LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

2024-26 TEXTBOOK



FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

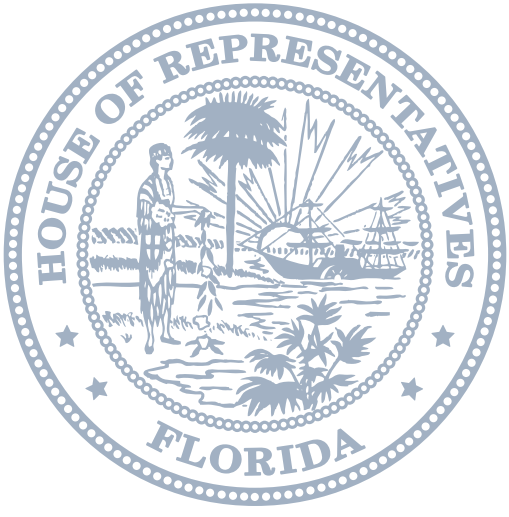

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FLORIDA

Table of Contents

Agenda 3

Course Catalogue 4

COURSES

A View from Above: Legislative Oversight of Rulemaking and Implementation 6

Child Welfare 10

Distributed Power: Counties, Municipalities and Special Districts 19

Florida Medicaid 24

Florida Retirement System 36

Florida's Criminal Justice System 43

In and Out: State Revenues and Expenditures 51

Land Conservation and Management 58

Member Bills: Requirements, Deadlines and Common Mistakes 62

Navigating the Maze: Executive Agencies, Cabinet Agencies, and Quasi-Public Entities 65

On the Right Side of the Line: State Ethics and House Rules 71

Project Requests: Requirements, Deadlines and Common Mistakes 79

Respecting Boundaries: Judicial and Legislative Power 93

Staying in the Sunshine: Public Records for House Members 98

The Toolkit: The Calendar, Bill Analysis and LEAGIS 100

Transportation Planning and Spending 108

Understanding the Budget Process in the Legislature 112

Who's Who: Untangling PreK-20 Governance 121

Workforce 131

APPENDIX 136

Economic Forecast

Hurricane Recovery

Property Insurance Market

Agenda

DECEMBER 3 TUES

MANDATORY FOR FRESHMAN MEMBERS

9am
Understanding the Budget Process in the Legislature MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)

9:45am
Project Requests: **Requirements, Deadlines and Common Mistakes** MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)

10:30am
Understanding the House Rules MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)

11:15am
Member Bills: Requirements, Deadlines and Common Mistakes MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)

NOON
LUNCH MEMBERS DINING HALL

1:30pm
Staying in the Sunshine: Public Records for House Members MORRIS HALL (17 HOB)

2:15pm
- **Florida's Property Insurance Market** SUMNER HALL (404 HOB)
- **Hurricane Recovery** 102 HOB

3:00pm
- **Transportation Planning and Spending** MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)
- *Who's Who:* **Untangling PreK-20 Governance** REED HALL (102 HOB)

3:45pm
- *A View from Above:* **Legislative Oversight of Rulemaking and Implementation** MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)
- **Medicaid** REED HALL (102 HOB)

4 WED

9am
Words Matter: Civility, Decorum and Professional Responsibility MORRIS HALL (17 HOB)

9:45am
- **Child Welfare** REED HALL (102 HOB)
- **Florida Retirement System** SUMNER HALL (404 HOB)
- *Navigating the Maze:* **Executive Agencies, Cabinet Agencies, Commissions and Quasi-Public Entities** MASHBURN HALL (306 HOB)

10:30am
- *Acquiring Vocabulary:* **Constitutional and Legal Concepts** REED HALL (102 HOB)
- **Land Conservation and Management** SUMNER HALL (404 HOB)

11:15am
Why You Want to Serve in My Silo: The Chairs Speak MORRIS HALL (17 HOB)

1:30pm
On the Right Side of the Line: State Ethics Laws and House Rules MORRIS HALL (17 HOB)

2:15pm
- **Economic Forecast** REED HALL (102 HOB)
- **Workforce** SUMNER HALL (404 HOB)

3:00pm
- **Florida's Criminal Justice System & Respecting Boundaries** SUMNER HALL (404 HOB)
- *In and Out:* **State Revenues and Expenditures** REED HALL (102 HOB)

3:45pm
- *Distributed Power:* **Counties, Municipalities and Special Districts** REED HALL (102 HOB)

Course Catalogue

(By Topic)

MANDATORY FOR ALL MEMBERS

Appropriate Conduct: **Employment Law Compliance**
Invited guest, Rob Sniffen, will walk through mandatory provisions to ensure members, employees and guests are provided a safe work environment, including Equal Employment Opportunity, harassment and retaliation.

On the Right Side of the Line: **State Ethics and House Rules**
Dive headfirst into the ethical challenges unique to legislative life in the House. This course will keep you on the right side of issues related to conflict of interest, transparency, and public trust.

Staying in the Sunshine: **Public Records for House Members**
This practicum-style class will provide members a refresher on how to respond to public records requests.

Why You Want to Serve in My Silo: **The Chairs Speak**
Ready to fill out those committee preference forms? This quick introduction to the House Policy committees will be like speed dating for the committees and subcommittees, witty and charming.

Words Matter: **Civility, Decorum and Professional Responsibility**
Hear from a panel of your peers who have mastered the art of diplomacy and statesmanship on how to address colleagues and navigate uncomfortable conversations. After all, the House should showcase a battle of principles, not personal vendettas.

MANDATORY FOR FRESHMEN / OPTIONAL FOR UPPER CLASS MEMBERS

Member Bills: Requirements, Deadlines in and Common Mistakes
Members will learn the components of a bill and leave with an understanding of how to properly vet, submit and track their bills.

Project Requests: Requirements, Deadlines and Common Mistakes
What is an appropriations project? In this class, members will review how to vet, submit and track their projects through the budget process.

Understanding the Budget Process the Legislature
Want to learn how the Florida legislature builds a $100 billion budget? This class is an introduction to the mechanics of Florida's budget process from estimating through the General Appropriations Act, including laws, rules, and key facts.

Understanding the House Rules
Make sure to stay "in order." This class will review House rules, including changes for the upcoming term.

LEGISLATIVE MECHANICS

A View from Above: **Legislative Oversight of Rulemaking and Implementation**
Join this course for a discussion about options to control delegated legislative power and to explore the process of rulemaking, including opportunities for public and legislative involvement.

Acquiring Vocabulary: **Constitutional and Legal Concepts Every Legislator Should Know**
Guided by invited guest Judge Adam Tanenbaum, legislators will learn constitutional, statutory, and procedural terminology that can prove useful when working on, debating, and moving bills.

In and Out: **State Revenues and Expenditures**
This course is an introduction to how taxes and fees are levied at the state level, and provides a high-level overview of the overall state planning and budgeting process.

The Toolkit: **The Calendar, Bill Analysis, and Leagis**
The House has a variety of tools and resources to help you be an effective member. This class will help provide an overview of the new bill analysis, the calendar and Leagis.

Course Catalogue, continued

(By Topic)

GOVERNMENT MECHANICS

Distributed Power: **Counties, Municipalities and Special Districts**

This course will provide an overview of the structure of local government as well as the local bill process for the House of Representatives.

Navigating the Maze: **Executive Agencies, Cabinet Agencies, Commissions and Quasi-Public Entities**

This course will serve as a guide to understanding the structure of the executive branch of state government and navigating the maze of executive branch entities.

Respecting Boundaries: **Judicial and Legislative Power**

This class will explore the difference between the special role of the Legislature and the special role of the Judiciary, including how each branch can respect the boundaries of the other.

Who's Who: **Untangling PreK-20 Governance**

This course provides an overview of the education and employment systems in Florida, guiding members through the journey from birth to grade 20 and into the workforce.

DEEPER DIVES

Child Welfare

An introduction to the state system for preventing child abuse, neglect and abandonment and caring for those children subject to such treatment, including policy trends, recent improvements, and future challenges.

Florida Retirement System

This course will provide members with a basic understanding of the Florida Retirement System (FRS), including funding and a discussion of the differences between the Pension and Investment Plans.

Florida's Criminal Justice System

This class will introduce members to Florida's criminal justice system by walking through a typical criminal case and providing members a foundation to evaluate criminal justice legislation.

Land Conservation and Management

The purpose of this course is to provide a working knowledge of Florida's land acquisition programs, the wildlife corridor, and the funds spent to ensure Florida's natural resources are conserved and managed.

Medicaid

Introduction to the history and current status of the Legislature's policy choices for the Medicaid program, including successful outcomes and areas needing improvement.

Transportation Planning and Spending

Members will leave with an understanding of Florida's transportation planning processes, the sources of funding for transportation infrastructure, and how those funds are appropriated and expended.

Workforce

This course offers an in-depth exploration of Florida's newly redesigned workforce system, highlighting how the REACH Act of 2021 modernized the system to increase accountability, coordination, and access, empowering Floridians to easily connect with education, training, and employment opportunities to enhance economic mobility and self-sufficiency.

UPDATES FROM THE OUTSIDE

Economic Forecast

Presenter: **Amy Baker,**
Coordinator Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Hurricane Recovery

Presenter: **Kevin Gutherie,**
Executive Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management

Property Insurance Market

Presenter: **Michael Yaworsky,**
Florida Insurance Commissioner

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A View from Above: Legislative Oversight of Rulemaking and Implementation

Professors Tyler Sirois and Will Robinson

Overview

- What is a rule?
- Rulemaking process
- Legislative ratification
- Monitoring rulemaking
- Session reminders
- Rulemaking timeline

STAFF RESOURCES

Heather Williamson, Staff Director
Tiffany Harrington, Deputy Staff Director
Lance Toliver Policy Chief

State Affairs Committee
303 House Office Building
(850) 717-4890

Rulemaking

What is a "rule"?

- "Rule" means an agency statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the procedure or practice requirements of any agency and includes any form that imposes any requirement or solicits any information not specifically required by statute or by an existing rule
- "Rule" also includes the amendment or repeal of a rule

When can an agency adopt rules?

- Rulemaking is the process that an agency goes through when the Legislature delegates rulemaking authority to the agency
- Before an agency can adopt a rule, it must have:
  - A grant of rulemaking authority
  - A specific law to implement
- Rulemaking is nondiscretionary

What does rulemaking look like?

- Once an agency has rulemaking authority and a specific law to implement, it can begin rulemaking to create a new rule, amend a rule, or repeal a rule.
- APA prescribes specific timelines for rulemaking
  - There are many opportunities for public involvement in the rulemaking process
- Rules can be filed for adoption 28 days after the agency publishes a Notice of Proposed Rule.
- Rules are effective 20 days after filing for adoption, unless a different date is specified or the rule requires legislative ratification.

When does a rule require legislative ratification?

- If a rule is estimated to have an economic impact of over $200,000 within 1 year of implementation or have an adverse impact on small businesses, the agency must complete a statement of estimated regulatory costs (SERC)
- If the SERC estimates that the rule will have an adverse impact in excess of $1 million within 5 years after implementation, the rule must be ratified by the Legislature before it can take effect.

How can we monitor rulemaking?

- Florida Administrative Code and Florida Administrative Register
  - Flrules.org
- Standing committee staff
- **Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC)**
  - Established in Joint Rules
  - Members of JAPC are Representatives and Senators appointed by the Speaker and the President
  - Maintains a continuous review of all agency rules
  - Ensures that rules adopted by executive branch agencies stay within the authority specifically delegated by the Legislature

What should we remember for Session?

- Rulemaking is a grant of delegated legislative authority:
  - Rules carry the force of law.
  - Lawmaking is a legislative power.
- Adding rulemaking to a bill should be carefully considered.
- Do not provide rulemaking authority to an agency as a drafting convenience.
- If you are uncertain about a rule or rulemaking activity of an agency, reach out to staff.

Rulemaking Timeline



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Child Welfare

Professor Josie Tomkow

Overview

- Structure of child welfare system
- Populations served
- Expenditures
- Expenditures
- Legislative Tools

STAFF RESOURCES

Christa Calamas, Staff Director

Brian Clark, Budget Chief

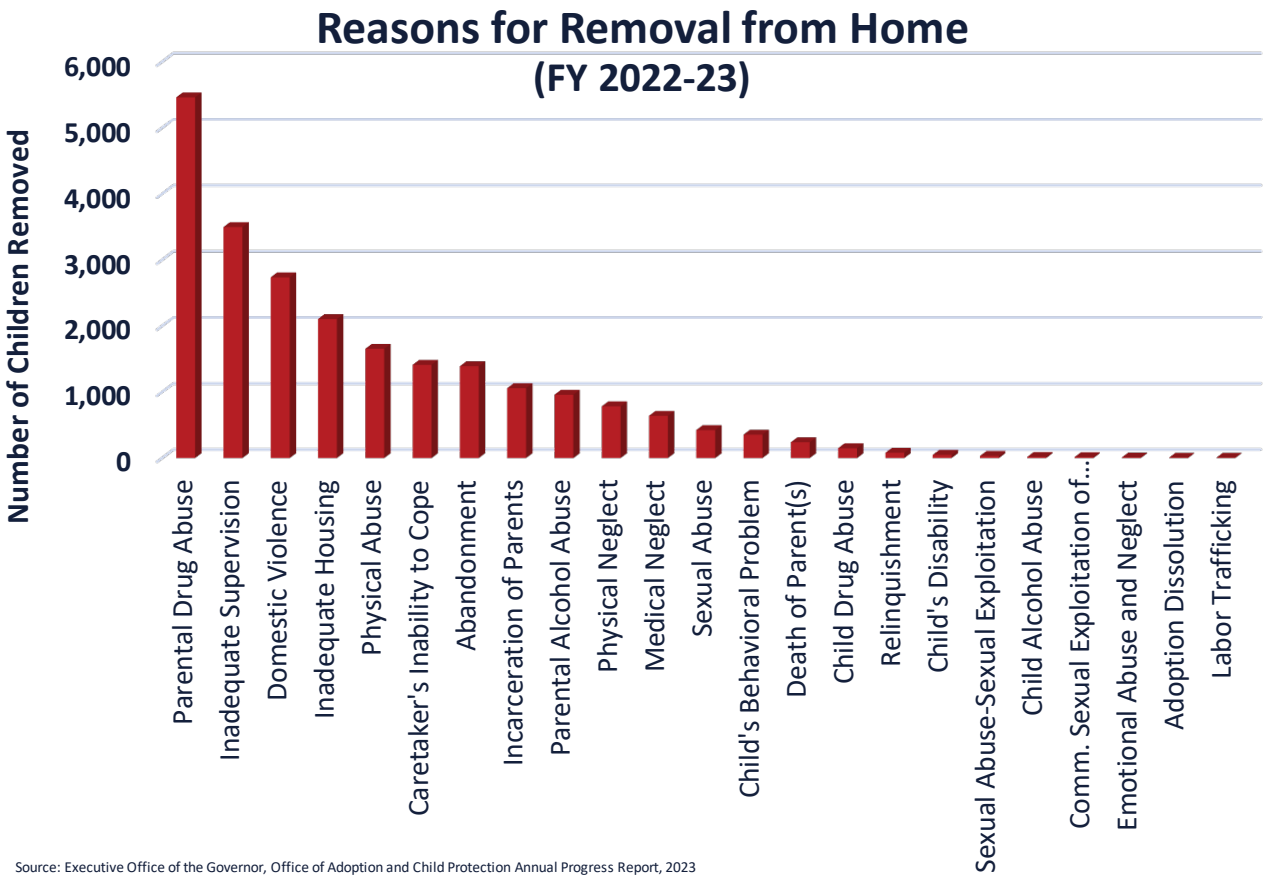
Health & Human Services Committee
209 House Office Building
(850) 717-4840

Budget Committee
221 Capitol
(850) 717-4810

What is Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation?

- **Acts that:**
  - Are willful or threatened that result in harm
  - Deprive child of necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment
  - Cause significant impairment
- **Many statutory nuances!**
  - e.g., not neglect if family lacks financial means to care for child

Child Welfare Problem: Many Forms of Maltreatment



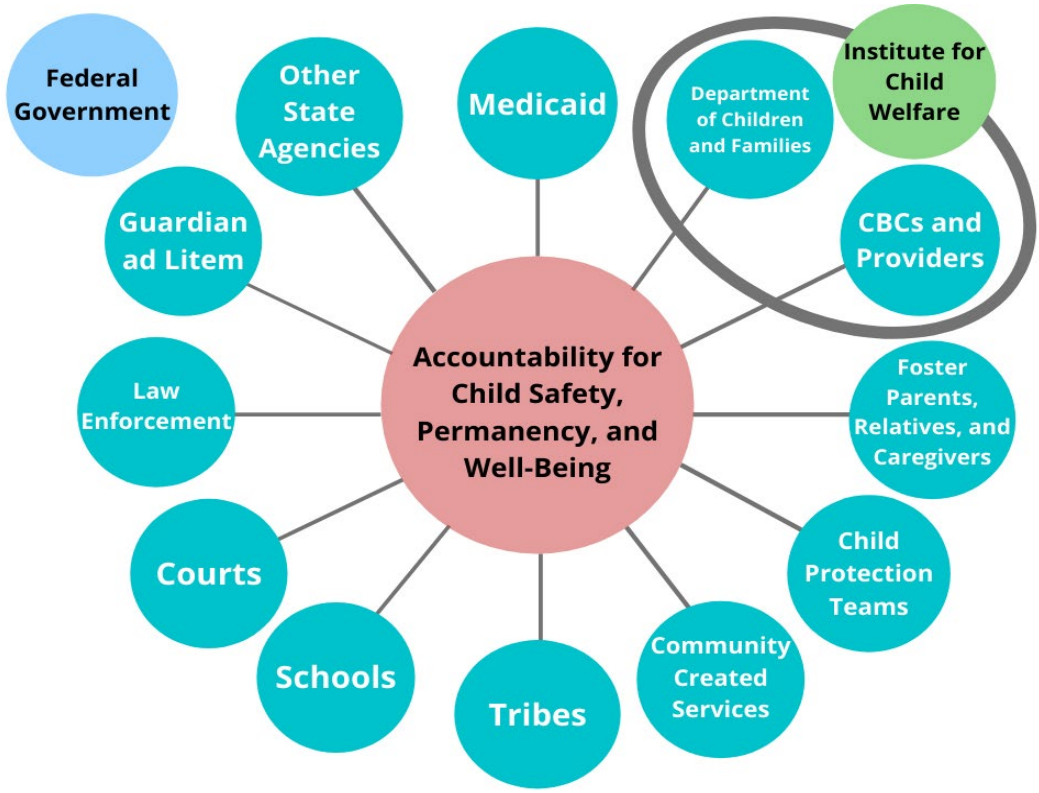
Source: Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Adoption and Child Protection Annual Progress Report, 2023

Florida's Child Welfare System is Asked to Do Many Things

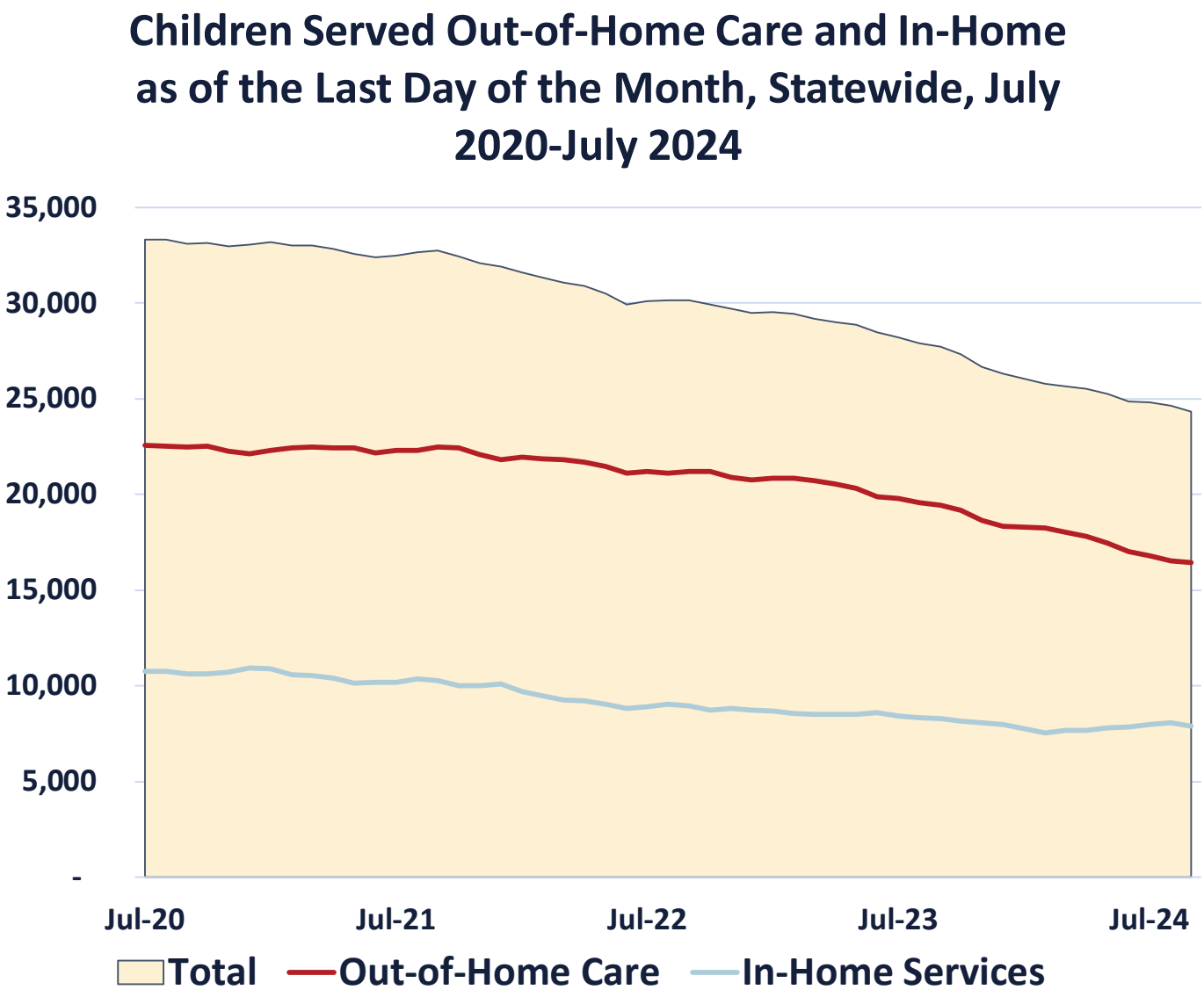
Ch. 39, Florida Statutes, lists 16 goals for the child welfare system, such as:

- provide for the care, safety, and protection of children
- preserve and strengthen the child's family ties whenever possible
- ensure that permanent placement with the biological or adoptive family is achieved as soon as possible

Child Welfare Problem: Complex Structure

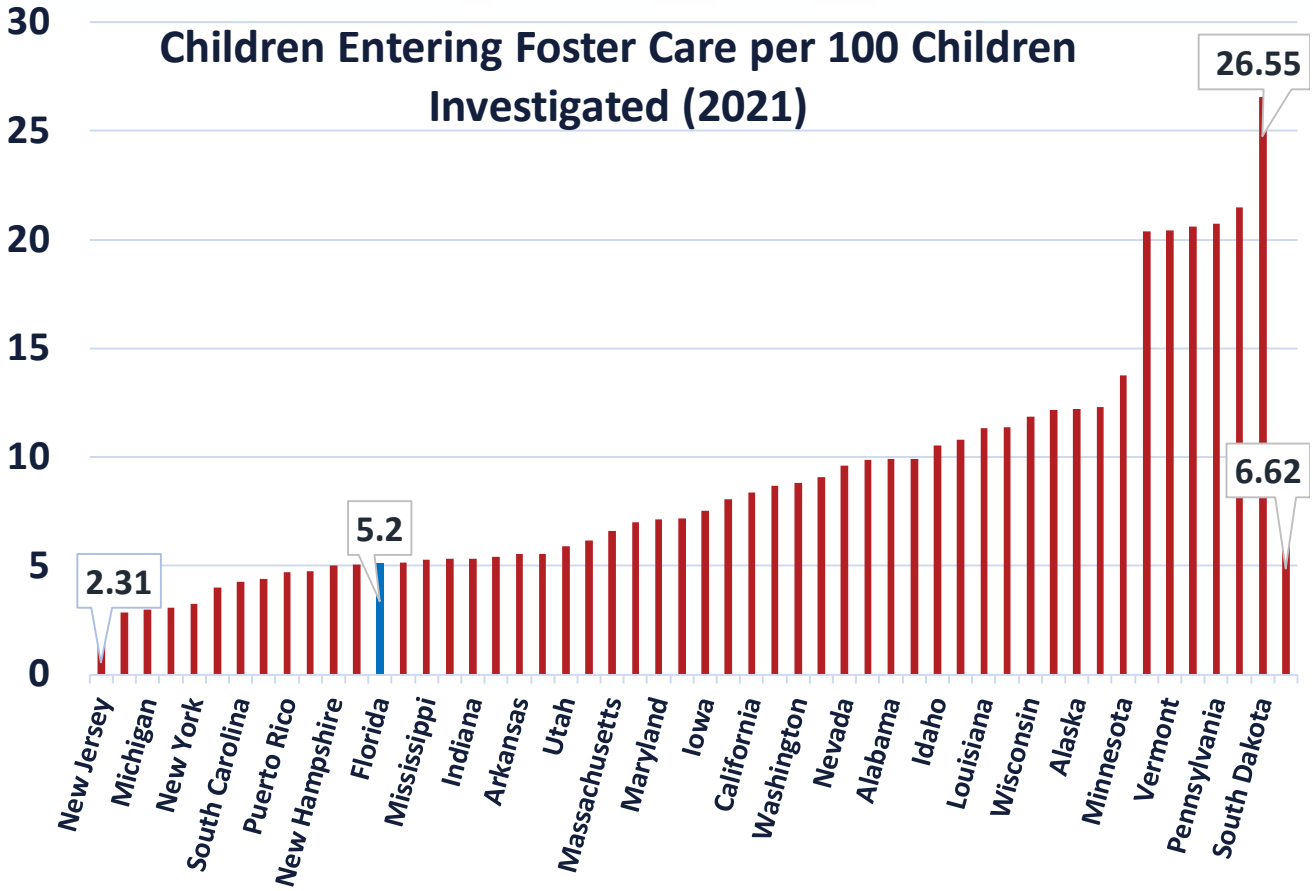


What are Children's Living Settings During DCF Involvement?



Source: Department of Children and Families, Child Welfare Dashboard, November 2024

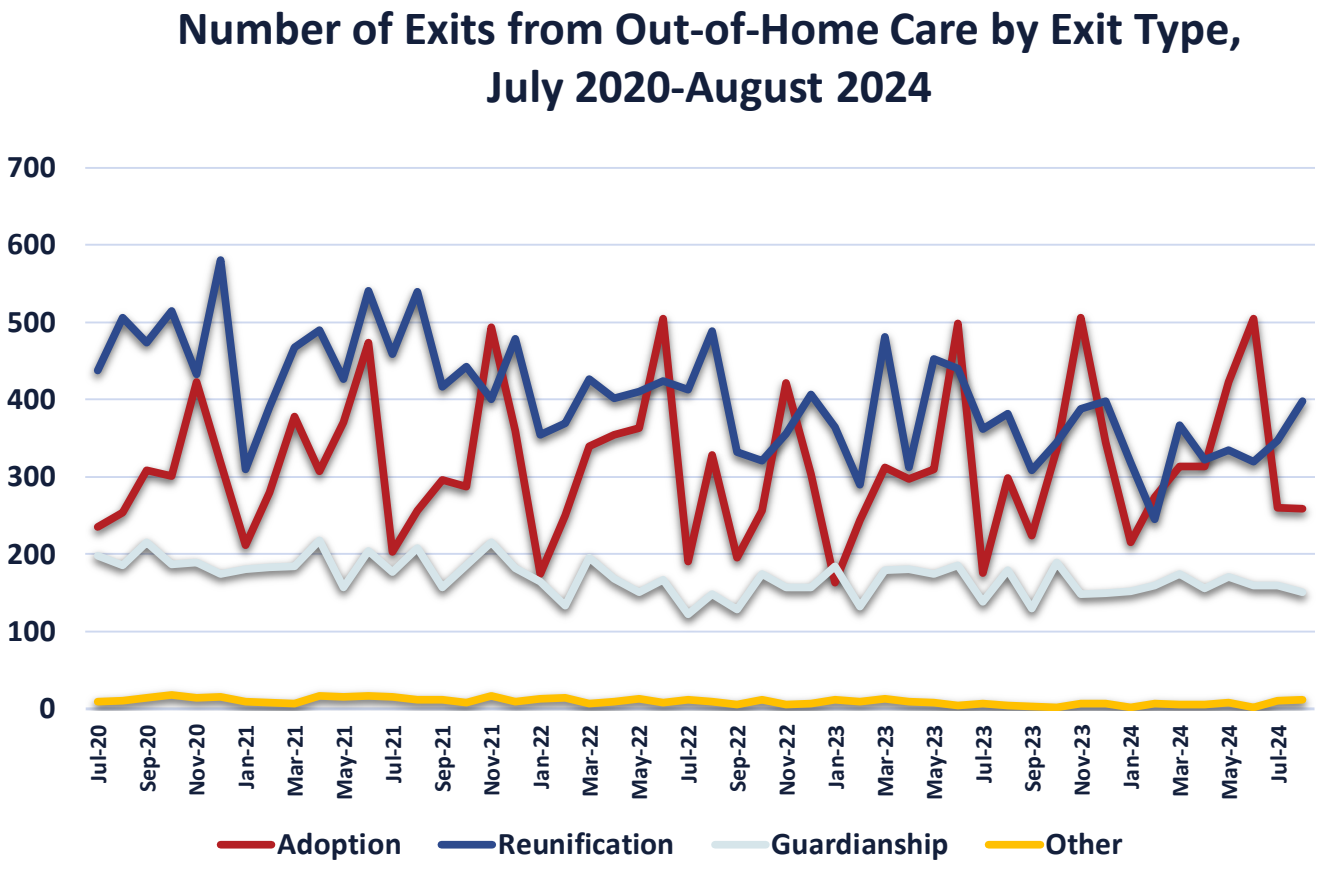
How Many Children are Removed From the Home?



What Services Can Children and Families Receive?

- ✓ Family Support Services
- ✓ Parenting education
- ✓ Domestic violence intervention
- ✓ Specialized substance abuse treatment
- ✓ Mental health services
- ✓ Case management
- ✓ Material support

What are the Outcomes for Children?

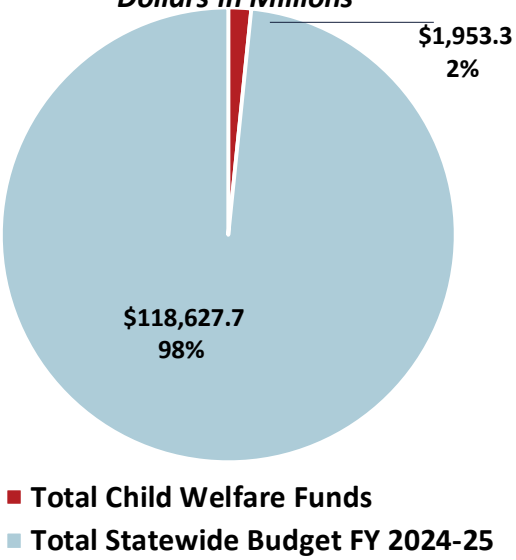


Source: Department of Children and Families, Child Welfare Dashboard, November 2024

What Does Florida Spend?

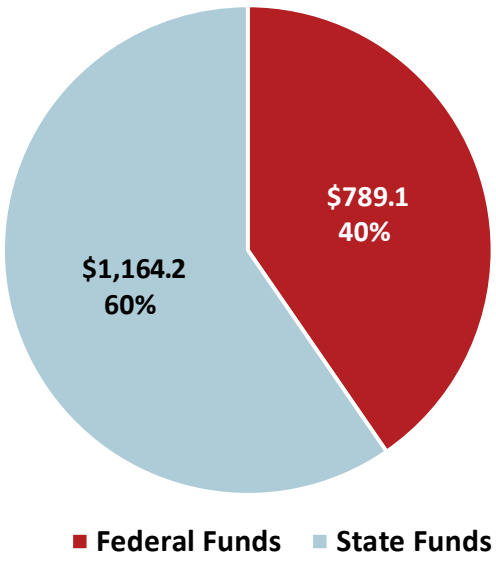
Proportion of Child Welfare Funding within FY 2024-25 Statewide Budget

Dollars in Millions



Proportion of State and Federal Funding for Child Welfare Programs

Dollars in Millions



What Tools Does the Legislature Have?

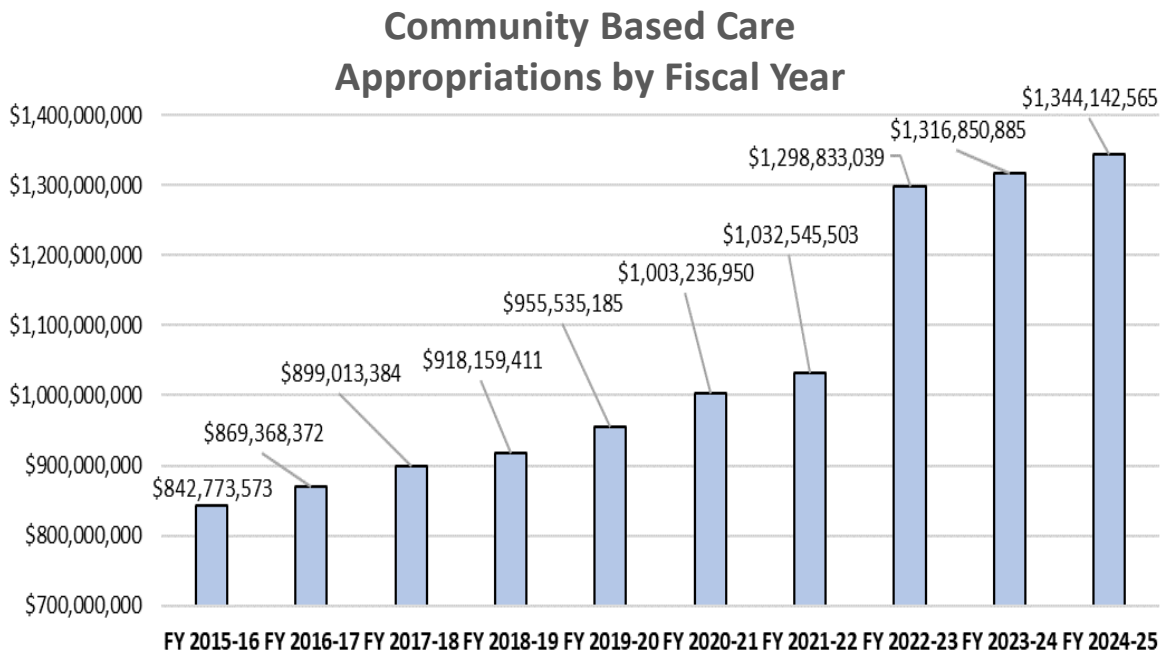
1. Regulation
2. Resources
3. Outcomes measurement and transparency

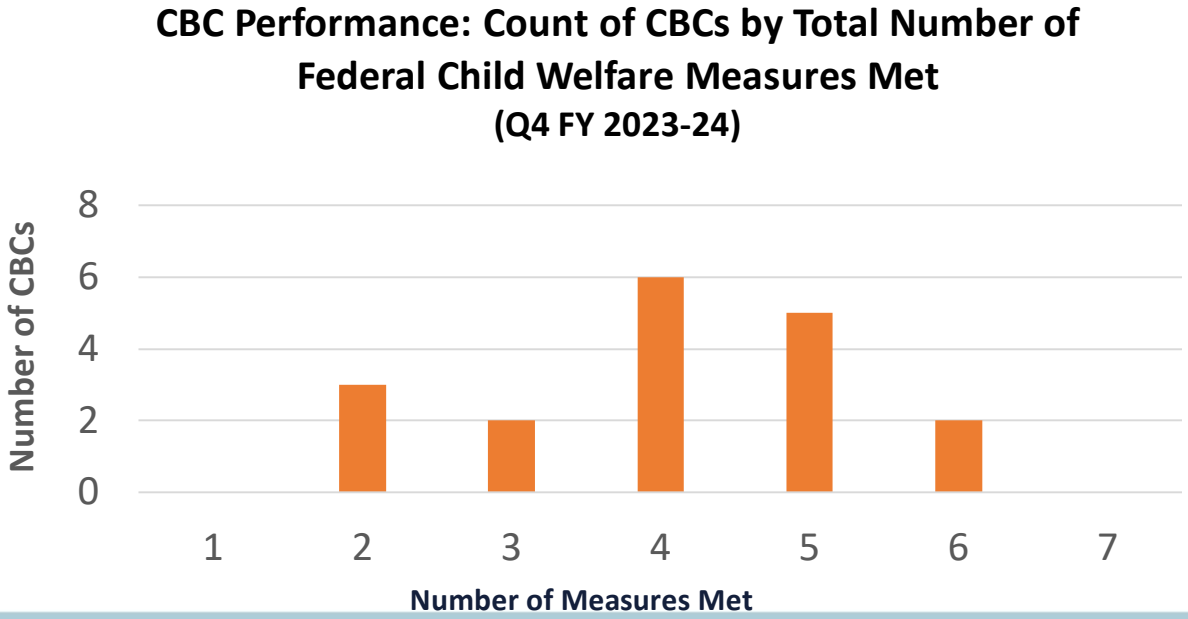
Child Welfare Tools: Regulation

Recent legislation:

- Strengthened DCF's ability to hold CBCs accountable for performance
- Required each child to have a Guardian ad Litem
- Created grants to fund services that assist fathers to find employment, access health care, manage child support obligations, enhance parenting skills, and meet other needs
- Increased emergency and ongoing funding for young adults who aged out of foster care
- Created the Office of Continuing Care to help youth who aged out of foster care
- Enhanced transition planning for older youth in foster care
- Increased funding for foster parents
- Encouraged more relatives to become permanent guardians
- Required multidisciplinary teams to more thoughtfully determine placements
- Prioritized placements with family and close friends and sibling connections where in the best interest of children

Child Welfare Tools: Resources & Outcomes





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Distributed Power: Counties, Municipalities and Special Districts

Professor Will Robinson

Overview

- Structure of local governments:
  - Counties
  - Municipalities
  - Special districts
- Local bill process for the Florida House of Representatives

STAFF RESOURCES

Heather Williamson, Staff Director
Tiffany Harrington, Deputy Staff Director
Jonathan Darden, Policy Chief

State Affairs Committee
303 House Office Building
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Counties

- **Charter**
  - Art. VIII, s. 1(g), Fla. Const.:
    - "[A]ll powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors"
  - Charter specifies whether county or municipal ordinance controls in event of conflict
- **Non-charter**
  - Art. VIII, s. 1(f), Fla. Const.:
    - "[S]uch power of self-government as is provided by general or special law"
  - However, s. 125.011(1)(w), F.S., provides that the power of county government includes "perform[ing] any other acts not inconsistent with law"
  - Municipal ordinance controls in event of conflict with county ordinance

Municipalities

- Art. VIII, s. 2(b), Fla. Const.:
  - "Municipalities shall have governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law"
- Municipal Home Rule Powers Act
  - The Act defines "municipal purpose" as the power to enact legislation concerning any subject matter upon which the state Legislature may act, except:
    - Subjects expressly prohibited by the Constitution, such as the power to levy taxes other than ad valorem taxes
    - Subjects expressly preempted to the state or county by the Florida Constitution or general law
    - Subjects preempted to the county under a county charter
    - Legislation concerning annexation, merger, and exercise of extraterritorial powers

Special Districts

Created for a particular purpose and can only operate in a limited geographic boundary, providing services in addition to, or in place of, those provided by a municipality or county

Dependent

- Governing body of a single county or municipality serves as, appoints, or can remove members at-will during unexpired terms from the governing body of the district; or
- Governing body of a single county or municipality has final approval over the district's budget

Independent

- Any district not classified as dependent
- Any district located in more than one county, unless the district is located entirely within the boundaries of a single municipality

(VERY) Special Districts

- Created by general law to perform specific functions of statewide importance
- Examples:
  - Space Florida
  - Florida Inland Navigation District
  - Water management districts

Local Bills

- A type of special act that impacts a specific geographic area
- Florida Constitution prohibits certain subject matter from being the subject of a local bill and prohibits local bills that are only applicable to Miami-Dade County
- House Rule prohibits a committee or subcommittee from reporting a local bill favorably if the substance of the bill could be enacted into law by ordinance of a local governing body without the legal need for a referendum
- Local bills begin with the members closest to the issue: those representing the area impacted by the bill

Publication of Notice

- Required by Florida Constitution (unless bill only takes effect subject to a referendum)
- Must be published at least 30 days before the bill is approved for filing
- May be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area or in the public notice section of a county or municipal website
- Original affidavit must accompany bill when submitted to Bill Drafting for filing
- Any amendments must be consistent with the published notice or a revised notice must be published at least 30 days prior to the bill being amended, unless the amendment requires voter approval in order for the bill to become effective

Local Bill Forms

- Local Bill Certification form
  - Certifies the bill has complied with requirements of the House local bill policy and constitutional requirements
- Economic Impact Statement
  - Estimated economic impacts in first two full fiscal years and statement of advantages/disadvantages for individuals, businesses, and other governments
- Above forms must be submitted to Clerk of the House before bill is heard in committee
- Local Bill Amendment form
  - Required for substantive amendments
  - Submitted to committee/subcommittee or Clerk of the House (for Floor amendments)

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Florida Medicaid

Professor Josie Tomkow

Overview

- Program statistics and eligibility
- Appropriations and expenditures
- Transitions

STAFF RESOURCES

Christa Calamas, Staff Director

Health & Human Services Committee
209 House Office Building
(850) 717-4840

Brian Clark, Budget Chief

Budget Committee
221 Capitol
(850) 717-4810

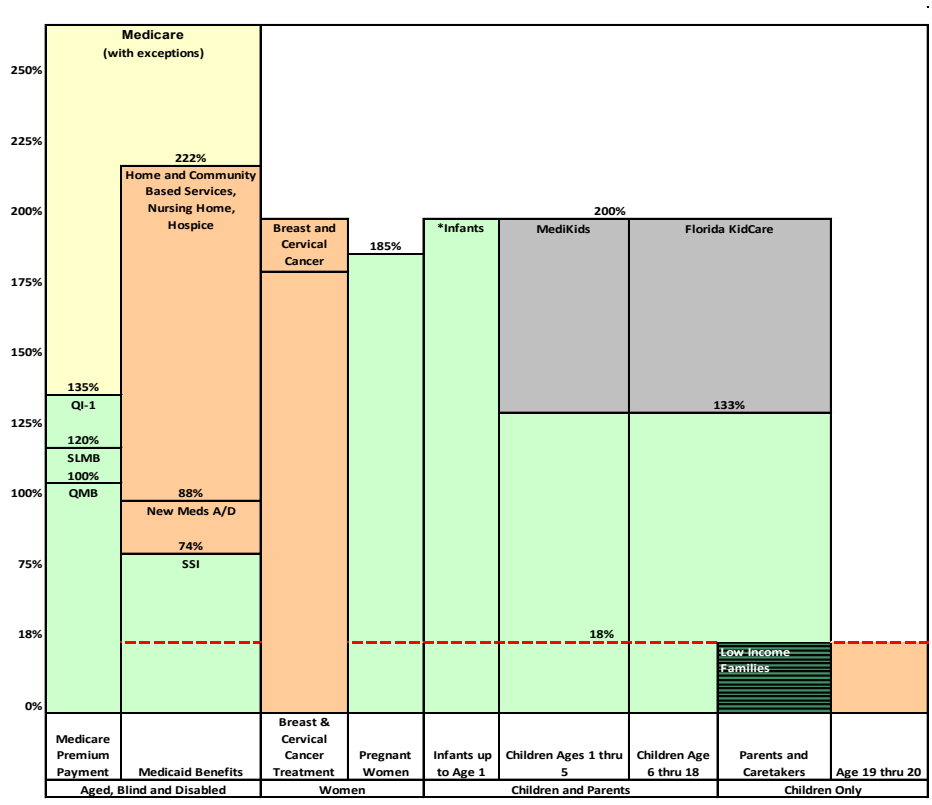
Florida Medicaid Program

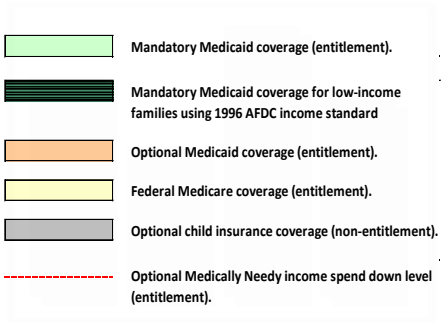
- Medicaid is a partnership between the state and federal governments.

- The federal government provides matching funds and sets the basic structure.
  - States have some flexibility through optional benefits and coverage groups, but must get federal approval for changes.
  - In Florida, the federal government pays about 57% of each dollar spent, and Florida pays 43%.
  - If a state fails to comply with federal requirements, it could lose the federal funds.

- Medicaid covers many low-income individuals:
  - 1.6 million adults – parents, aged and disabled
  - 2.4 million children – 48% of the children in Florida
- 53% of childbirths/deliveries are covered by Medicaid.
- 50% of all nursing home days are covered by Medicaid.
- 71% of the Medicaid population is enrolled in managed care.
- This Fiscal Year, the Florida Medicaid program will cost $33.2 billion ($14.8 billion in state funds).

Medicaid Eligibility





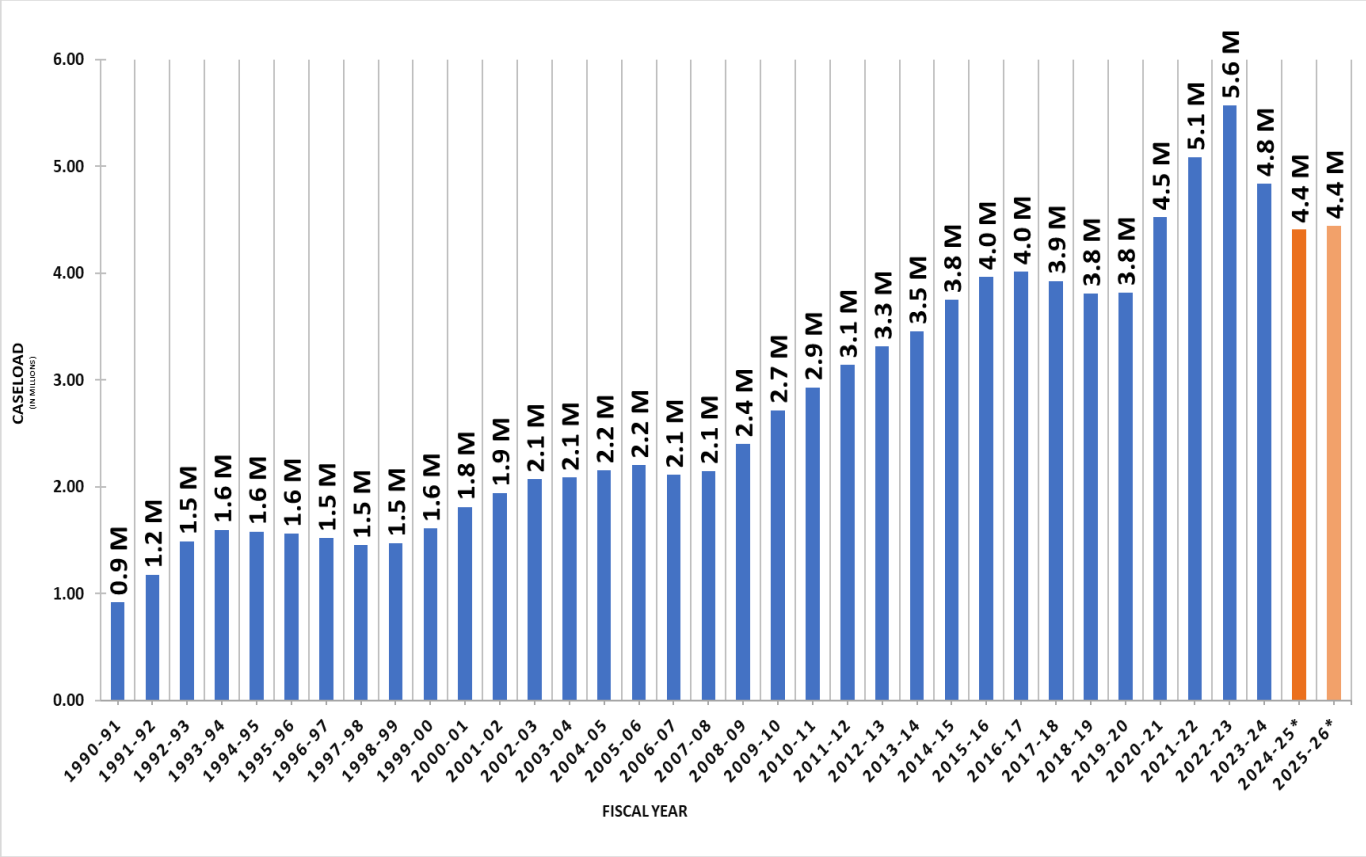
Family Size	**Annual Income
1	$15,060
2	$20,440
3	$25,820
4	$31,200
5	$36,580
6	$41,960
7	$47,340
8	$52,720
Each Additional	$5,380

*Coverage for infants up to 200% Federal Poverty Level is required in order for state to receive Title XXI funding.

**Federal Poverty Level as of January 2024

- Federal law requires state Medicaid programs to cover low-income children, pregnant women, elders and disabled adults – those mandatory categories are the green areas on the chart.
- The orange and gray areas show the categories of people Florida has *chosen* to cover – they are optional coverage groups.

Growth In Medicaid Caseloads (millions)



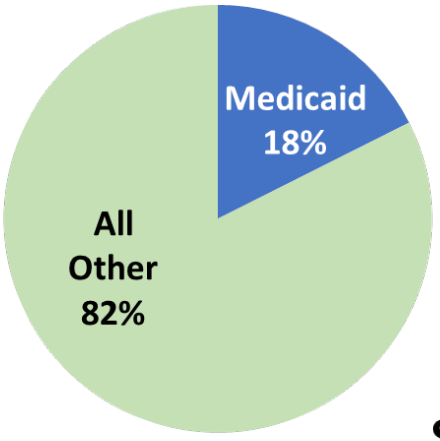
***Caseloads estimated in the July 2024 Medicaid Caseload Estimating Conference**

- Some of this 30-year growth in the Medicaid population tracks the growth in Florida's population.

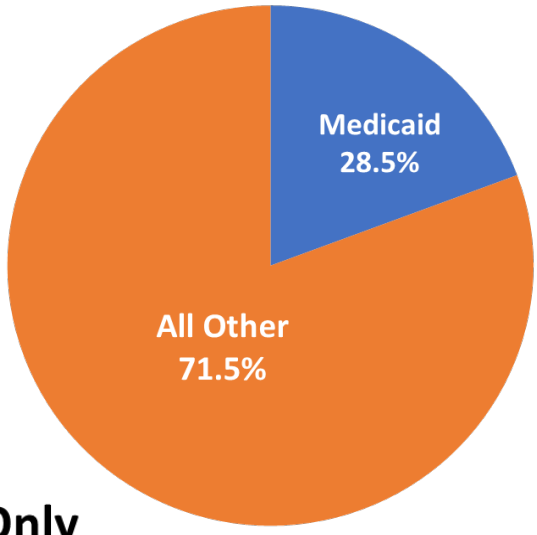
- The large increases starting in 2020-2021 are due to the federal COVID policy that required states to halt disenrolling people who did not qualify for Medicaid anymore. The large enrollment decline starting this past year is because the federal policy ended, and states began disenrolling those with incomes too high to qualify.

Medicaid vs. Total Appropriations: Total Funds and State Funds

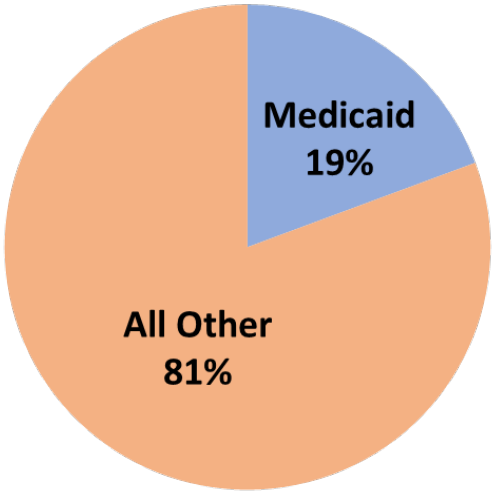
Total Appropriations FY 1998-99



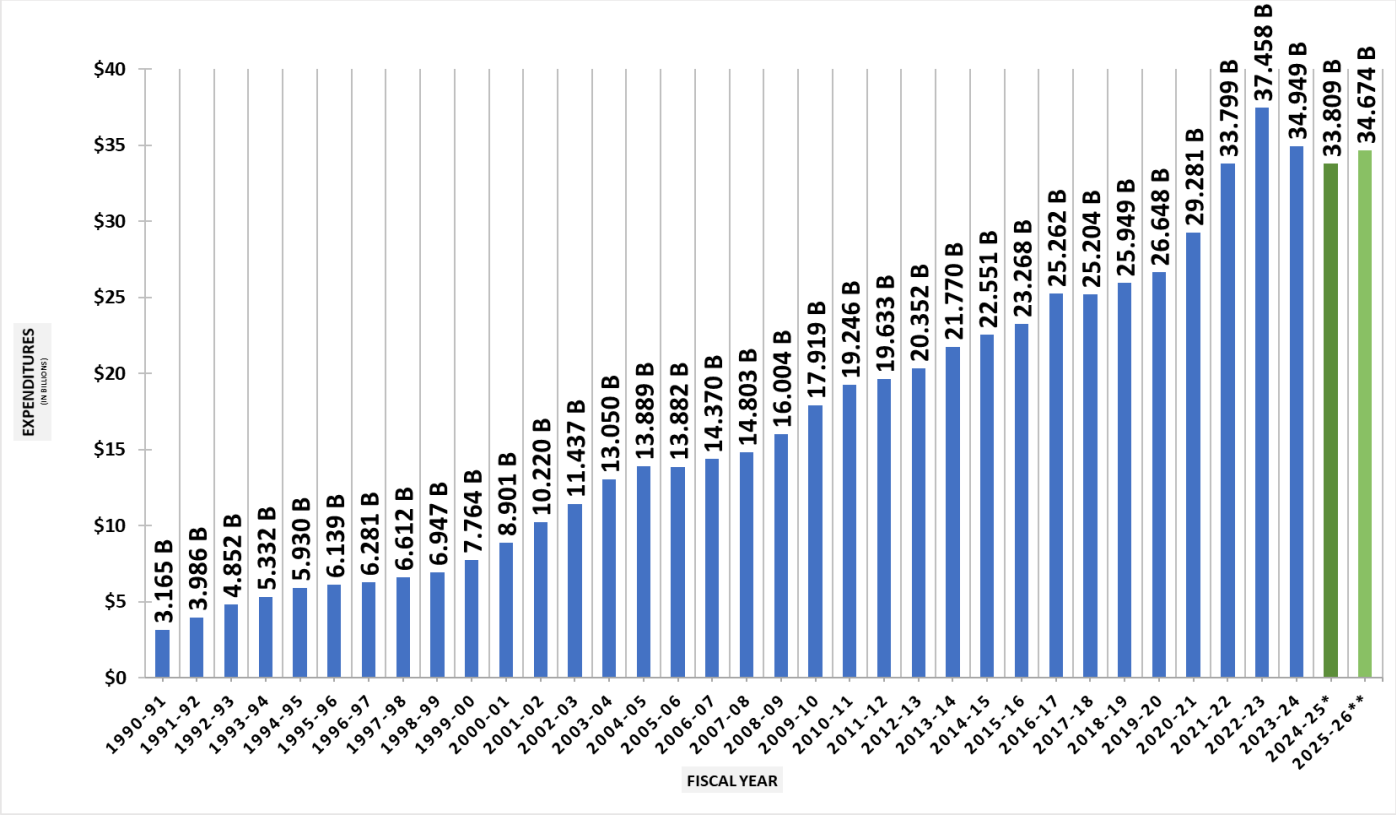
Total Appropriations FY 2024-25



State Funds-Only Appropriations FY 2024-25



Growth In Medicaid Service Expenditures (billions)



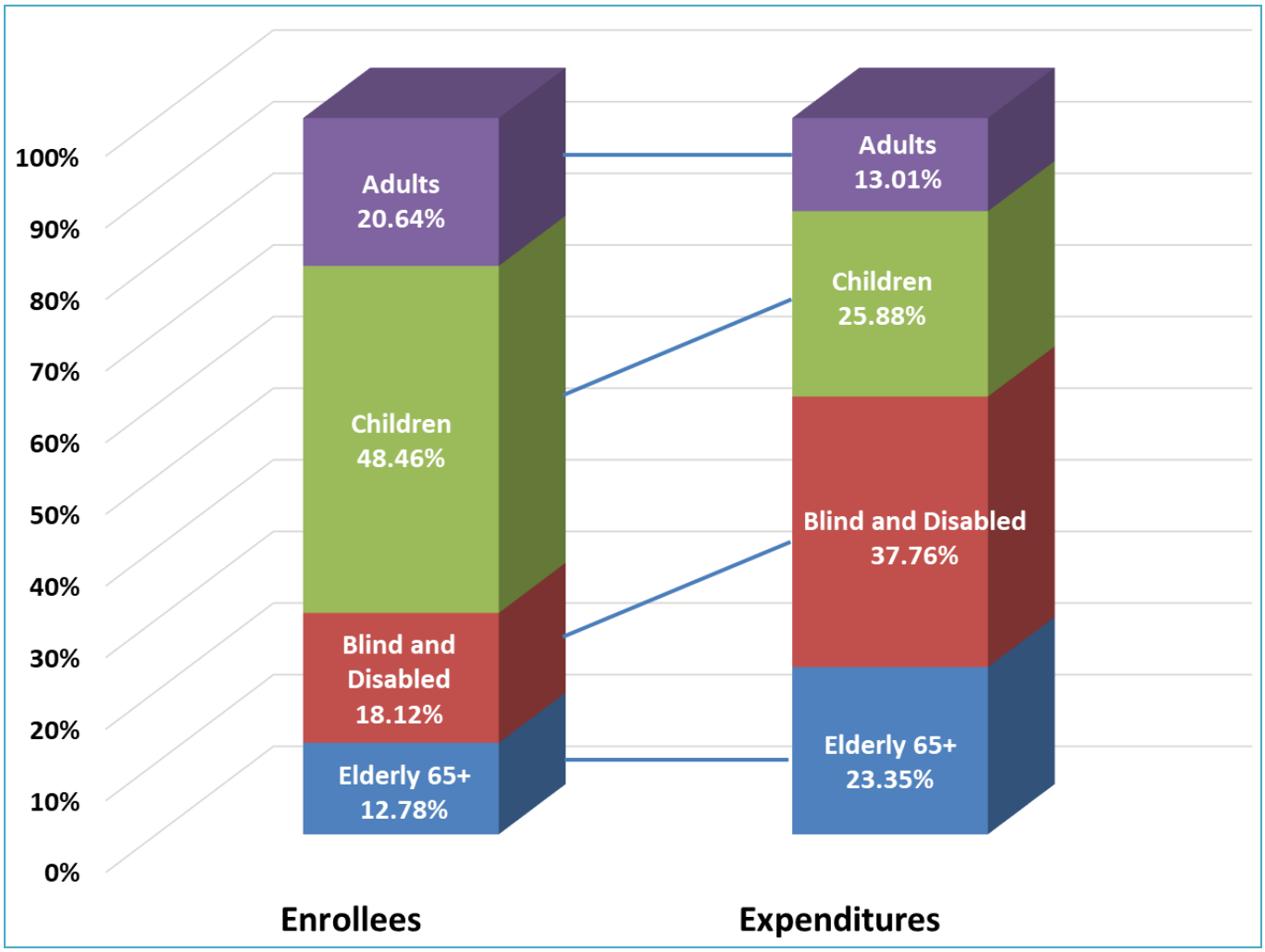
*** Amount appropriated in the FY 24-25 General Appropriations Act**

**** Estimate in the July 2024 Medicaid Expenditure Estimating Conference**

- Costs grow for one of three reasons:
  1) More people
  2) More services covered /or/ more services used
  3) Price inflation

- The decline in costs starting last year is due to covering fewer people in the program caused by enforcing the eligibility requirements.

Medicaid Expenditures by Eligibility Category (FY 2023-2024)



Adults and children refers to non-disabled adults and children

Medicaid Timeline

Old Medicaid
(Pre-2006)

- Fee-for-Service = 100,000+ individual provider contracts and no coordination.
- Managed care = 24 managed care organization contracts, but a poor model:
  - No quality measurement
  - No performance standards or penalties for failure to meet them
  - Perverse economic incentives
- Ad hoc vendor contracting = 150+ separate vendor contracts.
- 20+ separate federal waivers for distinct recipient populations, services and service delivery models.
- Decades of carve-outs, regional accommodations and special vendor projects = COMPLICATED.

Medicaid Reform Pilot
(2006-2013)

Managed Care Pilot Program

5 counties, 5 years, 5 objectives:

- Promote consumer choice by offering multiple plans and different types of plans.
- Offer services never covered before and increase access to specialists.
- Improve enrollee health outcomes.
- Increase patient satisfaction.
- Reduce the rate of cost growth.

- Data indicated that the Reform Pilot met all the objectives.
- AND: We learned some lessons that generated some changes for statewide use of managed care.

Medicaid Timeline, continued

Statewide Medicaid Managed Care (2013-Present)

- Integrated, coordinated care – plans cover ALL services.
- Competition – both for a state contract and enrollees.
- Economic incentives – clinically risk-adjusted rates.
- Enforceable performance measures.
- Fiscal accountability.
- Transparency – public access to utilization and performance data.
- Innovation – enhanced benefits, new service delivery models

Medicaid Managed Care Expanded Benefits

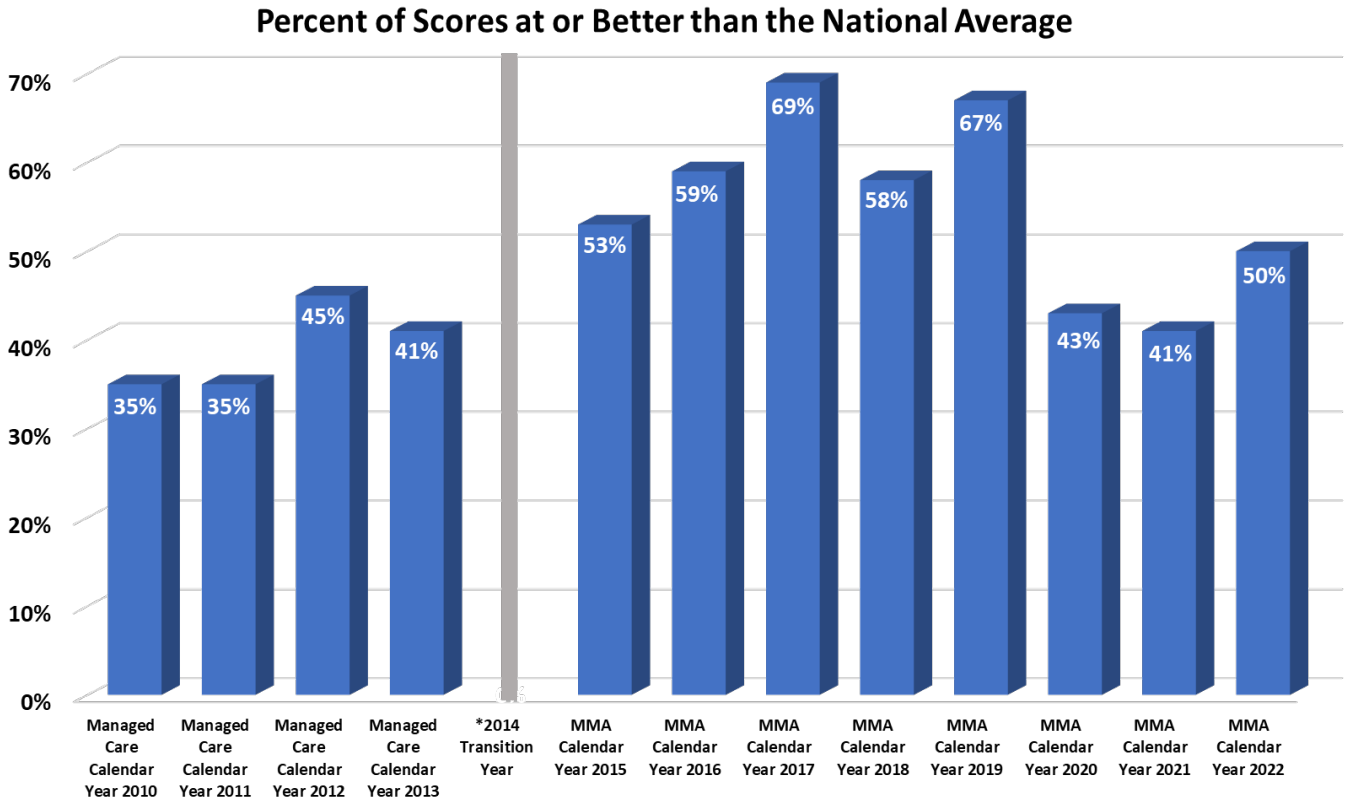
The Agency negotiated with health plans to provide extra benefits at no cost to the state. Examples include:

- ✓ Expanded adult hearing and vision
- ✓ Expanded prenatal services
- ✓ Mother and baby supplies
- ✓ Expanded behavioral health services
- ✓ Outpatient substance abuse treatment/detox
- ✓ Adult PT and OT
- ✓ Over-the-counter medications
- ✓ Waived co-payments
- ✓ Caregiver support, therapy & respite
- ✓ Housing assistance
- ✓ Food assistance
- ✓ Non-medical transportation
- ✓ Tutoring & vocational and job readiness training

Medicaid Managed Care Plans (2025-2030)

- AHCA originally awarded managed care contracts for acute care and long-term care in 2013 and 2014.
- Florida law requires AHCA to competitively re-procure these contracts every 6 years.
- AHCA awarded new contracts this past summer, and those plans will begin providing services in early 2025.
- The value of these contracts over the whole 6-year term is approximately $143 billion.

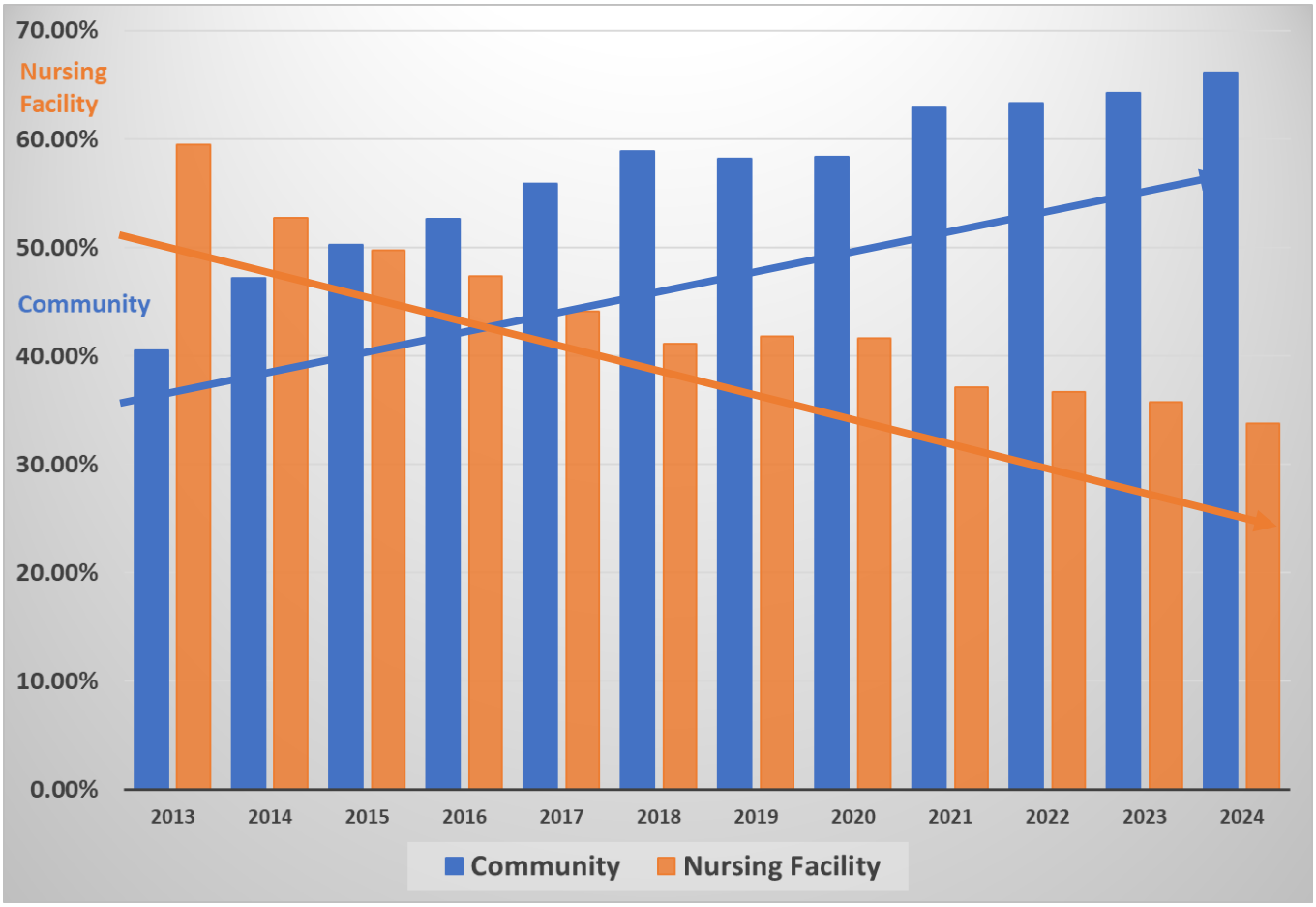
Medicaid Managed Care HEDIS Quality Score Averages



- AHCA uses national quality measures to assess plan performance, grouped into buckets by clinical area.
  - The graph shows the percent of Florida scores that were at or better than the national average score. For example, in 2019, 69% of our scores were at or better than the national average, and 31% of our scores were below it.
  - The decline in quality starting in 2020 is due to COVID. Quality started improving again in 2022.

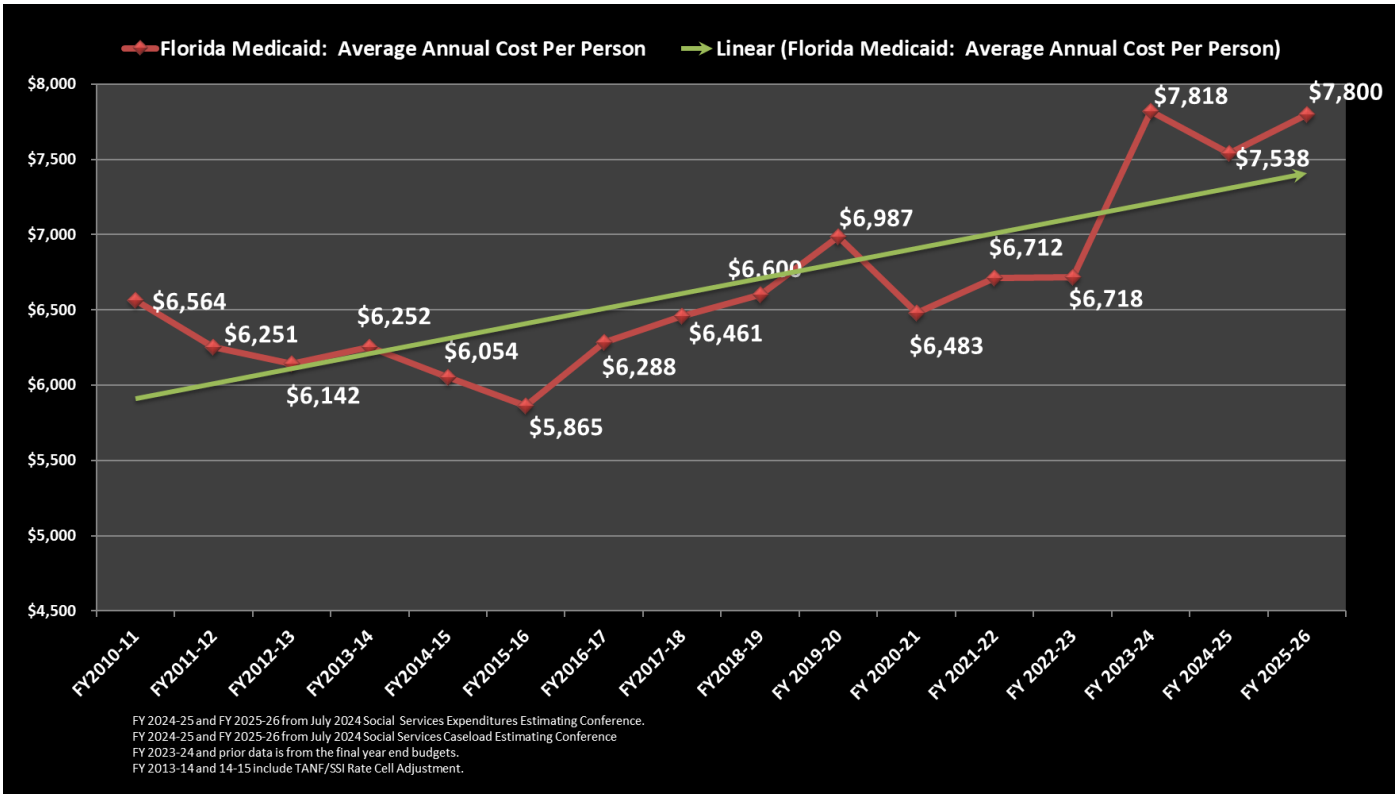
- AHCA publishes an online star-rating system of plan performance based on these measures at https://quality.healthfinder.fl.gov/Facility-Provider/Medicaid-ReportCard?&type=-13.

Medicaid Long-Term Care: Transition to Community-Based Settings



- One of the biggest policy changes was to use managed care for long-term care.
- The goal is to have more people cared for in their homes and less-intensive settings than in nursing homes – this is less expensive for the taxpayer, and keeps people living where they are happier and more connected to their communities.
- The law requires Medicaid to flip the ratio of nursing home and home- and community-based care - so no more than 35% of the long-term care population is in nursing homes.
- The graph indicates that we reached that goal for the first time in 2023.

Medicaid Managed Care: Average Annual Cost Per Person



- Costs per person went down in the years immediately following managed care implementation, reflecting negotiation-based efficiencies.
- Costs per person started going up again in 2016, attributable to:
  - Supplemental payment programs like LIP, DPP, DSH and GME, which are payments made to hospitals and physicians outside of reimbursement for services provided. This is spending outside the managed care environment. Florida spent $7.1B on these programs last year.
  - Services not built into the managed care model, like behavior analysis and the state contribution for Medicare Part D, which use fee-for-service reimbursement. Florida spent $3.1B for such services last year.
- This cost growth is not a failing in the managed care model.

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Florida Retirement System

Professor Will Robinson

Overview

- Basic understanding of the Florida Retirement System (FRS)
- Differences between the FRS Pension Plan and the FRS Investment Plan
- FRS funding

STAFF RESOURCES

Tiffany Harrington, Deputy Staff Director

State Affairs Committee
303 House Office Building
(850) 717-4890

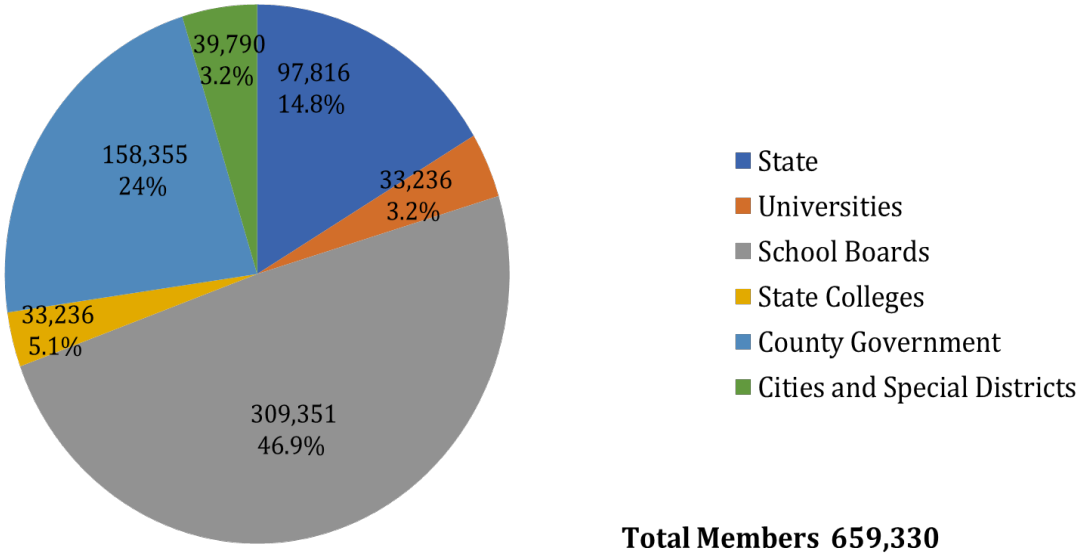
Bruce Topp, Budget Chief

Budget Committee
221 Capitol
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Florida Retirement System *"At a Glance"*

- Annual employer contributions $5.58 billion
- Annual employee contributions $904 million
- Active participants 659,330
- Annuitants 459,428
- Funding ratio as of June 30, 2023 82.4 percent
- Market value of assets $204.5 billion
- Established in 1970
- Provides retirement, disability, and death benefits
- Funded through employer and employee contributions and investment earnings
- Managed by the Department of Management Services and the State Board of Administration

Active Membership by Employer



Total Members 659,330

Plan Options

Investment Plan (defined contribution plan)	Pension Plan (defined benefit plan)
• Funded by employer and employee contributions and investment earnings • Members determine how the funds in their accounts are invested (among various state-offered options) • Members bear the risk of their investment decisions • Members vest after 1 year	• Retirement benefit is a formula-based payment that is funded by employer and employee contributions and investment earnings • Employer bears the investment risk • Investments managed by the State Board of Administration • Members vest after 6 or 8 years, depending on start date

Participants

Required:

- State
- School boards
- County governments
- State universities
- State colleges

Optional:

- Municipalities
- Special districts

Class Structure

- **Regular:** Members who do not qualify for membership in other classes within the FRS
- **Special Risk:** Law enforcement officers, firefighters, correctional officers, correctional probation officers, paramedics, EMTs, certain professional health care workers within the Department of Corrections and the Department of Children and Families, and certain forensic employees
- **Special Risk Administrative Support:** Former special risk members who are transferred or reassigned to an administrative support position
- **Elected Officers':** Members who hold specified elective offices
- **Senior Management Service:** Senior management level positions assigned or authorized by law

Investment Plan Benefit

Class	Contributions to Member Accounts Effective July 1, 2023
Regular	11.30%
Special Risk	19.00%
Special Risk Admin. Support	12.95%
Senior Management Service	12.67%
Elected Officers': Leg/Atty/Cabinet Judges County/City	 14.38% 18.23% 16.34%

Retirement benefit is member's account balance, which is the employee and employer contributions, plus or minus investment returns, minus expenses and fees

Pension Plan Benefit Calculation

Class	Years of Service		Accrual Rate
	Pre-July 1, 2011	Post July 1, 2011	
Regular	30	33	1.60%
Special Risk	25	25	3.00%
Special Risk Admin. Support	25	25	1.60%
Senior Management Service	30	33	2.00%
Elected Officers' – Judges	30	33	3.33%
Elected Officers' – Others	30	33	3.00%

- Years of Service X Accrual Rate X Average Final Compensation (AFC)
  - Regular Class example: 30 (years of service) X 1.6% (accrual rate) X $40,000 (AFC) = $19,200 (annual benefit)
  - Special Risk Class example: 25 X 3.0% X $40,000 = $30,000

Disability Benefits

- Eligibility for disability retirement requires total and permanent disability
- Available to both Pension Plan and Investment Plan members
- In-line-of-duty disability benefits are available from first day of employment:
  - 65% of AFC – Special Risk
  - 42% of AFC – Other
- Non-duty disability retirement requires 8 years of creditable service:
  - 25% of AFC

Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP)

- Established in 1998
- Allows members to retire and continue working for:
  - 8 Years: Most members
  - 10 Years: K-12 instructional personnel
- Pension benefits accumulate in the FRS Trust Fund
  - Earn 1.3 percent interest if enrolled in DROP on or after July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2023
  - Earn 4 percent interest beginning July 1, 2023
- Members must terminate FRS employment after completing DROP
- 29,017 total active participants

Survivor Benefits

Investment Plan

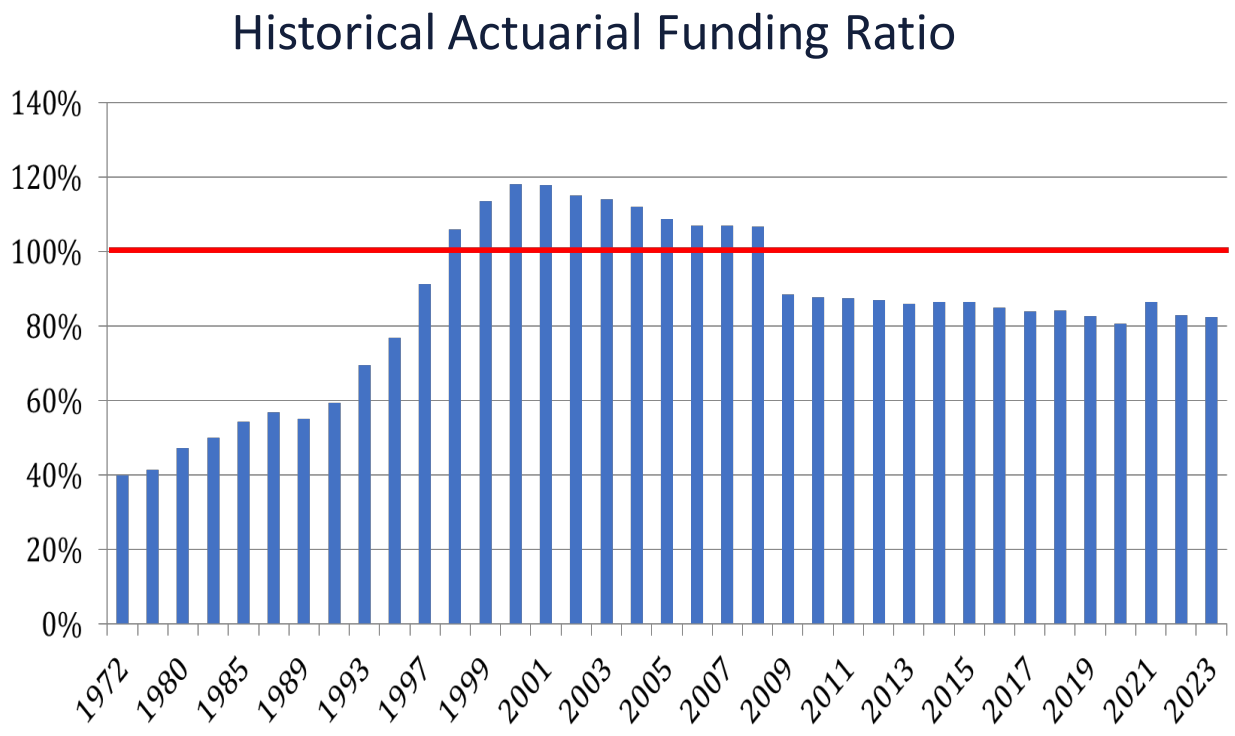
- If non-vested member dies, only the member's contributions are paid to his or her beneficiaries
- If vested member dies, the full value of the member's account balance, which includes both employer and member contributions, is paid to his or her beneficiaries
- In-line-of-duty survivor benefits are only available to members of the Special Risk Class
  - Same as provided in the pension plan

Pension Plan

- In-line-of-duty survivor benefits (available from first day of employment):
- **Special Risk Class:** 100 percent of salary at time of death payable for the spouse's lifetime or, if there is no spouse, until the youngest dependent reaches age 18
- **All other FRS Classes**: 50 percent of salary at time of death payable for the spouse's lifetime or, if there is no spouse, until the youngest dependent reaches age 18
- Non-duty survivor benefits:
  - If vested, benefit payable to the member's eligible annuitant
  - If member is not vested, beneficiary is entitled to the member's contributions only

Contribution Rates and Funding Status

- Actuarial valuation is performed annually on the Pension Plan to determine funding status and employer contribution rates
- Employer contribution rates are set annually in law
  - Legislature generally adheres to the recommended rates and funds accordingly in the General Appropriations Act for education entities and state funded entities
- As of June 30, 2023, the Pension Plan had an actuarial funding level of 82.4 percent
  - Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL) of $42 billion
    - The UAL is currently amortized within 20 plan years



Employer and Employee Contribution Rates Fiscal Year 2024-25

Membership Class	Normal Employer Contribution 'Blended Rates'	UAL Employer Contribution 'Blended Rates'	Total Employer Contribution 'Blended Rates'	Employee Contribution Rates
Regular	6.73%	4.84%	11.57%	3.00%
Special Risk	18.66%	12.07%	30.73%	3.00%
Special Risk Admin. Support	11.54%	26.22%	37.76%	3.00%
Senior Management Service	8.56%	23.90%	32.46%	3.00%
Elected Officers' Class:				
Leg/Atty/Cabinet	10.70%	50.21%	60.91%	3.00%
Judges	14.90%	28.49%	43.39%	3.00%
County/City	12.39%	44.23%	56.62%	3.00%

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Florida's Criminal Justice System: From Arrest to Appeal

Professor Chuck Brannan

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Process Overview

- Arrest
- Booking
- First Appearance
- Formal Charges
- Arraignment
- Discovery and Pretrial
- Trial
- Sentencing
- Appeal
- Post-Conviction Proceedings

44

Arrest

The Legislature has specifically authorized law enforcement to make a warrantless arrest for some offenses, including:

- Violations of certain protective injunctions
- Domestic violence or dating violence
- Battery
- Criminal mischief
- Racing, street takeover, or stunt driving
- Exposure of sexual organs
- Possession of a firearm by a minor

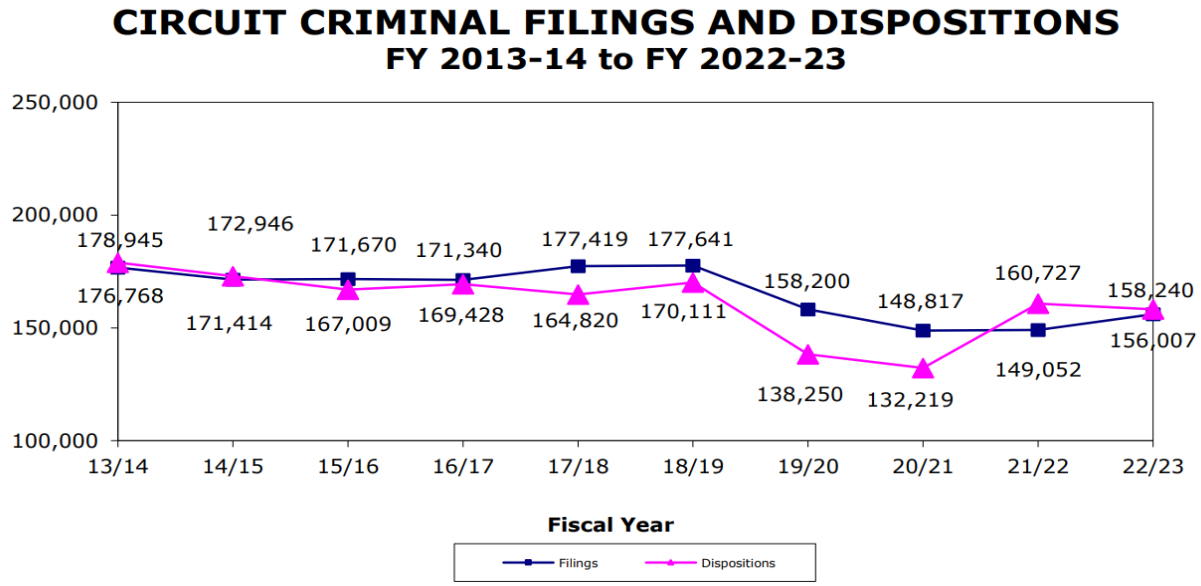
Booking

First Appearance

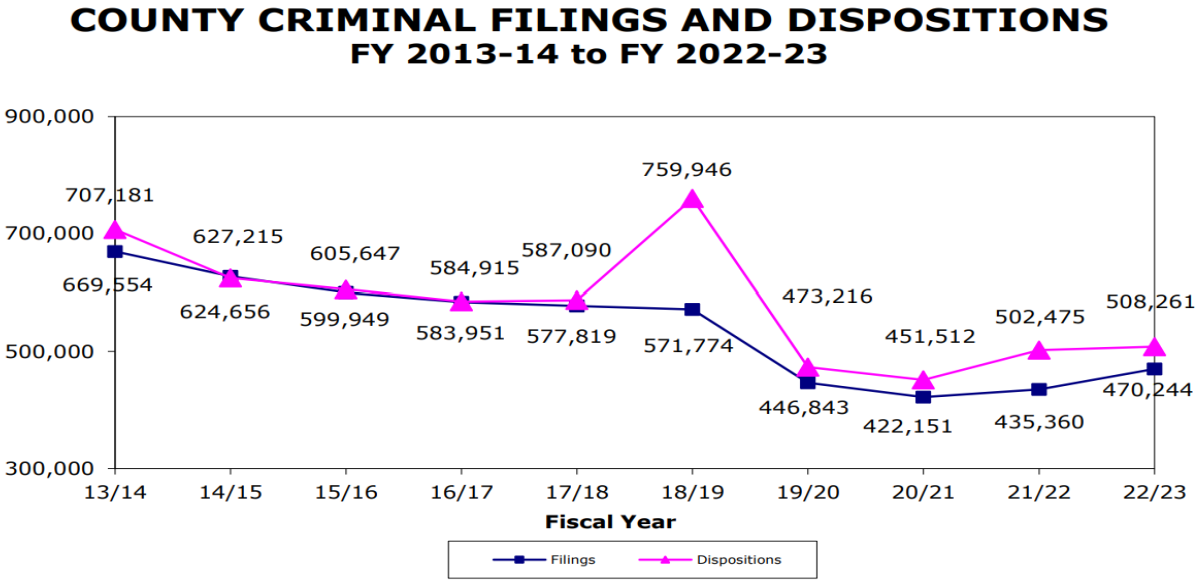
To determine bail, the judge considers certain factors, including:

- The nature and circumstances of the offense charged;
- The weight of the evidence against the defendant;
- The defendant's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and financial resources;
- The defendant's past and present conduct, including any record of convictions, previous flight to avoid prosecution, or failure to appear at court proceedings; and
- The nature and probability of danger that the defendant's release poses to the community.

Formal Charges: Circuit and County



From the Office of State Courts Administrator FY 22-23 Statistical Report

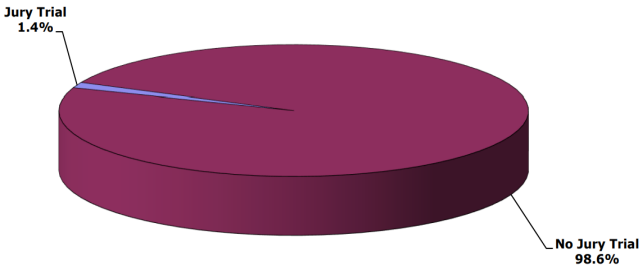


Discovery and Pretrial

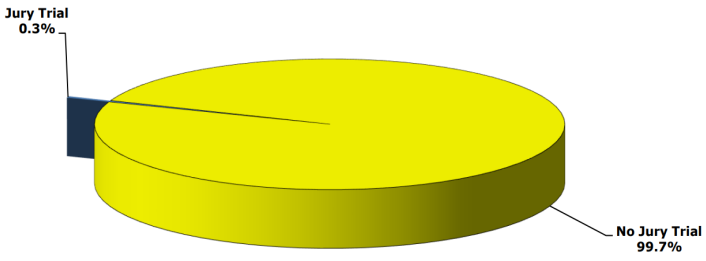
As part of the discovery process, the state attorney must provide the defendant with a written Discovery Exhibit and permit the defendant to inspect, copy, test, and photograph information and material in the state's possession or control, such as:

- Witness names, addresses, and statements;
- Written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements made by the defendant;
- Tangible papers or objects that the state attorney intends to use in a hearing or trial;
- Any material or information that was provided to the state by a confidential informant;
- Any surveillance or wiretapping recordings to which the defendant was a party; and
- Any documents relating to a search or seizure that occurred in the case.

CIRCUIT CRIMINAL JURY TRIAL RATE
FY 2022-23



COUNTY CRIMINAL JURY TRIAL RATE*
FY 2022-23



From the Office of State Courts Administrator FY 22-23 Statistical Report

* Chart does not include criminal traffic or DUI statistics

Trial and Sentencing

Trial

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the county where the crime was committed.

The stages of a criminal trial include:

- Opening Statements
- State's Case
- Voir Dire (Jury Selection)
- Defendant's Case (if any)
- State's Rebuttal Case (if any)
- Closing Arguments
- Jury Deliberations
- Verdict and Judgment



Sentencing

The court's pronouncement of the penalty imposed on the defendant for the offense of which the defendant has been adjudged guilty.

Maximum sentences for misdemeanor offenses:

- Second degree misdemeanor, 60 days in jail
- First degree misdemeanor, 364 days in jail

Maximum sentences for felony offenses:

- Third degree felony, 5 years in prison
- Second degree felony, 15 years in prison
- First degree felony, 30 years in prison
- Life felony, life in prison
- Capital felony, death sentence or mandatory life in prison

Sentencing

LEVEL 1

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
24.118(3)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit or altered state lottery ticket.
212.054(2)(b)	3rd	Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.
212.15(2)(b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes, amount $1,000 or more but less than $20,000.
316.1935(1)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer.
319.30(5)	3rd	Sell, exchange, give away certificate of title or identification number plate.
319.35(1)(a)	3rd	Tamper, adjust, change, etc., an odometer.
320.26(1)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit, manufacture, or sell registration license plates or validation stickers.
322.212 (1)(a)-(c)	3rd	Possession of forged, stolen, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver license; possession of simulated identification.
322.212(4)	3rd	Supply or aid in supplying unauthorized driver license or identification card.
322.212(5)(a)	3rd	False application for driver license or identification card.
414.39(3)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent misappropriation of public assistance funds by employee/official, value more than $200.
443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or representation to obtain or increase reemployment assistance benefits.
509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or lodging value $1,000 or more.
517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act.
713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon which lien has accrued, value $1,000 or more.
812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction); theft of any property not specified in subsection (2).
815.04(5)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual property (i.e., computer programs, data).
817.52(2)	3rd	Hiring with intent to defraud, motor vehicle services.
817.569(2)	3rd	Use of public record or public records information or providing false information to facilitate commission of a felony.
826.01	3rd	Bigamy.
828.122(3)	3rd	Fighting or baiting animals.
831.04(1)	3rd	Any erasure, alteration, etc., of any replacement deed, map, plat, or other document listed in s. 92.28.
831.31(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, deliver, or possess counterfeit controlled substances, all but s. 893.03(5) drugs.
832.041(1)	3rd	Stopping payment with intent to defraud $150 or more.
832.05(2)(b) & (4)(c)	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing worthless checks $150 or more or obtaining property in return for worthless check $150 or more.
838.15(2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a law enforcement officer.
847.011(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc., obscene, lewd, etc., material (2nd conviction).
849.09(1)(a)-(d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote, etc., or assist therein, conduct or advertise drawing for prizes, or dispose of property or money by means of lottery.
849.23	3rd	Gambling-related machines; "common offender" as to property rights.
849.25(2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.
860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad signal.

49

Sentencing, continued

Rule 3.992(a) Criminal Punishment Code Scoresheet

The Criminal Punishment Code Scoresheet Preparation Manual is available at: *http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/sen_cpcm/index.html*

1. DATE OF SENTENCE	2. PREPARER'S NAME	3. COUNTY	4. SENTENCING JUDGE	
5. NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.)	6. DOB	8. RACE ☐B ☐W ☐OTHER	10. PRIMARY OFF. DATE	12. PLEA ☐
	7. DC #	9. GENDER ☐M ☐F	11. PRIMARY DOCKET #	TRIAL ☐

I. **PRIMARY OFFENSE:** If Qualifier, please check ____A ____S ____C ____R (A=Attempt, S=Solicitation, C=Conspiracy, R=Reclassification)

FELONY DEGREE / F.S.# / DESCRIPTION / OFFENSE LEVEL / **POINTS**

_____/ _____/ _____/ _____/

(Level - Points: 1=4, 2=10, 3=16, 4=22, 5=28, 6=36, 7=56, 8=74, 9=92, 10=116)

Prior capital felony triples Primary Offense points ☐ **I.** _____

II. **ADDITIONAL OFFENSE(S):** Supplemental page attached ☐

DOCKET# / FEL/MM DEGREE / F.S.# / OFFENSE LEVEL / QUALIFY A S C R / COUNTS / POINTS / TOTAL

_____/ _____/ _____/ _____ ☐☐☐☐ _____ x _____ = _____

DESCRIPTION _____

_____/ _____/ _____/ _____ ☐☐☐☐ _____ x _____ = _____

DESCRIPTION _____

_____/ _____/ _____/ _____ ☐☐☐☐ _____ x _____ = _____

DESCRIPTION _____

_____/ _____/ _____/ _____ ☐☐☐☐ _____ x _____ = _____

DESCRIPTION _____

(Level - Points: M=0.2, 1=0.7, 2=1.2, 3=2.4, 4=3.6, 5=5.4, 6=18, 7=28, 8=37, 9=46, 10=58)

Prior capital felony triples Additional Offense points ☐

Supplemental page points_____ **II.** _____

III. **VICTIM INJURY:**

		Number	Total			Number	Total
2nd Degree Murder	240 x	_____ =	_____	Slight	4 x	_____ =	_____
Death	120 x	_____ =	_____	Sex Penetration	80 x	_____ =	_____
Severe	40 x	_____ =	_____	Sex Contact	40 x	_____ =	_____
Moderate	18 x	_____ =	_____				

III. _____

IV. **PRIOR RECORD:** Supplemental page attached ☐

FEL/MM DEGREE	F.S.#	OFFENSE LEVEL	QUALIFY: A S C R	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	POINTS	TOTAL
_____	_____/	_____	☐☐☐☐	_____	_____	X _____	= _____
_____	_____/	_____	☐☐☐☐	_____	_____	X _____	= _____
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_____	_____/	_____	☐☐☐☐	_____	_____	X _____	= _____
_____	_____/	_____	☐☐☐☐	_____	_____	X _____	= _____

50

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In and Out: State Revenues and Expenditures

Professor Wyman Duggan

Overview

- Budget requirements
- Funding sources
- Budget process
- Long-range financial outlook
- Reserves

STAFF RESOURCES

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Ways & Means Committee
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(850) 717-5647

Eric Pridgeon, Staff Director

Budget Committee
221 The Capitol
(850) 717-4810

Constitutional Requirements for the Budget

Article III, Section 19(a)

- Requires an annual state budget and planning process

Article VII, Section 1(c)

- Provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law

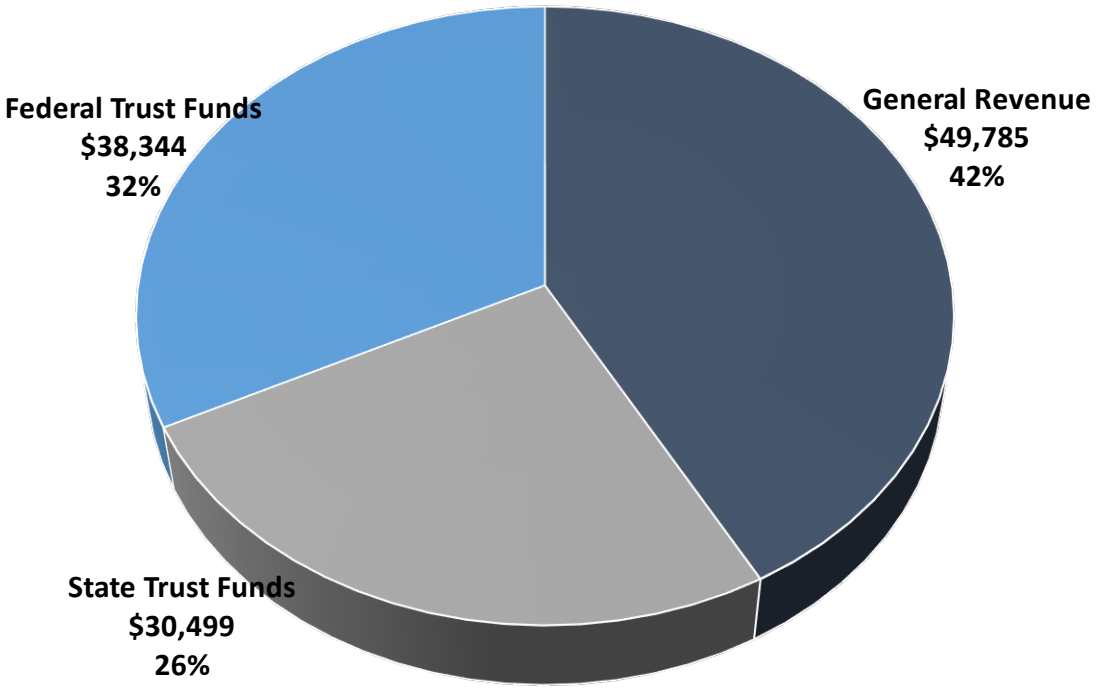
Article VII, Section 1(d)

- Requires that provisions be made by law to raise sufficient revenue to defray expenses of the state for each fiscal period

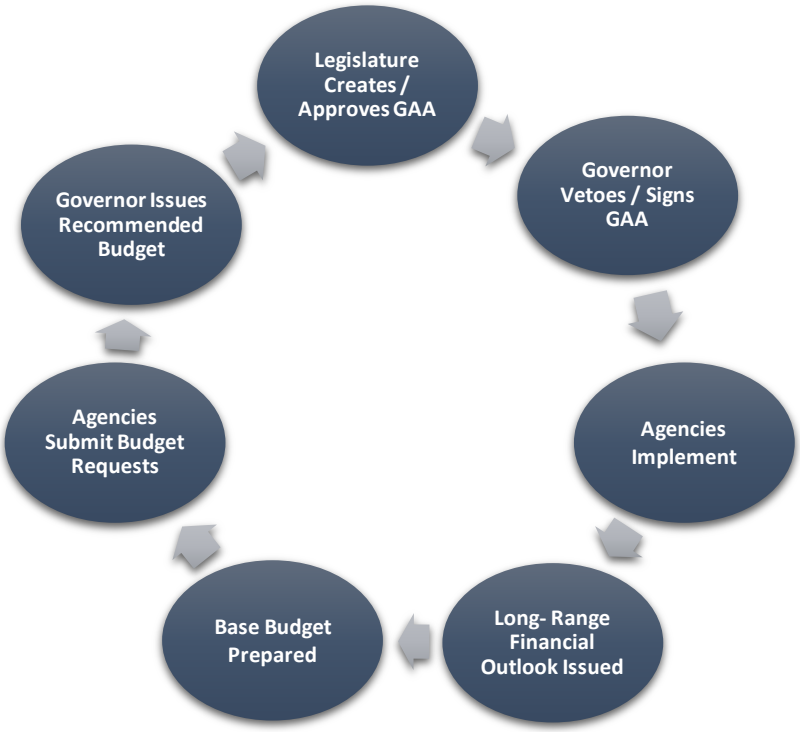
The State Budget: Where the Money Comes From

The Federal Government	State Trust Funds	The General Revenue Fund

Total Appropriations by Fund Type
Fiscal Year 2024-25



Budget Process and Consensus Estimating Conferences



The Budget Cycle

UNDERLYING CONFERENCES

- Demographic
- Economic

REVENUE CONFERENCES

- Revenue

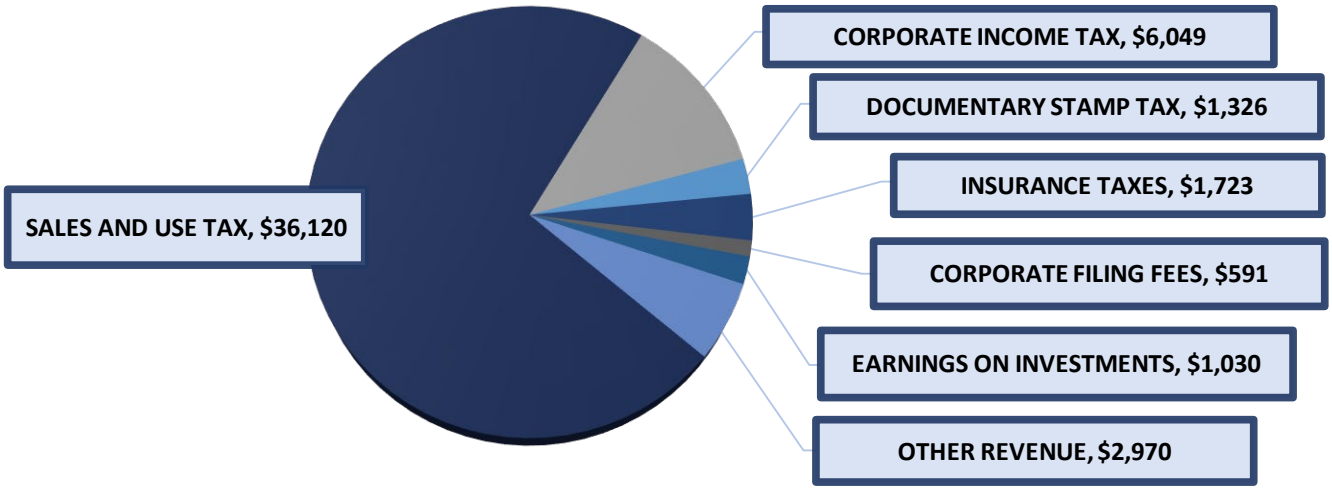
RESOURCE DEMAND CONFERENCES

- Criminal Justice
- Early Learning Programs
- Education
- Florida Retirement System
- Labor Market
- Self-Insurance
- Social Services

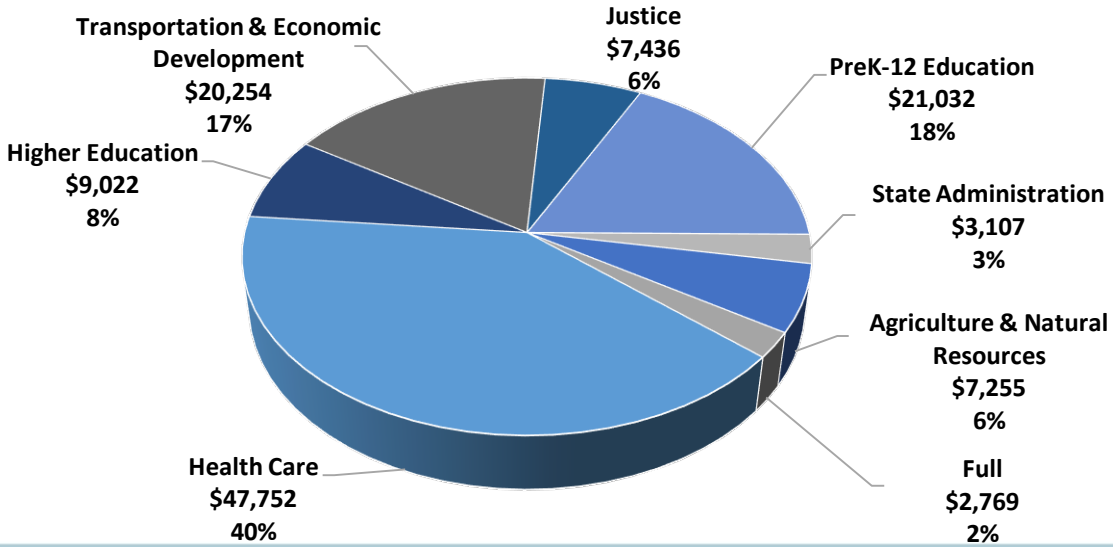
Consensus Estimating Conferences

Projected General Revenue By Source, FY 2024-25 Before Refunds

($millions)



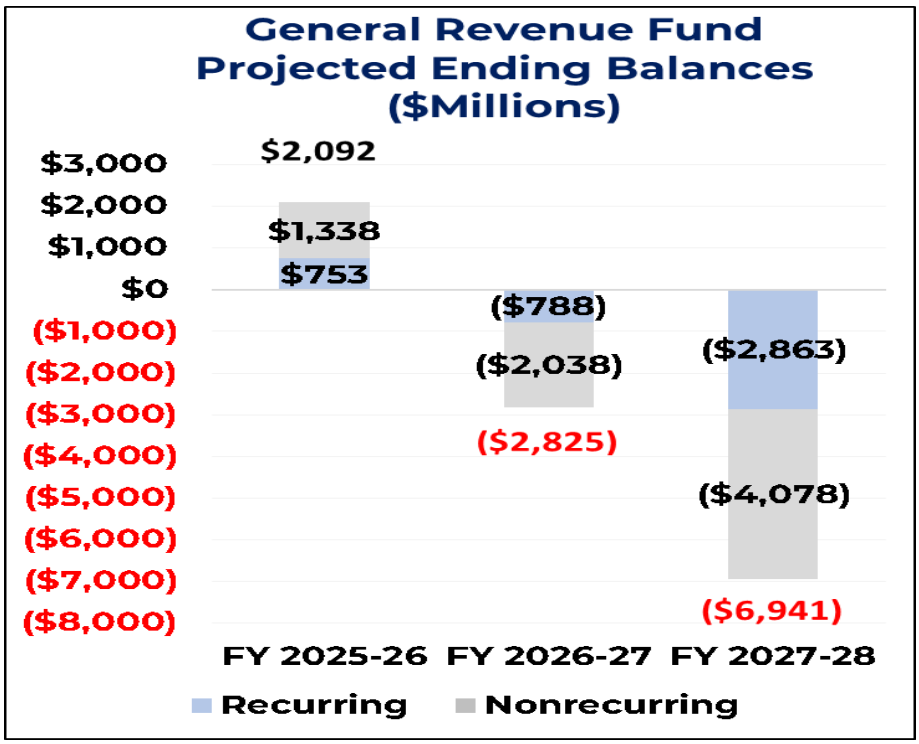
Total Appropriations by Subcommittee, FY 2024-25



Long-Range Financial Outlook

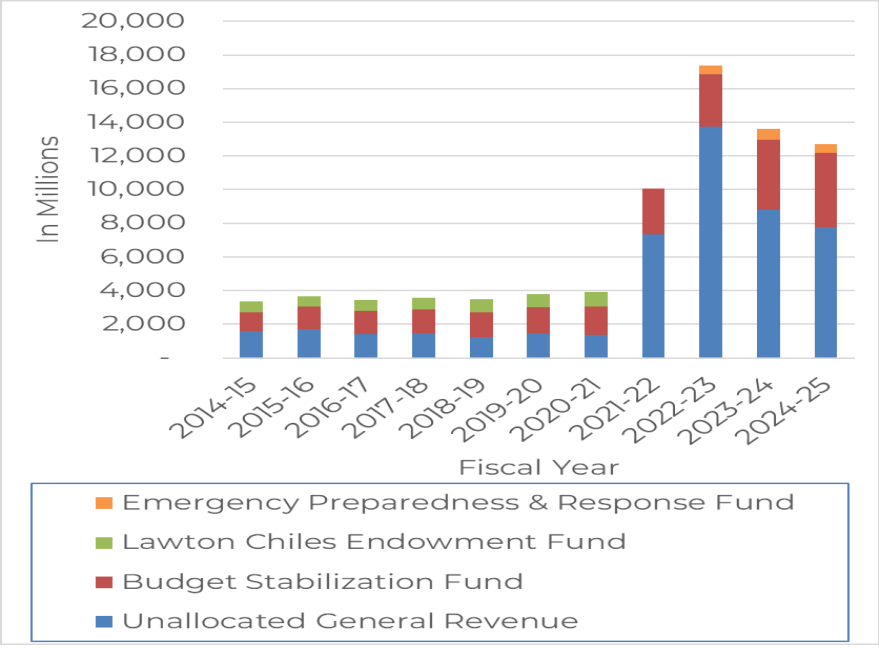
The first look at next year's budget:

- The Outlook was issued by the Legislative Budget Commission on September 6 as required by the Florida Constitution.
- The Outlook is comprised of both revenue and expenditure estimates for Fiscal Years 2025-26, 2026-27, and 2027-28.
- Estimates are based upon estimating conferences and recent historical experience.
- Expected revenues minus expected expenditures yield either an expected surplus or deficit for each of the three forecasted years.
- The Outlook focuses on the General Revenue Fund.



History of State Reserves

Baseline Fiscal Year	Unallocated General Revenue	Budget Stabilization Fund	Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund	Emergency Preparedness & Response Fund
2014-15	1,589	1,139	629	-
2015-16	1,709	1,354	590	-
2016-17	1,414	1,384	638	-
2017-18	1,459	1,417	713	-
2018-19	1,226	1,483	763	-
2019-20	1,453	1,574	774	-
2020-21	1,367	1,674	867	-
2021-22	7,324	2,724	-	-
2022-23	13,719	3,140	-	499
2023-24	8,801	4,140	-	681
2024-25	7,755	4,440	-	497



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FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Land Conservation and Management

Professor Lawrence McClure

Overview

- Florida's land acquisition programs
- Florida Wildlife Corridor
- Land acquisition funding
- Land management and funding

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Bruce Topp, Budget Chief

Budget Committee
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Florida's Land Acquisition Programs

Florida Forever Program

- Administered by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- Land purchases include both outright acquisitions and less-than-fee acquisitions, such as conservation easements
- Since 2001, more than 907,412 acres have been purchased with $3.3 billion

Florida Forever Acquisition Process

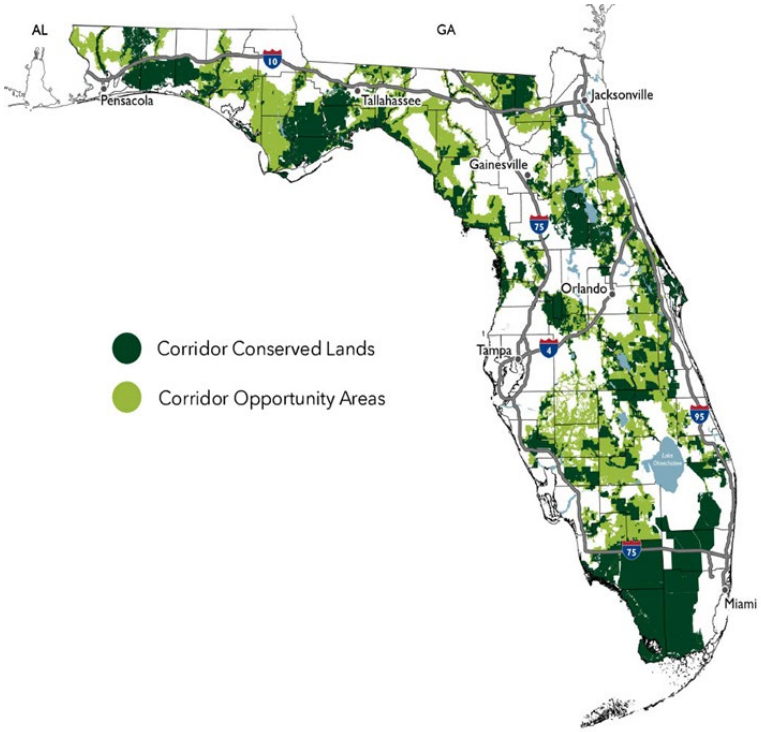


Rural and Family Lands Protection Program

- Administered by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS)
- Created to protect agricultural lands
- Land purchases must be less-than-fee interests
- DACS develops a priority list, which is approved by the Board of Trustees
- Since 2001, conservation easements for more than 110,000 acres of working agricultural land has been acquired

Florida Wildlife Corridor

- Designated areas that connect wildlife habitats together to allow animals to safely travel throughout the state
- 18 million acres total
  - 10 million in conserved lands
  - 8 million in opportunity areas
- In 2021, the Legislature passed the Wildlife Corridor Act to preserve and protect these areas



Land Acquisition Funding

- Since 2018, the Legislature has appropriated over $2.3 billion for land acquisition, including $1.5 billion for lands within the Florida Wildlife Corridor
- In 2023, the Legislature dedicated $100 million annually to the Florida Forever program
- In 2024, the Legislature dedicated a portion of state revenues from the 2021 Seminole Gaming Compact to support acquiring lands in the Corridor
- For Fiscal Year 2024-2025:
  - $100 million to DEP for Florida Forever
  - $100 million to DACS for Rural & Family Lands Protection Program
  - $100 million for the Florida Wildlife Corridor

Land Management

- State agencies must manage acquired lands
- Management responsibilities include:
  - Maintaining the property
  - Providing recreational opportunities and visitor services
  - Facility construction and maintenance
  - Resource management such as prescribed burning, exotic species management, and timber management
- For Fiscal Year 2024-2025, the Legislature appropriated $395 million for land management

Agency	Acres Managed (Lead)	Acres Managed (Other)	Appropriated Funds (Fiscal Year 2024-2025)
DEP	874,330	5,452,772	$206 million
Florida Forest Service	1,185,633	525,047	$30 million
FWC	1,537,194	4,626,042	$159 million
TOTAL	**3,597,157**	**10,603,861**	**$395 million**

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FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Member Bills: Requirements, Deadlines, and Common Mistakes

Professors Josie Tomkow and James Buchanan

Overview

- Types of Bills
- Parts of a Bill
- Drafting, Filing, and Amending a Bill

STAFF RESOURCES

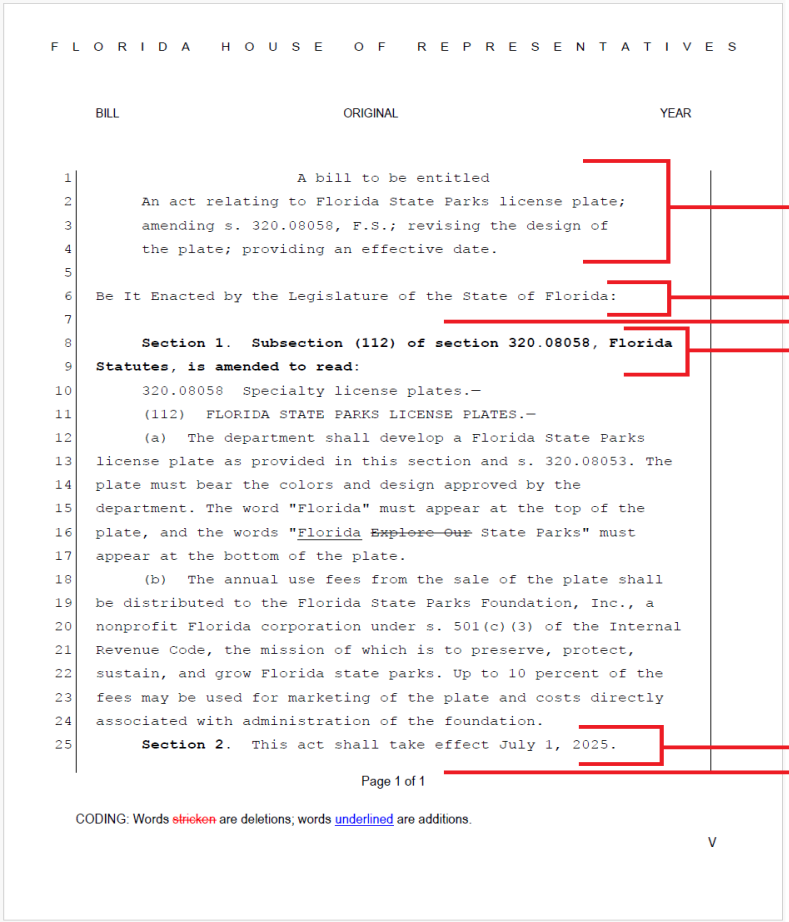
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Types of Bills

- General Bills
- Joint Resolutions
- Local Bills
- Claim Bills
- Memorials
- Repealer Bills
- Resolutions (Substantive and Ceremonial)
- Tributes

Parts of a Bill



FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL ORIGINAL YEAR

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to Florida State Parks license plate; amending s. 320.08058, F.S.; revising the design of the plate; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (112) of section 320.08058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.08058 Specialty license plates.—

(112) FLORIDA STATE PARKS LICENSE PLATES.—

(a) The department shall develop a Florida State Parks license plate as provided in this section and s. 320.08053. The plate must bear the colors and design approved by the department. The word "Florida" must appear at the top of the plate, and the words "Florida ~~Explore Our~~ State Parks" must appear at the bottom of the plate.

(b) The annual use fees from the sale of the plate shall be distributed to the Florida State Parks Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit Florida corporation under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the mission of which is to preserve, protect, sustain, and grow Florida state parks. Up to 10 percent of the fees may be used for marketing of the plate and costs directly associated with administration of the foundation.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

Page 1 of 1

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

V

TITLE

ENACTING CLAUSE

DIRECTORY

BODY*
***Reference to the "body" of a bill is generally understood to mean all material following the enacting clause, including all directory language and the effective date**

EFFECTIVE DATE

Drafting, Filing, and Amending Bills

- Limited to 21 requests to House Bill Drafting
- Filing limit: 7 bills
    - *Exceptions: local bills, claim bills, ceremonial resolutions, adhering bills, repealer bills (one only)*
- Request Deadline: January 24, 2025
- Filing Deadline: February 28, 2025

Amendment Deadlines

- **Committee**: 5 p.m. day before meeting for non-committee members
- **Floor**:
    - 3 p.m. (submission) and 4 p.m. (filing) the first day the bill appears on the Special Order Calendar (typically the day after Rules adopts the letter)
    - 6:30 p.m. (submission) and 7 p.m. (filing) the same day for adhering amendments

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Navigating the Maze: Executive Agencies, Cabinet Agencies, Commissions, and Quasi-public Entities

Professor Wyman Duggan

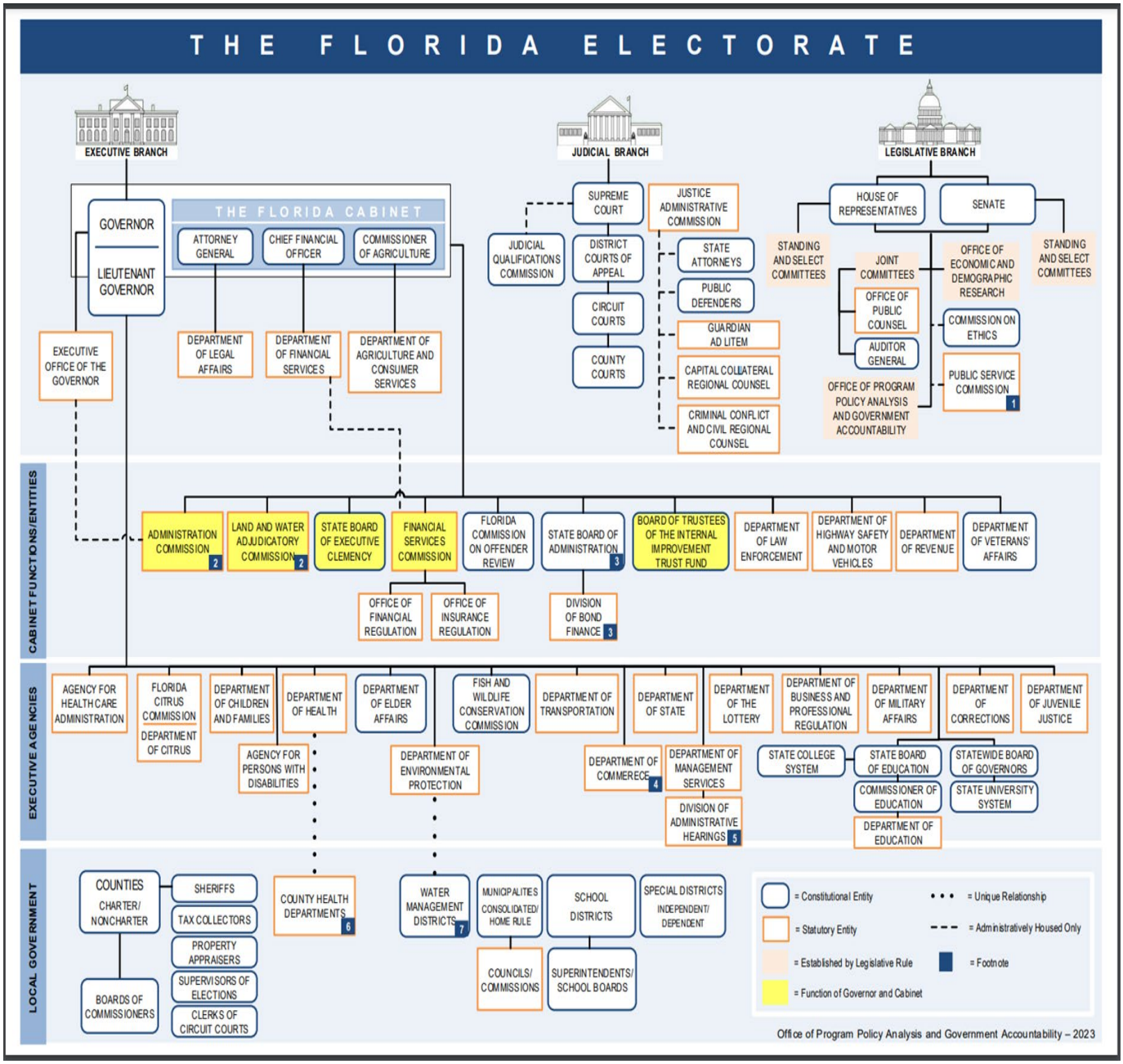
Overview

- Structure of Florida's executive branch:
  - Departments and "dotted-line" entities
  - Commissions
  - Advisory bodies
  - Quasi-public entities
  - Citizen support and direct-support organizations

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THE FLORIDA ELECTORATE
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
GOVERNOR
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
THE FLORIDA CABINET
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
SUPREME COURT
JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION
JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION
DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL
CIRCUIT COURTS
COUNTY COURTS
STATE ATTORNEYS
PUBLIC DEFENDERS
GUARDIAN AD LITEM
CAPITAL COLLATERAL REGIONAL COUNSEL
CRIMINAL CONFLICT AND CIVIL REGIONAL COUNSEL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SENATE
STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES
JOINT COMMITTEES
OFFICE OF PUBLIC COUNSEL
AUDITOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF PROGRAM POLICY ANALYSIS AND GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH
COMMISSION ON ETHICS
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 1
STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES
CABINET FUNCTIONS/ENTITIES
ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION 2
LAND AND WATER ADJUDICATORY COMMISSION 2
STATE BOARD OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY
FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
FLORIDA COMMISSION ON OFFENDER REVIEW
STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION 3
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND
DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL REGULATION
OFFICE OF INSURANCE REGULATION
DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE 3
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION
FLORIDA CITRUS COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF CITRUS
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS
FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF THE LOTTERY
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
AGENCY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 4
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS 5
STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATEWIDE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNTIES
CHARTER/ NONCHARTER
SHERIFFS
TAX COLLECTORS
PROPERTY APPRAISERS
SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS
BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS 6
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS 7
MUNICIPALITIES
CONSOLIDATED/ HOME RULE
COUNCILS/ COMMISSIONS
SCHOOL DISTRICTS
SUPERINTENDENTS/ SCHOOL BOARDS
SPECIAL DISTRICTS
INDEPENDENT/ DEPENDENT
= Constitutional Entity
= Statutory Entity
= Established by Legislative Rule
= Function of Governor and Cabinet
= Unique Relationship
= Administratively Housed Only
= Footnote
Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability – 2023

Structure & Departments

- Heads of the Executive Branch
  - Governor
  - Cabinet
    - Attorney General
    - Chief Financial Officer
    - Commissioner of Agriculture

- Hierarchy
  - Department (Secretary, Cabinet Officer, or Executive Director)
    - Division (Director)
      - Bureau (Chief)
        - Section (Administrator)

Florida Constitution limits State Government to 25 departments:

1. Executive Office of the Governor (EOG)
2. Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)
3. Department of Citrus (Citrus)
4. Department of Children and Families (DCF)
5. Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD)
6. Department of Health (DOH)
7. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
8. Department of Transportation (DOT)
9. Department of Commerce (Commerce)
10. Department of State (DOS)
11. Department of the Lottery (Lottery)
12. Department of Management Services (DMS)
13. Department of Business & Professional Regulation (DBPR)
14. Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
15. Department of Corrections (DOC)
16. Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)
17. Department of Education (DOE)
18. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV)
19. Department of Revenue (DOR)
20. Department of Financial Services (DFS)
21. Department of Legal Affairs (DLA)
22. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS)
23. Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)

Three Types of Departments

1. Governor agencies

   Executive Office of the Governor, Agency for Health Care Administration, Department of Citrus, Department of Children and Families, Agency for Persons with Disabilities, Department of Health, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Transportation, Department of Commerce, Department of State, Department of Management Services, Department of the Lottery, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Department of Military Affairs, Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Education, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Department of Elder Affairs

2. Cabinet agencies
   - Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
   - Department of Financial Services
   - Department of Legal Affairs

3. Governor and Cabinet agencies
   - Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
   - Department of Revenue
   - Department of Veterans' Affairs
   - Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Dotted-line Entities, Commissions and Advisory Bodies

"Dotted-line" Entities

- Department subdivisions that are administratively housed in their parent agency and are not subject to the agency's supervision or control
- Examples:
  - Division of Administrative Hearings within the Department of Management Services
  - Florida Gaming Control Commission within the Department of Legal Affairs
  - Florida State Guard within the Department of Military Affairs

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Commissions

A commission is a collegial body that exercises quasi-judicial or quasi-legislative powers.

- There are two types of Commissions:

Constitutional

- Commission on Ethics
- Constitution Revision Commission
- Joint Legislative Budget Commission

Statutory

- Florida Commission on Human Relations
- Public Employees Relations Commission
- Florida Elections Commission

Advisory Bodies

Committee or Task Force

- An advisory body created to study a specific problem or recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem and then dissolve
- Time-limited
  - If created by executive branch officials without statutory authorization, a task force cannot last longer than one year
  - If created by statute, a task force can last up to three years

Councils

- A continuous advisory body created by statute to study problems arising in a specified functional or program area of state government and to provide recommendations and policy alternatives

Quasi-public Entities

- A statutory body that is neither entirely governmental in nature nor entirely private, but possesses traits from both the public and private sectors
- Sometimes created to help administer a program and other times created to fulfill a specific public purpose
- Examples:
  - Citizens Property Insurance Corporation
  - Florida Healthy Kids Corporation
  - Florida Mobile Home Relocation Corporation

Citizen Support and Direct-support Organizations

- Statutorily created or authorized non-profit corporations tasked with supporting government agencies or public causes
- Each August 1, must report certain information to the agency it was created to support
  - Examples of information reported: mission statement, plans for the next three fiscal years, code of ethics
- Each August 15, agencies must recommend to the Governor, the President, the Speaker, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability whether its citizen support or direct-support organization should be maintained

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

On the Right Side of the Line: State Ethics Laws and House Rules

Professor Sam Garrison

Overview

- Lobbying Expenditure Ban
- Gift Reporting
- Conflicts of Interest
- Post-Service Restrictions

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Lobbying Expenditure Ban

Four elements of the expenditure ban

1. An expenditure
2. Made by a lobbyist or principal
3. For the purpose of lobbying
4. Knowingly accepted by you (directly or indirectly)

Lobbying:

- Attempting to influence legislative action or nonaction through oral or written communication
- Attempting to obtain a member's goodwill
- Who is a **lobbyist**?
  - A person who is *paid* to lobby
- Who is a **principal**?
  - A person or business that *employs or retains* a lobbyist

Expenditure:

- *Anything* of economically ascertainable value given by a lobbyist or principal for the purpose of lobbying
  - No *de minimis* exception – even a cup of coffee
  - Except:
    - Lawful campaign contributions
    - Public-legislative use of government property for public purpose
    - Exchange (contemporaneous) for equal or greater value

If you receive a lobbying expenditure:

✓ Return it, and document the return.
✓ Pay equal or greater compensation at the time of receipt.
✓ Ask the Sergeant's Office to dispose of it.

Gift Reporting

Members may accept most gifts, but if a member lawfully accepts a gift exceeding $100 in value, he or she must disclose it to the Commission on Ethics (unless from relative, relative by marriage, fiancé, or roommate)

Gift: anything of value accepted by you or paid for or given for you for which equal or greater consideration is not given within 90 days thereafter

Gift does not include:

- *Salary, benefits, or expenses related to employment or service as organizational officer*
- *Honoraria or related expenses*
- *Use of public facility for public purpose*
- *Transportation provided by agency for official business*
- *Personalized items (e.g., plaque) in recognition of public service*
- *Items from association of government officials given to association members*

What to do if you receive something of value:

- Does the item fall within an exception (is it even a "gift")?
- If it's a gift, assess the gift's value (actual cost to the donor, or reasonable/customary charge for services)
- **If the gift costs more than $100:**
  - Within 90 days of receiving the gift, pay the value down to $100 or less, or:
  - Report the gift to the Commission on Ethics by the end of the following quarter

PROHIBITIONS

- DO NOT accept a gift from a political committee
- DO NOT accept a gift from a legislative vendor believed to be in excess of $100 (unless on behalf of legislative entity or charitable organization)
- DO NOT accept any honoraria (pay for speaking engagements/commission for a written product) from lobbyists, principals, political committees, or legislative vendors or solicit or any honoraria related to your public office or duties
- DO NOT solicit gifts from lobbyists/principals, political committees, or legislative vendors
- DO NOT solicit or accept a gift with the understanding that it would influence your official actions

Conflicts of Interest – Voting

General Rule:

- Unless you must abstain, you must vote – no middle ground
- If you personally have a conflict, you must abstain from voting and disclose the conflict
- If certain individuals close to you have a conflict, you must vote and also must disclose the conflict

See House Rule 3.2; S. 112.3143, F.S.

When must a Member abstain and disclose?

- If he or she knows a matter would inure to his or her special private gain or loss
- Uncommon

When must a Member vote and disclose?

- If he or she knows a matter would inure to the special private gain or loss of:
  - The Member's relative (immediate family) or business associate
  - A principal that employs the Member (or the Member's spouse, parent, or child)
  - A parent company or subsidiary of a corporate principal that employs the Member
  - More Common

A "private gain or loss" means an economic benefit or injury. Whether a private gain or loss is "special" depends on several factors:

- The size of the class affected by the matter
- The nature of the interests involved
- The degree of effect on the interests of the class as a whole
- The degree to which the matter would benefit or harm the member relative to the class as a whole

Disclosure: When, how, and to whom? House Rule 3.2(c)

- For votes in a **committee or subcommittee**, disclosure must be made via written memorandum to the administrative assistant within 15 days after the vote occurs. The assistant will forward the disclosure to the Clerk.
- For a vote on the **floor** (i.e., by the House during a floor session), the memorandum must be filed directly with the Clerk within 15 days after the vote occurs.
- It is recommended that you submit your disclosure on your official letterhead.
- It is also recommended that you confer with the General Counsel's Office.

Disclosures are published in the House Journal.

Conflicts of Interest – Misuse of Office

- "No public officer . . . shall **corruptly** use or attempt to use his or her official position or any property or resource which may be within his or her trust, or perform his or her official duties, to secure a special privilege, benefit, or exemption for himself, herself, or others." *S. 112.313(6), F.S.; House Rule 15.5(a)(1)*

- "A public officer . . . shall not abuse his or her public position in order to obtain a **disproportionate benefit** for himself or herself; his or her spouse, children, or employer; or for any business with which he or she contracts; in which he or she is an officer, a partner, a director, or a proprietor; or in which he or she owns an interest." *Art. II, s. 8(h)(2), Fla. Const.; House Rule 15.5(a)(2)*

- (**Insider trading**) "A current or former public officer . . . may not disclose or use information not available to members of the general public and gained by reason of his or her official position, except for information relating exclusively to governmental practices, for his or her personal gain or benefit or for the personal gain or benefit of any other person or business entity." *S. 112.313(8), F.S.; House Rule 15.6*

- (**Anti-Nepotism**) "A public official may not appoint, employ, promote, or advance, or advocate for [these things] [a relative] in or to a position in the agency in which the official is serving or over which the official exercises jurisdiction or control . . . ." *S. 112.3135, F.S.*

Employment, Contracting Conflicts & Post-Service Restrictions

Florida has a citizen legislature. But generally, members cannot be paid to:

- Represent others before state agencies
- Represent others before the Legislature
- Lobby political subdivisions
- Lobby the federal government

You may represent others before judicial tribunals.
House Rules 15.4 & 15.7

A Member may not maintain employment that "creates a continuing or frequently recurring conflict of interest."
Section 112.313(7), F.S.; House Rule 15.4

Analysis includes examining the nature and extent of your duties as a representative and your outside employment to determine whether they are separate and distinct.

> *In other words*, your employment duties should not be indistinguishable from your responsibilities as a legislator.

A Member may not lease or sell goods, services, or realty to the Legislature

S. 112.313(3), F.S.

There are exceptions for pre-existing contracts.

POST-SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

There are constitutional, statutory, and House Rules-based restrictions on Members' employment after they leave office.

- Lobbying the legislature
- Lobbying the executive branch
- Lobbying state government bodies and state agencies

Art. II, s. 8(f)(3), Fla. Const.; House Rule 17.1

Contact the General Counsel's Office with questions regarding these restrictions.

Rules Changes

Bill Filing

- **There is no separate early filing deadline** – single deadline will be 5 p.m. on the last Friday before Session (February 28, 2025)
- **Repealer Bills** – Members may file one "repealer" without it counting against the 7-bill limit. A repealer bill may only strike statutory language.
- **"Why I Filed**" – Members may file a statement along with your bill explaining why you filed it. Statement will appear on House website. Must submit and may amend by Day 4 of Session.

Committee Meetings

- **Deadlines** - 5 p.m. deadline for publishing meeting notices and for submitting amendments.
  - *Does not change the day of these deadlines, only the time.*
- **Combined Workgroups** – Workgroups with members from various committees and subcommittees can meet to discuss and make findings and recommendations on issues that touch on different areas.
  - *Members are selected by their respective chairs.*
- **Meeting Agendas** – Bills cannot be included on a meeting agenda unless the sponsor submits a written request to the committee or subcommittee chair. Submitting the request does not guarantee it will be agendaed.

Rules Changes, continued.

Session Attendance

Members Do not need approval for absence, but must submit written notice of absence to Speaker and Clerk in advance.

Display and Distribution of Materials

- Do not need approval to distribute materials in the Chamber if they are related to official legislative business and are on your official letterhead.
- Members may display signage and other material in office areas without first seeking approval. Decorum and member conduct standards apply.
- Display of signage in other areas and distribution of other materials in the Chamber require Speaker approval.

Member and Lobbyist Conduct

- Rules & Ethics Committee may hear matters regarding violations of decorum and Member conduct requirements.
- Applies to matters related to lobbyist misconduct, as well.
- Prohibition on flying on lobbyist-procured private aircraft is no longer in effect – HOWEVER, you must pay the cost of a commercial rate for a comparable private flight, divided by occupied seats.

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Project Requests: Requirements, Deadlines and Common Mistakes

Professor Lawrence McClure

Overview

- Appropriations Projects and Exemptions
- 2025 Project Process
- Project Request Information
- Funding Eligibility Requirements
- Tips for Success
- Appropriations Project Technical Instructions

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What is an Appropriations Project?

An Appropriations Project is any appropriation or proviso that is for:

- a specifically named local government, private entity, or privately operated program;
- a transportation facility that is not in the DOT's 5-Year Work Program;
- a specified education fixed capital outlay project;
- a local water project; or
- a specified program, research initiative, institute, center or similar entity at a specific state college or state university, that was not recommended by the Board of Governors or the State Board of Education.

An Appropriations Project does not include an appropriation that:

- is specifically authorized by published statute;
- is part of a statewide distribution to local governments; or
- was recommended by a commission, council, or other similar entity created in statute to make annual funding recommendations, not to exceed the amount recommended by the entity

Funding Eligibility Requirements

- An Appropriations Project may be funded in the House General Appropriations Act (GAA) only if an APR form and attestation form are submitted and published on the House website in the manner and by the dates established by the Speaker.
- An Appropriations Project must receive only nonrecurring funds.
- An Appropriations Project must be funded in the House GAA at an amount equal to 50 percent or more of the amount requested in the published APR form.
- Local matching funds are not required for an Appropriations Project to be eligible for funding; however, the availability of matching funds is a consideration during the funding process.

An Appropriations Project must be included in either the House or Senate budget in order to be eligible for funding in the Conference Report on the GAA.

Are there exemptions from the Appropriations Project rule?

Recurring Base Appropriations Projects

- Projects funded in the FY 2024-25 General Appropriations Act that have recurring appropriations are not required to submit an Appropriations Project Request unless additional nonrecurring funds are requested.

NEW: There is no longer an exemption for certain Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Projects

- Beginning this year, all specifically named education fixed capital outlay projects are required to submit an Appropriations Project Request to be eligible for funding in the House budget.

Doubts?

When in doubt over whether a funding request meets the definition of an Appropriations Project, always err on the side of submitting a form by the deadline established by the Speaker. Failure to do so would make an item meeting the definition of a project ineligible for inclusion in the House budget.

2025 Process: Continued Transparency and Accountability

1. Submit Appropriations Project Request Form

- The Member must submit an Appropriations Project Request Form through the APR System.
- Forms must be submitted by **5PM (EST) on February 14, 2025**.
- Budget Committee staff will review and make or recommend changes to the form.
- A final draft form will be sent to the Member to review and publish.

2. Publish Appropriations Project Request Form

- The Member must publish an Appropriations Project Request form on the House website through the APR System.
- Forms must be published by **5PM (EST) on February 28, 2025**.
- Forms will receive an official House Form # when they are published.

3. Submit Attestation Form

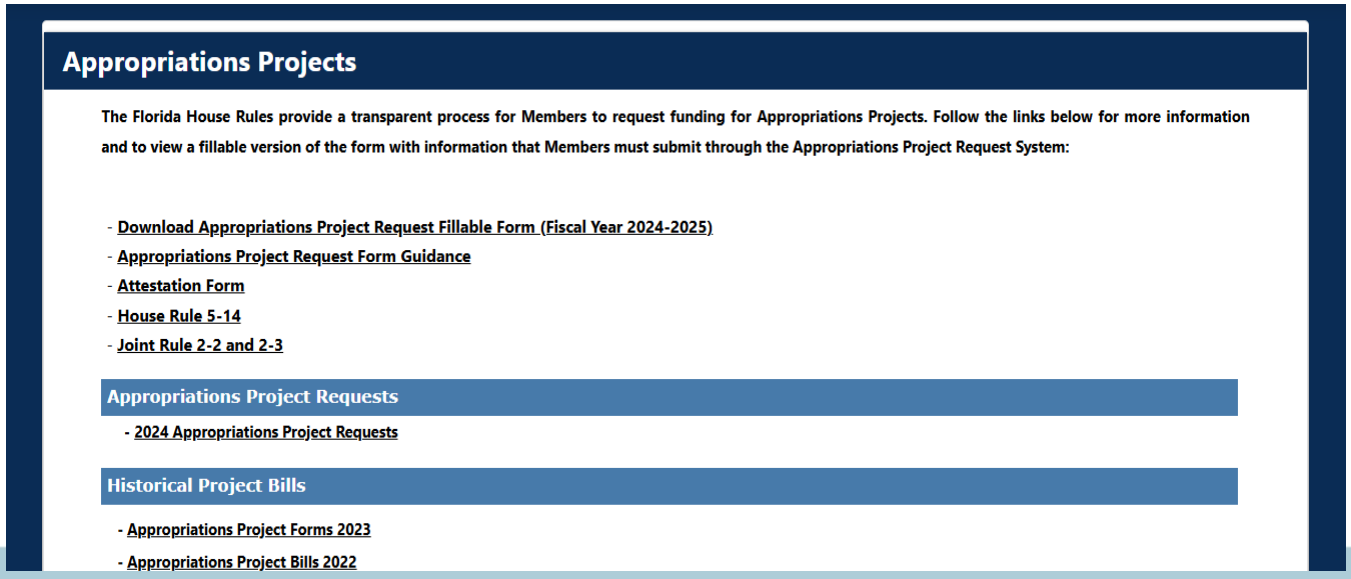
- An attestation from the organization requesting funds must be submitted to the sponsoring Member's e-mail address.
- The Member must submit the attestation through the APR System by **5PM (EST) on March 7, 2025**.
- The attestation will be reviewed by Budget Committee staff and published on the House website.

Appropriations Project Request Information

- A PDF version of the APR form is publicly available on the House website.
- The House website also includes guidance on how to complete the form as well as a list of frequently asked questions.
- An appropriations project request may only be submitted by a Member through the APR System (accessed in Leagis).

https://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Appropriations/projects.aspx





Appropriations Projects

The Florida House Rules provide a transparent process for Members to request funding for Appropriations Projects. Follow the links below for more information and to view a fillable version of the form with information that Members must submit through the Appropriations Project Request System:

- Download Appropriations Project Request Fillable Form (Fiscal Year 2024-2025)
- Appropriations Project Request Form Guidance
- Attestation Form
- House Rule 5-14
- Joint Rule 2-2 and 2-3

Appropriations Project Requests

- 2024 Appropriations Project Requests

Historical Project Bills

- Appropriations Project Forms 2023
- Appropriations Project Bills 2022

Appropriations Project Request - Key Elements

- Water Project / Non-Water Project
- Project Title
- Appropriate State Agency
- Amount of Funding Requested
- Prior State Funding Received
- Matching Funds Available
- Purpose of the Request
- Target Population
- Expected Outcomes

The Florida House of Representatives

Appropriations Project Request - Fiscal Year 2025-26

For projects meeting the definition of House Rule 5.14

Only Members of the Florida House of Representatives can officially submit an Appropriations Project Request

Your request will not be officially submitted unless all questions and applicable sub parts are answered. The information provided in the request will be posted on the House website and available for public review if an Appropriations Project Request is published by a Representative.

1. **Title of Project:**
2. **Date of Submission:**
3. **House Member Sponsor:**
4. **Details of Amount Requested:**

   a. Has funding been provided in a previous State budget for this activity? ◯ Yes ◯ No

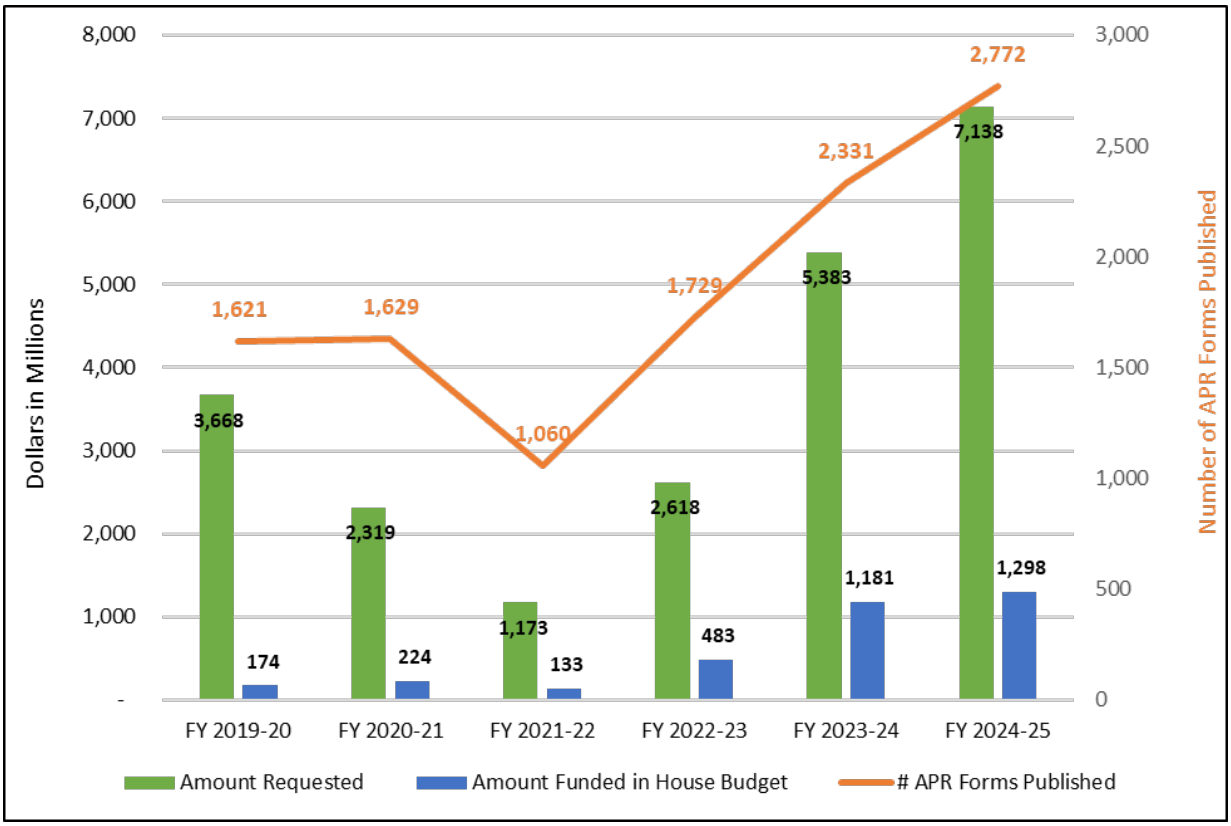
   b. What is the most recent fiscal year the project was funded? <Select Fiscal Year>

   c. Were the funds provided in the most recent fiscal year subsequently vetoed? ◯ Yes ◯ No

   d. Complete the following Project Request Worksheet to develop your request.

FY:	Input Prior Year Appropriation for this project for FY 2024-25 *(If appropriated in FY 2024-25 enter the appropriated amount, even if vetoed.)*			Nonrecurring Funds Request for FY 2025-26		
Column:	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
Funds Description	Prior Year Recurring Funds	Prior Year Nonrecurring Funds	Total Funds Appropriated	**Operations**	**Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO)**	**TOTAL Operations + Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO)**
Input Amounts			0			0

Appropriations Project Requests from House Sponsors



Tips for Success

Be selective about which projects you choose to submit.

- Ensure that the requesting organization is legitimate and will be accountable for receiving and appropriately spending public funds.
- Ensure that the project is an appropriate use of state tax dollars.
- *Don't forget about the 50% rule in the House budget.*

Submit complete and accurate APR and Attestation forms.

- Double check the forms before submitting.
- Respond to committee staff requests for clarification or additional information.
- Select the correct department to manage the project funding.

Work ahead – submit forms <u>before</u> the final deadline.

- February 14 – last day to submit an APR form.
- February 28 – last day to publish an APR form.
- March 7 – last day to submit an attestation form.

Track your project through the process.

- Have a list of your projects and know which subcommittees the projects are assigned.
- Talk to the appropriate subcommittee chairs about your project requests and priorities.

Helpful Links

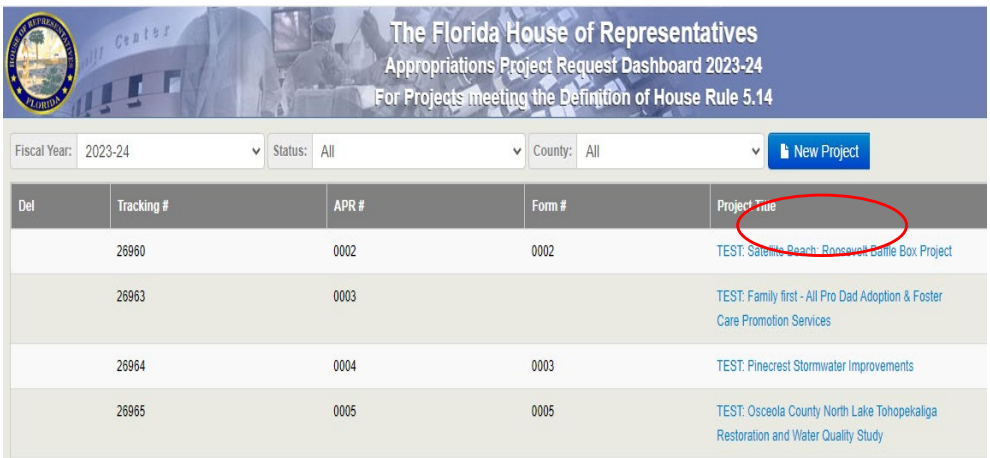
https://myfloridahouse.gov/budget/2024

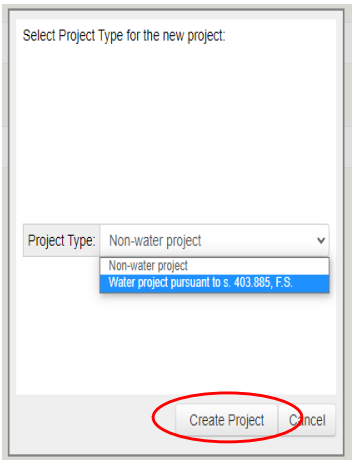
https://myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Appropriations/projects.aspx

Appropriations Project Request (APR) System

- Access the APR System through Leagis by selecting "Create / Manage Appropriation Project Request Form(s)" on the Member Legislation screen.
- Click on "New Project" to start a request.
- Select "Non-water" or "Water" and click "Create Project."



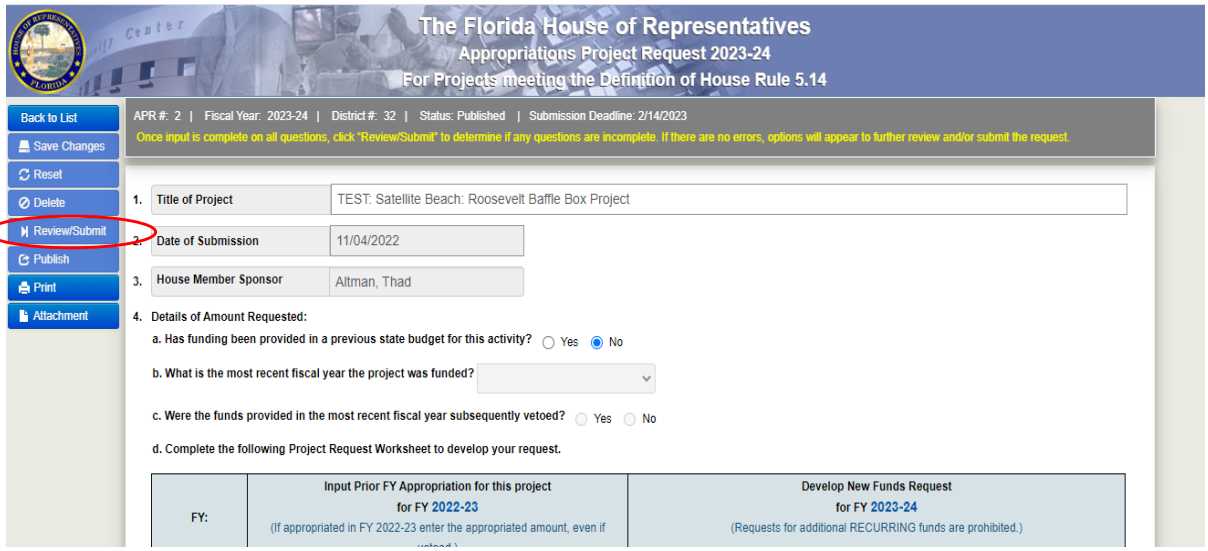


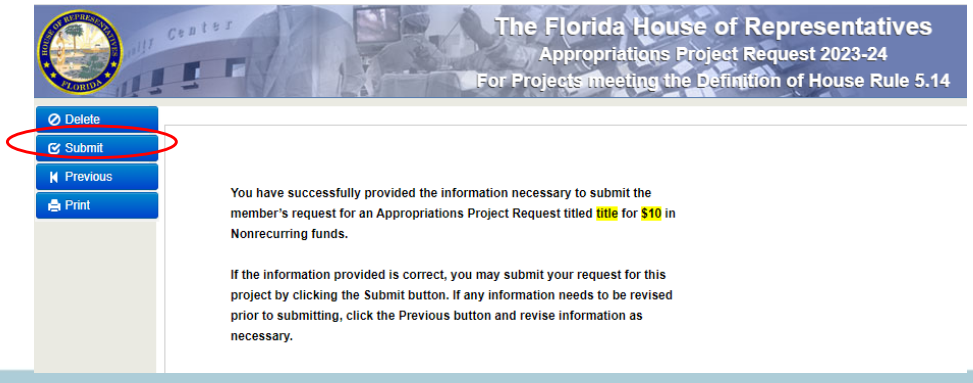


Submitting an APR Form

Submit forms as early as possible!

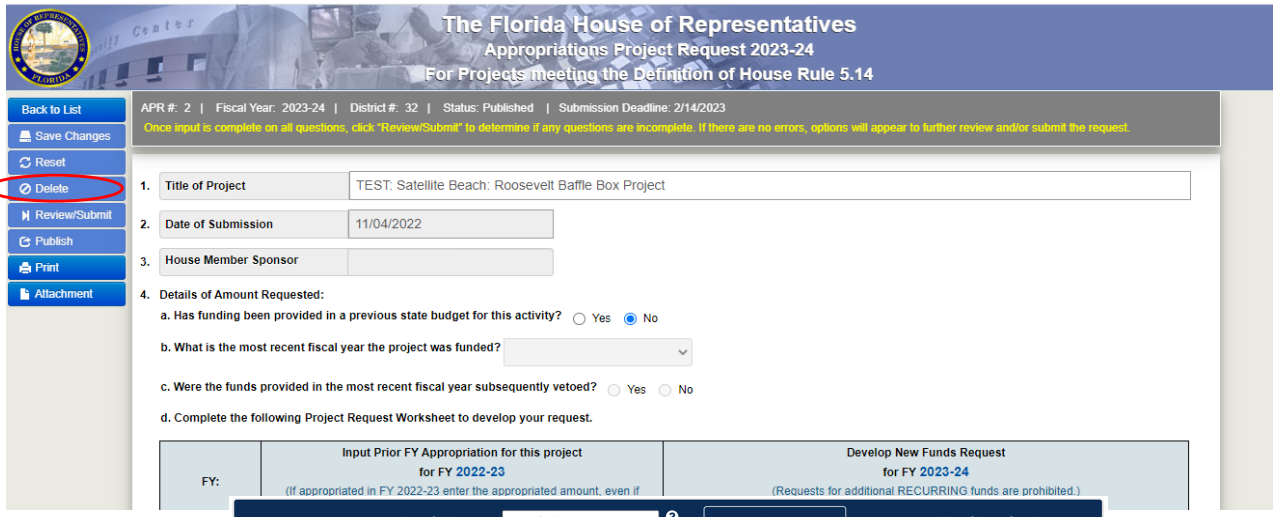
- Input the project information in the APR System.
- Click “Print” to create a PDF version of the form for review.
- **Check the form for completeness and accuracy.**
- Click “Review/Submit” when finished.
- Click “Submit” to officially submit the form.
- APR forms must be submitted by 5PM (EST) on **February 14, 2025**.





Publishing an APR Form

- Budget Committee staff will review submitted forms and make technical corrections.
- Substantive changes recommended by staff will be e-mailed to the sponsoring Member's House e-mail address for approval.
- After the review process, a final draft form will be returned to the sponsoring Member for review.
- Click "Publish" to publish the form on the House website.
- The form will receive its official House Form # when it is published.
- APR forms must be published by 5PM (EST) on **February 28, 2025**.

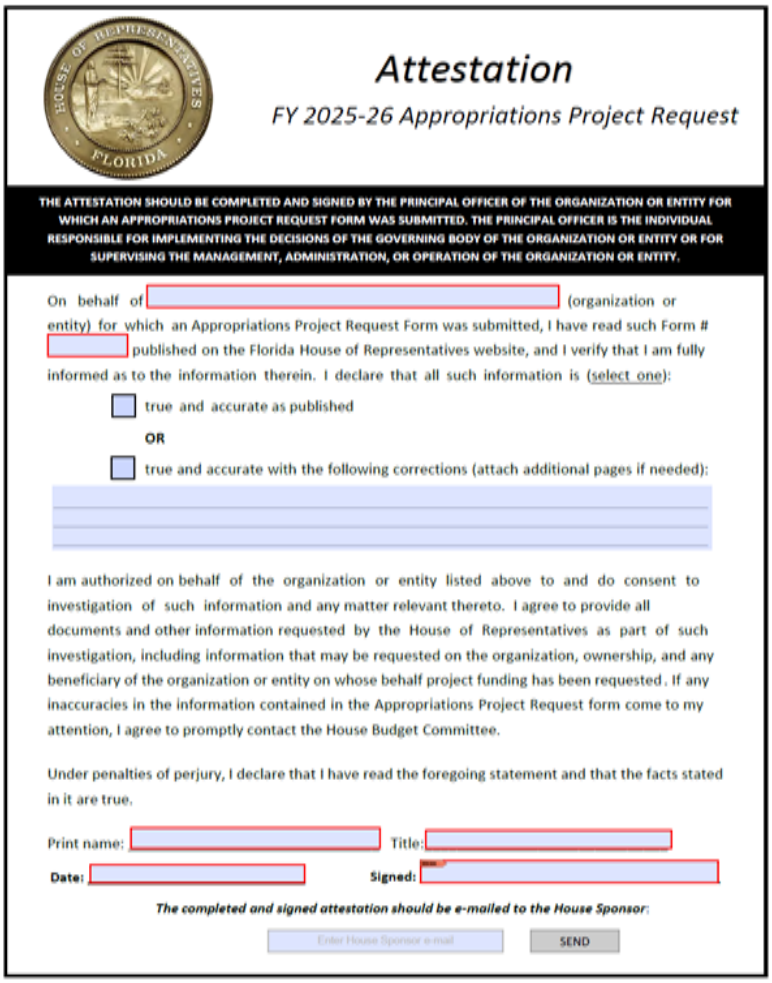


Search Term | Search Term | Reset | Total Results: 6

HSE Form #	Request Form Title	Sponsor	Committee Name	Funds
1	Fort Meade Area Multi-Use Emergency Shelter and Equestrian Center		Infrastructure & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee	250,000
2	TEST: Satellite Beach: Roosevelt Baffle Box Project - Attestation Form (Withdrawn)		Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee	150,000
3	TEST: Pinecrest Stormwater Improvements		Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee	500,000
4	TEST: Baptist Hospital Behavioral Health Unit - Geriatric Unit		Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee	1,450,202
5	TEST: Osceola County North Lake Tohopekaliga Restoration and Water Quality Study - Attestation Form		Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee	400,000
6	TEST: Clara White Mission Hot Meals and Snacks on the Go		Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee	200,000

Submitting an Attestation Form

- After an APR form is published on the House website, the principal officer of the organization for which funding is requested should complete the attestation; sign it electronically; and send it to the sponsoring Member's e-mail address.
- The sponsoring Member should review the attestation form for accuracy and completeness.
- The sponsoring Member must submit the attestation form through the APR System.
- If corrections or changes are needed to the published APR form, a correction letter should be drafted listing the necessary changes. The correction letter should be submitted along with the attestation form through the APR System.



Attestation

FY 2025-26 Appropriations Project Request

THE ATTESTATION SHOULD BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY THE PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF THE ORGANIZATION OR ENTITY FOR WHICH AN APPROPRIATIONS PROJECT REQUEST FORM WAS SUBMITTED. THE PRINCIPAL OFFICER IS THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE ORGANIZATION OR ENTITY OR FOR SUPERVISING THE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION, OR OPERATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OR ENTITY.

On behalf of _____ (organization or entity) for which an Appropriations Project Request Form was submitted, I have read such Form # _____ published on the Florida House of Representatives website, and I verify that I am fully informed as to the information therein. I declare that all such information is (select one):

☐ true and accurate as published

OR

☐ true and accurate with the following corrections (attach additional pages if needed):

I am authorized on behalf of the organization or entity listed above to and do consent to investigation of such information and any matter relevant thereto. I agree to provide all documents and other information requested by the House of Representatives as part of such investigation, including information that may be requested on the organization, ownership, and any beneficiary of the organization or entity on whose behalf project funding has been requested. If any inaccuracies in the information contained in the Appropriations Project Request form come to my attention, I agree to promptly contact the House Budget Committee.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing statement and that the facts stated in it are true.

Print name: _____ Title: _____

Date: _____ Signed: _____

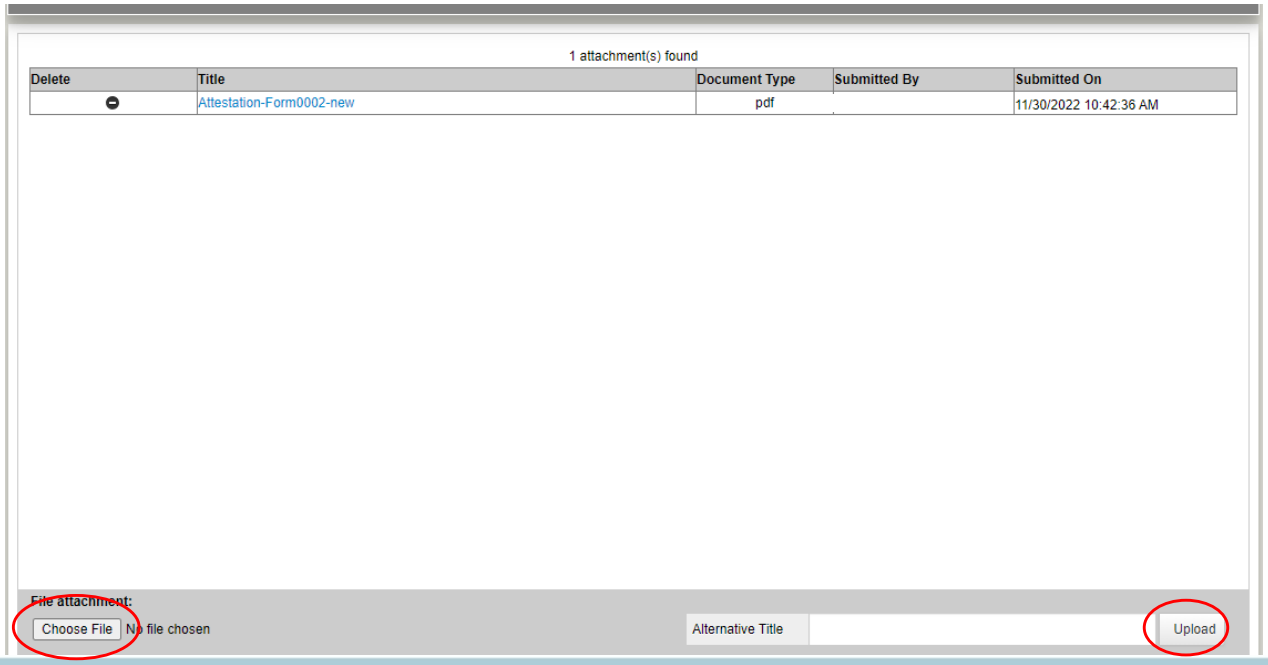
The completed and signed attestation should be e-mailed to the House Sponsor:

Enter House Sponsor e-mail SEND

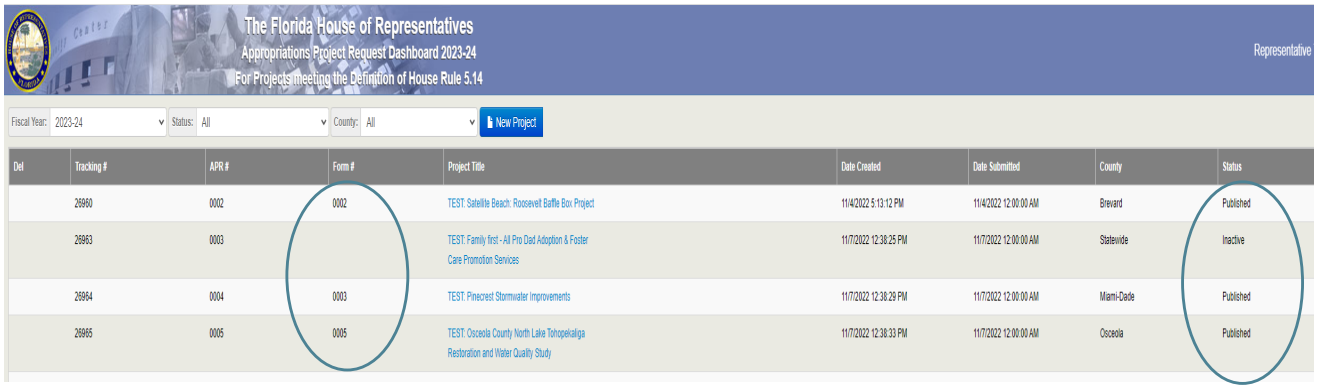
Upload Attestation Forms in the APR System

- In the APR System, open the project request and click “Attachment.”
- Click “Choose File” – select the correct file, and then click “Upload.”
- Budget Committee staff will review submitted attestations, and correction letters, and they will be published on the House website.
- Attestation forms must be submitted by 5PM (EST) on **March 7, 2025**.





Track an APR on the Appropriation Project Request Dashboard



Form # - Assigned when the APR form is published. This is the Form # that will be referenced in the budget if the project is funded.

Status Types

- ❑Project Created/Not Submitted – the project has been created in the APR System but not yet submitted.
- ❑Submitted – the project has been submitted.
- ❑Processing – the project has been assigned to a Budget Subcommittee for review.
- ❑Not an AP – the project does not meet the definition of an appropriations project.
- ❑Return to District – the project has been returned to you to complete the four questions unique to Water Projects.
- ❑Ready to Publish – the project has been through the review process and is ready to publish.
- ❑Published – the project has been published on the House website.

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Respecting Boundaries: Judicial & Legislative Power

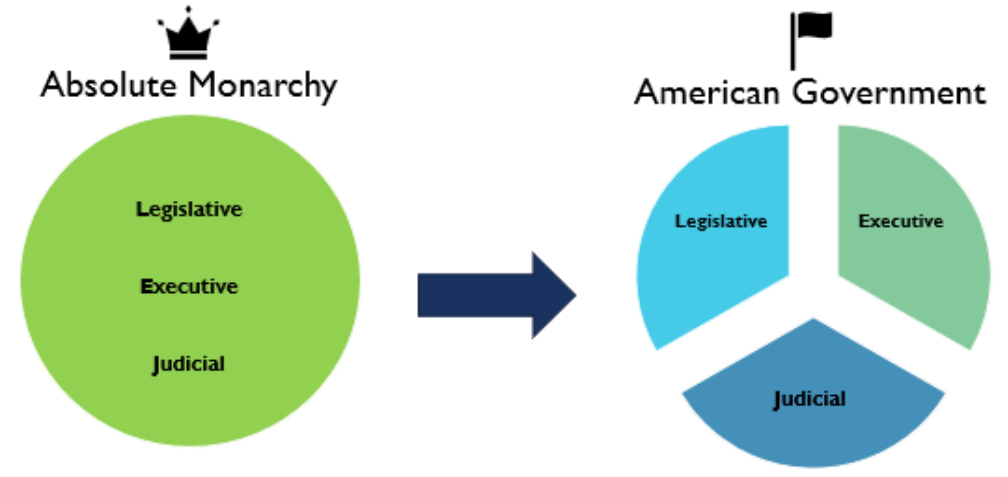
Professor Sam Garrison

STAFF RESOURCES

Trina Kramer, Staff Director
Jordan Jones, Policy Chief

Judiciary Committee
401 House Office Building
(850) 717-4850

Separation of Powers



Alexander Hamilton's Take (Federalist No. 78)

The Legislative Branch...

- "commands the **purse**."
- "prescribes the rules" for the community.

The Executive Branch...

- "holds the **sword** of the community."

The Judicial Branch...

- "has no influence over either the sword or the purse; no direction either of the strength or of the wealth of the society; and can take no active resolution whatever."
- has "neither force nor will, but merely **judgment**. . ."

Legislative Role vs. Judicial Role

Legislature

- Legislates
- Creates policy through laws
- Is proactive
- Invites and receives public input
- Is directly accountable to the people through frequent elections

Judiciary

- Adjudicates
- Applies laws to individual cases
- Is reactive
- Shielded from public input
- Is more insulated from the people

Florida Constitutional Provisions

"The powers of the state government shall be divided into legislative, executive and judicial branches. No person belonging to one branch shall exercise any powers appertaining to either of the other branches unless expressly provided herein." - Article II, Section 3, Florida Constitution

The Legislature...

- Passes laws, subject to the Governor's veto authority.
- Exercises the power of impeachment.
- May repeal court rules (by a two-thirds vote).
- Increases and decreases the number of judges and divides the state into appellate court districts and judicial circuits.
- Establishes legislative districts.
- Creates, interprets, and applies its own internal rules of procedure.
- Fixes appropriations.

The Judiciary...

- Exercises jurisdiction over actual cases and controversies.
- Provides advisory opinions for constitutional initiatives.
- Creates procedural rules for the courts.
- Certifies to the Legislature the need for increasing or decreasing the number of judges or redefining appellate court districts or judicial circuits.
- Reviews the Legislature's drawing of legislative districts.
- Regulates the practice of law and disciplines judges and attorneys.
- **CANNOT** judicially review the Legislature's own internal rules of procedure.
- **CANNOT** fix appropriations.

Other Separation of Powers Concepts

Procedural Rules vs. Substantive Laws

- The Legislature creates substantive laws, and the Judiciary adopts procedural court rules.

Access to Courts

- The Florida Constitution provides the courts must be open to every person for the redress of injuries.
- Courts have interpreted this provision to limit the Legislature's authority to eliminate judicial remedies.

Judicial Review

- Court decisions have established the power of "judicial review," which enables a court to invalidate a law that does not comply with the Constitution.
- However, the Legislature and Executive also have a responsibility to ensure that only constitutional laws are passed and signed.

Best Practices

The Legislature should:

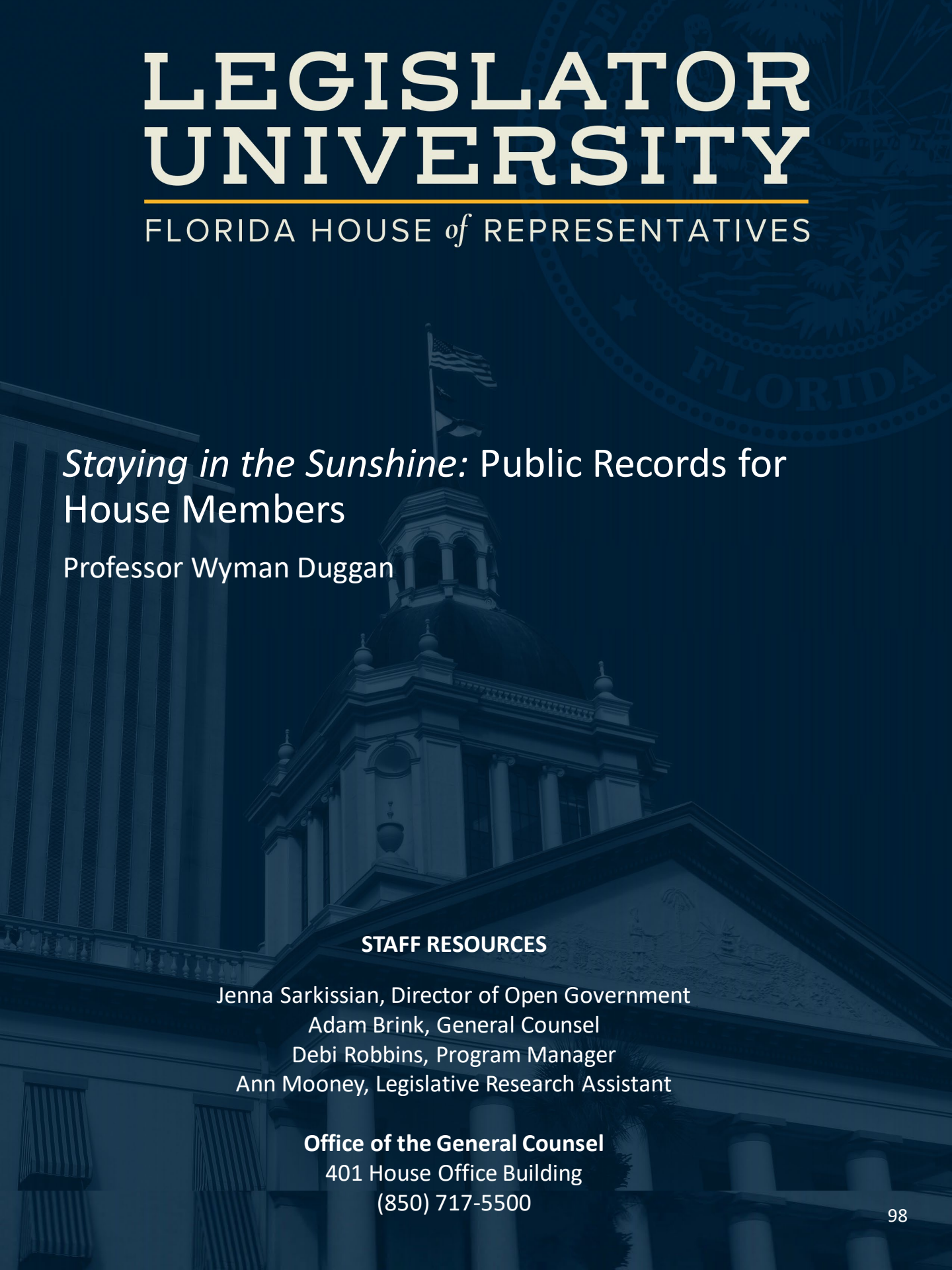
- Write statutes clearly so that the public is on notice as to what the law means.
- Be mindful of constitutional limitations.
- Clarify the meaning of statutes when necessary to correct judicial interpretations.

The Judiciary should:

- Interpret statutes as they are written, giving terms their ordinary public meaning.
- Use accepted canons of statutory construction when terms are in doubt.
- Defer to the Legislature on policy matters.

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES



Staying in the Sunshine: Public Records for House Members

Professor Wyman Duggan

STAFF RESOURCES

Jenna Sarkissian, Director of Open Government
Adam Brink, General Counsel
Debi Robbins, Program Manager
Ann Mooney, Legislative Research Assistant

Office of the General Counsel
401 House Office Building
(850) 717-5500

PUBLIC RECORDS TIP SHEET FOR HOUSE MEMBERS

WHAT IS A "PUBLIC RECORD"?
s. 11.0431(4), F.S.

A "public record" is any material prepared in connection with the transaction of official business of the legislature, regardless of where it is stored.

CUSTODIANS
House Rule 14

- Each Member is the custodian of public records created or received by the Member or by the Member's district office (aides included).
- The Office of Open Government is the custodian of public records on the House server and email system.

RETENTION
House Rule 14

Members should retain any records that still serve a purpose, have archival value, and all financial records for seven years. Members need not retain any record that is stored elsewhere, such as those available on the House website. All other records should be disposed of systematically.

Note: Upon receipt of a public records request, you must preserve any potentially responsive public records from systematic disposal.

WHO CAN REQUEST AND HOW?
Fla. Const. Art. I, §24(a)

ANYONE. Requests can be anonymous and do not need to be in writing. You **may not** require the requestor to fill out a form, identify themselves, or state why they want a record. You **may** ask for a date range.

Note: You are **not obligated** to create new records to accommodate a request.

LOCATION OF RECORDS
House Rule 14

Public records are not just records stored on the House server and email but also include records stored on private devices, in district offices, or elsewhere that pertain to the transaction of legislative business; each Member is the custodian of these public records.

HOW DO I RESPOND?

It is every Member's responsibility to comply with House Rule 14; to that end:

1) Promptly **acknowledge** requests made for your records.
2) Conduct a thorough **search** of records maintained on your private devices and your district office, and ensure that your aide(s) does/(do) so as well.

   The Office of Open Government will conduct a search of records maintained by the House, including those on your House email and the House server.
3) Review the records for **exemptions**.
4) **Respond** directly to the requestor.
5) Keep a **copy** of your response.

COMMON EXEMPTIONS
s. 11.0431, F.S.

- Legislatively produced drafts of legislation (and requests) are exempt until they are shared outside of the legislative branch.
- Anything that is exempt or confidential in an agency's hands is exempt or confidential in our hands. For example, we would not disclose content that would: reveal an individual's medical treatment, history, or condition; detail physical, child, spousal, or elderly abuse; or jeopardize the safety of an individual.
- Personal notes are not public records as long as they have not been shown to others.

QUESTIONS OR GUIDANCE? Contact the Office of Open Government at 850.717.5500

Last Revised: Dec. 2, 2024

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

The Toolkit: The Calendar, Bill Analysis, and Leagis

Overview

- Introduction to Leagis
- Bill analysis reference guide

STAFF RESOURCES

Leagis
Kelly Wiley
House IT
(850) 921-4357

Calendar
Jeff Takacs
Clerk of the House
(850) 717-5400

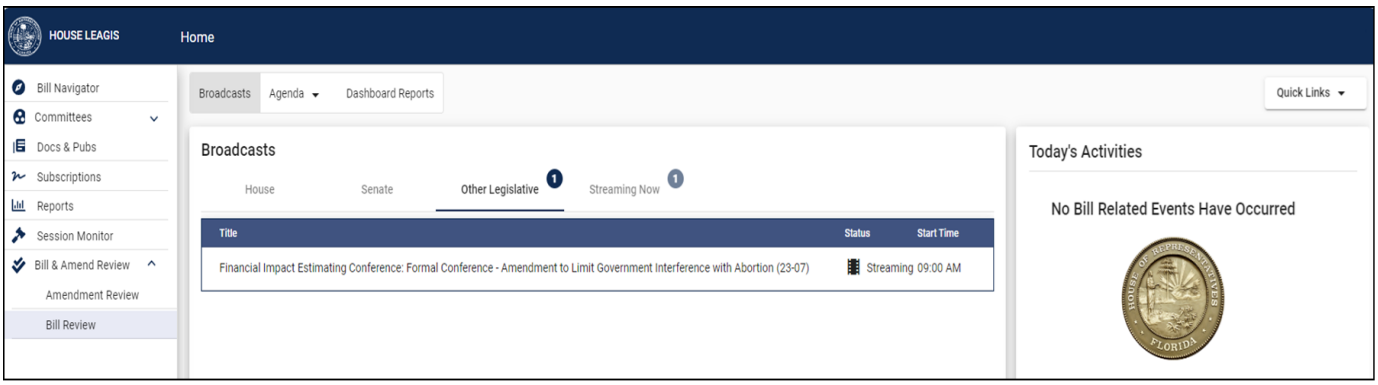
Bill Analysis
Jordan Jones, Policy Chief
Civil Justice & Claims Subcommittee
(850) 717-4850

Introduction to Leagis



Leagis is a proprietary, web-based system that was developed by the Florida House to support the electronic legislative process for the House and its members and staff. Only those who are employed by the House and have a valid login ID on our network have access to Leagis.

- Security in Leagis is "Role Based," meaning that access to menu items is based on the role given to the user logged in.
- There are menu items that everyone within the House has access to, like the **Home Page, Bill Navigator, Docs & Pubs, Subscriptions, Reports & Session Monitor** – and there are menu items specific to each Member.
- The Member Dashboard is ONLY given by default to the Member. The member has to request "Member Delegate" access be given to others by sending an email from the **MEMBER'S** mailbox to "helpdesk@myfloridahouse.gov".



The Leagis Home Page serves as a starting place for your Leagis Session, with the navigation menu on the left side, and tabs across the top that display current events like the broadcast schedule, agenda, links to daily interim and Session activities and Dashboard Reports. There is also a "Quick Link" dropdown menu that will take you to other internal and external areas of interest like Calendars, Journals, etc.

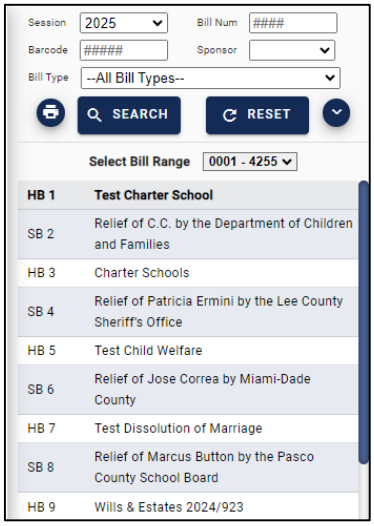
Bill Navigator

Bill Navigator is the area of Leagis where you can search for a bill or generate a list of bills using specific criteria.

Bills can be searched for by:

- Session
- Bill Number
- Barcode Number
- Statute Number
- Sponsor
- Type
- Chamber

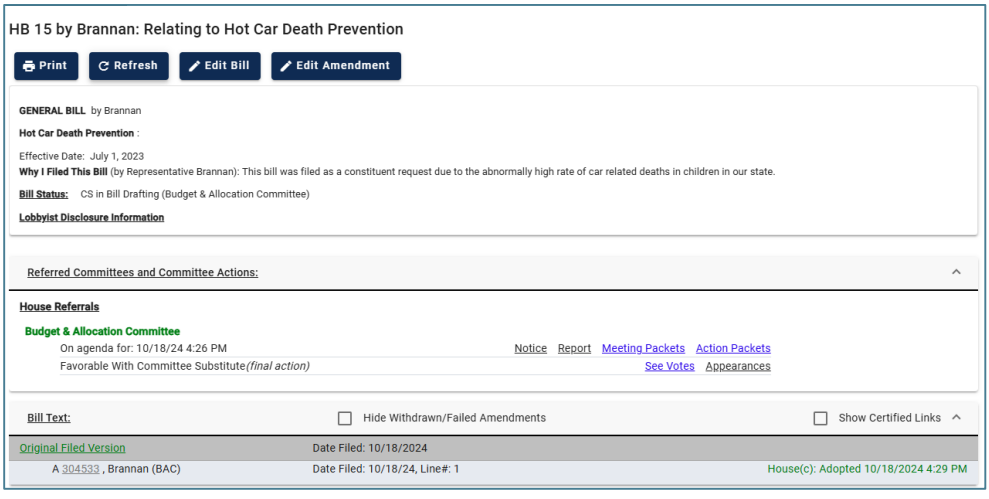
There are also search filters for originating PCB names, Laws of Florida references and a full text search.



Bill Information

When a bill is selected on the left, the detailed "Bill Information" is displayed on the right, including:

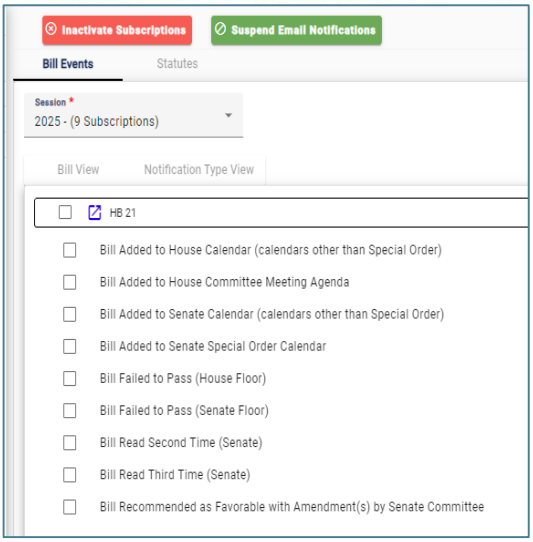
- Lobbyist Disclosure Information
- Referred Committee Information with links to Notices, Reports, Meeting & Action Packets
- Original & Subsequent Bill & Amendment text
- Bill Analysis Documents
- Chamber Vote History
- Event History
- Statute and Constitution references



Leagis Tools: Subscriptions, Reporting and Session Monitor

- Enables users to create and manage subscriptions to bill and statute related events.
- Users can create a subscription to a bill that will allow them to be notified via email when a certain type of event occurs. The act of notifying a user about a bill action is called a "notification."
- For bill related events, users can choose a bill and select from a list of events upon which to receive notification.
- For statute related events, users can select a statute and receive notification when a bill is filed that references that statute.

The "General User's Guide" has step-by-step instructions on creating and managing Leagis Subscriptions.

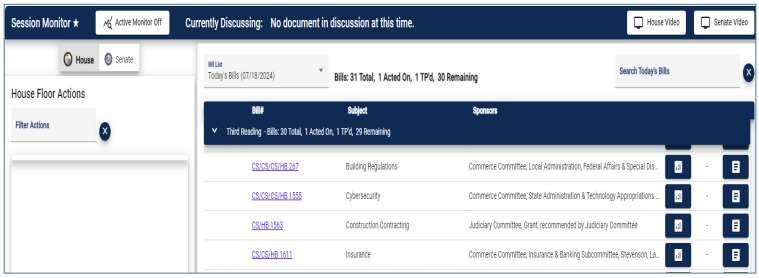


Leagis Reporting

Leagis offers an expansive list of predefined reports that can be run at any time.



Session Monitor



NOTE: Session Monitor is only active when the HOUSE Chamber is active. See General User's Guide for detailed information.

Session Monitor is a web-based application used to follow Chamber events during current session days. It provides three major functions to the legislative process:

- Displays active information directly from Chamber applications
- Displays video streams for both House and Senate chambers from the Florida Channel
- Displays active calendar bill and amendment order of business

Member Dashboard



The "**Member Dashboard**" in Leagis is the area where House Members manage all their electronic legislative items, such as:

- **Sponsored and Cosponsored Bills**
- **Bill Drafting Requests** – Including access to Appropriation Project Request Forms
- **Votes After Roll Call & Explanation of Votes**
- **Current & Historical Vote Reports**

NOTE: Only Members have access to the Member Dashboard by default. Members must submit an email request to HELPDESK@myfloridahouse.gov to request that staff be given "Member Delegate" access to the Member's Leagis dashboard.

Where To Go For Help

Detailed descriptions and step-by-step instructions for everything reviewed in this presentation can be found in the "Leagis General User's Guide" and the "Member Dashboard" manual on the OurHouse intranet site, under the HouseIT tab and the Learn Leagis menu.

For any technical or House related application questions:

- Online: House IT page of the OurHouse intranet site.
- Call House Support at: (850) 921-4357
- Email: HelpDesk@myfloridahouse.gov

Bill Analysis Quick Reference Guide

BILL ANALYSIS QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

✓ The **Caption** at the top of the page includes information about the bill, including the bill number; the title; the sponsor(s); the companion, linked, and related bills; and the Committee References roadmap, which shows where the bill is now and where it goes next.

BILL #: CS/HB 365 **TITLE:** Representation by Counsel in Hearings on Petitions for Risk Protection Orders **SPONSOR(S):** Sirois	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 1034 (Ingoglia) **LINKED BILLS:** HB 123 (Sirois) **RELATED BILLS:** SB 134 (Berman)

Committee References

Criminal Justice 16 Y, 0 N, As CS	➤ Justice Budget 16 Y, 0 N	➤ Judiciary

The Committee References roadmap indicates that the bill is in the Judiciary Committee, shaded in green. The bill already passed the Criminal Justice Subcommittee and the Justice Budget Subcommittee.

✓ The blue **Summary Box** provides, at a quick glance, a high-level executive summary of the bill, including the bill's effects (and if applicable, the fiscal impact or economic impact and extraordinary vote requirement).

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill: CS/HB 365 provides that a respondent in a risk protection order (RPO) action has the right to be represented by an attorney and an indigent respondent has the right to have a court-appointed attorney represent him or her in such an action. Under the bill, such counsel may include a public defender, regional conflict counsel (RCC), or private attorney. The bill limits compensation for a court-appointed private attorney in an RPO action to $1,000.

Fiscal or Economic Impact: To the extent that indigent RPO respondents request a court-appointed attorney, the bill will result in an increased workload to public defenders, RCCs, and court-appointed private attorneys and, as such, will have an indeterminate impact on state expenditures.

✓ The yellow "**Jump Bar**" allows you to easily navigate among the various sections of the bill analysis.

JUMP TO	SUMMARY	ANALYSIS	RELEVANT INFORMATION	BILL HISTORY

Click on the blue hyperlinks to go to other sections of the bill analysis.

Bill Analysis Quick Reference Guide

✓ The **Analysis** section provides a detailed description of the bill's effects and includes blue hyperlinked topics. Clicking on one of these hyperlinks will take you to the **Subject Overview** section, where you can learn more detailed information about the topic.

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill specifies that a respondent in a risk protection order (RPO) action has the right to be represented by an attorney. Additionally, the bill provides an indigent respondent the right to have an attorney be appointed to represent him or her in an RPO action. Under the bill, such attorney may include a public defender, regional conflict counsel (RCC), or private attorney appointed by the court. The bill requires the notice of hearing provided to an RPO respondent to inform the respondent of his or her right to be represented by an attorney and the right to have an attorney appointed if he or she is indigent and desires representation in the RPO action. (Sections 1 and 2).

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Risk Protection Orders

Section 790.401, F.S., authorizes a law enforcement officer or a law enforcement agency to file a petition for a risk protection order (RPO). An RPO is a temporary ex parte order or a final order which requires a respondent to surrender to the law enforcement agency all firearms and ammunition owned by the respondent that are in his or her custody, control, or possession and any license to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm issued to the respondent.[1]

Clicking on the blue hyperlinked topic risk protection order in the Analysis section, above, will take you directly to the Subject Overview heading Risk Protection Orders, below. You can easily toggle back and forth between the two sections of the bill analysis.

✓ The **Recent Legislation** section provides a quick overview of whether the House or the Senate has recently passed similar legislation directly related to the subject matter of the bill.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

YEAR	BILL #	HOUSE SPONSOR(S)	SENATE SPONSOR	OTHER INFORMATION
2023	HB 123	Fine	Collins	Became law on July 1, 2024 and implementation began on January 1, 2024.

Clicking on the blue hyperlink (HB 123) will take you directly to the text of the bill.

Bill Analysis Quick Reference Guide

✓ The **Other Resources** section provides external hyperlinks to further reading or information on the topic.

OTHER RESOURCES:

Florida Courts Webpage – Risk Protection Orders

Criminal Jury Instruction for Violation of a Risk Protection Order

✓ The **Bill History** section provides information on how each committee voted on and amended the bill.

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Criminal Justice Subcommittee	16 Y, 0 N, As CS	11/7/2024	Hall	Padgett
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	• Required the notice of RPO hearing to inform a respondent of his or her right to be represented by an attorney and inform the respondent that an attorney will be appointed if he or she is indigent and desires representation. • Authorized the public defender and RCC to provide representation to an indigent respondent in an RPO action. • Limited the compensation for a court-appointed private attorney in an RPO action to $1,000.			
Justice Budget Subcommittee	16 Y, 0 N	11/8/2024	Pridgeon	Malzahn
Judiciary Committee				

Here, you can see the vote counts, a summary of any changes made by an amendment, and the staff responsible for the bill analysis at each committee stop.

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Transportation Planning and Spending

Professor James Buchanan

Overview

- Metropolitan Planning Organization Areas
- Florida Department of Transportation Districts
- Work Program development timeline
- Transportation funding

STAFF RESOURCES

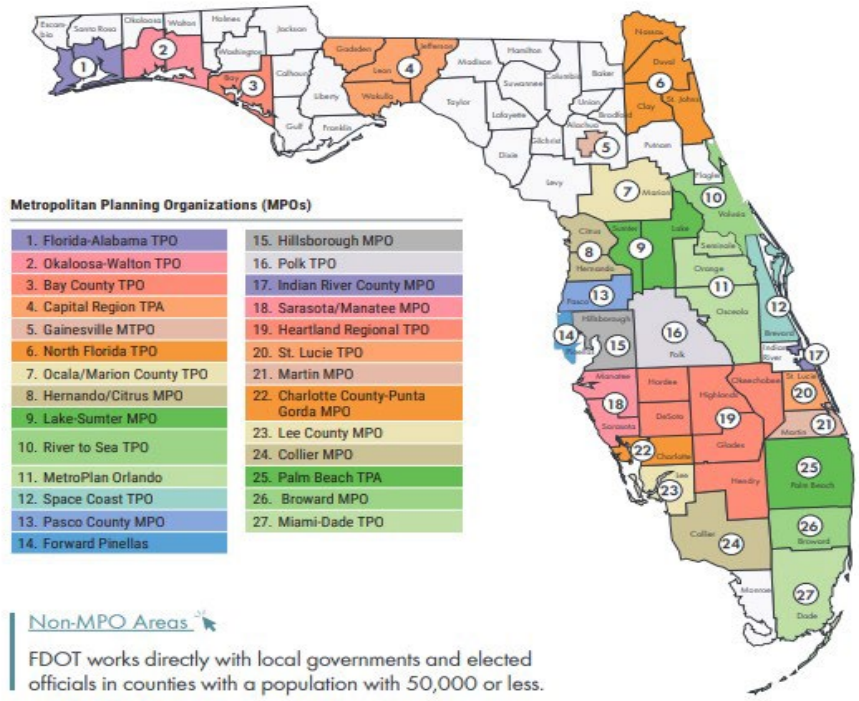
Kurt Hamon, Staff Director
Cochran Keating, Policy Chief

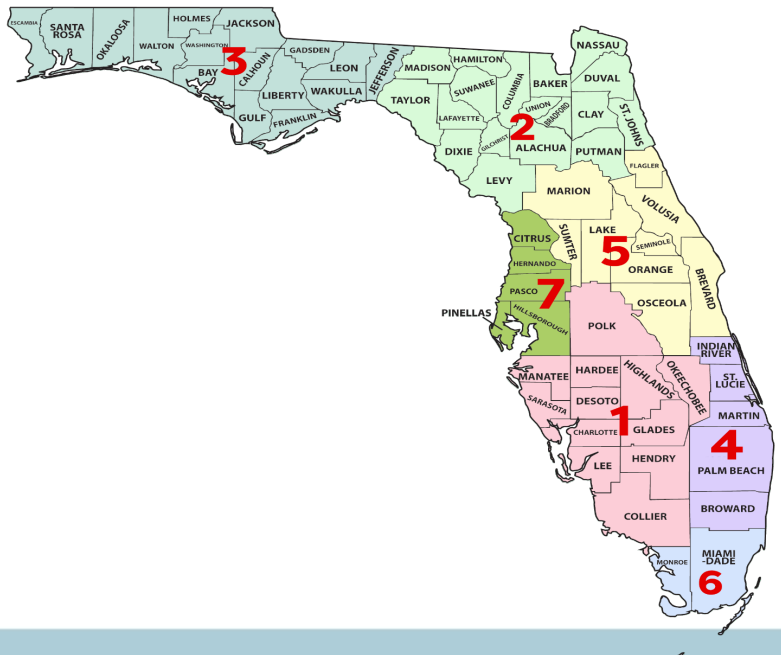
Greg Davis, Budget Chief

Commerce Committee
214 House Office Building
(850) 717-4870

Budget Committee
221 Capitol
(850) 717-4810

Metropolitan Planning Organizations in Florida





Florida Department of Transportation District Map

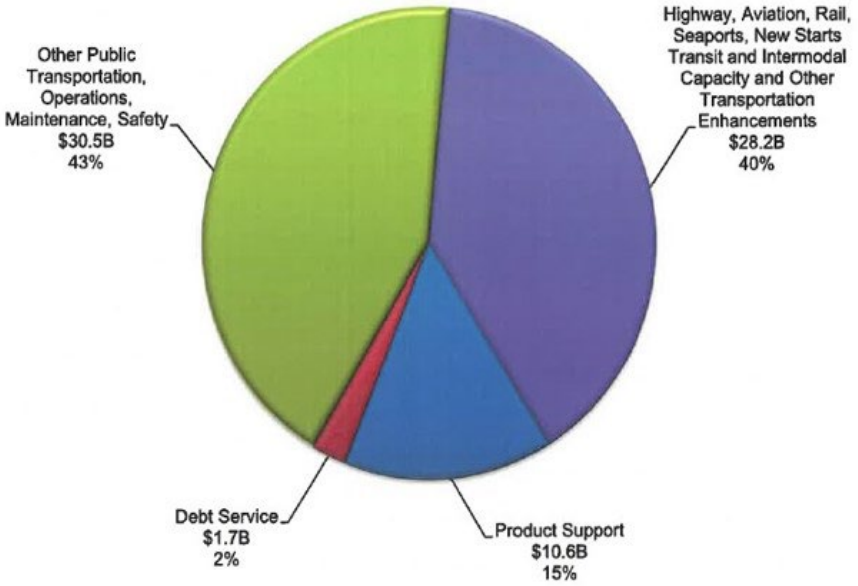
Work Program Development - Timeline

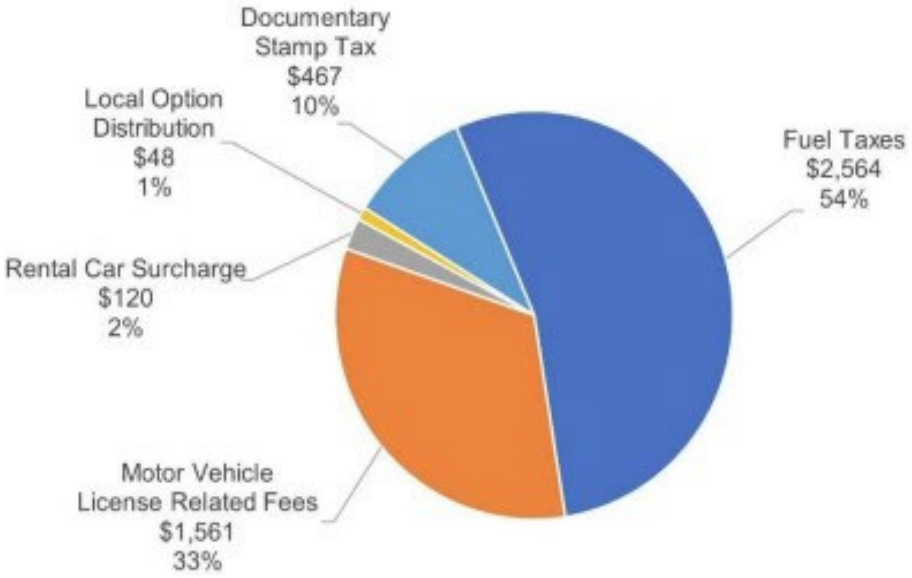
1. **FDOT Districts prepare initial District-level Tentative Work Programs in coordination with MPOs/Counties**
2. **FDOT Districts hold public hearings**
3. **FDOT Districts submit District-level Tentative Work Programs to FDOT Central Office**
4. **FDOT Central Office submits preliminary Tentative Work Program to Governor, Legislature, Dept. of Commerce, Florida Transportation Commission**
   - No later than 14 days prior to start of legislative session
5. **FTC holds statewide public hearing on preliminary Tentative Work Program**
6. **FDOT Central Office submits final Tentative Work Program to Governor and Legislature**
   - No later than 14 days after start of legislative session
7. **Legislature and Governor approve budget**
8. **FDOT Secretary adopts the Five-Year Work Program**
   - July 1st

Opportunity for public input

Total Funding by Planned Use

Fiscal Years 2025-2029
Total 5-Year Adopted Work Program $71.1 Billion





State Taxes and Fees to State Transportation Trust Fund

Fiscal Year 2023
$4.8 Billion Total
(amounts in millions)

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FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Understanding the Budget Process in the Legislature

Professor Lawrence McClure

Overview

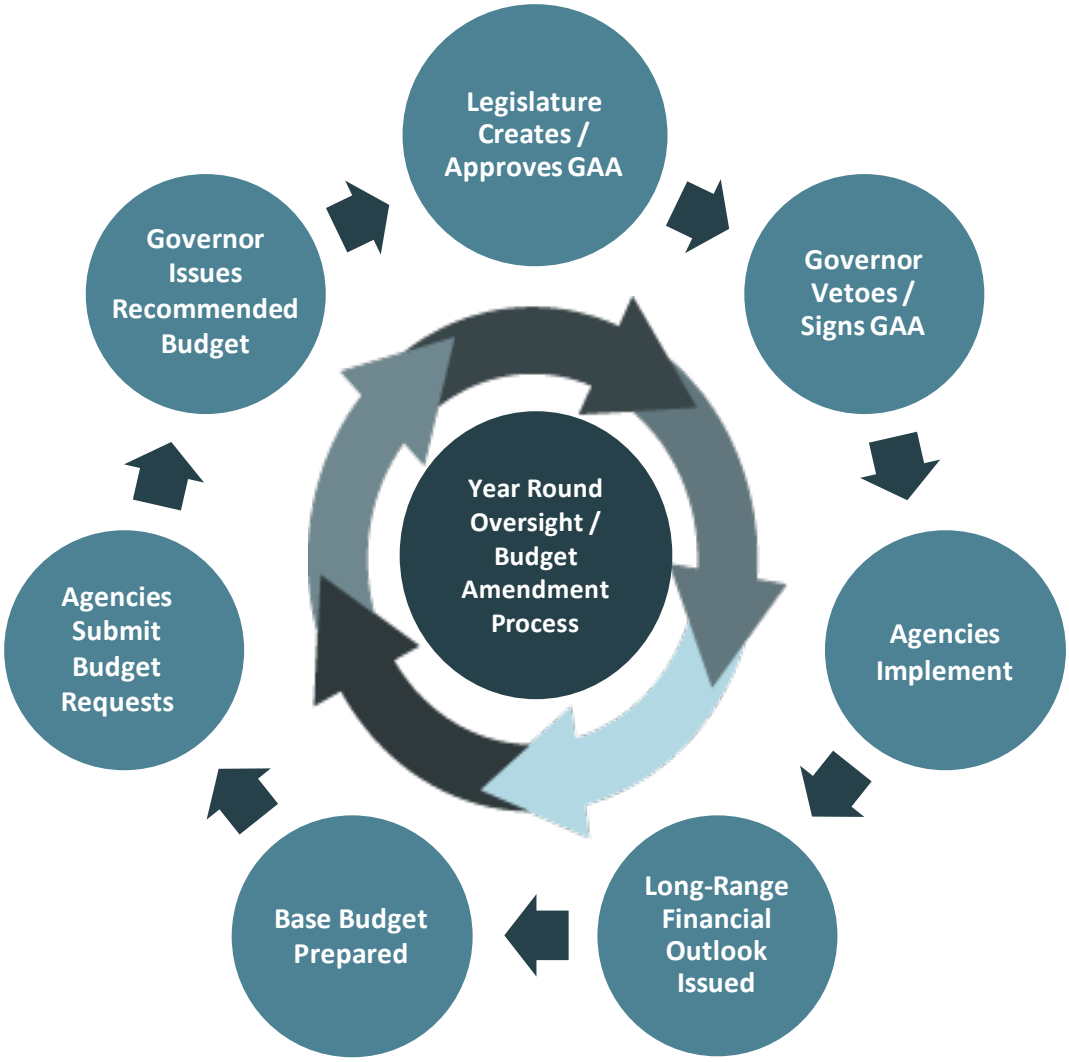
- Budget Process
- Committee Responsibilities
- Committee Structure
- Consensus Estimating Conferences
- Reserves

STAFF RESOURCES

J. Eric Pridgeon, Staff Director
Alicia Trexler, Deputy Staff Director
Michael Willson, Deputy Staff Director
Cheryl Randolph, Administrative Lead

Budget Committee
221 The Capitol
(850) 717-4810

The Budget Process
(State Fiscal Year July 1 – June 30)



Major Legal Provisions Relating to the State Budget

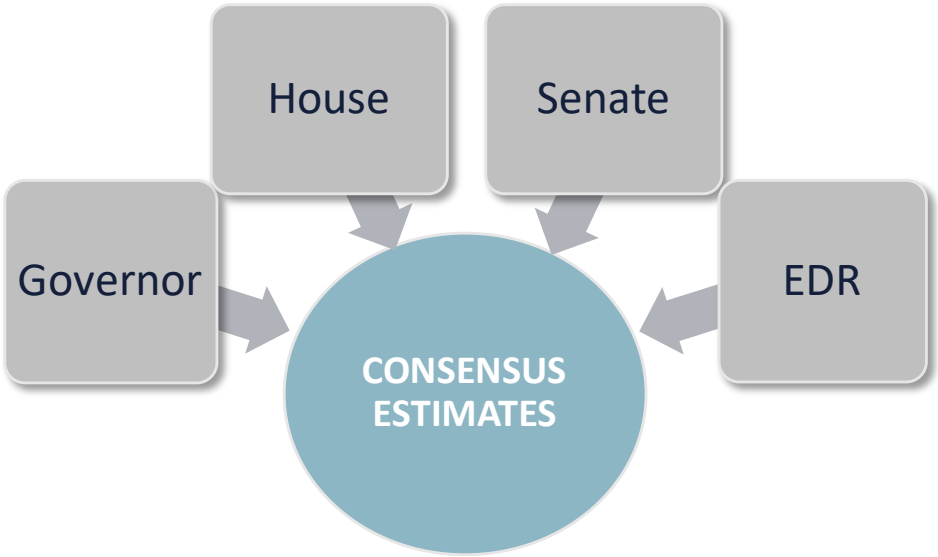
CONSTITUTION

- Requires an annual state budget and planning process.
- Requires an appropriation in order for any money to be spent from the State Treasury.
- Requires a balanced budget.
- Gives the Governor line item veto authority for appropriations in the GAA or in policy bills.
- Allows the Legislature to reinstate a vetoed appropriation with a supermajority vote.
- Requires a supermajority vote of the Legislature to impose, authorize, or raise a state tax or fee.

STATUTE

- Chapter 215 provides authority for a variety of financial matters including the deposit of state funds; the creation, use, and termination of trust funds; the issuance of state bonds; uniform state audit requirements; and transparency in government spending.
- Chapter 216 provides authority for the planning and budgeting process including definitions; guidelines for legislative budget requests; parameters for consensus estimating conferences; and guidelines and procedures for budget amendments.

Consensus Estimating Conferences



- Estimating conferences develop official information for purposes of the state planning and budgeting process.
- Adopted estimates must have the unanimous consent of all the principals.

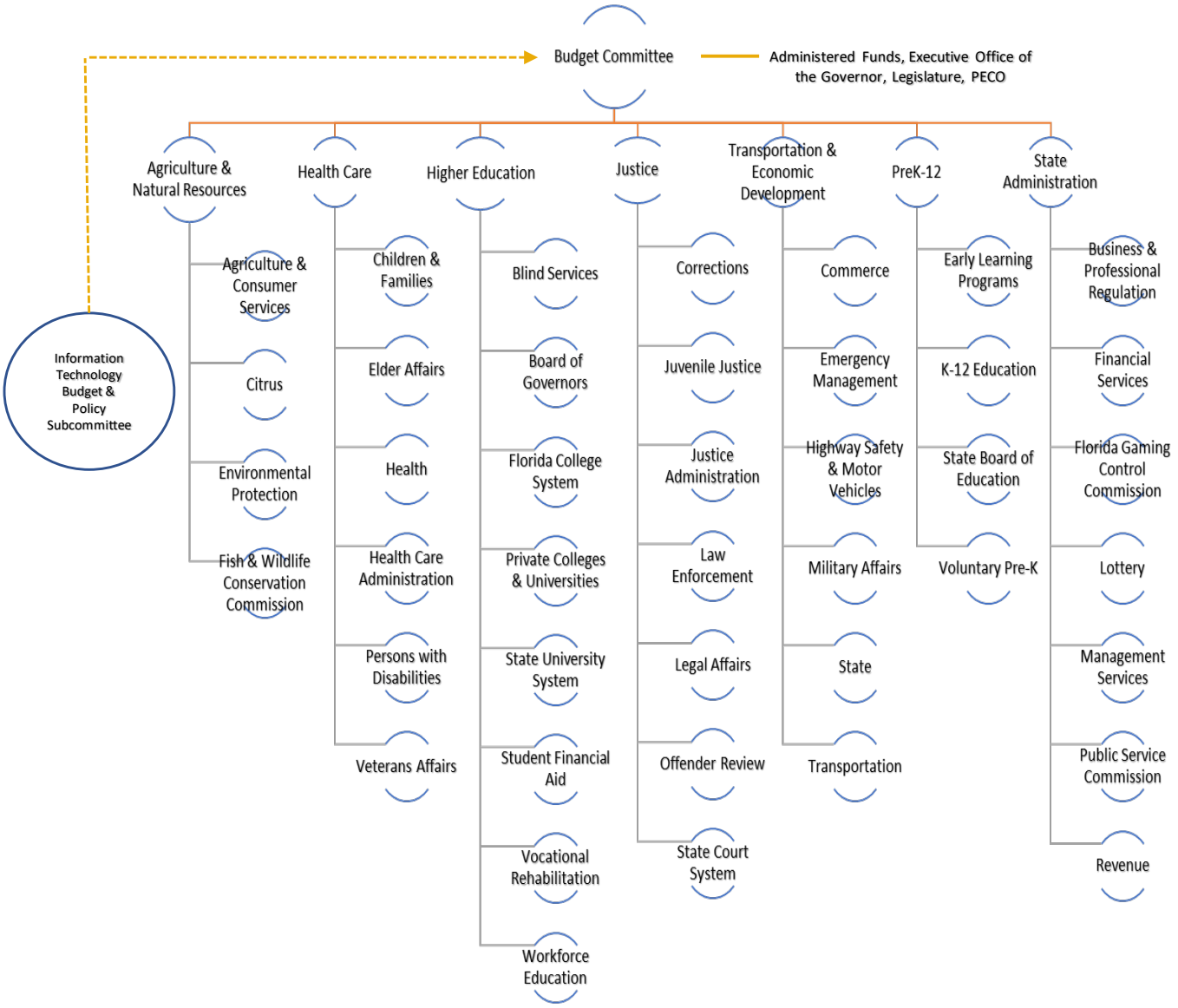
KEY ESTIMATES DEVELOPED BY CONFERENCES

- REVENUES AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION
  General Revenue, Lottery, Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO), Transportation, Indian Gaming.
- CASELOADS & ENROLLMENTS
  Medicaid, Public Schools, Bright Futures, Prison Population, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.
- FLORIDA POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS
  Florida Population - Births, Deaths, Net Migration, Age, Household Size.
- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
  Employment, Personal Income, Visitors, Gross Domestic Product, Construction.
- FISCAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Budget Committee Responsibilities

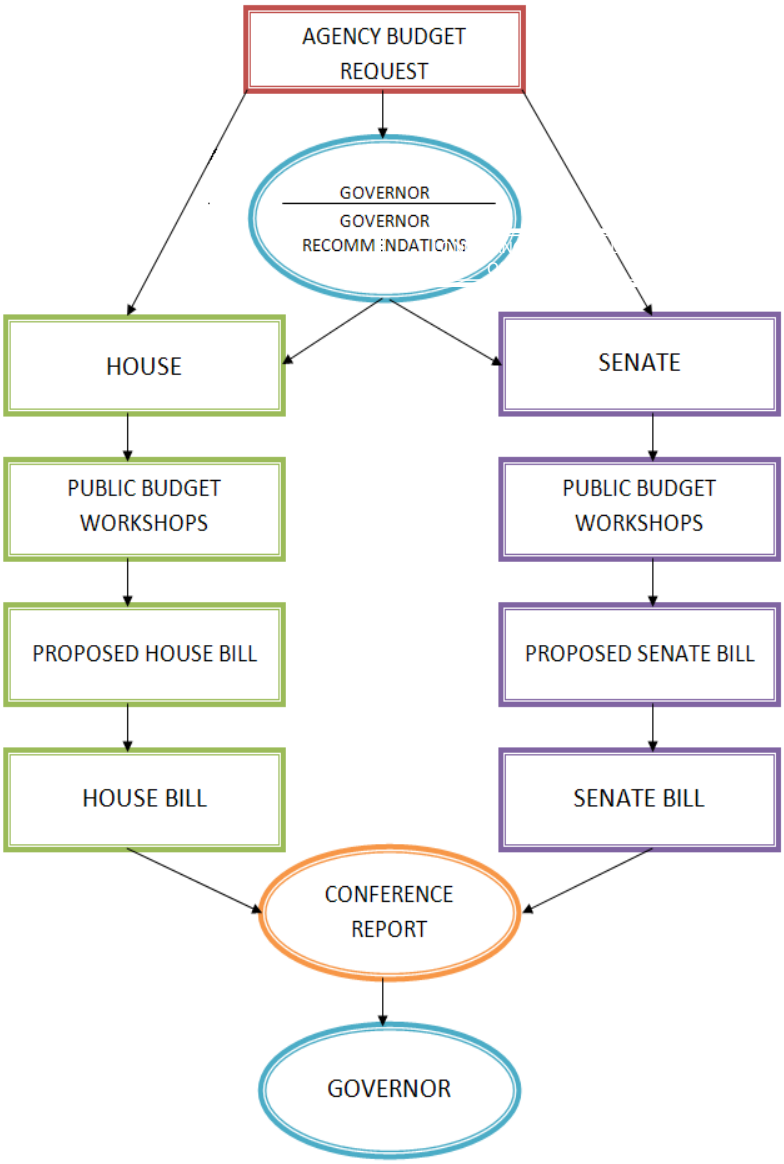
- Produce the House's proposed budget and conforming and implementing legislation.
- Provide legislative oversight regarding the expenditure of appropriated funds.
- Review the Governor's budget recommendations and agency legislative budget requests.
- Analyze trust funds for creation, termination, or modification.
- Consider legislation with a fiscal impact.

Budget Committee Structure

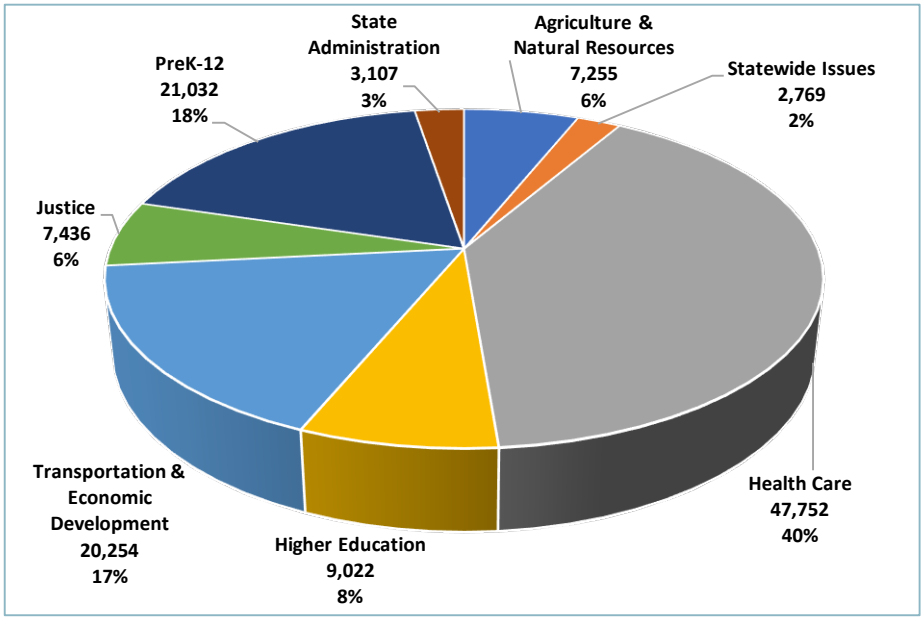


Budget Development Process

- The Long-Range Financial Outlook is issued by September 15.
- Agency budget requests are due by October 15.
- The Governor's recommended budget is due at least 30 days prior to session.
- The House and Senate each develop an independent appropriations bill through the committee process.
- The differences are resolved through a conference process.
- The conference report must be on the desk at least 72 hours prior to the conclusion of session.
- The Governor has either 7 or 15 days to take action after receiving the budget.

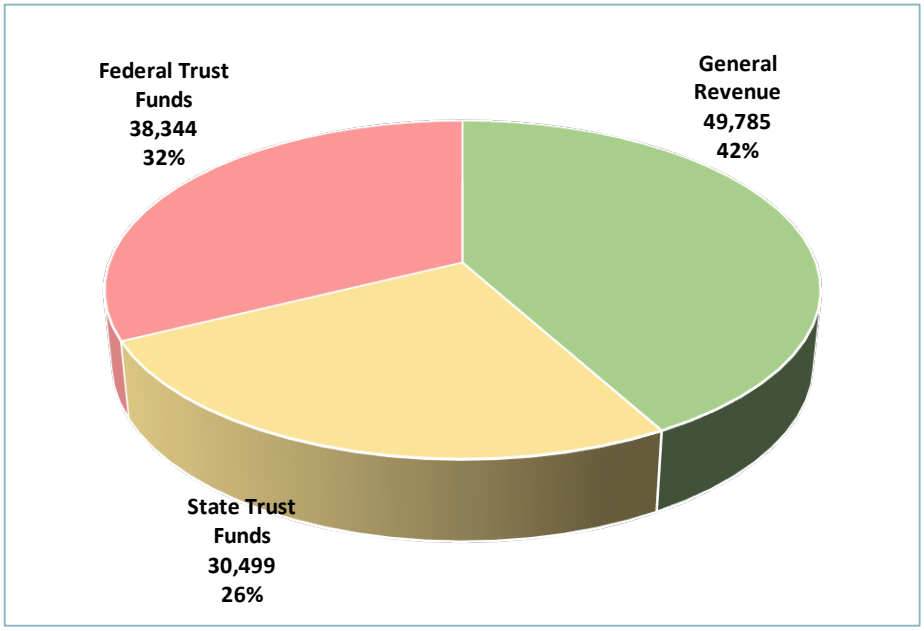


Fiscal Year 2024-25 Actual Appropriations By Subcommittee and Fund Source



Total Appropriations by Subcommittee

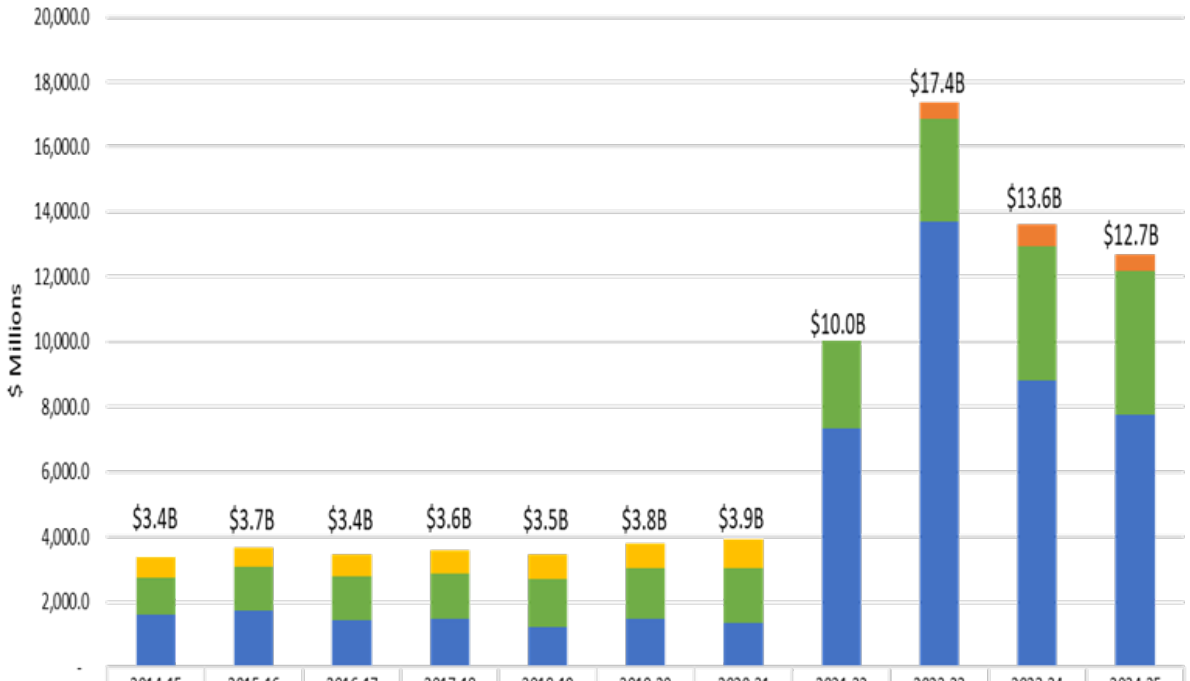
$118.6 Billion



Total Appropriations by Fund Type

68% State Sources

History of State Reserves



	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Emergency Preparedness & Response Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499.0	681.2	497.1
Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund	629.3	590.2	637.5	713.4	763.1	773.6	867.2	-	-	-	-
Budget Stabilization Fund	1,139.2	1,353.7	1,384.4	1,416.5	1,483.0	1,574.2	1,674.2	2,723.5	3,140.2	4,140.2	4,440.2
Unallocated General Revenue	1,589.0	1,709.1	1,414.2	1,458.5	1,226.1	1,452.9	1,366.6	7,324.0	13,719.4	8,800.9	7,754.6

Dollars in millions. The amounts shown reflect the estimated reserves at the time the Long-Range Financial Outlook was adopted.
There are additional unappropriated cash balances in various trust funds that could be considered reserves. These are not included in the reserves shown.

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Who's Who: Untangling PreK-20 Governance

Professor Jennifer Canady

Overview

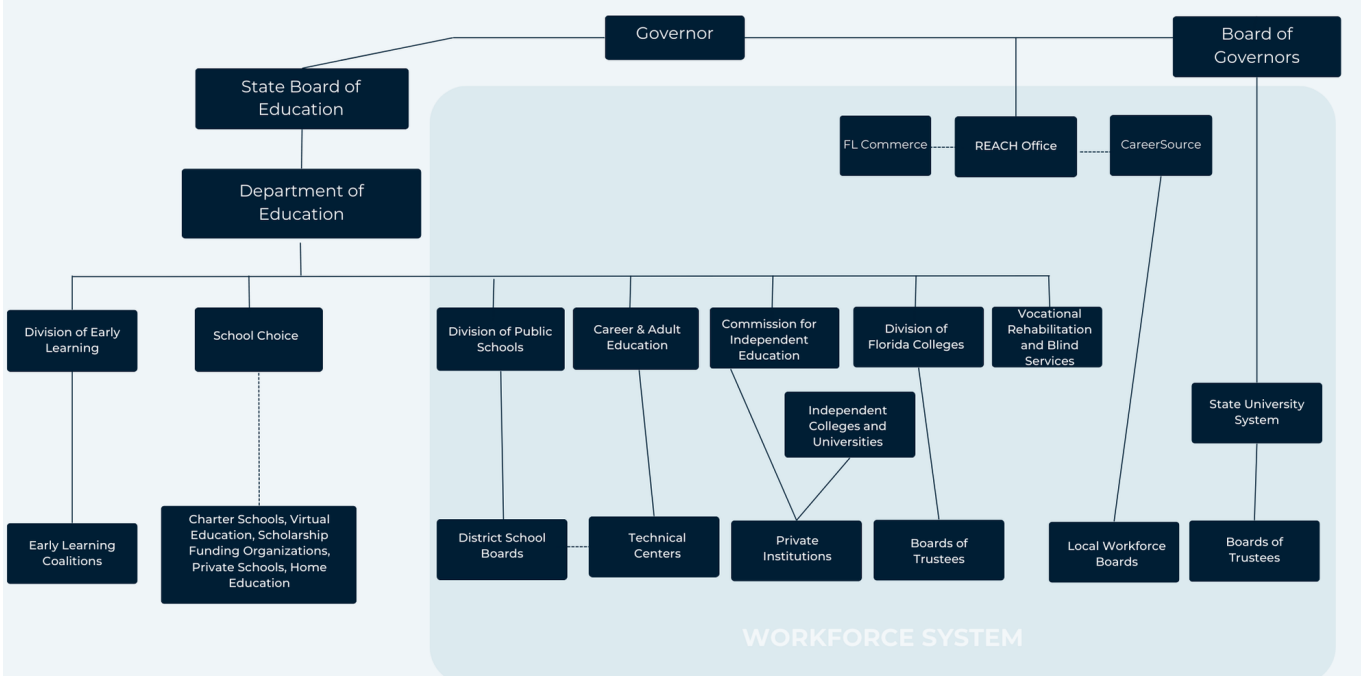
- Early Learning System
- K-12 System
- Postsecondary System
- Workforce Education System

STAFF RESOURCES

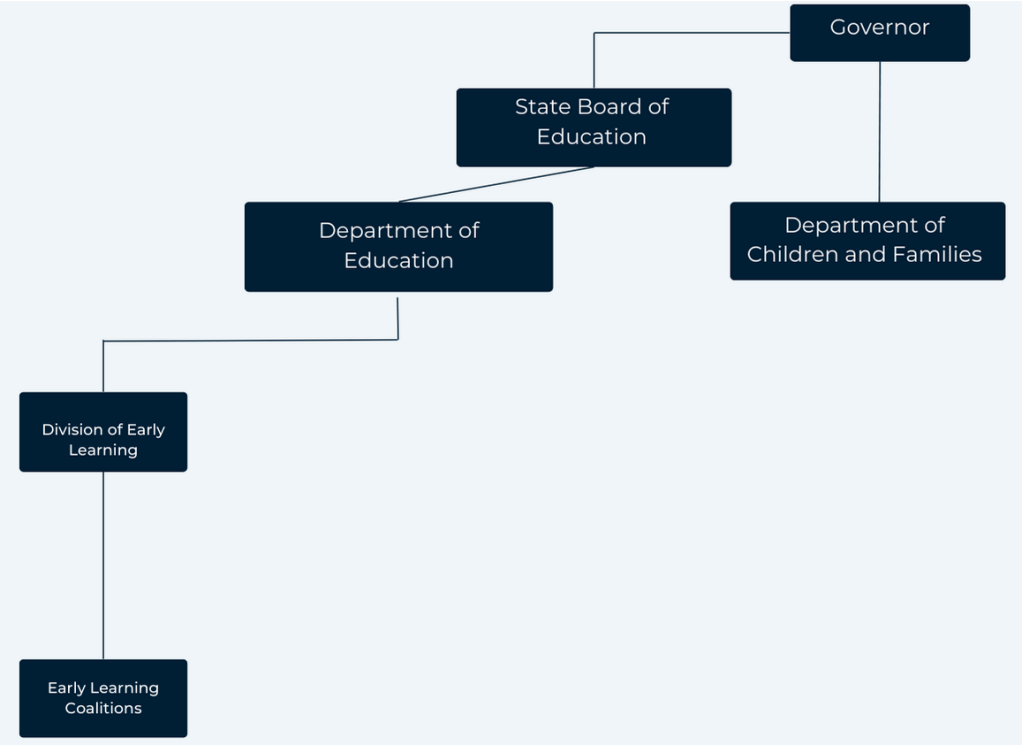
Joanna Hassell, Staff Director
Jason Fudge, Deputy Staff Director

Education & Employment Committee
333 House Office Building
(850) 717-4830

Florida's Education & Workforce System

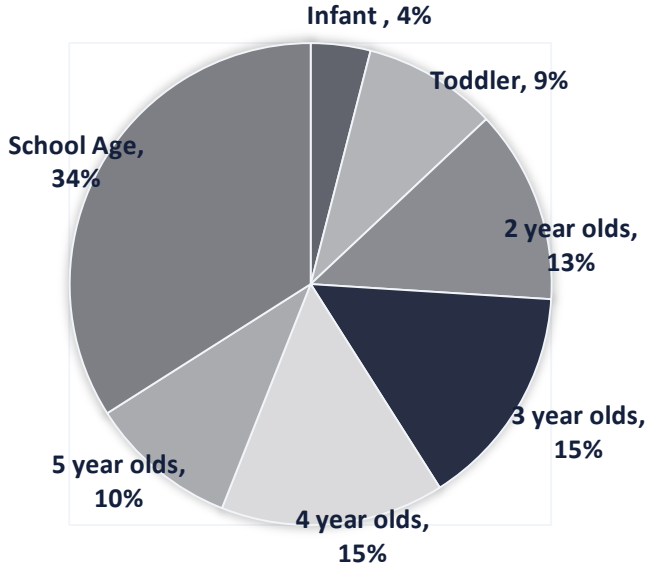


Early Learning System

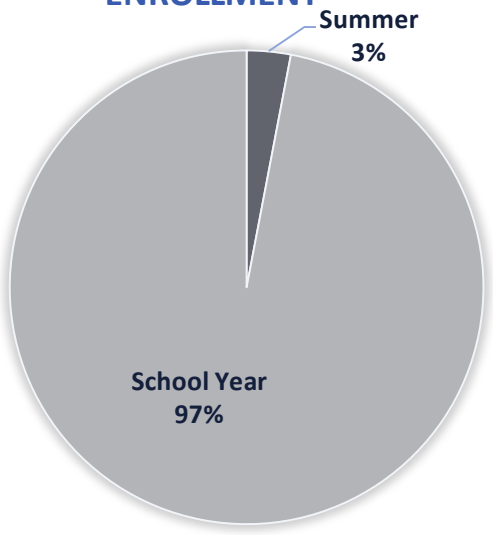


Early Learning: School Readiness and VPK

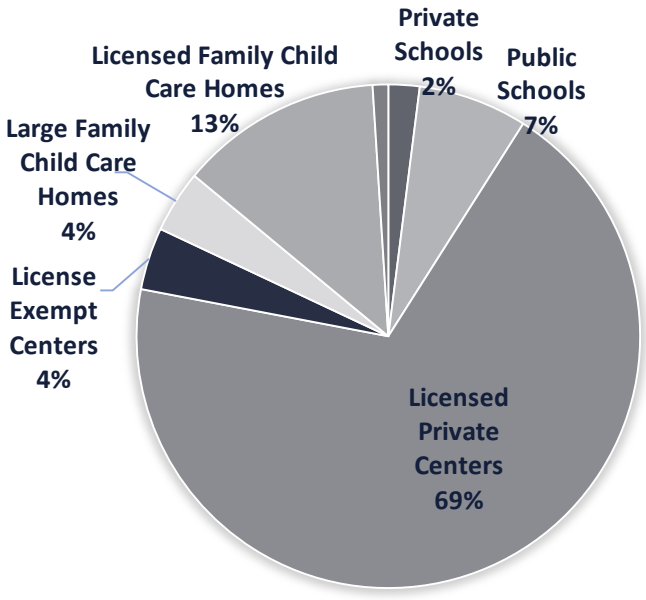
SCHOOL READINESS PROGRAM ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP



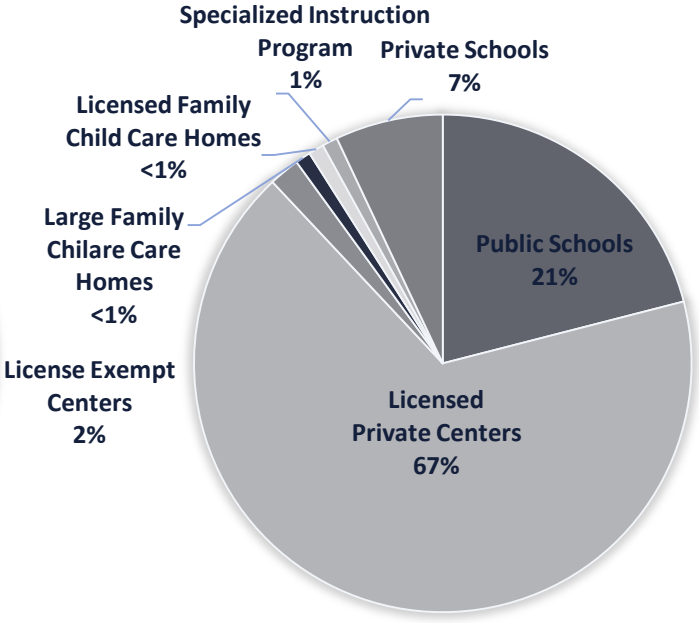
VOLUNTARY PREKINDERGARTEN (VPK) ENROLLMENT



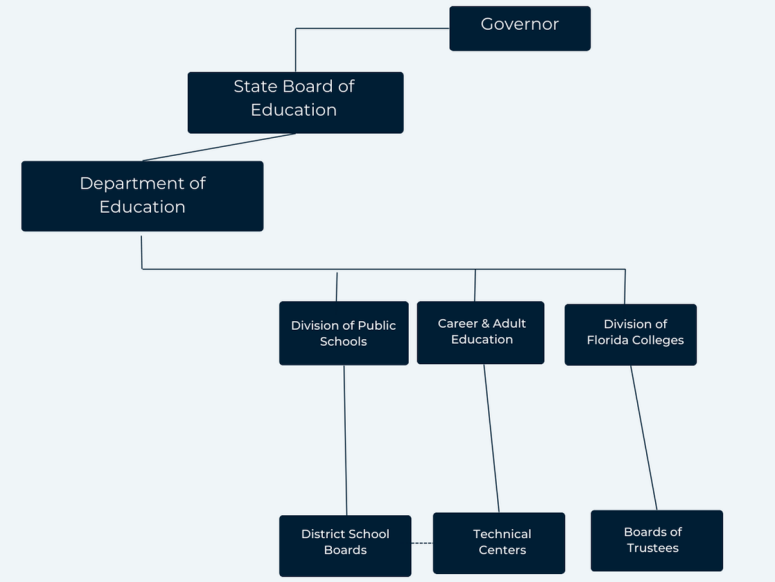
SCHOOL READINESS PROGRAM PROVIDERS BY TYPE



VOLUNTARY PREKINDERGARTEN (VPK) PROVIDERS BY TYPE

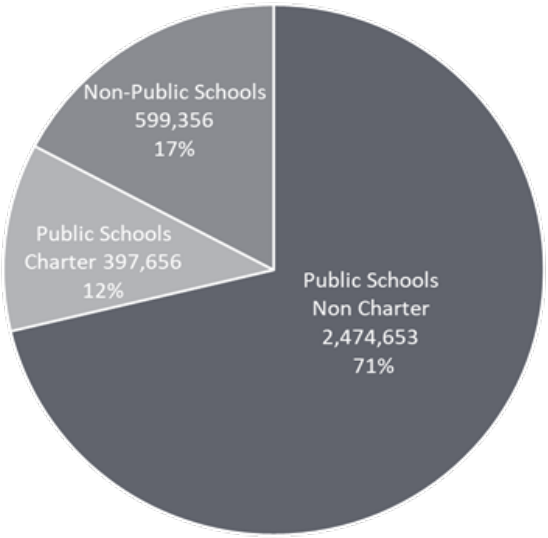


K-12 System

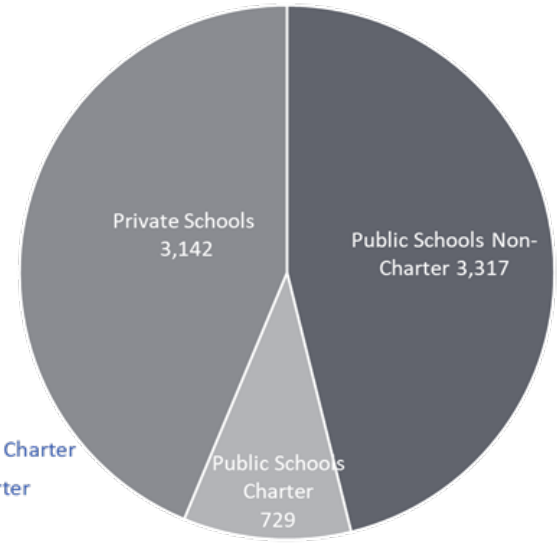

Governor
State Board of Education
Department of Education
Division of Public Schools
Career & Adult Education
Division of Florida Colleges
District School Boards
Technical Centers
Boards of Trustees

PreK-12 Fast Facts

PK-12 Enrollment 2023-24



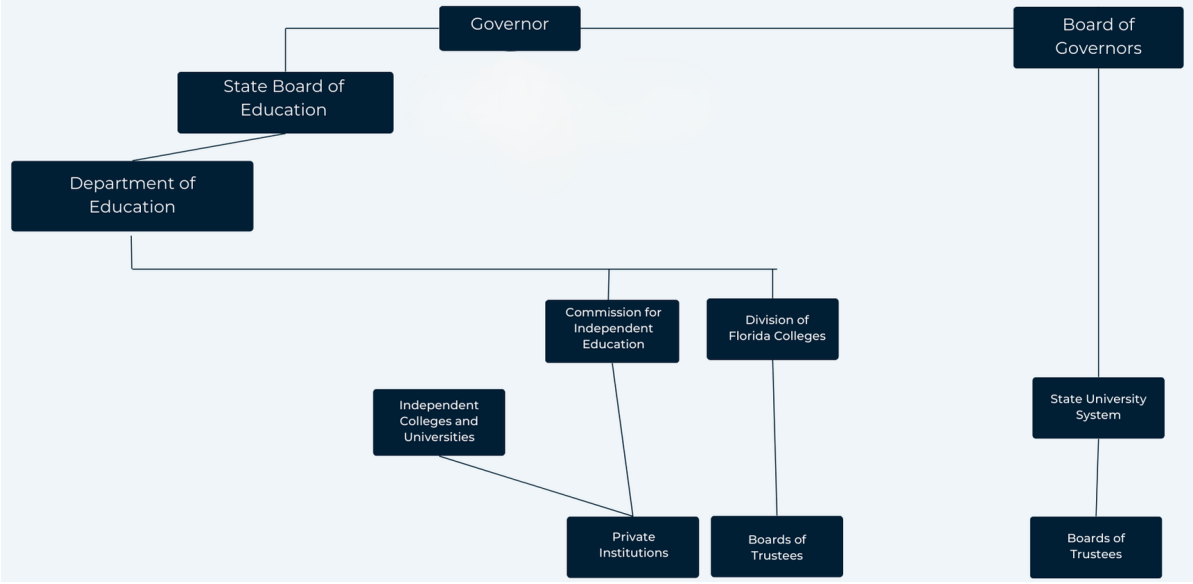
PK-12 Providers by Type 2023-24



Major Programs

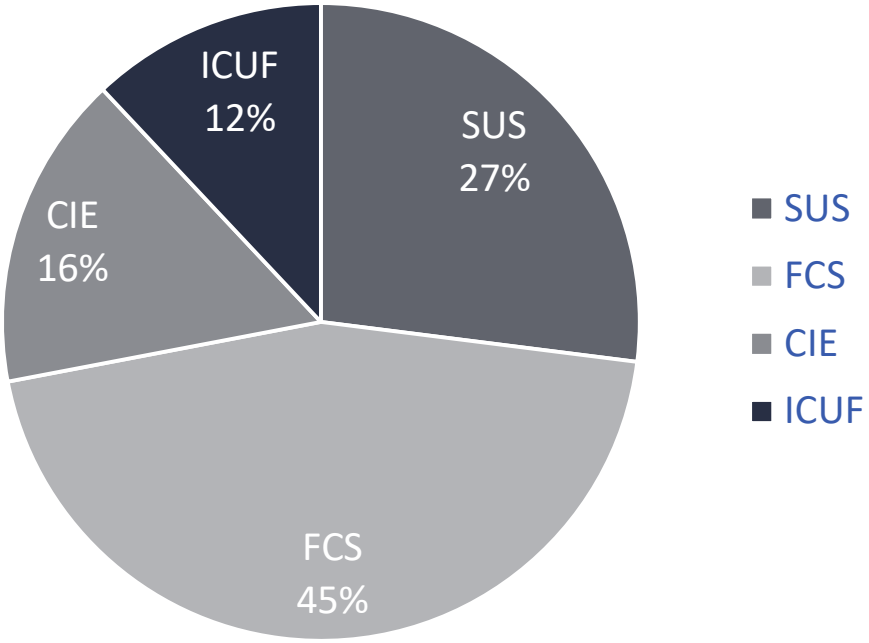
- Progress Monitoring System
- School Safety
- Educational Choice
- Accelerated Education
- Career and Technical Education

Postsecondary System



Postsecondary Fast Facts

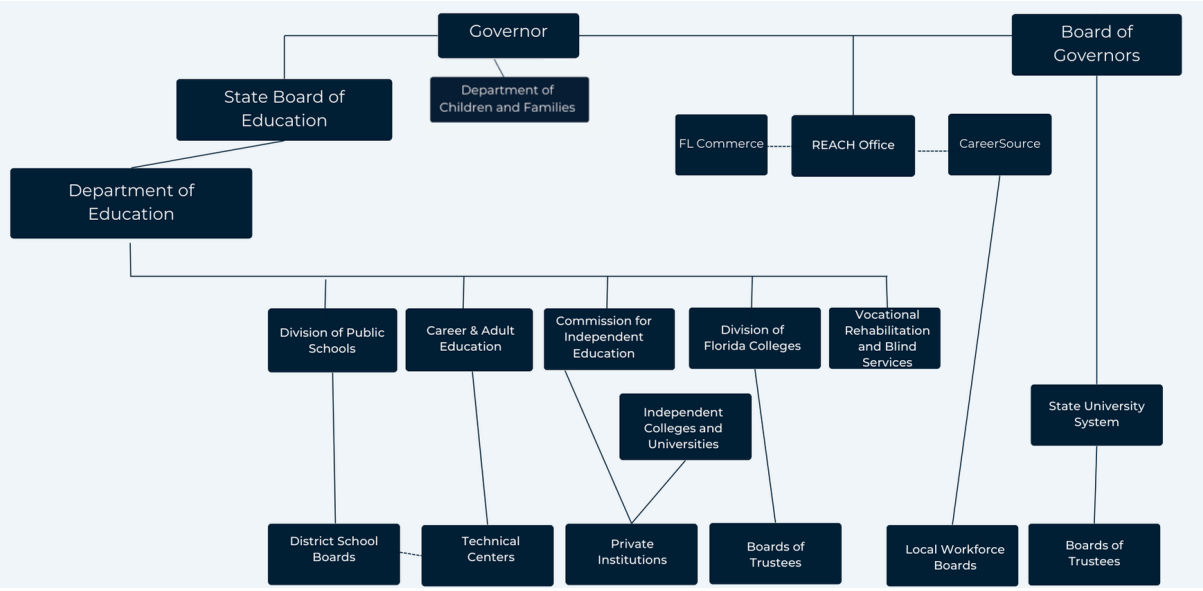
Postsecondary Enrollment



Major Programs

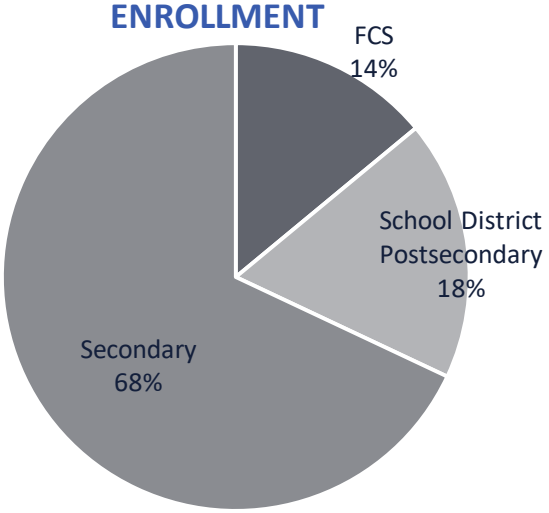
- Bright Futures
- Pell Grant
- FSAG and EASE
- Programs of Strategic Emphasis
- BOGO

Workforce Education System

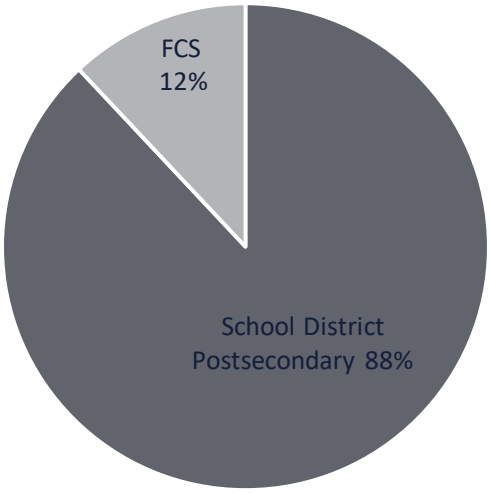


Workforce Education Fast Facts

CAREER AND ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT



ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT



Major Programs

- Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA)
- Florida Pathways to Career Opportunities Grant (FPCOG)
- Open Door Grant

LEGISLATOR UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES

Workforce

Professor Jennifer Canady

Overview

- Florida's Workforce Goals
- Career Pathways for Job Seekers
- Legislative Initiatives

STAFF RESOURCES

Joanna Hassell, Staff Director

Greg Davis, Budget Chief
Billy Fontaine, Budget Chief

Education & Employment Committee
333 House Office Building
(850) 717-4830

Budget Committee
221 Capitol
(850) 717-4810

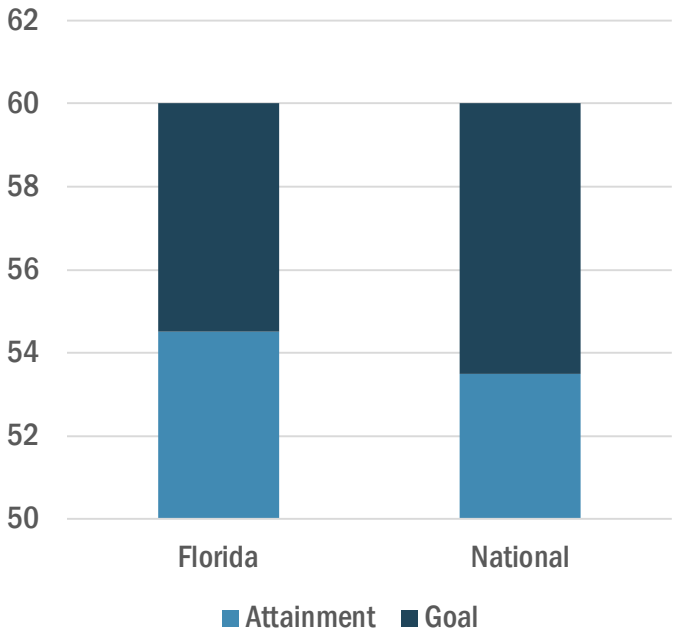
What are Florida's Goals?

2019 "SAIL to 60 Initiative"

Increase percentage of working-age Floridians with a high-value postsecondary certificate, degree, or training experience to 60% by 2030

How are we measuring against this goal?

54.5% of Florida's working-age adults have a high-value postsecondary certificate, degree, or training experience.



2021 REACH Act Modernization

- Improves access for all Floridians to have opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency
- Creates a system-wide approach to service delivery across multiple state agencies and partners
- Increases collaboration and cooperation among the state's business and education communities
- Provides greater accountability and transparency



What has Florida done to merge education & employment and what are the results?

Department of Education

-Division of Career and Adult Education

-School Districts

-Florida College System

-Division of Blind Services

-Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

-Preapprenticeship & Apprenticeship

-Open Door Grant Program

-LINE/PIPELINE

-Pathways to Career Opportunities Grant

-Workforce Development Cap Grant

Board of Governors

-State University System

-Programs of Strategic Emphasis

-LINE/PIPELINE Programs

Department of Children and Families

-Administers Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits

-Administers Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits

-HOPE Navigator Program

Department of Commerce

-Administrative agent for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funding from the U.S. Department of Labor

-Fiscal and Compliance Monitoring for Florida's 21 Local Workforce Development Boards

-Reemployment Assistance Program

CareerSource Florida

-Local Workforce Development Boards

-Statewide Workforce Policy and Investment Board

-Coordinates Local Workforce Development Board policies

-Quick Response Training Grants

-Incumbent Worker Training Grants

What drives decision-making?



Outcomes based, data-driven



Focus on in-demand jobs needed today & in future



Focus on middle- to high-wage jobs



What career pathways & options exist for job seekers?



Career & Workforce Credential (Apprenticeship Included)



2-year or 4-year Degree



Vocational Rehabilitation Services



Adult Education

Legislative initiatives to meet Florida's workforce goals

Open Door Grant

Purpose: Expand affordability of workforce training & credentialing programs. Increase interest of current & future workers in short-term, high-demand career & technical education programs.
Eligible Programs: Career certificate, applied technology diploma, continuing workforce education courses, degree career education, adult secondary education, and integrated education & training programs at career centers and state colleges.
Award Amount: 100 percent tuition & fees, exam or assessments, books, and materials after federal and state financial aid is applied, plus stipend (if funded).
Funding: $15M to career centers and $20M to state colleges.

Pathways to Career Opportunities Grant

Expenditures: Instructional equipment, supplies, personnel, student services, and other expenses.

Funding: $15M *(+$5M 'Grow Your Own Teacher')*

Workforce Development Capitalization Grant Grant

Expenditures: Grants for creation or expansion of CTE programs leading to industry certifications.

Outcomes: 30+ districts and 10 state colleges received a total of $62M

Funding: $100M

Nursing Initiatives

LINE

Purpose: Matching grant program to incentivize nursing education provider & health care provider collaboration.

Eligible Programs: CNA, LPN, ASN, BSN at career centers, state colleges, state universities, ICUF institutions, or institutions licensed by Commission for Independent Education.

NCLEX Passage Rate: 70% for CNA, 75% for all others.

Funding: $30M

PIPELINE

Purpose: Performance incentive reward for completers & NCLEX passage rates.

Eligible Programs: CNA, LPN, ASN, BSN at career centers, state colleges, & state universities.

NCLEX Passage Rate: Above national average.

Funding: $100M

Appendix

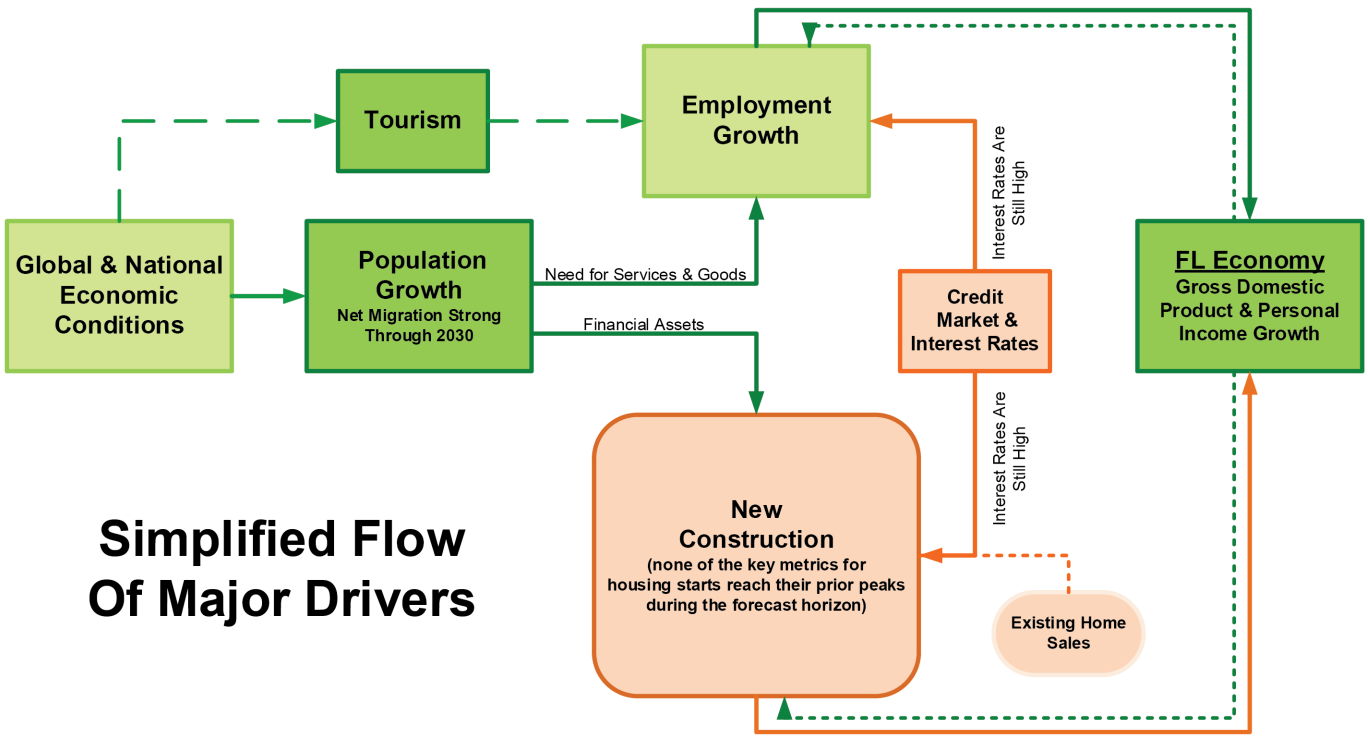
- Economic Forecast
- Hurricane Recovery
- Property Insurance Market

Florida Economy:
Legislator University

December 2024

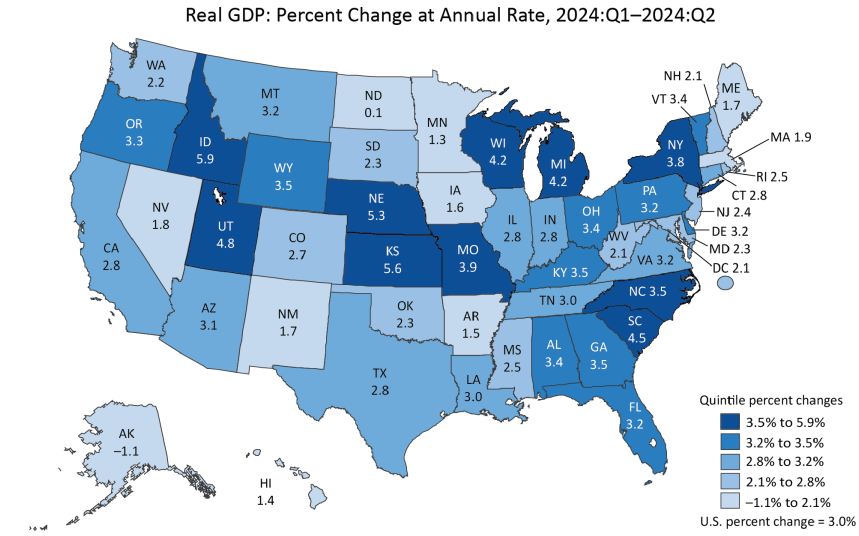
Presented by:

The Florida Legislature
Office of Economic and Demographic Research
850.487.1402
http://edr.state.fl.us



Simplified Flow Of Major Drivers

Florida's GDP Growth...

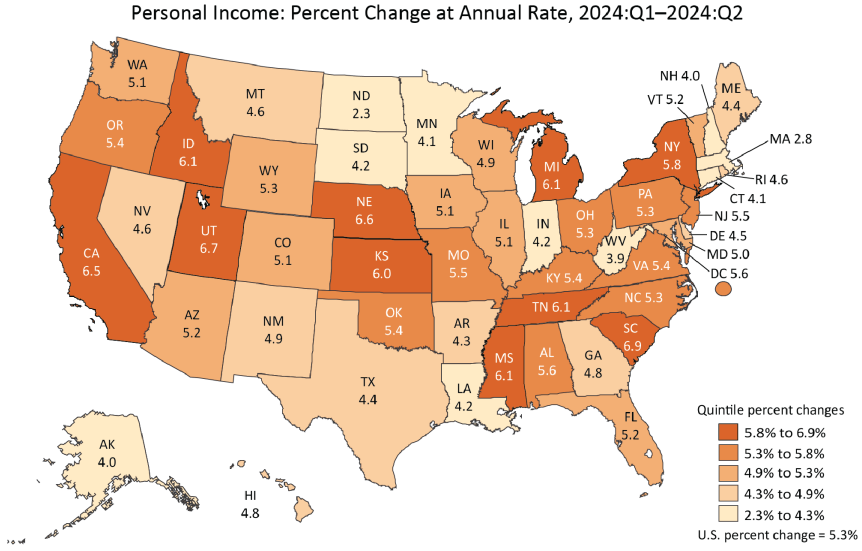


U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In the 2nd Quarter of 2024, Florida's real economic growth was ranked 18th in the nation with a 3.2 percent change at an annual rate. The United States as a whole had quarterly growth of 3.0 percent.

Buffeted by a series of economic shocks, the state's GDP dipped to near zero (0.4 percent) in Fiscal Year 2019-20, bounced back to 4.7 percent in Fiscal Year 2020-21, and surged to 7.0 percent in Fiscal Year 2021-22, more than double the pre-pandemic-year growth rate and exceeding the prior peak growth rate of 6.6 percent in Fiscal Year 2004-05. The state's economy expanded by 4.4 percent in Fiscal Year 2022-23 and 4.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2023-24, but the Conference expects growth to decelerate to 2.1 percent and 1.9 percent over the current and next fiscal years as businesses and consumers transition from a high inflation / high interest rate environment to more normal conditions. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2026-27, the economy will stabilize at its characteristic 2.0 to 2.1 percent per year.

Florida's Personal Income...

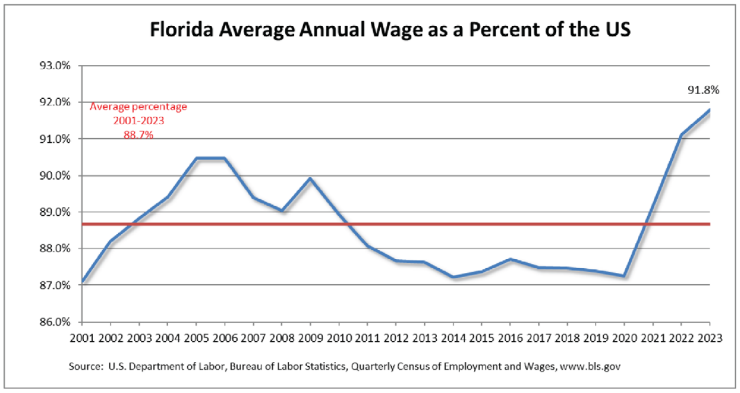


U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In the 2nd Quarter of 2024, Florida's personal income growth was ranked 24th in the nation with a 5.2 percent change at an annual rate. The United States as a whole had quarterly growth of 5.3 percent.

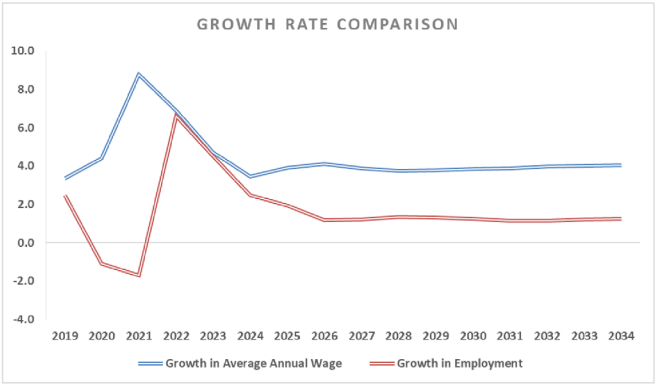
Buttressed during the pandemic by an infusion of federal dollars into Florida's households, the final growth rate for the state's 2020-21 fiscal year was 10.3 percent and for the 2021-22 fiscal year was 6.6 percent. Personal income growth then accelerated to 7.7 percent in Fiscal Year 2022-23 as workers and employers chased historic levels of inflation and leveraged the tight labor market into better paying opportunities. Largely on the continuing strength of wage growth, Florida had still high growth of 5.3 percent in Fiscal Year 2023-24, with the current year expected to slightly exceed that percentage at 5.6 percent. After five additional years at or above 5 percent growth (Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30), annual growth rates begin to stabilize at 4.9 percent.

Wage Gap Continues to Narrow in 2023…



In the first two decades of this century, Florida's average annual wage was below the US average. The most recent data shows that the state's average percentage fell from 2016 when it was 87.7% to 87.3% in 2020. This picture changed in 2021 when Florida moved above its longer run average of 88.7% to 89.2%. The state's percentage further rose in 2022 to 91.1%.

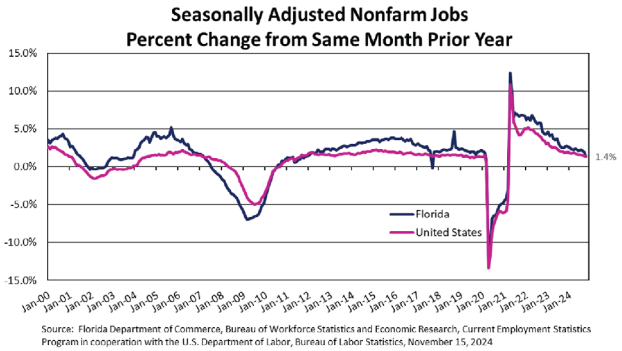
Preliminary data for 2023 suggests that the ratio continues to converge with Florida moving to 91.8%, the highest ratio over the past two decades. Based on Conference projections of average annual wage growth of 3.8 percent or above each year—following a 3.9 percent increase in the current year and 4.1 percent in FY 2025-26—the higher wages are likely here to stay.



Current Employment Conditions…

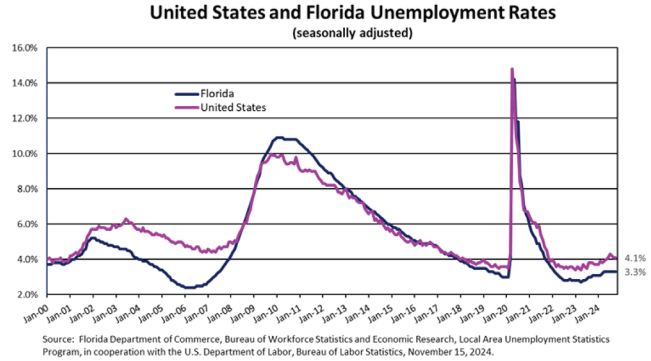
October 2024 Nonfarm Jobs (YOY)
US: 1.4%
FL: 1.4%
At the onset of the pandemic, employment dropped by almost 1.3 million jobs from February 2020 to April 2020, a decline of 14.1 percent. In October 2024, Florida exceeded the pre-pandemic level (February 2020) by 858,900 jobs, a gain of 9.5 percent.

The Conference expects growth to decelerate from 2.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2023-24 to 1.9 percent in Fiscal Year 2024-25 and 1.2 percent in Fiscal Year 2025-26 as the nation's economy softens due to the Federal Reserve's efforts to fight inflation. Job growth essentially stabilizes at this percentage level through Fiscal Year 2033-34.

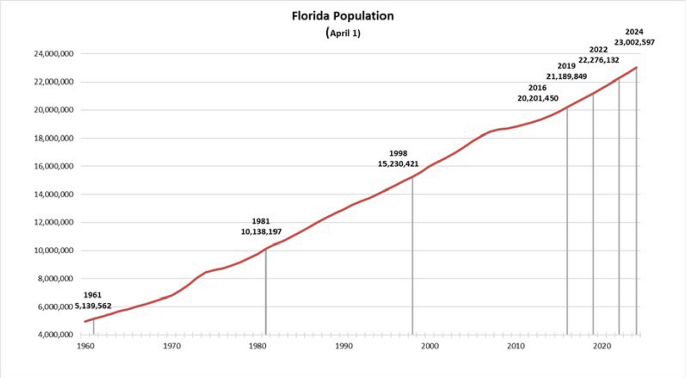


October 2024 Unemployment Rate
US: 4.1%
FL: 3.3% (369,200 jobless persons)
The Economic Estimating Conference assumes the "full employment" unemployment rate is about 4 percent.

Florida's monthly unemployment rate dropped to 2.8 percent for the entire 2022-23 fiscal year, not far from the lowest recorded rate in modern times (the first half of 2006 when it was 2.4 percent). Given the Federal Reserve's actions to cool off the economy through higher interest rates, the annual unemployment rate drifted up to 3.1 percent in Fiscal Year 2023-24. The Conference expects the rate to peak at 4.6 percent in Fiscal Year 2026-27 and Fiscal Year 2027-28, after which it slightly retreats and then plateaus at 4.0 percent.

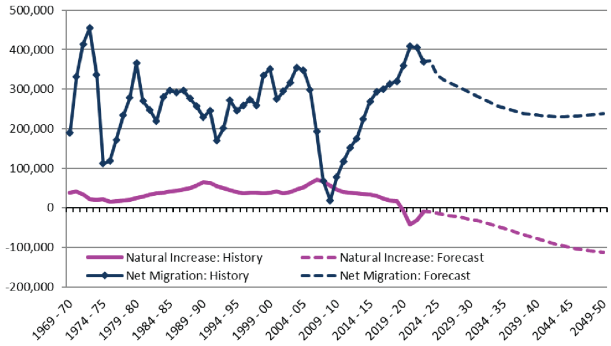


Florida's Population Topped 23 million in 2024…

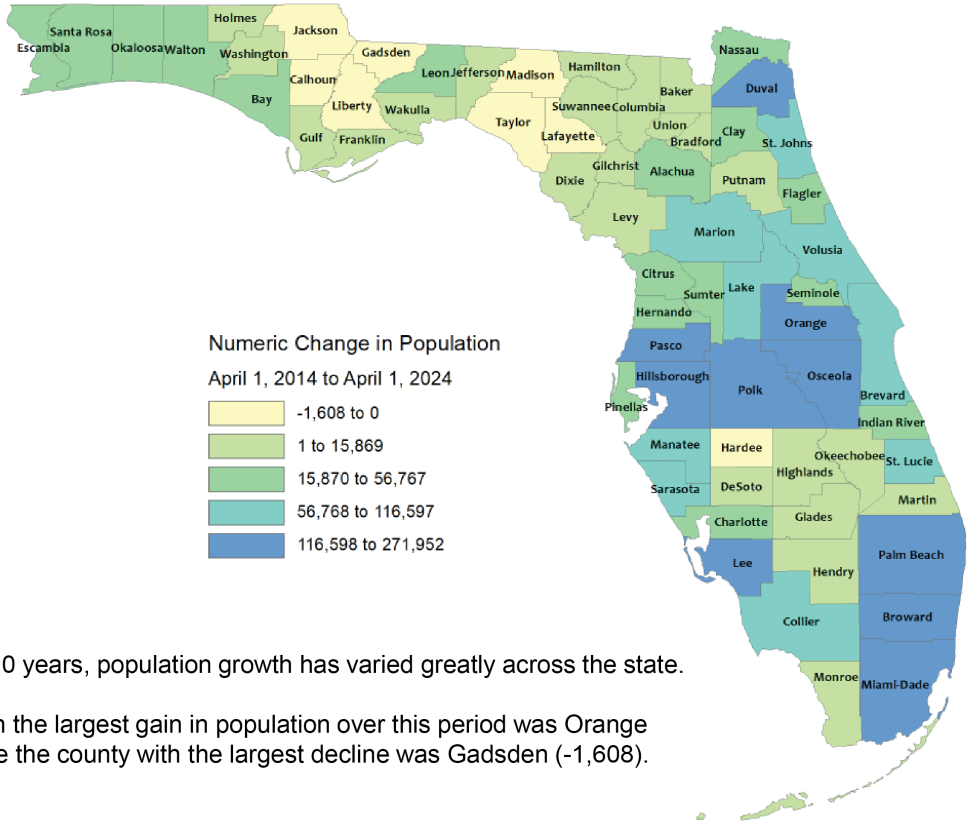


Florida's strongest April-over-April growth rate in this century was the year 2000 at 2.58%, but the largest numerical change occurred in 2005 (+403,332), immediately prior to the collapse of the housing boom and the beginning of the Great Recession. Just before and during the pandemic era, the April 1st growth rates were: 1.64% (+348,338) for 2020, 1.67% (+360,758) for 2021, and 1.72% (+377,187) for 2022. For 2023, growth was 1.61% (+358,735).

Between 2024 and 2030, Florida's growth is expected to average 1.24% per year compared to the national average of 0.42% during the same period. Going forward, net migration will produce all of Florida's population growth, as natural increase is anticipated to remain negative with deaths outnumbering births.



Change in Population Across the State…



Over the past 10 years, population growth has varied greatly across the state.

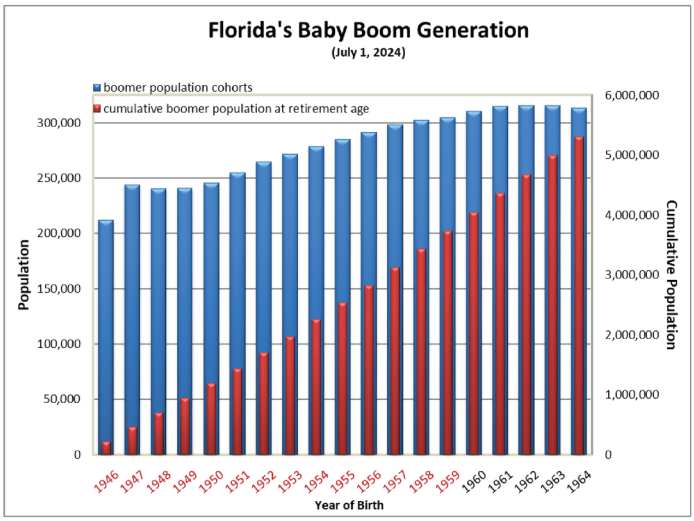
The county with the largest gain in population over this period was Orange (271,952), while the county with the largest decline was Gadsden (-1,608).

Baby Boomers Now in the Forecast Horizon…

The first cohort of Baby Boomers became eligible for retirement (turned age 65) in 2011. Fourteen of nineteen cohorts have now entered the retirement phase. This represents slightly over 70% of all Baby Boomers.

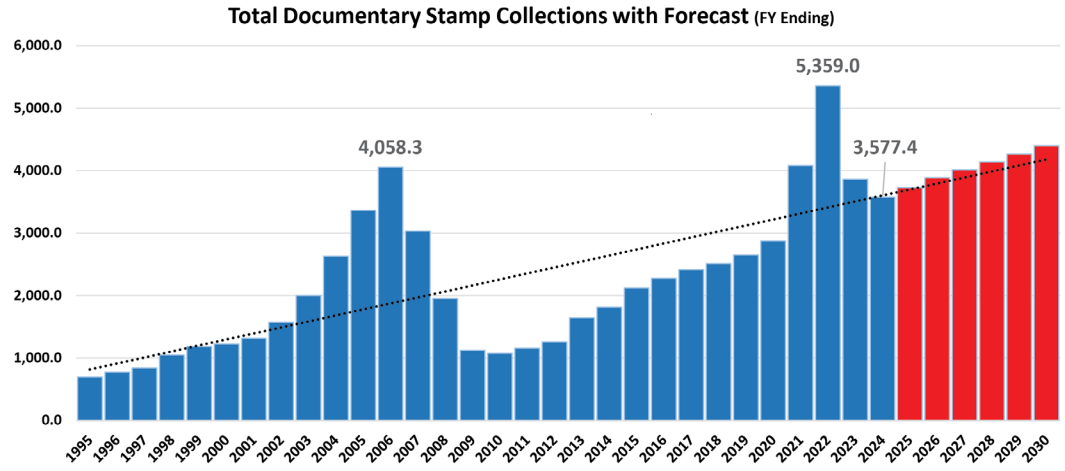
Population aged 65 and over will represent about one quarter of Florida's total population in 2030, compared with 21.2 percent in 2020 and 17.3 percent in 2010.

The sheer size of this aging population will have knock-on effects for Florida's future economy, as well as implications for labor force issues, housing, health care services, modes of service delivery, and overall tax collections. The effects will vary over time, with the positive benefits nearing their end over this decade and the challenges still ahead.



Most of the estimating conferences held during the summer either added the 2029-30 fiscal year to their forecast horizon (5-year forecasts) or had already included it (10-year forecasts). Since the end of the decade continues to be a population inflection point with the entry of the final baby boomer cohorts into retirement, this brings the expected future changes into the immediate planning horizon. About the same time (starting in 2031), the oldest baby boomers will begin to turn 85.

Florida Housing Market Payback for Prior Surge...



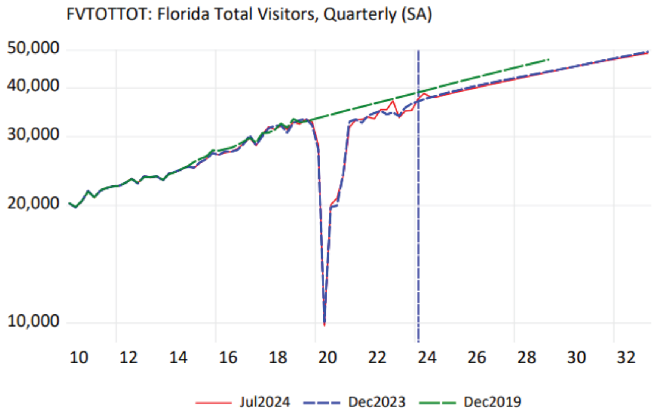
Documentary Stamp Tax collections in FY 2023-24 came in lower than the prior year for the second consecutive year. The Conference views this period as a correction from the interest rate-fueled surge during the height of pandemic which inflated collections in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22. While the Conference had expected a drop of -10.6 percent in FY 2023-24, the final decline of -7.4 percent was better than expected for the year.

With affordability challenges, a high volume of cash sales, a payback for pre-buying during the pandemic, and lower interest rates all in the background, Documentary Stamp Tax collections in FY 2024-25 are expected to increase a solid 4.2 percent to $3.73 billion. One last year of stronger growth is projected for FY 2025-26 (4.3 percent), before the remaining years of the forecast downshift to annual growth between 3.0 and 3.2 percent.

Tourism Has Customary Path Forward...

Florida's tourism-sensitive economy is particularly vulnerable to the longer-term effects of a pandemic. The total number of tourists declined nearly -70.0 percent from the prior year in the second quarter of 2020. After that dramatic drop, tourism recovered gradually, buttressed by the increased number of domestic visitors travelling to Florida by air or car. It took two years to reach recovery from this pandemic in domestic visitors and longer for Canadian visitors, with international visitors still at sub-peak levels. Total visitors, growing by 38.3 percent, surpassed the pre-pandemic peak by the end of Fiscal Year 2021-22, albeit with a different composition.

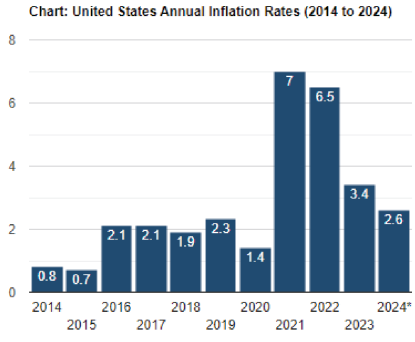
After posting 3.6 percent growth in Fiscal Year 2023-24, the Conference expects another strong period of growth (4.6 percent) during Fiscal Year 2024-25, after which the annual growth rate moderates from 3.3 percent in Fiscal Year 2025-26 to 2.7 percent at the end of the forecast period. The expected 152.8 million visitors in FY 2024-25 will have a collective effect on Florida's infrastructure of an additional 2.38 million residents. While the new forecast levels never exceed the pre-pandemic forecast levels for the overlapping years, they come close.



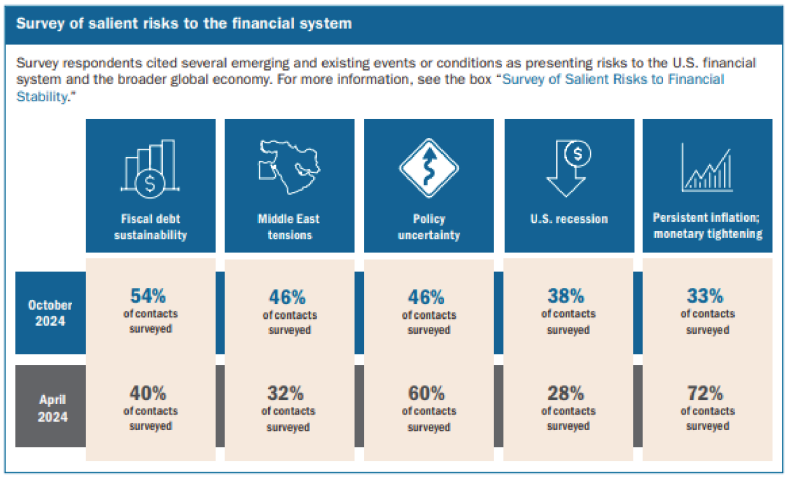
Households

"If inflation goes down, it means that the rate at which prices increase is slowing down, but it generally is not going to mean that prices are going down." [William Hauk, associate professor in the Department of Economics at the University of South Carolina.]

"We're not seeing deflation, and we're generally not going to see deflation – that is, a reduction in the price level – unless we're in some sort of crazy recession." [Joanne Hsu, director of the University of Michigan's Surveys of Consumers]



Economists



In the fall survey, there were declines relative to spring in the share of respondents citing persistent inflation pressures and monetary tightening or generalized policy uncertainty as among the most notable risks to financial stability. At the same time, there were sizable increases in the share of respondents who noted among their top risks to financial stability fiscal debt sustainability, Middle East tensions, or a U.S. recession. [Federal Reserve's *Financial Stability Report*, November 2024]

Florida Division of Emergency Management

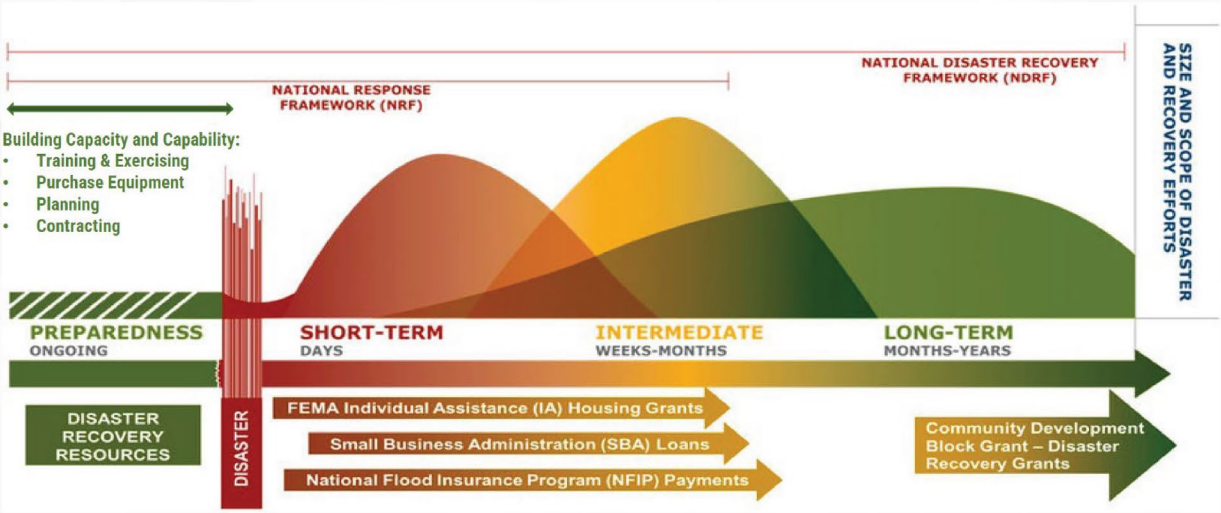
Kevin Guthrie, Executive Director

What is the Florida Division of Emergency Management?

- As a Division under the Office Governor Ron DeSantis, the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) plans for and responds to both natural and man-made disasters impacting the State of Florida.
- Everything we do at FDEM is done in alignment with our mission, vision, and core values:
  - **Mission:** Coordinate, collaborate and communicate with our community stakeholders for a resilient Florida.
  - **Vision:** Proactively leading the Profession in building prepared and resilient communities.
  - **Core Values:** Integrity, Teamwork, Service Excellence, Adaptability, Collaboration



Disaster Life Cycle



Response

The **Response Bureau** coordinates state operational response activities among partner organizations that are active during emergencies that affect the state of Florida. This Bureau is comprised of four main sections:

- Operations
- Logistics
- Infrastructure
- Technological Hazards Section

In conjunction with the State Emergency Response Team, the Bureau also maintains deployable personnel, including the Regional Field Team and the SERT Incident Management Team (IMT). These highly trained teams are available for rapid deployment to impacted areas, providing on-the-ground support and expertise to coordinate effective response efforts.



Response – State Emergency Response Team

- The SERT supports FDEM in its emergency-related missions. The team is organized into sections, branches, and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The SERT operates from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) during activation.

- State Emergency Operations Center Essential Functions:
  - Maintain Situational Awareness
  - Resource Tracking & Mission Management
  - Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination



Recovery



The **Recovery Bureau** works to maximize disaster assistance to eligible public entities, individuals, and families through various State and Federal programs that help to rebuild lives and strengthen communities. **Since 2019, over $11 Billion has been paid out in critical disaster recovery funding to help build stronger and more resilient communities.**

There are various types of recovery programs available to individuals and communities after a disaster, including:

- Public Assistance
- Individual Assistance
- Activate Hope
- State Non-Congregate Sheltering

These programs are in addition to the services offered by our non-profit partners through the Human Services Branch in the Response Bureau.

Emergency Declaration Process

FEDERAL – STAFFORD ACT

- Incident
- Initial Damage Assessments *(County)*
- Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments *(County, State, FEMA, SBA)*
- **Declaration**

STATE – S. 252.36, F.S.

- State Watch Office Receives Incident Notification
- FDEM Initiates Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- FDEM Executive Director Determines a State of Emergency is Requires
- FDEM Prepares an Executive Order and Forwards to Executive Office of the Governor
- **Declaration**

Emergency Declaration Requirements

Local	State	Presidential
Coordination of emergency response efforts within political jurisdictions.	Exhaustion of local emergency resource capabilities.	Confirmation that the Governor has taken appropriate action and directed execution of the State emergency plan.
Activation of the Statewide Mutual Aid Assistance Program, if necessary.	Notification of the public of imminent or actual event.	An estimate of the amount and severity of damage to the public and private sector.
	Initiation of response plans within the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.	A description of the State's efforts and resources utilized to alleviate the disaster.
	Determination that a State of Emergency is required and justifications for the declaration.	Preliminary estimates of the type and amount of assistance needed.
	Preparation of an Executive Order and designation of a State Coordinating Officer.	Certification that the State and local governments will comply with all applicable cost sharing requirements.
	The Executive Order is forwarded to the Secretary of State for attestation, affixation of the state seal, and filing with the Florida Department of State.	

Disaster Declarations & Recovery Programs

PRESIDENTIAL MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION

- Public Assistance Categories A-G
- Individual Assistance, including Individuals & Households Program, Crisis Counseling, Disaster Case Management, Disaster Legal Services, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, D-SNAP.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, including 406 Mitigation.

PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY DECLARATION

- Public Assistance Categories A & B (Debris Removal & Protective Measures)
- Individuals & Households Program

STATE OF EMERGENCY

- State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) executed.
- Governor may exercise emergency powers.
- State statutes & rules may be waived to facilitate response activities.
- Emergency Preparedness & Response Fund

LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY

- Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) executed.
- Local authorities may exercise emergency powers.
- Local ordinances may be waived to facilitate response activities.

Florida Recovery Obligation Calculation

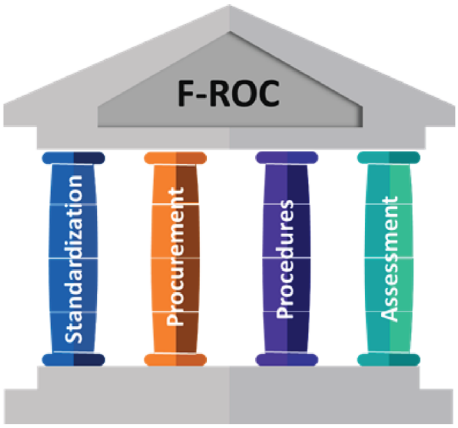
F-ROC is a **Florida-first initiative**, sponsored by that standardizes, streamlines, and simplifies the Public Assistance process, resulting in a quicker recovery and reduced risk of for Applicants. Through its success, F-ROC has become a nation-wide best practice.

PILLAR 1: STANDARDIZATION

F-ROC standardizes and simplifies forms, making it easier to **submit accurate documentation** for Public Assistance and receive funding timely.

PILLAR 2: PROCUREMENT

F-ROC helps you to ensure goods and services are procured in accordance with your procurement policy, and your **policy meets appropriate federal regulations.**



PILLAR 3: PROCEDURES

F-ROC helps you prepare for events by ensuring you have **policies and procedures** that are accurate, **up-to-date**, and follow **FEMA guidelines**.

PILLAR 4: ASSESSMENT

The Disaster Readiness Assessment provides you with the insights needed to be successful. Applicants who employ all four pillars of the program can receive **up to 85% of funding** upon obligation.

Mitigation

Mitigation Grant Funding:
FDEM administers two federal grant programs and one state-funded grant program to assist communities with mitigation projects. These grant programs include:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
- Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program.

Post-Disaster Mitigation:
In the aftermath of a disaster, communities must complete substantial damage estimates on damaged properties to determine if the damage is 50% or more than the value of the structure. If a structure is deemed substantially damaged, the home must be brought into compliance with current codes and ordinances for the community to remain in compliance with the **National Flood Insurance Program.**

How Can You Help Your Districts Post-Disaster?

All disasters are locally executed, state managed, and federally supported.

Get involved with your county emergency management programs:

- Each county has a designated Emergency Management Director tasked with overseeing emergency management operations at the local level.
- Many larger cities (i.e. Miami) also have their own city-led emergency management office.

Communicate the importance of resource request processes:

- Mission requests, such as water or tarps, must be routed through FDEM's mission management system.



FLORIDA OFFICE OF
Insurance
Regulation

Office of Insurance Regulation Market Update

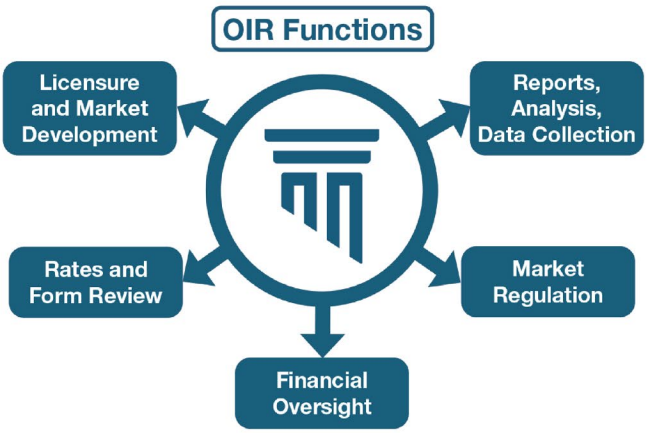
FLORIDA OFFICE OF INSURANCE REGULATION

COMMISSIONER MICHAEL YAWORSKY

December 2024

Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) Overview

- 310 full time employee positions
- $53 million budget through the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund
- Administratively housed within the Department of Financial Services (DFS) for administrative and technology support services.
- Reports to the Financial Services Commission (FSC) made up of the Governor, CFO, Attorney General, and Agriculture Commissioner



Department of Financial Services	Office of Insurance Regulation
• Insurance agents and agencies • Insurance consumer services • Insurance fraud • Workers' compensation administration • Rehabilitation and liquidation	• Certificates of authority • Product review to include policy forms and rates • Market regulation • Financial oversight

Market Regulation

OIR monitors the conduct of insurers in the Florida marketplace by reviewing claim payment practices, appropriate form and rate data, and overall market activity to determine whether insurers are acting fairly and in compliance with Florida law.

Market regulation activities of OIR include examinations and investigations of authorized insurers and related parties. Based on the findings of an examination or investigation, the Market Regulation units may take administrative action, impose administrative penalties and require corrective action to protect insurance consumers from unlawful or harmful business practices.

"Florida Insurance Commissioner Michael Yaworsky has returned millions of dollars to consumers through administrative penalties so far this year and fined insurers nearly seven times the dollar amount during the first three quarters of 2024 as it did for all of 2023."

"Yaworsky has aggressively ramped up enforcement since taking office in early 2023. Nearly $2.8 million in fines were issued between January and October, a staggering increase from $233,000 during all of 2023, according to the latest enforcement report."

Property Insurance Market Highlights

Data as of November 1, 2024.

7.58 M

Residential Insurance Policies in Force

$3,731

Admitted Market Avg. Homeowners Premium

$3.8 T

Total Insured Value

*excluding auto

1.2 M

Policies Approved for Takeout in 2024

Company Complexity

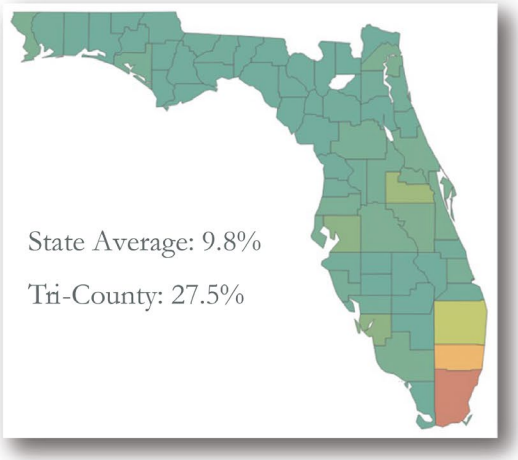


How Did We Get Here?

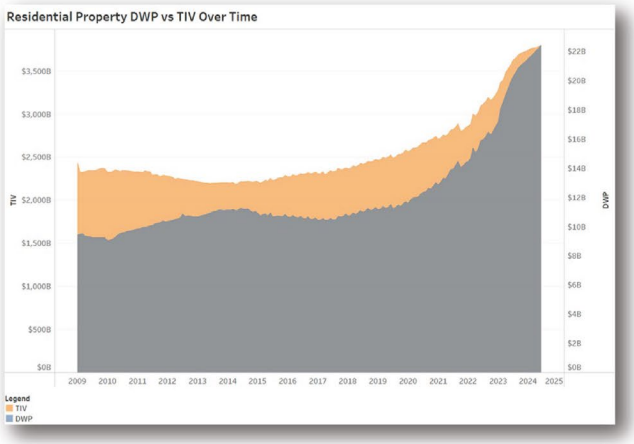
- Inflation
- Litigation
- Storms
- Reinsurance

What Can We Do?

LITIGATION



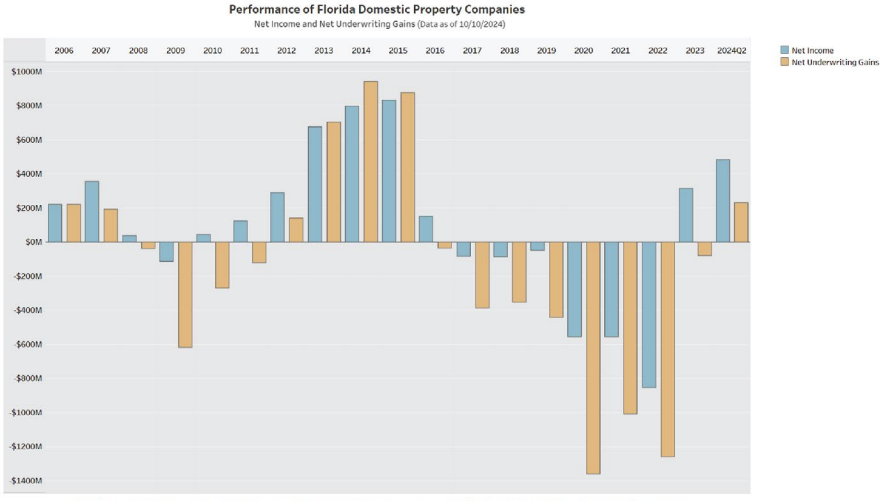
INFLATION



Legislative Reform

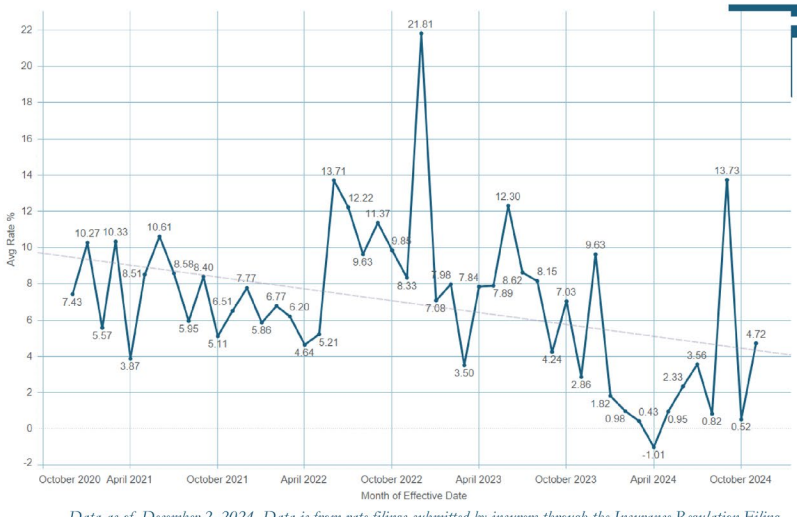
- **Senate Bill 7052 (2023)** enacted consumer protections intended to support Florida's policyholders following a disaster and strengthened OIR's regulatory authority.
- **House Bill 837 (2023)** modified the bad faith framework, eliminated one way attorney's fees and fee multipliers and ensured that Floridians can't be held liable for damages if the person suing is more at fault.
- **House Bill 799 (2023)** required OIR to conduct a wind-loss mitigation study to determine how to include wind uplift prevention to the list of windstorm mitigation measures for purposes of policyholder mitigation discounts.
- **Senate Bill 2-D (2022)** enacted pro-consumer measures to help alleviate rising insurance costs, to increase insurance claim transparency, and to crack down on frivolous lawsuits.
- **Senate Bill 2-A (2022)** eliminated one-way attorney fees for property insurance, strengthened the regulatory authority of OIR, established a new optional state reinsurance program, and required insurers to more promptly communicate, investigate, and pay valid claims.

Industry Performance



Data is from statutory financial statements submitted to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Citizens Property Insurance Corporation is not included.

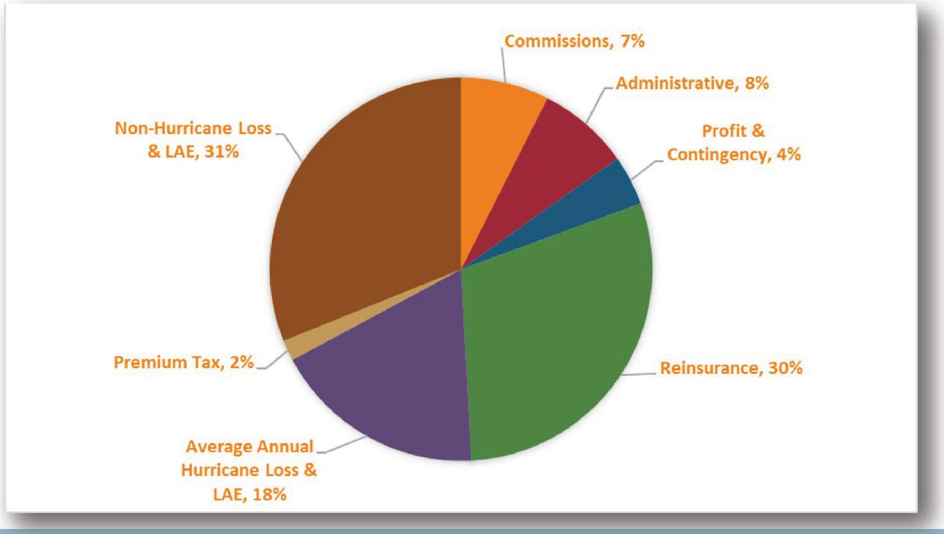
Personal Residential Property Average Rates



Data as of December 2, 2024. Data is from rate filings submitted by insurers through the Insurance Regulation Filing System. Data includes Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

- 30-day Average: 0.8%
- 180-day Average: 1.3%
- In the past 2 months 7 filings were requested at a decrease greater than 4%.

Rate Calculation Breakdown



University Partnerships

- Look Back Study
- Mitigation Research on Perils other than wind
- Wall of Wind
- Public Model
- Market Analysis

Florida's Comprehensive Market Data

QUASR
Monthly Residential Property Data

- Contains detailed **market** data to track overall and individual company shifts over time.

MYST
Mitigation Yield Statistical Tracking

- Contains detailed **policy** information to understand impacts of resiliency measures and track consumer choice.

PCLR
Property Claims Lifecycle Report

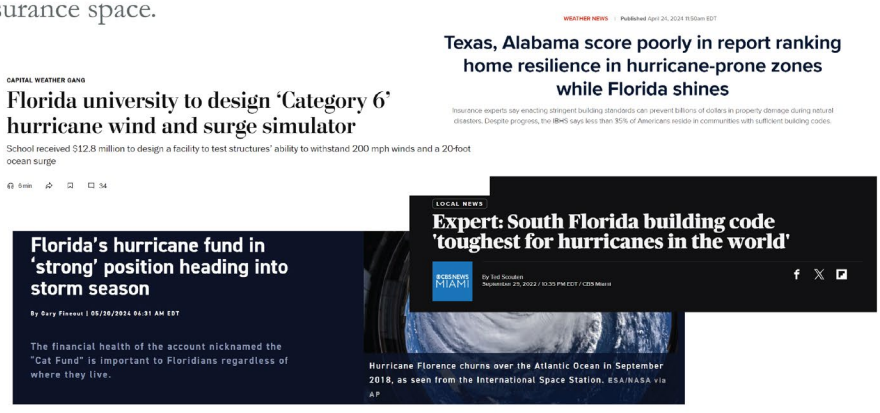
- Contains detailed **claims** data to understand where the costs are coming from to project early warning signs of pressure in the market.

The State of Florida is a national leader in data collection and market analysis.

Telling Florida's Story



Dating back to the historic reforms following Hurricane Andrew in 1992, Florida has been a leader with regards to innovation and transparency in the insurance space.



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