on or before February 1, 1987, may elect to participate in the optional annuity program in lieu of participating in the Senior Management Service Class. Such election must be made in writing and filed with the department and the personnel officer of the employer on or before May 1, 1987. An eligible employee who is employed on or before February 1, 1987, and who fails to make an election to participate in the optional annuity program by May 1, 1987, shall be deemed to have elected membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- Except as provided in subparagraph 6., an employee who becomes eligible to participate in the optional annuity program by reason of initial employment commencing after February 1, 1987, may, within 90 days after the date of commencing employment, elect to participate in the optional annuity program. Such election must be made in writing and filed with the personnel officer of the employer. An eligible employee who

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does not within 90 days after commencing employment elect to participate in the optional annuity program shall be deemed to have elected membership in the Senior Management Service Class.

- 3. A person who is appointed to a position in the Senior Management Service Class and who is a member of an existing retirement system or the Special Risk or Special Risk Administrative Support Classes of the Florida Retirement System may elect to remain in such system or class in lieu of participating in the Senior Management Service Class or optional annuity program. Such election must be made in writing and filed with the department and the personnel officer of the employer within 90 days after such appointment. An eliqible employee who fails to make an election to participate in the existing system, the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System, the Special Risk Administrative Support Class of the Florida Retirement System, or the optional annuity program shall be deemed to have elected membership in the Senior Management Service Class.
- Except as provided in subparagraph 5., an employee's election to participate in the optional annuity program is irrevocable if the employee continues to be employed in an eligible position and continues to meet the eligibility requirements set forth in this paragraph.
- Effective from July 1, 2002, through September 30, 2002, an active employee in a regularly established position who has elected to participate in the Senior Management Service

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Optional Annuity Program has one opportunity to choose to move from the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan.

- The election must be made in writing and must be filed with the department and the personnel officer of the employer before October 1, 2002, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on July 1, 2002, within 90 days after the conclusion of the leave of absence. This election is irrevocable.
- b. The employee shall receive service credit under the pension plan equal to his or her years of service under the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program. The cost for such credit is the amount representing the present value of that employee's accumulated benefit obligation for the affected period of service.
- The employee must transfer the total accumulated employer contributions and earnings on deposit in his or her Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program account. If the transferred amount is not sufficient to pay the amount due, the employee must pay a sum representing the remainder of the amount due. The employee may not retain any employer contributions or earnings from the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program account.
- A retiree of a state-administered retirement system who is initially reemployed on or after July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2014, may not renew membership in the Senior

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Management Service Optional Annuity Program. Effective January 1, 2015, a retiree of the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program who retired before July 1, 2010, and is reemployed in a regularly established position with a covered employer shall be enrolled as a renewed member as provided in s. 121.122.

7. Effective July 1, 2015, the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program is closed to new members. Members enrolled in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program before July 1, 2015, may retain their membership in the annuity program.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 121.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Benefits payable under the system.—Benefits may not be paid under this section unless the member has terminated employment as provided in s. 121.021(39)(a) or begun participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program as provided in subsection (13), and a proper application has been filed in the manner prescribed by the department. The department may cancel an application for retirement benefits when the member or beneficiary fails to timely provide the information and documents required by this chapter and the department's rules. The department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for application for retirement benefits and for the cancellation of such application when the required information or documents are not received.

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- (4)DISABILITY RETIREMENT BENEFIT.-
- Disability retirement; entitlement and effective (a) date.-
- 1.a. A member who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (b), after completing 5 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of service, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit, + except that any member with less than 5 years of creditable service on July 1, 1980, or any person who becomes a member of the Florida Retirement System on or after such date must have completed 10 years of creditable service before becoming totally and permanently disabled in order to receive disability retirement benefits for a any disability that which occurs other than in the line of duty. However, if a member employed on July 1, 1980, who has less than 5 years of creditable service as of that date becomes totally and permanently disabled after completing 5 years of creditable service and is found not to have attained fully insured status for benefits under the federal Social Security Act, such member is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.
- Effective July 1, 2001, a member of the pension plan initially enrolled before July 1, 2015, who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (b), after completing 8 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty

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regardless of service, is entitled to a monthly disability 200 201 benefit.

- c. Effective July 1, 2015, a member of the pension plan initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, who becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined in paragraph (b), after completing 10 years of creditable service, or a member who becomes totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty regardless of service, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit.
- 2. If the division has received from the employer the required documentation of the member's termination of employment from the employer, the effective retirement date for a member who applies and is approved for disability retirement shall be as established by rule of the division.
- For a member who is receiving Workers' Compensation payments, the effective disability retirement date may not precede the date the member reaches Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI), unless the member terminates employment before reaching MMI.
- Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 121.122, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (3), (4), and (5) are added to that section, to read:
 - 121.122 Renewed membership in system.—
- 223 Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3)-(5), a 224 retiree of a state-administered retirement system who is

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initially reemployed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2010, may not be enrolled as a renewed member.

- (3) A retiree of the investment plan, the State University System Optional Retirement Program, the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program, or the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program who retired before July 1, 2010, but did not complete 10 years of creditable service and is employed in a regularly established position with a covered employer on or after January 1, 2015, shall be a renewed member of the Regular Class of the investment plan regardless of the position held, unless employed in a position eligible for participation in the State University System Optional Retirement Program or the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program as provided in subsections (4) and (5), respectively. The renewed member must satisfy the vesting requirements and other provisions of this chapter.
- (a) Creditable service, including credit toward the retiree health insurance subsidy provided in s. 112.363, does not accrue for a retiree's employment in a regularly established position with a covered employer from July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2014.
- Employer and employee contributions, interest, earnings, or any other funds may not be paid into a renewed member's investment plan account for any employment in a regularly established position with a covered employer from July

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1, 2010, through December 31, 2014, by the renewed member or the 250 251 employer on behalf of the member.

- (c) To be eligible to receive a retirement benefit, the renewed member must satisfy the vesting requirements in s. 121.4501(6).
- (d) The member is ineligible to receive disability benefits as provided in s. 121.091(4) or s. 121.591(2).
- The member is subject to the reemployment after retirement limitations provided in s. 121.091(9), as applicable.
- The member must satisfy the requirements for termination from employment provided in s. 121.021(39).
- (g) Upon the renewed membership or reemployment of a retiree, the employer and the retiree shall pay the applicable employer and employee contributions required under ss. 112.363, 121.71, 121.74, and 121.76. The contributions are payable only for employment and salary earned in a regularly established position with a covered employer on or after January 1, 2015. The employer and employee contributions shall be transferred to the investment plan and placed in a default fund as designated by the state board. The retiree may move the contributions once an account is activated in the investment plan.
- The member may not purchase any past service in the investment plan, including employment in a regularly established position with a covered employer from July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2014.

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(i) A renewed member who is a retiree of the investment plan and who is not receiving the maximum health insurance subsidy provided in s. 112.363 is entitled to earn additional credit toward the subsidy. Such credit may be earned only for employment in a regularly established position with a covered employer on or after January 1, 2015. Any additional subsidy due because of additional credit may be received only at the time of paying the second career retirement benefit. The total health insurance subsidy received by a retiree receiving benefits from initial and renewed membership may not exceed the maximum allowed under s. 112.363.

(4) A retiree of the investment plan, the State University System Optional Retirement Program, the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program, or the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program who retired before July 1, 2010, and is employed in a regularly established position eligible for participation in the State University System Optional Retirement Program on or after January 1, 2015, shall become a renewed member of the optional retirement program. The renewed member must satisfy the vesting requirements and other provisions of this chapter. Once enrolled, a renewed member remains enrolled in the optional retirement program while employed in an eligible position for the optional retirement program. If employment in a different covered position results in the retiree's enrollment in the investment plan, the retiree

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is no longer eligible to participate in the optional retirement program unless employed in a mandatory position under s. 121.35.

- The member is subject to the reemployment after retirement limitations provided in s. 121.091(9), as applicable.
- The member must satisfy the requirements for termination of employment provided in s. 121.021(39).
- (c) Upon renewed membership or reemployment of a retiree, the employer and the retiree shall pay the applicable employer and employee contributions required under s. 121.35.
- (d) The member, or the employer on behalf of the member, may not purchase any prior service in the optional retirement program or employment from July 1, 2010, to December 31, 2014, when renewed membership is not available.
- (5) A retiree of the investment plan, the State University System Optional Retirement Program, the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program, or the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program who retired before July 1, 2010, and is employed in a regularly established position eligible for participation in the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program as provided in s. 121.051(2)(c)4. on or after January 1, 2015, shall become a renewed member of the optional retirement program. The renewed member must satisfy the eligibility requirements of this chapter and s. 1012.875 for the optional retirement program. Once enrolled, a renewed member remains enrolled in the optional retirement program while employed in an eligible position for the optional retirement

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program. If employment in a different covered position results
in the retiree's enrollment in the investment plan, the retire
is no longer eligible to participate in the optional retiremen
program.

- The member is subject to the reemployment after (a) retirement limitations provided in s. 121.091(9), as applicable.
- The member must satisfy the requirements for termination of employment provided in s. 121.021(39).
- (c) Upon renewed membership or reemployment of a retiree, the employer and the retiree shall pay the applicable employer and employee contributions required under ss. 121.051(2)(c) and 1012.875.
- (d) The member, or the employer on behalf of the member, may not purchase any past service in the optional retirement program or employment accrued from July 1, 2010, to December 31, 2014.
- Section 8. Subsection (1), paragraphs (e) and (i) of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), subsection (4), paragraph (c) of subsection (5), subsection (8), and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (10) of section 121.4501, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 121.4501 Florida Retirement System Investment Plan.
- The Trustees of the State Board of Administration shall establish a defined contribution program called the "Florida Retirement System Investment Plan" or "investment plan" for members of the Florida Retirement System under which

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352	retirement benefits will be provided for eligible employees who
353	elect to participate in the program and for employees initially
354	enrolled on or after July 1, 2015, in positions covered by the
355	Elected Officers' Class or the Senior Management Service Class
356	and are compulsory members of the investment plan unless the
357	member withdraws from the system under s. 121.052(3)(d) or s.
358	121.055(1)(b)2., or participates in an optional retirement
359	program under s. 121.051(1)(a), s. 121.051(2)(c), or s. 121.35.
360	Investment plan membership continues if there is subsequent
361	employment in a position covered by another membership class.
362	The retirement benefits shall be provided through member-
363	directed investments, in accordance with s. 401(a) of the
364	Internal Revenue Code and related regulations. The employer and
365	employee shall make contributions, as provided in this section
366	and ss. 121.571 and 121.71, to the Florida Retirement System
367	Investment Plan Trust Fund toward the funding of benefits.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part, the term:
- "Eligible employee" means an officer or employee, as defined in s. 121.021, who:
- Is a member of, or is eligible for membership in, the Florida Retirement System, including any renewed member of the Florida Retirement System initially enrolled before July 1, 2010; or
- Participates in, or is eligible to participate in, the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program as established under s. 121.055(6), the State Community College

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378 System Optional Retirement Program as established under s. 121.051(2)(c), or the State University System Optional 379 380 Retirement Program established under s. 121.35; or

3. Is a retired member of the investment plan, the State University System Optional Retirement Program, the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program, or the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program who retired before July 1, 2010, and is employed in a regularly established position on or after January 1, 2015, as provided in s. 121.122.

The term does not include any member participating in the Deferred Retirement Option Program established under s. 121.091(13), a retiree of a state-administered retirement system who retired initially reemployed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2010, or a mandatory participant of the State University System Optional Retirement Program established under s. 121.35.

- "Member" or "employee" means an eligible employee who enrolls in, or is defaulted into, the investment plan as provided in subsection (4), a terminated Deferred Retirement Option Program member as described in subsection (21), or a beneficiary or alternate payee of a member or employee.
 - RETIREMENT SERVICE CREDIT; TRANSFER OF BENEFITS.-(3)
- Notwithstanding paragraph (a), an eligible employee who elects to participate in, or is defaulted into, the investment plan and establishes one or more individual member

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accounts may elect to transfer to the investment plan a sum representing the present value of the employee's accumulated benefit obligation under the pension plan, except as provided in paragraph (4)(b). Upon transfer, all service credit earned under the pension plan is nullified for purposes of entitlement to a future benefit under the pension plan. A member may not transfer the accumulated benefit obligation balance from the pension plan after the time period for enrolling in the investment plan has expired.

- 1. For purposes of this subsection, the present value of the member's accumulated benefit obligation is based upon the member's estimated creditable service and estimated average final compensation under the pension plan, subject to recomputation under subparagraph 2. For state employees, initial estimates shall be based upon creditable service and average final compensation as of midnight on June 30, 2002; for district school board employees, initial estimates shall be based upon creditable service and average final compensation as of midnight on September 30, 2002; and for local government employees, initial estimates shall be based upon creditable service and average final compensation as of midnight on December 31, 2002. The dates specified are the "estimate date" for these employees. The actuarial present value of the employee's accumulated benefit obligation shall be based on the following:
- The discount rate and other relevant actuarial assumptions used to value the Florida Retirement System Trust

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Fund at the time the amount to be transferred is determined, 430 431 consistent with the factors provided in sub-subparagraphs b. and 432 C.

- A benefit commencement age, based on the member's b. estimated creditable service as of the estimate date.
- Except as provided under sub-subparagraph d., for a member initially enrolled:
- Before July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 62; or
- The age the member would attain if the member completed 30 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- (II) On or after July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 65; or
- The age the member would attain if the member completed 33 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.

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- For members of the Special Risk Class and for members of the Special Risk Administrative Support Class entitled to retain the special risk normal retirement date:
- Initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 55; or
- The age the member would attain if the member completed 25 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- Initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the benefit commencement age is the younger of the following, but may not be younger than the member's age as of the estimate date:
 - (A) Age 60; or
- The age the member would attain if the member completed 30 years of service with an employer, assuming the member worked continuously from the estimate date, and disregarding any vesting requirement that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.
- The calculation must disregard vesting requirements and early retirement reduction factors that would otherwise apply under the pension plan.

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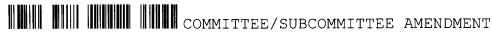
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- 2. For each member who elects to transfer moneys from the pension plan to his or her account in the investment plan, the division shall recompute the amount transferred under subparagraph 1. within 60 days after the actual transfer of funds based upon the member's actual creditable service and actual final average compensation as of the initial date of participation in the investment plan. If the recomputed amount differs from the amount transferred by \$10 or more, the division shall:
- Transfer, or cause to be transferred, from the Florida a. Retirement System Trust Fund to the member's account the excess, if any, of the recomputed amount over the previously transferred amount together with interest from the initial date of transfer to the date of transfer under this subparagraph, based upon the effective annual interest equal to the assumed return on the actuarial investment which was used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the system, compounded annually.
- Transfer, or cause to be transferred, from the member's account to the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund the excess, if any, of the previously transferred amount over the recomputed amount, together with interest from the initial date of transfer to the date of transfer under this subparagraph, based upon 6 percent effective annual interest, compounded annually, pro rata based on the member's allocation plan.
- If contribution adjustments are made as a result of employer errors or corrections, including plan corrections,

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following recomputation of the amount transferred under subparagraph 1., the member is entitled to the additional contributions or is responsible for returning any excess contributions resulting from the correction. However, a any return of such erroneous excess pretax contribution by the plan must be made within the period allowed by the Internal Revenue Service. The present value of the member's accumulated benefit obligation may shall not be recalculated.

- 4. As directed by the member, the state board shall transfer or cause to be transferred the appropriate amounts to the designated accounts within 30 days after the effective date of the member's participation in the investment plan unless the major financial markets for securities available for a transfer are seriously disrupted by an unforeseen event that causes the suspension of trading on a any national securities exchange in the country where the securities were issued. In that event, the 30-day period may be extended by a resolution of the state board. Transfers are not commissionable or subject to other fees and may be in the form of securities or cash, as determined by the state board. Such securities are valued as of the date of receipt in the member's account.
- If the state board or the division receives notification from the United States Internal Revenue Service that this paragraph or any portion of this paragraph will cause the retirement system, or a portion thereof, to be disqualified for tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, the portion

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that will cause the disqualification does not apply. Upon such notice, the state board and the division shall notify the presiding officers of the Legislature.

- (4) PARTICIPATION; ENROLLMENT.-
- Effective June 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, a 90-day election period was provided to each eligible employee participating in the Florida Retirement System, preceded by a 90-day education period, permitting each eligible employee to elect membership in the investment plan, and an employee who failed to elect the investment plan during the election period remained in the pension plan. An eligible employee who was employed in a regularly established position during the election period was granted the option to make one subsequent election, as provided in paragraph (f). With respect to an eligible employee who did not participate in the initial election period or who is initially employee who is employed in a regularly established position after the close of the initial election period but before July 1, 2015, on June 1, 2002, by a state employer:
- a. Any such employee may elect to participate in the investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the pension plan. The election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator by August 31, 2002, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on April 1, 2002, by the last business day of the 5th month following the month the leave

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of absence concludes. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a member of the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's membership in the pension plan terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective the first day of the month for which a full month's employer contribution is made to the investment plan.

b. Any such-employee who fails to elect to-participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

2. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a regularly established position with a state employer commencing after April 1, 2002:

a. Any such employee shall, by default, be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment, and may, by the last business day of the 5th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the investment plan. The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph $(f) \frac{(g)}{(g)}$.

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a.b. If the employee files such election within the prescribed time period, enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of employment. The retirement contributions paid through the month of the employee plan change shall be transferred to the investment program, and, effective the first day of the next month, the employer and employee must pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the program.

b.c. An employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

2.3. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan pursuant to s. 121.051(2)(c)3. or s. 121.35(3)(i), the employee may elect to participate in the investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program or the State University System Optional Retirement Program. The election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph $(f) \frac{(g)}{(g)}$. Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a member in the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's

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participation in the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program or the State University System Optional Retirement Program terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of the month for which a full month's employer and employee contribution is made to the investment plan.

- (b) 1. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan, except as provided in paragraph (q), by reason of employment in a regularly established position commencing on or after July 1, 2015, any such employee shall be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment and may, by the last business day of the 8th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the pension plan or the investment plan. Eligible employees may make a plan election only if they are earning service credit in an employer-employee relationship consistent with s. 121.021(17)(b), excluding leaves of absence without pay.
- The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the pension plan or investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (f).
- If the employee fails to make an election of the pension plan or investment plan within 8 months following the month of hire, the employee is deemed to have elected the investment plan and will be defaulted into the investment plan

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retroactively to the employee's date of employment. The employee's option to participate in the pension plan is forfeited, except as provided in paragraph (f).

- 4. The amount of the employee and employer contributions paid before the default to the investment plan shall be transferred to the investment plan and shall be placed in a default fund as designated by the State Board of Administration. The employee may move the contributions once an account is activated in the investment plan.
- 5. Effective the first day of the month after an eliqible employee makes a plan election of the pension plan or investment plan, or after the month of default to the investment plan, the employee and employer shall pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the program.
- 4. For purposes of this paragraph, "state employer" means any agency, board, branch, commission, community college, department, institution, institution of higher education, or water management district of the state, which participates in the Florida Retirement System for the benefit of certain employees.
- (b) 1. With respect to an eligible employee who is employed in a regularly established position on September 1, 2002, by a district school board employer:
- a. Any such employee may elect to participate in the investment plan-in-lieu of retaining his or her membership in the pension plan. The election must be made in writing or by

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electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator by November 30, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on July 1, 2002, by the last business day of the 5th month following the month the leave of absence concludes. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a member of the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's membership in the pension plan terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective the first day of the month for which a full month's employer contribution is made to the investment program.

b. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

- 2. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a regularly established position with a district school board employer commencing after July 1, 2002:
- a. Any such employee shall, by default, be enrolled in the pension-plan at the commencement of employment, and may, by the last business day of the 5th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the investment plan. The

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employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g).

b. If the employee files such election within the prescribed time period, enrollment in the investment-plan-is effective on the first day of employment. The employer retirement contributions paid through the month of the employee plan change shall be transferred to the investment plan, and, effective the first day of the next month, the employer shall pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the investment plan.

c. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

3. For purposes of this paragraph, "district school board employer" means any district school board that participates in the Florida Retirement System for the benefit of certain employees, or a charter school or charter technical career center that participates in the Florida Retirement System as provided in s. 121.051(2)(d).

(c) 1. With respect to an eligible employee who is employed in a regularly established position on December 1, 2002, by a local employer:

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a. Any such employee may elect to participate in the investment plan in lieu of retaining his or her membership in the pension plan. The election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator by February 28, 2003, or, in the case of an active employee who is on a leave of absence on October 1, 2002, by the last business day of the 5th month following the month the leave of absence concludes. This election is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (g). Upon making such election, the employee shall be enrolled as a participant of the investment plan, the employee's membership in the Florida Retirement System is governed by the provisions of this part, and the employee's membership in the pension plan terminates. The employee's enrollment in the investment plan is effective the first day of the month for which a full month's employer contribution is made to the investment plan.

b. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

2. With respect to employees who become eligible to participate in the investment plan by reason of employment in a regularly established position with a local employer commencing after October 1, 2002:

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a. Any such employee shall, by default, be enrolled in the pension plan at the commencement of employment, and may, by the last business day of the 5th month following the employee's month of hire, elect to participate in the investment plan. The employee's election must be made in writing or by electronic means and must be filed with the third-party administrator. The election to participate in the investment plan is irrevocable, except as provided in paragraph (q).

b. If the employee files such election within the prescribed time period, enrollment in the investment plan is effective on the first day of employment. The employer retirement contributions paid through the month of the employee plan change shall be transferred to the investment plan, and, effective the first day of the next month, the employer shall pay the applicable contributions based on the employee membership class in the investment plan.

c. Any such employee who fails to elect to participate in the investment plan within the prescribed time period is deemed to have elected to retain membership in the pension plan, and the employee's option to elect to participate in the investment plan is forfeited.

3. For purposes of this paragraph, "local employer" means any employer not included in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

(c) (d) Contributions available for self-direction by a member who has not selected one or more specific investment products shall be allocated as prescribed by the state board.

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The third-party administrator shall notify the member at least quarterly that the member should take an affirmative action to make an asset allocation among the investment products.

(d) (e) On or after July 1, 2011, a member of the pension plan who obtains a refund of employee contributions retains his or her prior plan choice upon return to employment in a regularly established position with a participating employer.

(e) (f) A member of the investment plan who takes a distribution of any contributions from his or her investment plan account is considered a retiree. A member retiree who retires is initially reemployed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2010, is not eligible to be enrolled in renewed membership. A member who retired before July 1, 2010, and is employed on or after January 1, 2015, in a regularly established position shall be a renewed member as provided in s. 121.122, except that a retiree who has returned to covered employment before July 1, 2010, may continue membership in the plan he or she chooses.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 15-36 and insert:

date; amending s. 121.053, F.S.; authorizing renewed membership in the retirement system for retirees who

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are reemployed in a position eligible for the Elected Officers' Class under certain circumstances; amending s. 121.055, F.S.; authorizing renewed membership in the retirement system for retirees of the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program who are reemployed on or after a specified date; prohibiting an elected official eligible for membership in the Elected Officers' Class from enrolling in the Senior Management Service Class or in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program; closing the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to new members after a specified date; amending s. 121.091, F.S.; increasing the service time required to qualify for disability benefits to 10 years for members enrolled in the pension plan on or after a specified date; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 121.122, F.S.; requiring that certain retirees who are employed on or after a specified date be renewed members in the investment plan; providing exceptions; providing that creditable service does not accrue for a reemployed retiree during a specified period; prohibiting certain funds from being paid into a renewed member's investment plan account for a specified period of employment; requiring the renewed member to satisfy vesting requirements; prohibiting a renewed member from

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receiving disability benefits; specifying requirements and limitations; requiring the employer and the retiree to make applicable contributions to the member's investment plan account; providing for the administration of the employer and employee contributions; prohibiting the purchase of past service in the investment plan during certain dates; authorizing a renewed member to receive additional credit toward the health insurance subsidy under certain circumstances; providing that a retiree employed on or after a specified date in a regularly established position eligible for the State University System Optional Retirement Program is a renewed member of that program; specifying requirements and limitations; requiring the employer and the retiree to make applicable contributions; prohibiting the purchase of past service in the program during certain dates; providing that a retiree employed on or after a specified date in a regularly established position eligible for the State Community College System Optional Retirement Program is a renewed member of that program; specifying requirements and limitations; requiring the employer and the retiree to make applicable contributions; prohibiting the purchase of past service in the program during certain dates; amending s. 121.4501, F.S.; requiring certain

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employees initially enrolled in the Florida Retirement System on or after a specified date to be compulsory members of the investment plan; revising the definition of "member" or "employee"; revising a provision relating to acknowledgement of an employee's election to participate in the investment plan; enrolling certain employees in the pension plan from their date of hire until they are automatically enrolled in the investment plan or timely elect enrollment in the pension plan; providing certain members with a specified time to choose participation in the pension plan or the investment plan; specifying that a retiree who has returned to covered employment before a specified date may continue membership in his or her selected retirement plan; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; providing for the

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