2015 Regular Session 01/22/2015 1:30 PM

SB 172 by Bradley, Ring; (Identical to H 0341) Local Government Pension Reform

897128 PCS S RCS GO 01/21 05:01 PM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

GOVERNMENTAL OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY Senator Ring, Chair Senator Hays, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, January 21, 2015

TIME: 3:30 —5:00 p.m.

PLACE: James E. "Jim" King, Jr. Committee Room, 401 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Ring, Chair; Senator Hays, Vice Chair; Senators Bullard, Latvala, and Legg

BILL DESCRIPTION and TAB BILL NO. and INTRODUCER SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION SEN

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION

Fav/CS

Yeas 5 Nays 0

A proposed committee substitute for the following bill (SB 172) is expected to be considered:

1 SB 172

Bradley / Ring (Identical H 341)

Local Government Pension Reform; Requiring that firefighter and police officer pension plans meet the requirements of ch. 175 and 185, F.S., in order to receive certain insurance premium tax revenues; revising the method of creating and maintaining firefighters' and police officers' retirement trust funds; providing that the use of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of ch. 175 and ch. 185,

F.S., under certain circumstances, etc.

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Other Related Meeting Documents

S-036 (10/2008) Page 1 of 1

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepar	ed By: The Profes	sional Staff of the Comm	nittee on Governme	ental Oversight and Accountability			
BILL:	PCS/SB 172 (897128)						
INTRODUCER:	Governmental Oversight and Accountability						
SUBJECT:	Local Government Pension Reform						
DATE:	January 20, 2015 REVISED:						
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION			
. McVaney		McVaney	GO	Pre-meeting			
			CA				
•			FP				
·							
	Please s	ee Section IX. f	or Additiona	al Information:			

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

PCS/SB 172 substantially amends provisions specifying how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in police and firefighter pension plans. As a general rule, premium tax revenues equal to the amount received in 1997 by a particular plan must be used to fund the minimum benefits specified in chapters 175 or 185, F.S., and other retirement benefits. Any premium tax revenues received by a plan in excess of the 1997 threshold must be used to fund minimum benefits, additional retirement benefits and defined contribution plans under certain specified situations. The bill authorizes deviation from the specified uses of premium tax revenues, including accumulations of additional tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the defined minimum benefits, by mutual consent of collective bargaining representatives or majority consent of plan members and consent of the municipality or special fire control district.

The bill increases the minimum annual benefit accrual rate from 2.0 percent to 2.75 percent, subject to certain exceptions.

The bill grandfathers changes to a plan that are based on that particular plan's reliance on an interpretation by the Department of Management Services (DMS) of the existing statute, as evidenced by correspondence with the DMS between August 14, 2012, and March 3, 2015.

The bill also clarifies that a maximum of 300 hours of overtime may be included for purposes of calculating municipal police pension plan benefits.

The overall costs or savings from the bill are indeterminate. The impact of the bill will vary depending upon the level of benefits currently offered by those plans, the amount of revenue received from the insurance premium tax by the plan sponsor, the service accrual rate under each plan, and the terms of any collective bargaining agreement between the plan sponsor and the affected police or firefighter collective bargaining unit. The bill has no fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

II. Present Situation:

Background

The Marvin B. Clayton Firefighters' and Police Officers' Pension Trust Fund Acts¹ declare a legitimate state purpose of providing a uniform retirement system for the benefit of firefighters and municipal police officers. All municipal and special district firefighters and all municipal police officers retirement trust fund systems or plans established pursuant to ch. 175 or 185 must be managed, administered, operated, and funded to maximize the protection of firefighters' and police officers' pension trust funds.²

In 1939, the Legislature enacted ch. 175, F.S., to encourage cities to establish firefighter retirement plans by providing cities with the incentive of access to premium tax revenues. Fourteen years later, the Legislature enacted ch. 185, F.S., to provide a similar funding mechanism for municipal police officers retirement plans. Special fire control districts became eligible to participate under ch. 175, F.S., in 1993.

The Division of Retirement (division) within the DMS administers benefits to local police officers and firefighters under two types of plans, a chapter plan or a local plan. A chapter plan is a plan that adopts the provisions of either ch. 175 or 185 by reference. A local plan is a plan that is created by a special act of the Legislature, or by a local ordinance or resolution that meets the minimum statutory requirements. The division is responsible for overseeing and monitoring these plans, but day-to-day operational control rests with local boards of trustees subject to the regulatory authority of the division.³ If the division were to deem that a firefighter or police pension plan created pursuant to ch. 175 or 185, F.S., is not in compliance with those chapters, the sponsoring municipality could be denied its distribution of insurance premium tax revenues.

Funding

Four sources provide funding for these police officer and firefighter pension plans:

- The net proceeds from an excise tax levied by a city upon property and casualty insurance companies (known as the "premium tax");
- Employee contributions;
- Other revenue sources (fines, gifts, and interest earnings); and
- Mandatory payments by the city of the normal cost of the plan.⁴

¹ See ch. 175 and 185, F.S.

² See ss. 175.021(1) and 185.01(1), F.S.

³ The division is responsible for administrative oversight of funds, including monitoring for actuarial soundness.

⁴ Sections 175.091(1)(a) and 185.07(1), F.S.

An excise tax of 1.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums of property insurance covering property within boundaries of the municipality or special fire control district funds the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund of each participating municipality or special fire control district.⁵ The insurers pay the tax to the Department of Revenue (DOR), and the net proceeds are transferred to the appropriate fund at the division.⁶ These taxes paid by the insurers are fully creditable against the state insurance premium taxes imposed pursuant to ch. 624, F.S.⁷ In other words, a similar amount of tax would be deposited into the state's General Revenue Fund but for the imposition of the local premium tax. In 2013, premium tax distributions to municipalities and special fire districts from the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund amounted to \$74.7 million.⁸

An excise tax of 0.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums on casualty insurance policies covering property within the boundaries of a municipality funds the Police Officers' Retirement Trust Fund. Similar to the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund, insurers pay the excise tax to the DOR, which transfers the net proceeds to the appropriate fund at the division. These taxes paid by the insurers are fully creditable against the state insurance premium taxes imposed pursuant to ch. 624, F.S. In other words, a similar amount of tax would be deposited into the state's General Revenue Fund but for the imposition of the local premium tax. In 2013, premium tax distributions to municipalities from the Police Officers' Retirement Trust Fund amounted to \$64.9 million.

Year	Premium Taxes Distributed to	Premium Taxes Distributed to
	Chapter 175 Plans (Firefighter)	Chapter 185 Plans (Police)
1997	\$26,841,000	\$41,030,000
1998	\$29,469,000	\$41,218,000
1999	\$30,116,000	\$42,104,000
2000	\$30,902,000	\$43,600,000
2001	\$34,765,000	\$48,652,000
2002	\$40,044,000	\$54,556,000
2003	\$44,731,000	\$61,545,000
2004	\$48,515,000	\$62,224,000
2005	\$53,460,000	\$64,326,000
2006	\$60,500,000	\$65,619,000
2007	\$69,982,000	\$65,308,000
2008	\$67,152,000	\$63,961,000
2009	\$70,530,000	\$59,426,000
2010	\$70,122,000	\$57,469,000

⁵ Section 175.101(1), F.S.

⁶ See s. 175.121, F.S.

⁷ See s. 624.509(7), F.S.

⁸ Department of Management Services, *Firefighters' 2013 Premium Tax Distribution Calculation*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Fire 2013.pdf (last visited on January 15, 2015).

⁹ See s. 185.08, F.S.

¹⁰ See s. 185.10, F.S.

¹¹ See s. 624.509(7), F.S.

¹² Department of Management Services, *Police Officers' 2013 Premium Tax Distribution Calculations*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Police_2013.pdf (last visited on January 15, 2015).

2011	\$71,744,000	\$59,615,000
2012	\$72,471,000	\$62,608,000
2013	\$74,705,000	\$64,869,000

The table above shows the aggregate amount of premium taxes distributed to the ch. 175 (firefighter) plans and ch. 185 (police) plans during the last 17 years. The amounts shown for 1997 are the aggregate amounts distributed to the plans in 1997 and may be used to fund minimum benefits. The difference between the 2013 aggregate amounts and the 1997 aggregate amounts (roughly \$47.9 million for firefighter plans and \$23.8 million for police officer plans) are the "additional premium tax revenues" that have been available only for "extra benefits."

Minimum Benefit Levels

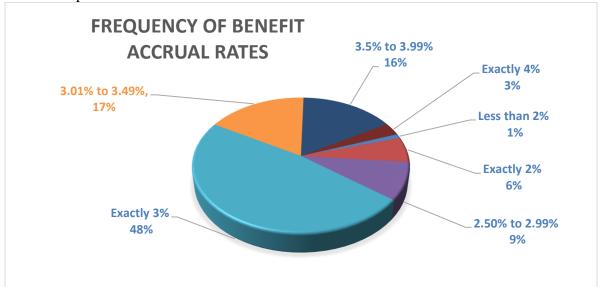
Chapters 175 and 185, F.S., specify certain "minimum benefits" that must be provided in firefighter and police plans, ¹³ summarized in relevant part below:

	Description of minimum level
Benefit	
Retirement Benefit	2 percent x average final compensation x years of creditable service.
Average Final	Average annual compensation of highest 5 years of last 10 years of
Compensation (AFC)	service.
Vesting	10 years.
Normal Retirement	Age 55 with 10 years of creditable service or Age 52 with 25 years
Age	of service.
Early Retirement	Age 50 with 10 years of service.
	Retirement benefit is reduced 3 percent for each year prior to
	reaching normal retirement age.
Earnings	Police = total cash remuneration.
	Fire = fixed monthly compensation.
Death Benefits	Prior to vesting - beneficiary receives employee contributions
	without interest earnings.
	Vested - beneficiary receives benefit based on early or normal
	retirement benefits, whichever are applicable.
	Post-retirement - beneficiary receives benefit based on retirement
	benefit option selected by member at time of retirement.
Disability Benefits	Eligibility - no service requirement for in line of duty disability; 10
	years of service for non-service-related disability.
	Benefits - no less than 25 percent of average monthly earnings if
	non service-related; no less than 42 percent of average monthly
	earnings if service related.

The chapter law plans adopt the statutory minimum benefits for their plans. The local law plans have broad discretion to establish the benefit levels, including benefit accrual rates. The chart below shows the frequency of the benefit accrual rates used by the various ch. 175 and ch. 185

¹³ Sections 175.032, 175.162, 175.191, 185.02, 185.16, and 185.18, F.S.

plans. ¹⁴ A 3 percent annual accrual rate is by far the most frequently used rate – similar to the benefit accrual rate used by the Florida Retirement System for the Special Risk Class membership.



Historical Interpretation of the Law

In 1999, the Legislature passed legislation that made virtually all provisions of ch. 175 and 185, F.S., expressly applicable to all participating police officer and firefighter pension plans, except the local law plans established by the cities of Jacksonville, Coral Gables, Miami, and Miami Beach. That legislation required all pension plans operating pursuant to these chapters to meet the specific "minimum benefit" standards and to use the premium tax revenues for certain purposes. A plan was authorized to use on an annual basis the amount of premium tax revenues received by the plan in 1997 to meet the costs of benefits in effect on March 12, 1999. Each plan was required to use the premium tax revenues received above the 1997 threshold to meet the costs of any statutory minimums that were not funded as of March 12, 1999, or to fund "extra benefits". The term "extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality, and in addition to those in existence for firefighters and police officers on March 12, 1999. ¹⁶

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

¹⁴ Department of Management Services, *Benefit Accrual Rate Chart*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Benefit Accrual.pdf (last visited on January 16, 2015).

¹⁵ Sections 175.351(3) and 185.35(3), F.S.

¹⁶ See ss. 175.351(2)(b) and 185.35(2)(b), F.S.

Re-interpretation of the Law

In response to a letter from the City of Naples in August 2012, the division advised that its historical interpretation of s. 185.35(2), F.S., "appears inaccurate." The division was asked, in essence, whether a city that negotiated and mutually agreed with its police officers to reduce benefits below levels in place on March 12, 1999, would jeopardize its premium tax revenues. In its response, the division advised that for local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, the law compels the plan to provide chapter minimum benefits only to the extent that those benefits can be funded with "additional premium tax revenues." Thus, for local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, the division's re-interpretation of the law requires chapter minimum benefits to be provided only to the extent that those benefits can be funded with premium tax revenues received in excess of the amount received for calendar year 1997.

Under the new interpretation, it appears the division will allow the following actions to occur without impacting the distribution of premium tax revenues:

- A plan sponsor may redirect, at its discretion, its 1997 premium tax revenues from funding minimum pension benefits to funding other non-pension retirement benefits;
- A plan sponsor may reduce plan pension benefits to the level that can be funded solely by those additional premium tax revenues received in excess of the 1997 level;
- A plan sponsor may reduce its mandatory contribution that it was previously making to the plan to fund minimum benefits and to redirect those monies to other municipal purposes; and
- A plan sponsor may use its premium tax revenues in excess of the 1997 threshold (previously restricted to fund "extra benefits" only) to fund any minimum benefits.

The division has subsequently provided this new interpretation to other inquiring cities. DMS has not adopted its original interpretation of the law nor its recent interpretation of the exact same statutory language as a rule.

Definition of Salary in Municipal Police Pension Plans

In 2011, the Legislature imposed a 300 hour cap on the amount of overtime hours to be included in the calculation of retirement benefits in ss. 112.66, 175.032, and 185.02, F.S.¹⁷ The provisions for general public retirement systems (ch. 112, F.S.) and firefighter pensions (ch. 175, F.S.) did not have existing stipulations allowing any overtime hours to be included in the calculation of retirement benefits. Section 185.02(4), F.S., had the following definition before the 2011 changes:

"Compensation" or "salary" means the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or a special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. However, a local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes, but in no event shall such overtime limit be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year.

¹⁷ Chapter 2011-216, L.O.F.

As amended by ch. 2011-216, L.O.F., the section reads as follows:

"Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.

The pre-2011 provision set the limit at no less than 300 hours, effectively acting as a floor or minimum of 300 hours. The current language has been interpreted to mean that after July 1, 2011, the 300 hour floor has been replaced by a 300 hour cap. After the effective date of ch. 2011-216, L.O.F., the division appeared to take the position that the law did not *replace* the floor with a cap, but supplemented the 300 hour floor with a 300 hour cap. In other words, the employer would have had to include at least 300 hours of overtime in the calculation, but could not include more than 300 hours. Subsequently, however, the division has taken the position that the amount of overtime hours that may be included when calculating retirement benefits may be anywhere from 0 to 300 hours. ¹⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Definitions

The bill defines several new terms for purposes of ch. 175 and 185, F.S. The most relevant terms are "additional premium tax revenues," "base premium tax revenues," and "minimum benefits." Additional premium tax revenues mean insurance premium tax revenues received by a municipality (or special fire control district) which exceed base premium tax revenues. Base premium tax revenues are those insurance premium taxes received by a municipality (or special fire control district) for calendar year 1997. Minimum benefits are the benefits set forth in specified sections of chapter 175 (for firefighters and, if included in the plan, police officers) and chapter 185 (for police officers and, if included in the plan, firefighters).

¹⁸ Letter from the DMS Division of Retirement to City of Largo, dated April 4, 2012, on file with the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability.

The bill substantially changes how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in the funding of police and firefighter pension plans in ch. 175 and 185, F.S.

Change of the Minimum Benefit Accrual Rate

The bill increases the minimum benefit accrual rate from 2.0 percent to 2.75 percent. Plans are permitted to deviate from this minimum benefit accrual rate if the plan is otherwise in compliance with the minimum benefits and minimum standards but provides a benefit accrual rate of less than 2.75 percent. In that instance, the plan must maintain, at a minimum, the benefit accrual rate that was in effect on July 1, 2015. If the plan subsequently increases the benefit accrual rate to 2.75 percent or greater, the plan may not later reduce the rate below 2.75 percent.

Use of Insurance Premium Tax Revenues

The bill amends parallel provisions in ch. 175 and 185, F.S., and specifies that in order to receive insurance premium tax revenues, those revenues must be used as follows:

- Base premium tax revenues must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits.
- Of the additional premium tax revenues received in excess of the amount received in calendar year 2012, 50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, as determined by the municipality (or special fire control district) and 50 percent must be place in a defined contribution plan to fund special benefits.
- Additional premium tax revenues not required to be distributed to fund minimum benefits, retirement benefits in excess of minimum benefits or special benefits must be used to fund benefits not included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues required to be distributed to fund minimum benefits, additional retirement benefits and special benefits exceed the full cost of benefits provided through a retirement plan:
 - o 50 percent of any excess must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits; and
 - o 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan.
- Any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of minimum benefits:
 - o 50 percent of the accumulation must be used to fund special benefits; and
 - o 50 percent must be used to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan, provided that any amount of accumulations in excess of amount required to fund unfunded actuarial liabilities must be used to fund special benefits.
- For plans created after March 1, 2015, 50 percent of the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined benefit plan component benefits and the remainder must be used to fund defined contribution plan component benefits.
- If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, those plan benefits may be reduced if the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards in ch. 175 and 185, F.S. The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund benefits in excess of minimum benefits, excluding supplemental benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, before the reduction must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits (50 percent) and a defined contribution plan (50 percent). However, benefits may not be reduced

if the plan does not have a minimum accrual rate of 2.75 percent, or greater, of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter or police officer.

Notwithstanding those provisions of the bill, the use of insurance premium tax revenues, including additional tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, may deviate from the requirements of the bill by mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if there is none, by majority consent of the members' of the fund and consent of the municipality (or special fire control district), provided the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and the minimum standards of ch. 175 and 185, F.S. However, a plan that does not meet a minimum benefit as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefit not meeting the minimum benefit at the same level, but not less than that level as was provided on October 1, 2012, and all other benefits must continue to meet the minimum benefits. A mutually agreed deviation must continue until modified or revoked by subsequent mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative (or a majority of the members of the fund) and the municipality (or special fire control district). A special act plan or a plan within a supplemental plan municipality are considered to have mutually agreed to such deviation as of July 1, 2015, regarding the existing agreement on the use of premium tax revenues.

The bill also requires plan sponsors to create defined contribution plan components within their plans by October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained services, upon entering into a collectively bargaining agreement on or after July1, 2015, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending upon the use of insurance premium tax revenues as otherwise provided in the bill, a defined contribution component may or may not receive funding.

The bill explicitly allows plans to use the insurance premium tax revenues and offer benefits below the statutorily required levels in certain instances. The plan must have relied upon the interpretation of the statute by the DMS to reduce the level of benefits or use the premium tax revenues, and such reliance must be evidenced by certain documentation. The plan may continue to offer these reduced benefits and/or use the premium tax revenues in this manner until the earlier of October 1, 2018, or another collective bargaining agreement is negotiated addressing the benefits or use of revenues.

300 Hour Cap of Overtime for Benefit Purposes

The bill amends the definition of "compensation" or "salary" in s. 185.02(4), F.S., relating to police officer retirement plans, to:

- Delete the sentence that states: "A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year." Deleting this sentence should clarify that the definition has a maximum cap of 300 hours, with no required minimum, consistent with a recent interpretation by the division, as it applies to the inclusion of overtime hours in the calculation of police retirement benefits.
- Provide that overtime may be limited prior to July 1, 2011, in a local law plan by the plan provisions. Local law plans are retirement plans, which include a defined benefit plan component and a defined contribution plan component, for police officers (and firefighters, if included) established by municipal ordinance or special act of the Legislature.

Conforming Changes

Sections 3 and 9 amend ss. 175.071 and 185.06, F.S., to make conforming changes.

Important State Interest

Section 13 provides that the Legislature determines that the bill fulfills an important state interest as related to public pension plans.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2015.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

To the extent this bill requires a local government to expend funds to comply with its terms, the provisions of art. VII, s. 18(a) of the Florida Constitution, may apply. If those provisions do apply, in order for the law to be binding upon the cities and counties, the Legislature must find that the law fulfills an important state interest (included in section 13 of the bill), and one of the following relevant exceptions must be met:

- The expenditure is required to comply with a law that applies to all persons similarly situated; or
- The law must be approved by two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature.
- B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The overall costs or savings to local government from this bill are indeterminate, because approximately 350 plans are affected by the bill. The impact of the bill will vary depending upon the level of benefits currently offered by those plans, the amount of

revenue received from the insurance premium tax by the plan sponsor, the service accrual rate under each plan, and the terms of any collective bargaining agreement reached between the plan sponsor and the affected police or firefighter collective bargaining unit. The bill has no impact on state revenues and expenditures.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 175.021, 175.032, 175.071, 175.091, 175.162, 175.351, 185.01, 185.02, 185.06, 185.07, 185.16, and 185.35.

The bill creates an undesignated section of Florida law.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

PCS (897128) by Governmental Oversight and Accountability

PCS/SB 172 makes several technical changes to add clarity to the language and correct several scriveners' errors.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



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Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability

A bill to be entitled An act relating to local government pension reform; amending s. 175.021, F.S.; requiring that firefighter pension plans meet the requirements of ch. 175, F.S., in order to receive certain insurance premium tax revenues; amending s. 175.032, F.S.; revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act and providing new definitions; amending s. 175.071, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 175.091, F.S.; revising the method of creating and maintaining a firefighters' pension trust fund; amending s. 175.162, F.S.; deleting a provision basing the availability of additional benefits in a firefighter pension plan upon state funding; revising the calculation of monthly retirement income for a fulltime firefighter; specifying the minimum benefits that must be maintained by certain firefighter pension plans after a specified date; amending s. 175.351, F.S.; exempting certain firefighter pension plans of a municipality or special fire control district from meeting certain minimum benefits in order to participate in the distribution of a premium tax; redesignating the term "pension plan" as "retirement plan"; revising criteria governing the use of revenues of the premium tax; authorizing a pension plan to reduce certain excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and standards;

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Florida Senate - 2015

Bill No. SB 172

28	providing that the use of premium tax revenues may
29	deviate from the requirements of ch. 175, F.S., under
30	certain circumstances; revising the conditions for
31	proposing the adoption of a pension plan or an
32	amendment to a pension plan; requiring plan sponsors
33	to have a defined contribution plan component in place
34	by a certain date; authorizing a municipality or
35	special fire control district to implement certain
36	changes to a local law plan which are contrary to ch.
37	175, F.S., for a limited time, under certain
38	circumstances; amending s. 185.01, F.S.; requiring
39	that police officer pension plans meet the
40	requirements of ch. 185, F.S., in order to receive
41	certain insurance premium tax revenues; amending s.
42	185.02, F.S.; revising definitions to conform to
43	changes made by the act and providing new definitions;
44	revising applicability of the limitation on the amount
45	of overtime payments which may be used for pension
46	benefit calculations; amending s. 185.06, F.S.;
47	conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 185.07,
48	F.S.; revising the method of creating and maintaining
49	a police officers' retirement trust fund; amending s.
50	185.16, F.S.; deleting a provision basing the
51	availability of additional benefits in a police
52	officer pension plan upon state funding; revising the
53	calculation of monthly retirement income for a police
54	officer; specifying the minimum benefits that must be
55	maintained by certain police officer pension plans
56	after a specified date; amending s. 185.35, F.S.;

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exempting certain municipal police officer pension plans from meeting certain minimum benefits in order to participate in the distribution of a premium tax; redesignating the term "pension plan" as "retirement plan"; revising criteria governing the use of revenues from the premium tax; authorizing a plan to reduce certain excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and minimum standards; providing that the use of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of ch. 185, F.S., under specified circumstances; revising the conditions for proposing the adoption of a pension plan or amendment to a pension plan; conforming a cross-reference; requiring plan sponsors to have a defined contribution plan component in place by a certain date; authorizing a municipality to implement certain changes to a local law plan which are contrary to ch. 185, F.S., for a limited time; providing a declaration of important state interest; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 175.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.021 Legislative declaration.-

(2) This chapter hereby establishes, for all municipal and special district pension plans existing now or hereafter under this chapter, including chapter plans and local law plans, minimum benefits and minimum standards for the operation and

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funding of such plans, hereinafter referred to as firefighters' pension trust funds, which must be met as conditions precedent to the plan or plan sponsor receiving a distribution of 89 insurance premium tax revenues under s. 175.121. The Minimum benefits and minimum standards for each plan set forth in this chapter may not be diminished by local charter, ordinance, or 92 resolution or by special act of the Legislature and may not, nor 93 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{may}}$ the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{minimum}}$ benefits or $\ensuremath{\mathsf{minimum}}$ standards be reduced or offset by any other local, state, or federal law that includes 95 may include firefighters in its operation, except as provided 96 under s. 112.65.

Section 2. Section 175.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 which exceed base premium tax revenues.
 - (2) (1) (a) "Average final compensation" for:
- (a) A full-time firefighter means one-twelfth of the average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last 10 years of creditable service before prior to retirement, termination, or death, or the career average as a full-time firefighter since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater. A year is shall be 12 consecutive months or such other consecutive period of time as is used and consistently applied.

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- (b) "Average final compensation" for A volunteer firefighter means the average salary of the 5 best years of the last 10 best contributing years before prior to change in status to a permanent full-time firefighter or retirement as a volunteer firefighter or the career average of a volunteer firefighter, since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater.
 - (3) "Base premium tax revenues" means:
- (a) For a local law plan in effect on October 1, 1998, the revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 for the 1997 calendar year.
- (b) For a local law plan created between October 1, 1998, and March 1, 2015, inclusive, the revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 based upon the tax collections during the second calendar year of participation.
- (4) (2) "Chapter plan" means a separate defined benefit pension plan for firefighters which incorporates by reference the provisions of this chapter and has been adopted by the governing body of a municipality or special district. Except as may be specifically authorized in this chapter, the provisions of a chapter plan may not differ from the plan provisions set forth in ss. 175.021-175.341 and ss. 175.361-175.401. Actuarial valuations of chapter plans shall be conducted by the division as provided by s. 175.261(1).
- (5) (3) "Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the fixed monthly remuneration paid a firefighter. If remuneration is based on actual services

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- 144 rendered, as in the case of a volunteer firefighter, the term means the total cash remuneration received yearly for such services, prorated on a monthly basis. For noncollectively 147 bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for 148 service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered 149 into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning 150 except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 151 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as 152 specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but 153 payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included. 154
 - (a) Any retirement trust fund or plan that meets the requirements of this chapter does not, solely by virtue of this subsection, reduce or diminish the monthly retirement income otherwise payable to each firefighter covered by the retirement trust fund or plan.
 - (b) The member's compensation or salary contributed as employee-elective salary reductions or deferrals to any salary reduction, deferred compensation, or tax-sheltered annuity program authorized under the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be the compensation or salary the member would receive if he or she were not participating in such program and shall be treated as compensation for retirement purposes under this chapter.
 - (c) For any person who first becomes a member in any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, compensation for that plan year may not include any amounts in excess of the Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17) limitation, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which limitation

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

- (6) (4) "Creditable service" or "credited service" means the aggregate number of years of service, and fractional parts of years of service, of any firefighter, omitting intervening years and fractional parts of years when such firefighter may not have been employed by the municipality or special fire control district, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) A No firefighter may not will receive credit for years or fractional parts of years of service if he or she has withdrawn his or her contributions to the fund for those years or fractional parts of years of service, unless the firefighter repays into the fund the amount he or she has withdrawn, plus interest determined by the board. The member has shall have at least 90 days after his or her reemployment to make repayment.
- (b) A firefighter may voluntarily leave his or her contributions in the fund for a period of 5 years after leaving the employ of the fire department, pending the possibility of being rehired by the same department, without losing credit for the time he or she has participated actively as a firefighter.

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If the firefighter is not reemployed as a firefighter, with the same department, within 5 years, his or her contributions shall be returned without interest.

- (c) Credited service under this chapter shall be provided 206 only for service as a firefighter, as defined in subsection (8), or for military service and does not include credit for any other type of service. A municipality may, by local ordinance, 209 or a special fire control district may, by resolution, may provide for the purchase of credit for military service prior to employment as well as for prior service as a firefighter for some other employer as long as a firefighter is not entitled to receive a benefit for such prior service as a firefighter. For purposes of determining credit for prior service as a firefighter, in addition to service as a firefighter in this 216 state, credit may be given for federal, other state, or county service if the prior service is recognized by the Division of State Fire Marshal as provided in under chapter 633, or the firefighter provides proof to the board of trustees that his or her service is equivalent to the service required to meet the definition of a firefighter under subsection (8).
 - (d) In determining the creditable service of any firefighter, credit for up to 5 years of the time spent in the military service of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be added to the years of actual service if:
 - 1. The firefighter is in the active employ of an employer immediately before prior to such service and leaves a position, other than a temporary position, for the purpose of voluntary or involuntary service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
 - 2. The firefighter is entitled to reemployment under the

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provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

3. The firefighter returns to his or her employment as a firefighter of the municipality or special fire control district within 1 year after from the date of release from such active service.

(7) (5) "Deferred Retirement Option Plan" or "DROP" means a local law plan retirement option in which a firefighter may elect to participate. A firefighter may retire for all purposes of the plan and defer receipt of retirement benefits into a DROP account while continuing employment with his or her employer. However, a firefighter who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

(8) "Defined contribution plan" means the component of a local law plan, as provided in s. 175.351(1), to which deposits, if any, are made to provide benefits for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included. Such component is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with the defined benefit plan component that meets minimum benefits and minimum standards. The retirement benefits, if any, of the defined contribution plan component shall be provided through individual member accounts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations and are limited to the contributions, if any, made into each member's account and the actual accumulated

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earnings, net of expenses, earned on the member's account.

(9) (6) "Division" means the Division of Retirement of the Department of Management Services.

(10) (7) "Enrolled actuary" means an actuary who is enrolled under Subtitle C of Title III of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and who is a member of the Society of Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries.

(11) (a) (8) (a) "Firefighter" means a person employed solely by a constituted fire department of any municipality or special fire control district who is certified as a firefighter as a condition of employment in accordance with s. 633.408 and whose duty it is to extinguish fires, to protect life, or to protect property. The term includes all certified, supervisory, and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, guidance, and management responsibilities of full-time firefighters, part-time firefighters, or auxiliary firefighters but does not include part-time firefighters or auxiliary firefighters. However, for purposes of this chapter only, the term also includes public safety officers who are responsible for performing both police and fire services, who are certified as police officers or firefighters, and who are certified by their employers to the Chief Financial Officer as participating in this chapter before October 1, 1979. Effective October 1, 1979, public safety officers who have not been certified as participating in this chapter are considered police officers for retirement purposes and are eligible to participate in chapter 185. Any plan may provide that the fire chief has an option to participate, or not, in that plan.

(b) "Volunteer firefighter" means any person whose name is

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carried on the active membership roll of a constituted volunteer fire department or a combination of a paid and volunteer fire department of any municipality or special fire control district and whose duty it is to extinguish fires, to protect life, and to protect property. Compensation for services rendered by a volunteer firefighter does shall not disqualify him or her as a volunteer. A person may shall not be disqualified as a volunteer firefighter solely because he or she has other gainful employment. Any person who volunteers assistance at a fire but is not an active member of a department described herein is not a volunteer firefighter within the meaning of this paragraph.

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

(13) (10) "Local law municipality" means is any municipality in which there exists a local law plan exists.

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

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

(15) (12) "Local law special fire control district" means is any special fire control district in which there exists a local law plan exists.

(16) "Minimum benefits" means the benefits specified in ss. 175.021-175.341 and ss. 175.361-175.401.

(17) "Minimum standards" means the standards specified in ss. 175.021-175.401.

(18) (13) "Property insurance" means property insurance as defined in s. 624.604 and covers real and personal property within the corporate limits of a any municipality, or within the boundaries of a any special fire control district, within the state. The term "multiple peril" means a combination or package policy that includes both property and casualty coverage for a single premium.

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

(20) (15) "Retirement" means a firefighter's separation from municipal city or fire district employment as a firefighter with immediate eligibility for receipt of benefits under the plan.

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For purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), "retirement" means the date a firefighter enters the DROP.

(21) "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the provisions of this chapter which was created by an act of the Legislature and continues to require an act of the Legislature to alter plan benefits.

(22) "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a defined contribution plan for firefighters.

(23) (16) "Special fire control district" means a special district, as defined in s. 189.012, established for the purposes of extinguishing fires, protecting life, and protecting property within the incorporated or unincorporated portions of a any county or combination of counties, or within any combination of incorporated and unincorporated portions of a any county or combination of counties. The term does not include any dependent or independent special district, as those terms are defined in s. 189.012, the employees of which are members of the Florida Retirement System pursuant to s. 121.051(1) or (2).

(24) (17) "Supplemental plan" means a plan to which deposits are made to provide special extra benefits for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are where included under this chapter. Such a plan is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with a defined benefit plan component that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. Any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2015, shall be deemed to be a defined contribution plan in compliance with s. 175.351(6).

(25) (18) "Supplemental plan municipality" means a any local

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law municipality in which there existed a supplemental plan existed, of any type or nature, as of December 1, 2000.

Section 3. Subsection (7) of section 175.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

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

Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 175.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

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

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 175.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.162 Requirements for retirement.—For any municipality, special fire control district, chapter plan, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter, any firefighter who completes 10 or more years of creditable service as a firefighter and attains age 55, or completes 25 years of creditable service as a firefighter and attains age 52, and who for such minimum period has been a member of the firefighters' pension trust fund operating under a chapter plan or local law plan, is eligible for normal retirement benefits. Normal retirement under the plan

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is retirement from the service of the municipality or special fire control district on or after the normal retirement date. In such event, payment of retirement income will be governed by the following provisions of this section:

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

- 2. Effective July 1, 2015, a plan that is in compliance with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of credited service or provides an effective benefit that is less than 2.75 percent as a result of a maximum benefit limitation:
- a. Must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation in effect on July 1, 2015, and is not required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of credited service; or
- b. If the plan changes the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation to 2.75 percent, or more, of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of

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credited service, the plan may not thereafter decrease the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation to less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of credited service.

Section 6. Section 175.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.351 Municipalities and special fire control districts that have having their own retirement pension plans for firefighters.-For any municipality, special fire control district, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter, In order for a municipality or municipalities and special fire control district that has its districts with their own retirement plan pension plans for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included, to participate in the distribution of the tax fund established under pursuant to s. 175.101, a local law plan plans must meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards, except as provided in the mutual consent provisions in paragraph (1)(g) with respect to the minimum benefits not met as of October 1, 2012 set forth in this chapter.

(1) If a municipality has a retirement pension plan for firefighters, or a pension plan for firefighters and police officers if both are included, which in the opinion of the division meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this chapter, the board of trustees of the retirement pension plan must, as approved by a majority of firefighters of the municipality, may:

(a) place the income from the premium tax in s. 175.101 in such pension plan for the sole and exclusive use of its

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firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included, where it shall become an integral part of that pension plan and shall be used to fund benefits as provided herein. Effective October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained service or upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2015:

(a) The base premium tax revenues must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality or special fire control district.

(b) Of the additional premium tax revenues received that are in excess of the amount received for the 2012 calendar year, 50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality or special fire control district, and 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan to fund special benefits.

(c) Additional premium tax revenues not described in paragraph (b) must be used to fund benefits that are not included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues subject to this paragraph exceed the full annual cost of benefits provided through the plan which are in excess of the minimum benefits, any amount in excess of the full annual cost must be used as provided in paragraph (b).

(d) Of any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, 50 percent of the amount of the accumulations must be used to fund special benefits, and 50 percent must be applied to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan;

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provided that any amount of accumulations in excess of the amount required to fund the unfunded actuarial liabilities must be used to fund special benefits to pay extra benefits to the firefighters included in that pension plan; or (b) Place the income from the premium tax in s. 175.101 in a separate supplemental plan to pay extra benefits to firefighters, or to firefighters and police officers if included, participating in such separate supplemental plan. (e) For a plan created after March 1, 2015, 50 percent of

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

(f) If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, such benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, may be reduced if the plan continues to meet minimum benefits and minimum standards. The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund benefits in excess of minimum benefits before the reduction, excluding the amount of any additional premium tax revenues distributed to a supplemental plan for the 2012 calendar year, must be used as provided in paragraph (b). However, benefits in excess of minimum benefits may not be reduced if a plan does not meet the minimum percentage amount of 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter, as required by s. 175.162(2)(a)1., or provides an effective benefit that is below 2.75 percent as a result of a maximum benefit limitation as described in s. 175.162(2)(a)2. (g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(f), the use of premium

tax revenues, including any accumulations of additional premium Page 19 of 42

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550	tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in
551	excess of minimum benefits, may deviate from the provisions of
552	this subsection by mutual consent of the members' collective
553	bargaining representative or, if there is no representative, by
554	a majority of the firefighter members of the fund, and by
555	consent of the municipality or special fire control district,
556	provided that the plan continues to meet minimum benefits and
557	minimum standards; however, a plan that operates pursuant to
558	this paragraph and does not meet minimum benefits as of October
559	1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefits that do not meet
560	the minimum benefits at the same level as was provided as of
561	October 1, 2012, and all other benefit levels must continue to
562	meet the minimum benefits. Such mutually agreed deviation must
563	continue until modified or revoked by subsequent mutual consent
564	of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if
565	none, by a majority of the firefighter members of the fund, and
566	the municipality or special fire control district. An existing
567	arrangement for the use of premium tax revenues contained within
568	a special act plan or a plan within a supplemental plan
569	municipality is considered, as of July 1, 2015, to be a
570	deviation for which mutual consent has been granted.

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

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compliance with such minimum benefit provisions, as subsequent additional premium tax revenues become available, they must be used to provide extra benefits. Local law plans created by special act before May 27, 1939, are deemed to comply with this chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

(a) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 which exceed that amount received for calendar year 1997.

(b) "Extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality and in addition to those in existence for firefighters on March 12, 1999.

(3) A retirement plan or amendment to a retirement plan may not be proposed for adoption unless the proposed plan or amendment contains an actuarial estimate of the costs involved. Such proposed plan or proposed plan change may not be adopted without the approval of the municipality, special fire control district, or, where required permitted, the Legislature. Copies of the proposed plan or proposed plan change and the actuarial impact statement of the proposed plan or proposed plan change shall be furnished to the division before the last public hearing on the proposal is held thereon. Such statement must also indicate whether the proposed plan or proposed plan change is in compliance with s. 14, Art. X of the State Constitution and those provisions of part VII of chapter 112 which are not expressly provided in this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision, only those local law plans created by special act of legislation before May 27, 1939, are deemed to meet the minimum

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benefits and minimum standards only in this chapter.

- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision, with respect to any supplemental plan municipality:
- (a) A local law plan and a supplemental plan may continue to use their definition of compensation or salary in existence on March 12, 1999.
- (b) Section 175.061(1)(b) does not apply, and a local law plan and a supplemental plan shall continue to be administered by a board or boards of trustees numbered, constituted, and selected as the board or boards were numbered, constituted, and selected on December 1, 2000.
- (c) The election set forth in paragraph (1) (b) is deemed to have been made.
- (5) The retirement plan setting forth the benefits and the trust agreement, if any, covering the duties and responsibilities of the trustees and the regulations of the investment of funds must be in writing, and copies made available to the participants and to the general public.
- (6) In addition to the defined benefit plan component of the local law plan, each plan sponsor must have a defined contribution plan component within the local law plan by October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained service, upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2015, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending upon the application of subsection (1), a defined contribution plan component may or may not receive any funding.
- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a municipality or special fire control district that has implemented or proposed changes to a local law plan based on the

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municipality's or district's reliance on an interpretation of this chapter by the Department of Management Services on or after August 14, 2012, and before March 3, 2015, may continue the implemented changes or continue to implement proposed changes. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written collective bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal correspondence between the municipality or district and the Department of Management Services which describes the specific changes to the local law plan, with the initial proposal, agreement, or correspondence from the municipality or district dated before March 3, 2015. Changes to the local law plan which are otherwise contrary to minimum benefits and minimum standards may continue in effect until the earlier of October 1, 2018, or the effective date of a collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to the changes to the local law plan.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 185.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.01 Legislative declaration.-

(2) This chapter hereby establishes, for all municipal pension plans now or hereinafter provided for under this chapter, including chapter plans and local law plans, minimum benefits and minimum standards for the operation and funding of such plans, hereinafter referred to as municipal police officers' retirement trust funds, which must be met as conditions precedent to the plan or plan sponsor receiving a distribution of insurance premium tax revenues under s. 185.10. The Minimum benefits and minimum standards for each plan set forth in this chapter may not be diminished by local ordinance or by special act of the Legislature and may not, nor may the

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minimum benefits or minimum standards be reduced or offset by any other local, state, or federal plan that includes may include police officers in its operation, except as provided under s. 112.65.

Section 8. Section 185.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.02 Definitions. - For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, the term following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:

(1) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 which exceed base premium tax revenues.

(2) (1) "Average final compensation" means one-twelfth of the average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last 10 years of creditable service before prior to retirement, termination, or death.

(3) "Base premium tax revenues" means:

(a) For a local law plan in effect on October 1, 1998, the revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 for the 1997 calendar year.

(b) For a local law plan created between October 1, 1998, and March 1, 2015, inclusive, the revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 based upon the tax collections during the second calendar year of participation.

(4) (2) "Casualty insurance" means automobile public liability and property damage insurance to be applied at the place of residence of the owner, or if the subject is a

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commercial vehicle, to be applied at the place of business of the owner; automobile collision insurance; fidelity bonds; burglary and theft insurance; and plate glass insurance. The term "multiple peril" means a combination or package policy that includes both property coverage and casualty coverage for a single premium.

(5) (3) "Chapter plan" means a separate defined benefit pension plan for police officers which incorporates by reference the provisions of this chapter and has been adopted by the governing body of a municipality as provided in s. 185.08. Except as may be specifically authorized in this chapter, the provisions of a chapter plan may not differ from the plan provisions set forth in ss. 185.01-185.341 and ss. 185.37-185.39. Actuarial valuations of chapter plans shall be conducted by the division as provided by s. 185.221(1)(b).

(6) (4) "Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. Overtime may be limited before July 1, 2011, in a local law plan by the plan provisions A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining

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agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.

- (a) Any retirement trust fund or plan that meets the requirements of this chapter does not, solely by virtue of this subsection, reduce or diminish the monthly retirement income otherwise payable to each police officer covered by the retirement trust fund or plan.
- (b) The member's compensation or salary contributed as employee-elective salary reductions or deferrals to any salary reduction, deferred compensation, or tax-sheltered annuity program authorized under the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be the compensation or salary the member would receive if he or she were not participating in such program and shall be treated as compensation for retirement purposes under this chapter.
- (c) For any person who first becomes a member in any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, compensation for that plan year may not include any amounts in excess of the Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17) limitation, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which limitation of \$150,000 shall be adjusted as required by federal law for qualified government plans and shall be further adjusted for changes in the cost of living in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(B). For any person who first became a member before the first plan year beginning on or after January

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1, 1996, the limitation on compensation may not be less than the maximum compensation amount that was allowed to be taken into account under the plan as in effect on July 1, 1993, which limitation shall be adjusted for changes in the cost of living since 1989 in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(1991).

(7) "Creditable service" or "credited service" means the aggregate number of years of service and fractional parts of years of service of any police officer, omitting intervening years and fractional parts of years when such police officer may not have been employed by the municipality subject to the following conditions:

- (a) A No police officer may not will receive credit for years or fractional parts of years of service if he or she has withdrawn his or her contributions to the fund for those years or fractional parts of years of service, unless the police officer repays into the fund the amount he or she has withdrawn, plus interest as determined by the board. The member has shall have at least 90 days after his or her reemployment to make repayment.
- (b) A police officer may voluntarily leave his or her contributions in the fund for a period of 5 years after leaving the employ of the police department, pending the possibility of his or her being rehired by the same department, without losing credit for the time he or she has participated actively as a police officer. If he or she is not reemployed as a police officer with the same department within 5 years, his or her contributions shall be returned to him or her without interest.
 - (c) Credited service under this chapter shall be provided

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782 only for service as a police officer, as defined in subsection (11), or for military service and may not include credit for any 784 other type of service. A municipality may, by local ordinance, 785 may provide for the purchase of credit for military service 786 occurring before employment as well as prior service as a police 787 officer for some other employer as long as the police officer is 788 not entitled to receive a benefit for such other prior service 789 as a police officer. For purposes of determining credit for 790 prior service, in addition to service as a police officer in 791 this state, credit may be given for federal, other state, or 792 county service as long as such service is recognized by the 793 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission within the 794 Department of Law Enforcement as provided in under chapter 943 795 or the police officer provides proof to the board of trustees 796 that such service is equivalent to the service required to meet 797 the definition of a police officer under subsection (11). 798

- (d) In determining the creditable service of a any police officer, credit for up to 5 years of the time spent in the military service of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be added to the years of actual service, if:
- 1. The police officer is in the active employ of the municipality before prior to such service and leaves a position, other than a temporary position, for the purpose of voluntary or involuntary service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
- 2. The police officer is entitled to reemployment under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.
- 3. The police officer returns to his or her employment as a police officer of the municipality within 1 year after from the

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date of his or her release from such active service.

(8) (6) "Deferred Retirement Option Plan" or "DROP" means a local law plan retirement option in which a police officer may elect to participate. A police officer may retire for all purposes of the plan and defer receipt of retirement benefits into a DROP account while continuing employment with his or her employer. However, a police officer who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

(9) "Defined contribution plan" means the component of a local law plan, as provided in s. 185.35(1), to which deposits, if any, are made to provide benefits for police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if both are included. Such component is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with the defined benefit component that meets minimum benefits and minimum standards. The retirement benefits, if any, of the defined contribution plan shall be provided through individual member accounts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations and are limited to the contributions, if any, made into each member's account and the actual accumulated earnings, net of expenses, earned on the member's account.

(10) "Division" means the Division of Retirement of the Department of Management Services.

(11) (8) "Enrolled actuary" means an actuary who is enrolled under Subtitle C of Title III of the Employee Retirement Income

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Security Act of 1974 and who is a member of the Society of Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries.

(12) (9) "Local law municipality" means is any municipality in which there exists a local law plan exists.

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

(14) "Minimum benefits" means the benefits specified in ss. 185.01-185.341 and ss. 185.37-185.50.

(15) "Minimum standards" means the standards specified in ss. 185.01-185.50.

(16) (11) "Police officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by a any municipality, who is certified or required to be certified as a law enforcement officer in compliance with s. 943.1395, who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests, and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state. The term This definition includes all certified

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

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

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

(19) (14) "Retirement" means a police officer's separation from municipal city employment as a police officer with

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immediate eligibility for receipt of benefits under the plan. For purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), "retirement" means the date a police officer enters the DROP.

(20) "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the provisions of this chapter which was created by an act of the Legislature and continues to require an act of the Legislature to alter plan benefits.

(21) "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a defined contribution plan component for police officers.

(22) (15) "Supplemental plan" means a plan to which deposits of the premium tax moneys as provided in s. 185.08 are made to provide special extra benefits to police officers, or police officers and firefighters if both are where included, under this chapter. Such a plan is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with a defined benefit plan component that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. Any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2015, shall be deemed to be a defined contribution plan in compliance with s. 185.35(6).

(23) (16) "Supplemental plan municipality" means a any local law municipality in which any there existed a supplemental plan existed as of December 1, 2000.

Section 9. Subsection (6) of section 185.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.06 General powers and duties of board of trustees.-For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter:

(6) To assist the board in meeting its responsibilities

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under this chapter, the board, if it so elects, may:

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

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

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 185.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.07 Creation and maintenance of fund.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter:

- (1) The municipal police officers' retirement trust fund in each municipality described in s. 185.03 shall be created and maintained in the following manner:
- (d) By payment by the municipality or other sources of a sum equal to the normal cost and the amount required to fund any actuarial deficiency shown by an actuarial valuation conducted under as provided in part VII of chapter 112 after taking into account the amounts described in paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) and the tax proceeds described in paragraph (a) which are used to fund benefits provided in a defined benefit plan

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

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 185.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.16 Requirements for retirement. - For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, any police officer who completes 10 or more years of creditable service as a police officer and attains age 55, or completes 25 years of creditable service as a police officer and attains age 52, and for such period has been a member of the retirement fund is eligible for normal retirement benefits. Normal retirement under the plan is retirement from the service of the city on or after the normal retirement date. In such event, for chapter plans and local law plans, payment of retirement income will be governed by the following provisions of this section:

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

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

- (b) Effective July 1, 2015, a plan that is in compliance with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service or provides an effective benefit that is less than 2.75 percent as a result of a maximum benefit limitation:
- 1. Must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation in effect on July 1, 2015, and is not required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service; or
- 2. If the plan changes the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation to 2.75 percent, or more, of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service, the plan may not thereafter decrease the percentage amount or the maximum benefit limitation to less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service.

Section 12. Section 185.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.35 Municipalities that have having their own retirement pension plans for police officers. - For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, In order for a municipality that has its municipalities with their own retirement plan pension plans for police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if both are included, to participate in the distribution of the tax fund

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established under pursuant to s. 185.08, a local law plan plans must meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards, except as provided in the mutual consent provisions in paragraph (1)(q) with respect to the minimum benefits not met as of October 1, 2012. set forth in this chapter:

(1) If a municipality has a retirement pension plan for police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if both are included, which, in the opinion of the division, meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this chapter, the board of trustees of the retirement pension plan must, as approved by a majority of police officers of the municipality, may:

(a) place the income from the premium tax in s. 185.08 in such pension plan for the sole and exclusive use of its police officers, or its police officers and firefighters if both are included, where it shall become an integral part of that pension plan and shall be used to fund benefits as provided herein. Effective October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained service or upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2015:

- (a) The base premium tax revenues must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality.
- (b) Of the additional premium tax revenues received that are in excess of the amount received for the 2012 calendar year, 50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as determined by the municipality, and 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan component to fund special benefits.

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(c) Additional premium tax revenues not described in paragraph (b) must be used to fund benefits that are not included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues subject to this paragraph exceed the full annual cost of benefits provided through the plan which are in excess of the minimum benefits, any amount in excess of the full annual cost must be used as provided in paragraph (b).

(d) Of any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, 50 percent of the amount of the accumulations must be used to fund special benefits and 50 percent must be applied to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan; provided that any amount of accumulations in excess of the amount required to fund the unfunded actuarial liabilities must be used to fund special benefits pay extra benefits to the police officers included in that pension plan; or

(b) May place the income from the premium tax in s. 185.08 in a separate supplemental plan to pay extra benefits to the police officers, or police officers and firefighters if included, participating in such separate supplemental plan.

(e) For a plan created after March 1, 2015, 50 percent of the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined benefit plan component benefits, with the remainder used to fund defined contribution plan component benefits.

(f) If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, such benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, may be reduced if the plan continues to meet minimum benefits and the minimum standards. The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to

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1072 fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits before the 1073 reduction, excluding the amount of any additional premium tax 1074 revenues distributed to a supplemental plan for the 2012 1075 calendar year, must be used as provided in paragraph (b). 1076 However, benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may not be 1077 reduced if a plan does not meet the minimum percentage amount of 1078 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police 1079 officer or provides an effective benefit that is less than 2.75 1080 percent as a result of a maximum benefit limitation, as 1081 described in s. 185.16(2)(b).

1082 (g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(f), the use of premium 1083 tax revenues, including any accumulations of additional premium 1084 tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in 1085 excess of the minimum benefits, may deviate from the provisions 1086 of this subsection by mutual consent of the members' collective 1087 bargaining representative or, if none, by a majority of the 1088 police officer members of the fund, and by consent of the 1089 municipality, provided that the plan continues to meet minimum benefits and minimum standards; however, a plan that operates 1090 1091 pursuant to this paragraph and does not meet the minimum 1092 benefits as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the 1093 benefits that do not meet the minimum benefits at the same level 1094 as was provided as of October 1, 2012, and all other benefit 1095 levels must continue to meet the minimum benefits. Such mutually 1096 agreed deviation must continue until modified or revoked by 1097 subsequent mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining 1098 representative or, if none, by a majority of the police officer 1099 members of the fund, and the municipality. An existing 1100 arrangement for the use of premium tax revenues contained within

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shall in oxtra benefits to police officers, or to police officers and firefighters if both are included. However, local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, must comply with the minimum benefit provisions of this chapter only to the extent that additional premium tax revenues become available to incrementally fund the cost of such compliance as provided in s. 185.16(2). If a plan is in compliance with such minimum benefit provisions, as subsequent additional tax revenues become available, they shall be used to provide extra benefits. Local law plans created by special act before May 27, 1939, shall be deemed to comply with this chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

(a) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 which exceed the amount received for calendar year 1997.

(b) "Extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality and in addition to those in existence for police officers on March 12, 1999.

(3) A retirement plan or amendment to a retirement plan may not be proposed for adoption unless the proposed plan or amendment contains an actuarial estimate of the costs involved. Such proposed plan or proposed plan change may not be adopted without the approval of the municipality or, where required permitted, the Legislature. Copies of the proposed plan or

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Florida Senate - 2015

Bill No. SB 172

1130	proposed plan change and the actuarial impact statement of the
1131	proposed plan or proposed plan change shall be furnished to the
1132	division before the last public hearing $\underline{\text{on the proposal is held}}$
1133	thereon. Such statement must also indicate whether the proposed
1134	plan or proposed plan change is in compliance with s. 14, Art. ${\tt X}$
1135	of the State Constitution and those provisions of part VII of
1136	chapter 112 which are not expressly provided in this chapter.
1137	Notwithstanding any other provision, only those local law plans
1138	created by special act of legislation before May 27, 1939, are
1139	deemed to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards only
1140	in this chapter.

- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision, with respect to any supplemental plan municipality:
- (a) Section 185.02(6)(a) $\frac{185.02(4)}{(a)}$ does not apply, and a local law plan and a supplemental plan may continue to use their definition of compensation or salary in existence on March 12, 1999.
- (b) A local law plan and a supplemental plan must continue to be administered by a board or boards of trustees numbered, constituted, and selected as the board or boards were numbered, constituted, and selected on December 1, 2000.

(c) The election set forth in paragraph (1) (b) is deemed to have been made.

- (5) The retirement plan setting forth the benefits and the trust agreement, if any, covering the duties and responsibilities of the trustees and the regulations of the investment of funds must be in writing and copies made available to the participants and to the general public.
 - (6) In addition to the defined benefit component of the

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Florida Senate - 2015 Bill No. SB 172

PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

Florida Senate - 2015 Bill No. SB 172 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE



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(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a municipality that has implemented or proposed changes to a local law plan based on the municipality's reliance on an interpretation of this chapter by the Department of Management Services on or after August 14, 2012, and before March 3, 2015, may continue the implemented changes or continue to implement proposed changes. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written collective bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal correspondence between the municipality and the Department of Management Services which describes the specific changes to the local law plan, with the initial proposal, agreement, or correspondence from the municipality dated before March 3, 2015. Changes to the local law plan which are otherwise contrary to minimum benefits and minimum standards may continue in effect until the earlier of October 1, 2018, or the effective date of a collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to the changes to the local law plan.

Section 13. The Legislature finds that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served when employees and retirees of this state and its political subdivisions, and the dependents, survivors, and beneficiaries of such employees and retirees, are extended the basic protections afforded by

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1188	governmental retirement systems that provide fair and adequate
1189	benefits and that are managed, administered, and funded in an
1190	actuarially sound manner as required under s. 14, Article X of
1191	the State Constitution and part VII of chapter 112, Florida
1192	Statutes. Therefore, the Legislature determines and declares
1193	that this act fulfills an important state interest.
1194	Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepar	ed By: The Profession	al Staff of the Com	mittee on Governm	ental Oversight	and Accountability	
BILL:	CS/SB 172					
INTRODUCER:	Governmental Ov	ersight and Acco	ountability Comm	ittee and Sena	ators Bradley and Ring	
SUBJECT:	Local Governmen	t Pension Reform	n			
DATE:	January 22, 2015	REVISED:				
ANAL	YST ST	AFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION	
. McVaney	Mc	Vaney	GO	Fav/CS		
·•			CA			
J			FP			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 172 substantially amends provisions specifying how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in police and firefighter pension plans. As a general rule, premium tax revenues equal to the amount received in 1997 by a particular plan must be used to fund the minimum benefits specified in chapters 175 or 185, F.S., and other retirement benefits. Any premium tax revenues received by a plan in excess of the 1997 threshold must be used to fund minimum benefits, additional retirement benefits and defined contribution plans under certain specified situations. The bill authorizes deviation from the specified uses of premium tax revenues, including accumulations of additional tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the defined minimum benefits, by mutual consent of collective bargaining representatives or majority consent of plan members and consent of the municipality or special fire control district.

The bill increases the minimum annual benefit accrual rate from 2.0 percent to 2.75 percent, subject to certain exceptions.

The bill grandfathers changes to a plan that are based on that particular plan's reliance on an interpretation by the Department of Management Services (DMS) of the existing statute, as evidenced by correspondence with the DMS between August 14, 2012, and March 3, 2015.

The bill also clarifies that a maximum of 300 hours of overtime may be included for purposes of calculating municipal police pension plan benefits.

BILL: CS/SB 172 Page 2

The overall costs or savings from the bill are indeterminate. The impact of the bill will vary depending upon the level of benefits currently offered by those plans, the amount of revenue received from the insurance premium tax by the plan sponsor, the service accrual rate under each plan, and the terms of any collective bargaining agreement between the plan sponsor and the affected police or firefighter collective bargaining unit. The bill has no fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

II. Present Situation:

Background

The Marvin B. Clayton Firefighters' and Police Officers' Pension Trust Fund Acts¹ declare a legitimate state purpose of providing a uniform retirement system for the benefit of firefighters and municipal police officers. All municipal and special district firefighters and all municipal police officers retirement trust fund systems or plans established pursuant to ch. 175 or 185 must be managed, administered, operated, and funded to maximize the protection of firefighters' and police officers' pension trust funds.²

In 1939, the Legislature enacted ch. 175, F.S., to encourage cities to establish firefighter retirement plans by providing cities with the incentive of access to premium tax revenues. Fourteen years later, the Legislature enacted ch. 185, F.S., to provide a similar funding mechanism for municipal police officers retirement plans. Special fire control districts became eligible to participate under ch. 175, F.S., in 1993.

The Division of Retirement (division) within the DMS administers benefits to local police officers and firefighters under two types of plans, a chapter plan or a local plan. A chapter plan is a plan that adopts the provisions of either ch. 175 or 185 by reference. A local plan is a plan that is created by a special act of the Legislature, or by a local ordinance or resolution that meets the minimum statutory requirements. The division is responsible for overseeing and monitoring these plans, but day-to-day operational control rests with local boards of trustees subject to the regulatory authority of the division.³ If the division were to deem that a firefighter or police pension plan created pursuant to ch. 175 or 185, F.S., is not in compliance with those chapters, the sponsoring municipality could be denied its distribution of insurance premium tax revenues.

Funding

Four sources provide funding for these police officer and firefighter pension plans:

- The net proceeds from an excise tax levied by a city upon property and casualty insurance companies (known as the "premium tax");
- Employee contributions;
- Other revenue sources (fines, gifts, and interest earnings); and
- Mandatory payments by the city of the normal cost of the plan.⁴

¹ See ch. 175 and 185, F.S.

² See ss. 175.021(1) and 185.01(1), F.S.

³ The division is responsible for administrative oversight of funds, including monitoring for actuarial soundness.

⁴ Sections 175.091(1)(a) and 185.07(1), F.S.

An excise tax of 1.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums of property insurance covering property within boundaries of the municipality or special fire control district funds the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund of each participating municipality or special fire control district.⁵ The insurers pay the tax to the Department of Revenue (DOR), and the net proceeds are transferred to the appropriate fund at the division.⁶ These taxes paid by the insurers are fully creditable against the state insurance premium taxes imposed pursuant to ch. 624, F.S.⁷ In other words, a similar amount of tax would be deposited into the state's General Revenue Fund but for the imposition of the local premium tax. In 2013, premium tax distributions to municipalities and special fire districts from the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund amounted to \$74.7 million.⁸

An excise tax of 0.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums on casualty insurance policies covering property within the boundaries of a municipality funds the Police Officers' Retirement Trust Fund. Similar to the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund, insurers pay the excise tax to the DOR, which transfers the net proceeds to the appropriate fund at the division. These taxes paid by the insurers are fully creditable against the state insurance premium taxes imposed pursuant to ch. 624, F.S. In other words, a similar amount of tax would be deposited into the state's General Revenue Fund but for the imposition of the local premium tax. In 2013, premium tax distributions to municipalities from the Police Officers' Retirement Trust Fund amounted to \$64.9 million.

Year	Premium Taxes Distributed to	Premium Taxes Distributed to
	Chapter 175 Plans (Firefighter)	Chapter 185 Plans (Police)
1997	\$26,841,000	\$41,030,000
1998	\$29,469,000	\$41,218,000
1999	\$30,116,000	\$42,104,000
2000	\$30,902,000	\$43,600,000
2001	\$34,765,000	\$48,652,000
2002	\$40,044,000	\$54,556,000
2003	\$44,731,000	\$61,545,000
2004	\$48,515,000	\$62,224,000
2005	\$53,460,000	\$64,326,000
2006	\$60,500,000	\$65,619,000
2007	\$69,982,000	\$65,308,000
2008	\$67,152,000	\$63,961,000
2009	\$70,530,000	\$59,426,000
2010	\$70,122,000	\$57,469,000

⁵ Section 175.101(1), F.S.

⁶ See s. 175.121, F.S.

⁷ See s. 624.509(7), F.S.

⁸ Department of Management Services, *Firefighters' 2013 Premium Tax Distribution Calculation*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Fire 2013.pdf (last visited on January 15, 2015).

⁹ See s. 185.08, F.S.

¹⁰ See s. 185.10, F.S.

¹¹ See s. 624.509(7), F.S.

¹² Department of Management Services, *Police Officers' 2013 Premium Tax Distribution Calculations*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Police_2013.pdf (last visited on January 15, 2015).

2011	\$71,744,000	\$59,615,000
2012	\$72,471,000	\$62,608,000
2013	\$74,705,000	\$64,869,000

The table above shows the aggregate amount of premium taxes distributed to the ch. 175 (firefighter) plans and ch. 185 (police) plans during the last 17 years. The amounts shown for 1997 are the aggregate amounts distributed to the plans in 1997 and may be used to fund minimum benefits. The difference between the 2013 aggregate amounts and the 1997 aggregate amounts (roughly \$47.9 million for firefighter plans and \$23.8 million for police officer plans) are the "additional premium tax revenues" that have been available only for "extra benefits."

Minimum Benefit Levels

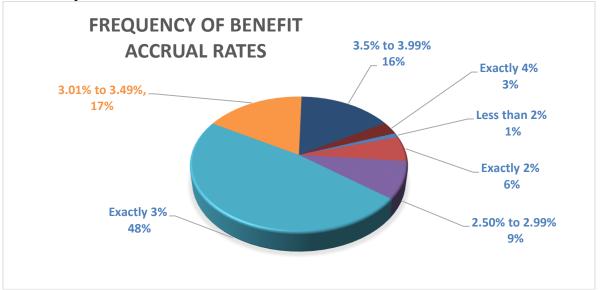
Chapters 175 and 185, F.S., specify certain "minimum benefits" that must be provided in firefighter and police plans, ¹³ summarized in relevant part below:

	Description of minimum level
Benefit	•
Retirement Benefit	2 percent x average final compensation x years of creditable service.
Average Final	Average annual compensation of highest 5 years of last 10 years of
Compensation (AFC)	service.
Vesting	10 years.
Normal Retirement	Age 55 with 10 years of creditable service or Age 52 with 25 years
Age	of service.
Early Retirement	Age 50 with 10 years of service.
	Retirement benefit is reduced 3 percent for each year prior to
	reaching normal retirement age.
Earnings	Police = total cash remuneration.
	Fire = fixed monthly compensation.
Death Benefits	Prior to vesting - beneficiary receives employee contributions
	without interest earnings.
	Vested - beneficiary receives benefit based on early or normal
	retirement benefits, whichever are applicable.
	Post-retirement - beneficiary receives benefit based on retirement
	benefit option selected by member at time of retirement.
Disability Benefits	Eligibility - no service requirement for in line of duty disability; 10
	years of service for non-service-related disability.
	Benefits - no less than 25 percent of average monthly earnings if
	non service-related; no less than 42 percent of average monthly
	earnings if service related.

The chapter law plans adopt the statutory minimum benefits for their plans. The local law plans have broad discretion to establish the benefit levels, including benefit accrual rates. The chart below shows the frequency of the benefit accrual rates used by the various ch. 175 and ch. 185

¹³ Sections 175.032, 175.162, 175.191, 185.02, 185.16, and 185.18, F.S.

plans. ¹⁴ A 3 percent annual accrual rate is by far the most frequently used rate – similar to the benefit accrual rate used by the Florida Retirement System for the Special Risk Class membership.



Historical Interpretation of the Law

In 1999, the Legislature passed legislation that made virtually all provisions of ch. 175 and 185, F.S., expressly applicable to all participating police officer and firefighter pension plans, except the local law plans established by the cities of Jacksonville, Coral Gables, Miami, and Miami Beach. That legislation required all pension plans operating pursuant to these chapters to meet the specific "minimum benefit" standards and to use the premium tax revenues for certain purposes. A plan was authorized to use on an annual basis the amount of premium tax revenues received by the plan in 1997 to meet the costs of benefits in effect on March 12, 1999. Each plan was required to use the premium tax revenues received above the 1997 threshold to meet the costs of any statutory minimums that were not funded as of March 12, 1999, or to fund "extra benefits". The term "extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality, and in addition to those in existence for firefighters and police officers on March 12, 1999. ¹⁶

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

¹⁴ Department of Management Services, *Benefit Accrual Rate Chart*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Benefit Accrual.pdf (last visited on January 16, 2015).

¹⁵ Sections 175.351(3) and 185.35(3), F.S.

¹⁶ See ss. 175.351(2)(b) and 185.35(2)(b), F.S.

Re-interpretation of the Law

In response to a letter from the City of Naples in August 2012, the division advised that its historical interpretation of s. 185.35(2), F.S., "appears inaccurate." The division was asked, in essence, whether a city that negotiated and mutually agreed with its police officers to reduce benefits below levels in place on March 12, 1999, would jeopardize its premium tax revenues. In its response, the division advised that for local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, the law compels the plan to provide chapter minimum benefits only to the extent that those benefits can be funded with "additional premium tax revenues." Thus, for local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, the division's re-interpretation of the law requires chapter minimum benefits to be provided only to the extent that those benefits can be funded with premium tax revenues received in excess of the amount received for calendar year 1997.

Under the new interpretation, it appears the division will allow the following actions to occur without impacting the distribution of premium tax revenues:

- A plan sponsor may redirect, at its discretion, its 1997 premium tax revenues from funding minimum pension benefits to funding other non-pension retirement benefits;
- A plan sponsor may reduce plan pension benefits to the level that can be funded solely by those additional premium tax revenues received in excess of the 1997 level;
- A plan sponsor may reduce its mandatory contribution that it was previously making to the plan to fund minimum benefits and to redirect those monies to other municipal purposes; and
- A plan sponsor may use its premium tax revenues in excess of the 1997 threshold (previously restricted to fund "extra benefits" only) to fund any minimum benefits.

The division has subsequently provided this new interpretation to other inquiring cities. DMS has not adopted its original interpretation of the law nor its recent interpretation of the exact same statutory language as a rule.

Definition of Salary in Municipal Police Pension Plans

In 2011, the Legislature imposed a 300 hour cap on the amount of overtime hours to be included in the calculation of retirement benefits in ss. 112.66, 175.032, and 185.02, F.S.¹⁷ The provisions for general public retirement systems (ch. 112, F.S.) and firefighter pensions (ch. 175, F.S.) did not have existing stipulations allowing any overtime hours to be included in the calculation of retirement benefits. Section 185.02(4), F.S., had the following definition before the 2011 changes:

"Compensation" or "salary" means the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or a special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. However, a local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes, but in no event shall such overtime limit be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year.

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¹⁷ Chapter 2011-216, L.O.F.

As amended by ch. 2011-216, L.O.F., the section reads as follows:

"Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.

The pre-2011 provision set the limit at no less than 300 hours, effectively acting as a floor or minimum of 300 hours. The current language has been interpreted to mean that after July 1, 2011, the 300 hour floor has been replaced by a 300 hour cap. After the effective date of ch. 2011-216, L.O.F., the division appeared to take the position that the law did not *replace* the floor with a cap, but supplemented the 300 hour floor with a 300 hour cap. In other words, the employer would have had to include at least 300 hours of overtime in the calculation, but could not include more than 300 hours. Subsequently, however, the division has taken the position that the amount of overtime hours that may be included when calculating retirement benefits may be anywhere from 0 to 300 hours. ¹⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Definitions

The bill defines several new terms for purposes of ch. 175 and 185, F.S. The most relevant terms are "additional premium tax revenues," "base premium tax revenues," and "minimum benefits." Additional premium tax revenues mean insurance premium tax revenues received by a municipality (or special fire control district) which exceed base premium tax revenues. Base premium tax revenues are those insurance premium taxes received by a municipality (or special fire control district) for calendar year 1997. Minimum benefits are the benefits set forth in specified sections of chapter 175 (for firefighters and, if included in the plan, police officers) and chapter 185 (for police officers and, if included in the plan, firefighters).

¹⁸ Letter from the DMS Division of Retirement to City of Largo, dated April 4, 2012, on file with the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability.

The bill substantially changes how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in the funding of police and firefighter pension plans in ch. 175 and 185, F.S.

Change of the Minimum Benefit Accrual Rate

The bill increases the minimum benefit accrual rate from 2.0 percent to 2.75 percent. Plans are permitted to deviate from this minimum benefit accrual rate if the plan is otherwise in compliance with the minimum benefits and minimum standards but provides a benefit accrual rate of less than 2.75 percent. In that instance, the plan must maintain, at a minimum, the benefit accrual rate that was in effect on July 1, 2015. If the plan subsequently increases the benefit accrual rate to 2.75 percent or greater, the plan may not later reduce the rate below 2.75 percent.

Use of Insurance Premium Tax Revenues

The bill amends parallel provisions in ch. 175 and 185, F.S., and specifies that in order to receive insurance premium tax revenues, those revenues must be used as follows:

- Base premium tax revenues must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits.
- Of the additional premium tax revenues received in excess of the amount received in calendar year 2012, 50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, as determined by the municipality (or special fire control district) and 50 percent must be place in a defined contribution plan to fund special benefits.
- Additional premium tax revenues not required to be distributed to fund minimum benefits, retirement benefits in excess of minimum benefits or special benefits must be used to fund benefits not included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues required to be distributed to fund minimum benefits, additional retirement benefits and special benefits exceed the full cost of benefits provided through a retirement plan:
 - o 50 percent of any excess must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits; and
 - o 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan.
- Any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of minimum benefits:
 - o 50 percent of the accumulation must be used to fund special benefits; and
 - o 50 percent must be used to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan, provided that any amount of accumulations in excess of amount required to fund unfunded actuarial liabilities must be used to fund special benefits.
- For plans created after March 1, 2015, 50 percent of the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined benefit plan component benefits and the remainder must be used to fund defined contribution plan component benefits.
- If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, those plan benefits may be reduced if the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards in ch. 175 and 185, F.S. The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund benefits in excess of minimum benefits, excluding supplemental benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, before the reduction must be used to fund minimum benefits or other retirement benefits (50 percent) and a defined contribution plan (50 percent). However, benefits may not be reduced

if the plan does not have a minimum accrual rate of 2.75 percent, or greater, of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter or police officer.

Notwithstanding those provisions of the bill, the use of insurance premium tax revenues, including additional tax revenues which have not been applied to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, may deviate from the requirements of the bill by mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative or, if there is none, by majority consent of the members' of the fund and consent of the municipality (or special fire control district), provided the plan continues to meet the minimum benefits and the minimum standards of ch. 175 and 185, F.S. However, a plan that does not meet a minimum benefit as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefit not meeting the minimum benefit at the same level, but not less than that level as was provided on October 1, 2012, and all other benefits must continue to meet the minimum benefits. A mutually agreed deviation must continue until modified or revoked by subsequent mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining representative (or a majority of the members of the fund) and the municipality (or special fire control district). A special act plan or a plan within a supplemental plan municipality are considered to have mutually agreed to such deviation as of July 1, 2015, regarding the existing agreement on the use of premium tax revenues.

The bill also requires plan sponsors to create defined contribution plan components within their plans by October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained services, upon entering into a collectively bargaining agreement on or after July1, 2015, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending upon the use of insurance premium tax revenues as otherwise provided in the bill, a defined contribution component may or may not receive funding.

The bill explicitly allows plans to use the insurance premium tax revenues and offer benefits below the statutorily required levels in certain instances. The plan must have relied upon the interpretation of the statute by the DMS to reduce the level of benefits or use the premium tax revenues, and such reliance must be evidenced by certain documentation. The plan may continue to offer these reduced benefits and/or use the premium tax revenues in this manner until the earlier of October 1, 2018, or another collective bargaining agreement is negotiated addressing the benefits or use of revenues.

300 Hour Cap of Overtime for Benefit Purposes

The bill amends the definition of "compensation" or "salary" in s. 185.02(4), F.S., relating to police officer retirement plans, to:

- Delete the sentence that states: "A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year." Deleting this sentence should clarify that the definition has a maximum cap of 300 hours, with no required minimum, consistent with a recent interpretation by the division, as it applies to the inclusion of overtime hours in the calculation of police retirement benefits.
- Provide that overtime may be limited prior to July 1, 2011, in a local law plan by the plan provisions. Local law plans are retirement plans, which include a defined benefit plan component and a defined contribution plan component, for police officers (and firefighters, if included) established by municipal ordinance or special act of the Legislature.

Conforming Changes

Sections 3 and 9 amend ss. 175.071 and 185.06, F.S., to make conforming changes.

Important State Interest

Section 13 provides that the Legislature determines that the bill fulfills an important state interest as related to public pension plans.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2015.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

To the extent this bill requires a local government to expend funds to comply with its terms, the provisions of art. VII, s. 18(a) of the Florida Constitution, may apply. If those provisions do apply, in order for the law to be binding upon the cities and counties, the Legislature must find that the law fulfills an important state interest (included in section 13 of the bill), and one of the following relevant exceptions must be met:

- The expenditure is required to comply with a law that applies to all persons similarly situated; or
- The law must be approved by two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature.
- B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The overall costs or savings to local government from this bill are indeterminate, because approximately 350 plans are affected by the bill. The impact of the bill will vary depending upon the level of benefits currently offered by those plans, the amount of

revenue received from the insurance premium tax by the plan sponsor, the service accrual rate under each plan, and the terms of any collective bargaining agreement reached between the plan sponsor and the affected police or firefighter collective bargaining unit. The bill has no impact on state revenues and expenditures.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 175.021, 175.032, 175.071, 175.091, 175.162, 175.351, 185.01, 185.02, 185.06, 185.07, 185.16, and 185.35.

The bill creates an undesignated section of Florida law.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Governmental Oversight and Accountability on January 21, 2015:

CS/SB 172 makes several technical changes to add clarity to the language and correct several scriveners' errors.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senators Bradley and Ring

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7-00045-15 2015172

A bill to be entitled An act relating to local government pension reform; amending s. 175.021, F.S.; requiring that firefighter pension plans meet the requirements of ch. 175, F.S., in order to receive certain insurance premium tax revenues; amending s. 175.032, F.S.; revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act and providing new definitions; amending s. 175.071, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 175.091, F.S.; revising the method of creating and maintaining a firefighters' pension trust fund; amending s. 175.162, F.S.; deleting a provision basing the availability of additional benefits in a firefighter pension plan upon state funding; revising the calculation of monthly retirement income for a fulltime firefighter; specifying the minimum benefits that must be maintained by certain firefighter pension plans after a specified date; amending s. 175.351, F.S.; exempting certain firefighter pension plans of a municipality or special fire control district from meeting certain minimum benefits in order to participate in the distribution of a premium tax; redesignating the term "pension plan" as "retirement plan"; revising criteria governing the use of revenues of the premium tax; authorizing a pension plan to reduce certain excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and standards; providing that the use of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of ch. 175, F.S., under

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CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

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7-00045-15 2015172 30 certain circumstances; revising the conditions for 31 proposing the adoption of a pension plan or an 32 amendment to a pension plan; requiring plan sponsors 33 to have a defined contribution plan component in place 34 by a certain date; authorizing a municipality or 35 special fire control district to implement certain 36 changes to a local law plan which are contrary to ch. 37 175, F.S., for a limited time, under certain 38 circumstances; amending s. 185.01, F.S.; requiring 39 that police officer pension plans meet the 40 requirements of ch. 185, F.S., in order to receive certain insurance premium tax revenues; amending s. 41 185.02, F.S.; revising definitions to conform to 42 4.3 changes made by the act and providing new definitions; revising applicability of the limitation on the amount 45 of overtime payments that may be used for pension benefit calculations; amending s. 185.06, F.S.; 46 47 conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 185.07, 48 F.S.; revising the method of creating and maintaining 49 a police officers' retirement trust fund; amending s. 50 185.16, F.S.; deleting a provision basing the 51 availability of additional benefits in a police 52 officer pension plan upon state funding; revising the 53 calculation of monthly retirement income for a police 54 officer; specifying the minimum benefits that must be 55 maintained by certain police officer pension plans 56 after a specified date; amending s. 185.35, F.S.; 57 exempting certain municipal police officer pension 58 plans from meeting certain minimum benefits in order

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to participate in the distribution of a premium tax; redesignating the term "pension plan" as "retirement plan"; revising criteria governing the use of revenues from the premium tax; authorizing a plan to reduce certain excess benefits if the plan continues to meet certain minimum benefits and minimum standards; providing that the use of premium tax revenues may deviate from the requirements of ch. 185, F.S., under specified circumstances; revising the conditions for proposing the adoption of a pension plan or amendment to a pension plan; conforming a cross-reference; requiring plan sponsors to have a defined contribution plan component in place by a certain date; authorizing a municipality to implement certain changes to a local law plan which are contrary to ch. 185, F.S., for a limited time; providing a declaration of important state interest; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 175.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.021 Legislative declaration.-

(2) This chapter hereby establishes, for all municipal and special district pension plans existing now or hereafter under this chapter, including chapter plans and local law plans, minimum benefits and minimum standards for the operation and funding of such plans, hereinafter referred to as firefighters' pension trust funds, which must be met as a condition precedent

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88	to the plan or plan sponsor receiving a distribution of
89	insurance premium tax revenues under s. 175.121. The Minimum
90	benefits and minimum standards for each plan set forth in this
91	chapter may not be diminished by local charter, ordinance, or
92	resolution or by special act of the Legislature and may not, nor
93	may the minimum benefits or minimum standards be reduced or
94	offset by any other local, state, or federal law that <u>includes</u>
95	may include firefighters in its operation, except as provided
96	under s. 112.65.
97	Section 2. Section 175.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to
98	read:
99	175.032 Definitions.—For any municipality, special fire
100	control district, chapter plan, local law municipality, local
101	law special fire control district, or local law plan under this
102	chapter, the <u>term</u> following words and phrases have the following
103	meanings:
104	(1) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues
105	received by a municipality or special fire control district
106	pursuant to s. 175.121 which exceed base premium tax revenues.
107	$\underline{(2)}$ (1) (a) "Average final compensation" for:
108	(a) A full-time firefighter means one-twelfth of the
109	average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last 10
110	years of creditable service <u>before</u> prior to retirement,
111	termination, or death, or the career average as a full-time
112	firefighter since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater. A year $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$
113	shall be 12 consecutive months or such other consecutive period
114	of time as is used and consistently applied.
115	(b) "Average final compensation" for A volunteer

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firefighter means the average salary of the 5 best years of the

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last 10 best contributing years <u>before</u> prior to change in status to a permanent full-time firefighter or retirement as a volunteer firefighter or the career average of a volunteer firefighter, since July 1, 1953, whichever is greater.

(3) "Base premium tax revenues" means:

- (a) For a local law plan in effect on October 1, 1998, the revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 for the 1997 calendar year.
- (b) For a local law plan created between October 1, 1998, and March 1, 2015, inclusive, the revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 based upon the tax collections during the second calendar year of participation.

(4) (2) "Chapter plan" means a separate defined benefit pension plan for firefighters which incorporates by reference the provisions of this chapter and has been adopted by the governing body of a municipality or special district. Except as may be specifically authorized in this chapter, the provisions of a chapter plan may not differ from the plan provisions set forth in ss. 175.021-175.341 and ss. 175.361-175.401. Actuarial valuations of chapter plans shall be conducted by the division as provided by s. 175.261(1).

(5) (3) "Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the fixed monthly remuneration paid a firefighter. If remuneration is based on actual services rendered, as in the case of a volunteer firefighter, the term means the total cash remuneration received yearly for such

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services, prorated on a monthly basis. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.

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- (a) Any retirement trust fund or plan that meets the requirements of this chapter does not, solely by virtue of this subsection, reduce or diminish the monthly retirement income otherwise payable to each firefighter covered by the retirement trust fund or plan.
- (b) The member's compensation or salary contributed as employee-elective salary reductions or deferrals to any salary reduction, deferred compensation, or tax-sheltered annuity program authorized under the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be the compensation or salary the member would receive if he or she were not participating in such program and shall be treated as compensation for retirement purposes under this chapter.
- (c) For any person who first becomes a member in any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, compensation for that plan year may not include any amounts in excess of the Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17) limitation, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which limitation of \$150,000 shall be adjusted as required by federal law for qualified government plans and shall be further adjusted for

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changes in the cost of living in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(B). For any person who first became a member before the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, the limitation on compensation may not be less than the maximum compensation amount that was allowed to be taken into account under the plan in effect on July 1, 1993, which limitation shall be adjusted for changes in the cost of living since 1989 in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(1991).

- (6) (4) "Creditable service" or "credited service" means the aggregate number of years of service, and fractional parts of years of service, of any firefighter, omitting intervening years and fractional parts of years when such firefighter may not have been employed by the municipality or special fire control district, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) \underline{A} No firefighter \underline{may} not \underline{will} receive credit for years or fractional parts of years of service if he or she has withdrawn his or her contributions to the fund for those years or fractional parts of years of service, unless the firefighter repays into the fund the amount he or she has withdrawn, plus interest determined by the board. The member \underline{has} shall have at least 90 days after his or her reemployment to make repayment.
- (b) A firefighter may voluntarily leave his or her contributions in the fund for a period of 5 years after leaving the employ of the fire department, pending the possibility of being rehired by the same department, without losing credit for the time he or she has participated actively as a firefighter. If the firefighter is not reemployed as a firefighter, with the same department, within 5 years, his or her contributions shall

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be returned without interest.

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- (c) Credited service under this chapter shall be provided only for service as a firefighter, as defined in subsection (8), or for military service and does not include credit for any other type of service. A municipality may, by local ordinance, or a special fire control district may, by resolution, may provide for the purchase of credit for military service prior to employment as well as for prior service as a firefighter for some other employer as long as a firefighter is not entitled to receive a benefit for such prior service as a firefighter. For purposes of determining credit for prior service as a firefighter, in addition to service as a firefighter in this state, credit may be given for federal, other state, or county service if the prior service is recognized by the Division of State Fire Marshal as provided in under chapter 633, or the firefighter provides proof to the board of trustees that his or her service is equivalent to the service required to meet the definition of a firefighter under subsection (11) (8).
- (d) In determining the creditable service of any firefighter, credit for up to 5 years of the time spent in the military service of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be added to the years of actual service if:
- 1. The firefighter is in the active employ of an employer immediately <u>before</u> prior to such service and leaves a position, other than a temporary position, for the purpose of voluntary or involuntary service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
- The firefighter is entitled to reemployment under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

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3. The firefighter returns to his or her employment as a firefighter of the municipality or special fire control district within 1 year $\underline{\text{after}}$ from the date of release from such active service

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(7) (5) "Deferred Retirement Option Plan" or "DROP" means a local law plan retirement option in which a firefighter may elect to participate. A firefighter may retire for all purposes of the plan and defer receipt of retirement benefits into a DROP account while continuing employment with his or her employer. However, a firefighter who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

(8) "Defined contribution plan" means the component of a local law plan, as provided in s. 175.351(1), to which deposits, if any, are made to provide benefits for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included. Such component is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with the defined benefit component that meets minimum benefits and minimum standards. The retirement benefits, if any, of the defined contribution plan shall be provided through individual member accounts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations and are limited to the contributions, if any, made into each member's account and the actual accumulated earnings, net of expenses, earned on the member's account.

(9) (6) "Division" means the Division of Retirement of the

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262 Department of Management Services.

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(10) "Enrolled actuary" means an actuary who is enrolled under Subtitle C of Title III of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and who is a member of the Society of Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries.

(11) (a) (8) (a) "Firefighter" means a person employed solely by a constituted fire department of any municipality or special fire control district who is certified as a firefighter as a condition of employment in accordance with s. 633.408 and whose duty it is to extinguish fires, to protect life, or to protect property. The term includes all certified, supervisory, and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, quidance, and management responsibilities of full-time firefighters, part-time firefighters, or auxiliary firefighters but does not include part-time firefighters or auxiliary firefighters. However, for purposes of this chapter only, the term also includes public safety officers who are responsible for performing both police and fire services, who are certified as police officers or firefighters, and who are certified by their employers to the Chief Financial Officer as participating in this chapter before October 1, 1979. Effective October 1, 1979, public safety officers who have not been certified as participating in this chapter are considered police officers for retirement purposes and are eliqible to participate in chapter 185. Any plan may provide that the fire chief has an option to participate, or not, in that plan.

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

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

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

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

(14) (11) "Local law plan" means a retirement defined benefit pension plan, which includes both a defined benefit plan component and a defined contribution plan component, for firefighters, or for firefighters and or police officers if both are where included, as described in s. 175.351, established by municipal ordinance, special district resolution, or special act of the Legislature, which enactment sets forth all plan provisions. Local law plan provisions may vary from the provisions of this chapter if, provided that required minimum benefits and minimum standards are met. However, any such variance must shall provide a greater benefit for firefighters. Actuarial valuations of local law plans shall be conducted by an enrolled actuary as provided in s. 175.261(2).

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320	(15) "Local law special fire control district" means is
321	any special fire control district in which there exists a local
322	law plan <u>exists</u> .
323	(16) "Minimum benefits" means the benefits specified in ss.
324	175.021-175.341 and ss. 175.361-175.401.
325	(17) "Minimum standards" means the standards specified in
326	ss. 175.021-175.401.
327	(18) (13) "Property insurance" means property insurance as
328	defined in s. 624.604 and covers real and personal property
329	within the corporate limits of $\underline{\underline{a}}$ \underline{any} municipality, or within the
330	boundaries of $\underline{\underline{a}}$ any special fire control district, within the
331	state. $\underline{\text{The term}}$ "multiple peril" means a combination or package
332	policy that includes both property and casualty coverage for a
333	single premium.
334	(19) (14) "Retiree" or "retired firefighter" means a
335	firefighter who has entered retirement status. For the purposes
336	of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement Option Plan
337	(DROP), a firefighter who enters the DROP $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$ $\underline{\mathrm{shall}}$ be considered
338	a retiree for all purposes of the plan. However, a firefighter
339	who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($
340	<pre>may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or</pre>
341	continued participation participating, or continuing to
342	<pre>participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created</pre>
343	after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.
344	(20) (15) "Retirement" means a firefighter's separation from
345	$\underline{\text{municipal}}$ $\underline{\text{city}}$ or fire district employment as a firefighter with
346	immediate eligibility for $\frac{\mbox{receipt of}}{\mbox{total}}$ benefits under the plan.
347	For purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement

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Option Plan (DROP), "retirement" means the date a firefighter

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enters the DROP.

(21) "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the provisions of this chapter which was created by an act of the Legislature and continues to require an act of the Legislature to alter plan benefits.

(22) "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a defined contribution plan for firefighters.

(23) (16) "Special fire control district" means a special district, as defined in s. 189.012, established for the purposes of extinguishing fires, protecting life, and protecting property within the incorporated or unincorporated portions of <u>a any</u> county or combination of counties, or within any combination of incorporated and unincorporated portions of <u>a any</u> county or combination of counties. The term does not include any dependent or independent special district, as <u>those terms are</u> defined in s. 189.012, the employees of which are members of the Florida Retirement System pursuant to s. 121.051(1) or (2).

(24) (17) "Supplemental plan" means a plan to which deposits are made to provide special extra benefits for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are where included under this chapter. Such a plan is an element of a local law plan and exists in conjunction with a defined benefit component plan that meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards of this chapter. Any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2015, shall be deemed to be a defined contribution plan in compliance with s. 175.351(6).

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

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378	Section 3. Subsection (7) of section 175.071, Florida
379	Statutes, is amended to read:
380	175.071 General powers and duties of board of trustees.—For
381	any municipality, special fire control district, chapter plan,
382	local law municipality, local law special fire control district,
383	or local law plan under this chapter:
384	(7) To assist the board in meeting its responsibilities
385	under this chapter, the board, if it so elects, may:
386	(a) Employ independent legal counsel at the pension fund's
387	expense.
388	(b) Employ an independent $\underline{\text{enrolled}}$ actuary, as defined in
389	s. $175.032 \frac{(7)}{(7)}$, at the pension fund's expense.
390	(c) Employ such independent professional, technical, or
391	other advisers as it deems necessary at the pension fund's
392	expense.
393	
394	If the board chooses to use the municipality's or special
395	district's legal counsel or actuary, or chooses to use any of
396	the municipality's or special district's other professional,
397	technical, or other advisers, it must do so only under terms and
398	conditions acceptable to the board.
399	Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
400	175.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
401	175.091 Creation and maintenance of fund.—For any
402	municipality, special fire control district, chapter plan, local
403	law municipality, local law special fire control district, or
404	local law plan under this chapter:
405	(1) The firefighters' pension trust fund in each
406	municipality and in each special fire control district shall be

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created and maintained in the following manner:

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

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

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 175.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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436	such event, payment of retirement income will be governed by the
437	following provisions of this section:
438	(2) (a) 1 . The amount of monthly retirement income payable to
439	a full-time firefighter who retires on or after his or her
440	normal retirement date shall be an amount equal to the number of
441	his or her years of credited service multiplied by $\frac{2.75}{2}$
442	percent of his or her average final compensation as a full-time
443	firefighter. However, if current state contributions pursuant to
444	this chapter are not adequate to fund the additional benefits to
445	meet the minimum requirements in this chapter, only such
446	incremental increases shall be required as state moneys are
447	adequate to provide. Such increments shall be provided as state
448	moneys become available.
449	2. Effective July 1, 2015, a plan that is in compliance
450	with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that
451	is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a
452	full-time firefighter for all years of credited service or
453	provides an effective benefit that is less than 2.75 percent as
454	a result of a maximum benefit limitation:
455	a. Must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage amount or
456	maximum benefit limitation in effect on July 1, 2015, and is not
457	required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent of the average
458	final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of
459	credited service; or
460	b. If the plan changes the percentage amount or maximum
461	benefit limitation to 2.75 percent, or more, of the average
462	final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of
463	credited service, the plan may not thereafter decrease the
464	percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation to less than

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2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter for all years of credited service.

Section 6. Section 175.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

175.351 Municipalities and special fire control districts that have having their own retirement pension plans for firefighters.—For any municipality, special fire control district, local law municipality, local law special fire control district, or local law plan under this chapter, In order for a municipality or municipalities and special fire control district that has its districts with their own retirement plan pension plans for firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included, to participate in the distribution of the tax fund established under pursuant to s. 175.101, a local law plan plans must meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards, except as provided in the mutual consent provisions in paragraph (1) (g) with respect to the minimum benefits not met as of October 1, 2012 set forth in this chapter.

(1) If a municipality has a <u>retirement</u> pension plan for firefighters, or a <u>pension plan</u> for firefighters and police officers if <u>both are</u> included, which in the opinion of the division meets the minimum benefits and minimum standards set <u>forth in this chapter</u>, the board of trustees of the <u>retirement pension</u> plan <u>must</u>, as approved by a majority of firefighters of the municipality, may:

(a) place the income from the premium tax in s. 175.101 in such pension plan for the sole and exclusive use of its firefighters, or for firefighters and police officers if both are included, where it shall become an integral part of that

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494	pension plan and shall be used to fund benefits as provided
495	herein. Effective October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained
496	service or upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement
497	on or after July 1, 2015:
498	(a) The base premium tax revenues must be used to fund
499	minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the
500	minimum benefits as determined by the municipality or special
501	fire control district.
502	(b) Of the additional premium tax revenues received which
503	are in excess of the amount received for the 2012 calendar year,
504	50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other
505	retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as
506	determined by the municipality or special fire control district,
507	and 50 percent must be placed in a defined contribution plan to
508	fund special benefits.
509	(c) Additional premium tax revenues not described in
510	paragraph (b) must be used to fund benefits that are not
511	$\underline{\text{included}}$ in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax
512	revenues subject to this paragraph exceed the full annual cost
513	of benefits provided through the plan which are in excess of the
514	minimum benefits, any amount in excess of the full annual cost
515	must be used as provided in paragraph (b).
516	(d) Of any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues
517	which have not been allocated to fund benefits in excess of the
518	minimum benefits, 50 percent of the amount of the accumulations
519	must be used to fund special benefits, and 50 percent must be
520	applied to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan;
521	provided that any amount of accumulations in excess of the
522	amount required to fund the unfunded actuarial liabilities must

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7-00045-15 2015172 523 be used to fund special benefits to pay extra benefits to the 524 firefighters included in that pension plan; or 525 (b) Place the income from the premium tax in s. 175.101 in 526 a separate supplemental plan to pay extra benefits to firefighters, or to firefighters and police officers if 527 528 included, participating in such separate supplemental plan. 529 (e) For a plan created after March 1, 2015, 50 percent of 530 the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined 531 benefit plan component benefits, with the remainder used to fund 532 defined contribution plan component benefits. 533 (f) If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum 534 benefits, such benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in 535 effect as of September 30, 2014, may be reduced if the plan 536 continues to meet minimum benefits and minimum standards. The 537 amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund 538 benefits in excess of minimum benefits, excluding the amount of 539 any additional premium tax revenues distributed to a 540 supplemental plan for the 2012 calendar year, before the 541 reduction must be used as provided in paragraph (b). However, 542 benefits in excess of minimum benefits may not be reduced if a 543 plan does not meet the minimum percentage amount of 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a full-time firefighter, as 544 545 required by s. 175.162(2)(a)1., or provides an effective benefit 546 that is below 2.75 percent as a result of a maximum benefit 547 limitation as described in s. 175.162(2)(a)2. 548 (g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(f), the use of premium 549 tax revenues, including any accumulations of additional premium

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tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in

excess of minimum benefits, may deviate from the provisions of

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552	this subsection by mutual consent of the members' collective
553	bargaining representative or, if there is no representative, by
554	a majority of the firefighter members of the fund, and by
555	consent of the municipality or special fire control district,
556	provided that the plan continues to meet minimum benefits and
557	minimum standards; however, a plan that operates pursuant to
558	this paragraph which does not meet minimum benefits as of
559	October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the benefits that do
560	not meet the minimum benefits at the same level as was provided
561	as of October 1, 2012, and all other benefit levels must
562	continue to meet the minimum benefits. Such mutually agreed
563	deviation must continue until modified or revoked by subsequent
564	mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining
565	representative or, if none, by a majority of the firefighter
566	members of the fund, and the municipality or special fire
567	control district. An existing arrangement for the use of premium
568	tax revenues contained within a special act plan or a plan
569	within a supplemental plan municipality is considered, as of
570	July 1, 2015, to be a deviation for which mutual consent has
571	been granted.
572	(2) The premium tax provided by this chapter $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall in}}$

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all cases be used in its entirety to provide retirement extra

if both are included. However, local law plans in effect on

compliance as provided in s. 175.162(2)(a). If a plan is in

benefits to firefighters, or to firefighters and police officers

October 1, 1998, must comply with the minimum benefit provisions

revenues become available to incrementally fund the cost of such

of this chapter only to the extent that additional premium tax

compliance with such minimum benefit provisions, as subsequent

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additional premium tax revenues become available, they must be used to provide extra benefits. Local law plans created by special act before May 27, 1939, are deemed to comply with this chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

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(a) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality or special fire control district pursuant to s. 175.121 which exceed that amount received for calendar year 1997.

(b) "Extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality and in addition to those in existence for firefighters on March 12, 1999.

(3) A retirement plan or amendment to a retirement plan may not be proposed for adoption unless the proposed plan or amendment contains an actuarial estimate of the costs involved. Such proposed plan or proposed plan change may not be adopted without the approval of the municipality, special fire control district, or, where required permitted, the Legislature. Copies of the proposed plan or proposed plan change and the actuarial impact statement of the proposed plan or proposed plan change shall be furnished to the division before the last public hearing on the proposal is held thereon. Such statement must also indicate whether the proposed plan or proposed plan change is in compliance with s. 14, Art. X of the State Constitution and those provisions of part VII of chapter 112 which are not expressly provided in this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision, only those local law plans created by special act of legislation before May 27, 1939, are deemed to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards only in this chapter.

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610 (4) Notwithstanding any other provision, with respect to 611 any supplemental plan municipality:

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- (a) A local law plan and a supplemental plan may continue to use their definition of compensation or salary in existence on March 12, 1999.
- (b) Section 175.061(1)(b) does not apply, and a local law plan and a supplemental plan shall continue to be administered by a board or boards of trustees numbered, constituted, and selected as the board or boards were numbered, constituted, and selected on December 1, 2000.

(c) The election set forth in paragraph (1)(b) is deemed to have been made.

- (5) The retirement plan setting forth the benefits and the trust agreement, if any, covering the duties and responsibilities of the trustees and the regulations of the investment of funds must be in writing, and copies made available to the participants and to the general public.
- (6) In addition to the defined benefit component of the local law plan, each plan sponsor must have a defined contribution plan component within the local law plan by October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained service, upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2015, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending upon the application of subsection (1), a defined contribution component may or may not receive any funding.
- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a municipality or special fire control district that has implemented or proposed changes to a local law plan based on the municipality's or district's reliance on an interpretation of

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639 this chapter by the Department of Management Services on or 640 after August 14, 2012, and before March 4, 2015, may continue 641 the implemented changes or continue to implement proposed 642 changes. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written collective 643 bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal correspondence between the municipality or district and the Department of 644 645 Management Services which describes the specific changes to the 646 local law plan, with the initial proposal, agreement, or 647 correspondence from the municipality or district dated before 648 March 4, 2015. Changes to the local law plan which are otherwise 649 contrary to minimum benefits and minimum standards may continue 650 in effect until the earlier of October 1, 2018, or the effective date of a collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to 651 652 the changes to the local law plan. 653 Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 185.01, Florida

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 185.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.01 Legislative declaration.-

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(2) This chapter hereby establishes, for all municipal pension plans now or hereinafter provided for under this chapter, including chapter plans and local law plans, minimum benefits and minimum standards for the operation and funding of such plans, hereinafter referred to as municipal police officers' retirement trust funds, which must be met as conditions precedent to the plans or plan sponsors receiving a distribution of insurance premium tax revenues under s. 185.10. The Minimum benefits and minimum standards for each plan set forth in this chapter may not be diminished by local ordinance or by special act of the Legislature and may not, nor may the minimum benefits or minimum standards be reduced or offset by

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668	any other local, state, or federal plan that $\underline{\text{includes}}$ $\underline{\text{may}}$
669	include police officers in its operation, except as provided
670	under s. 112.65.
671	Section 8. Section 185.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to
672	read:
673	185.02 Definitions.—For any municipality, chapter plan,
674	local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter,
675	the <u>term</u> following words and phrases as used in this chapter
676	shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is
677	plainly required by the context:
678	(1) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues
679	received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 which exceed
680	<pre>base premium tax revenues.</pre>
681	$\underline{\text{(2)}}$ "Average final compensation" means one-twelfth of
682	the average annual compensation of the 5 best years of the last
683	10 years of creditable service <u>before</u> prior to retirement,
684	termination, or death.
685	(3) "Base premium tax revenues" means:
686	(a) For a local law plan in effect on October 1, 1998, the
687	revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 for
688	the 1997 calendar year.
689	(b) For a local law plan created between October 1, 1998,
690	and March 1, 2015, inclusive, the revenues received by a
691	municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 based upon the tax
692	collections during the second calendar year of participation.
693	(4) (2) "Casualty insurance" means automobile public
694	liability and property damage insurance to be applied at the
695	place of residence of the owner, or if the subject is a
696	commercial vehicle, to be applied at the place of business of

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the owner; automobile collision insurance; fidelity bonds; burglary and theft insurance; and plate glass insurance. The term "multiple peril" means a combination or package policy that includes both property coverage and casualty coverage for a single premium.

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

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

(6) (4) "Compensation" or "salary" means, for noncollectively bargained service earned before July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements in place before July 1, 2011, the total cash remuneration including "overtime" paid by the primary employer to a police officer for services rendered, but not including any payments for extra duty or special detail work performed on behalf of a second party employer. Overtime may be limited before July 1, 2011, in a local law plan by the plan provisions A local law plan may limit the amount of overtime payments which can be used for retirement benefit calculation purposes; however, such overtime limit may not be less than 300 hours per officer per calendar year. For noncollectively bargained service earned on or after July 1, 2011, or for service earned under collective bargaining agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2011, the term has

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the same meaning except that when calculating retirement benefits, up to 300 hours per year in overtime compensation may be included as specified in the plan or collective bargaining agreement, but payments for accrued unused sick or annual leave may not be included.

- (a) Any retirement trust fund or plan that meets the requirements of this chapter does not, solely by virtue of this subsection, reduce or diminish the monthly retirement income otherwise payable to each police officer covered by the retirement trust fund or plan.
- (b) The member's compensation or salary contributed as employee-elective salary reductions or deferrals to any salary reduction, deferred compensation, or tax-sheltered annuity program authorized under the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be the compensation or salary the member would receive if he or she were not participating in such program and shall be treated as compensation for retirement purposes under this chapter.
- (c) For any person who first becomes a member in any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, compensation for that plan year may not include any amounts in excess of the Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17) limitation, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which limitation of \$150,000 shall be adjusted as required by federal law for qualified government plans and shall be further adjusted for changes in the cost of living in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(B). For any person who first became a member before the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, the limitation on compensation may not be less than the

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maximum compensation amount that was allowed to be taken into account under the plan as in effect on July 1, 1993, which limitation shall be adjusted for changes in the cost of living since 1989 in the manner provided by Internal Revenue Code s. 401(a)(17)(1991).

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- (7) (5) "Creditable service" or "credited service" means the aggregate number of years of service and fractional parts of years of service of any police officer, omitting intervening years and fractional parts of years when such police officer may not have been employed by the municipality subject to the following conditions:
- (a) $\underline{\underline{A}}$ No police officer \underline{may} not \underline{will} receive credit for years or fractional parts of years of service if he or she has withdrawn his or her contributions to the fund for those years or fractional parts of years of service, unless the police officer repays into the fund the amount he or she has withdrawn, plus interest as determined by the board. The member \underline{has} shall have at least 90 days after his or her reemployment to make repayment.
- (b) A police officer may voluntarily leave his or her contributions in the fund for a period of 5 years after leaving the employ of the police department, pending the possibility of his or her being rehired by the same department, without losing credit for the time he or she has participated actively as a police officer. If he or she is not reemployed as a police officer with the same department within 5 years, his or her contributions shall be returned to him or her without interest.
- (c) Credited service under this chapter shall be provided only for service as a police officer, as defined in subsection

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784 (11), or for military service and may not include credit for any 785 other type of service. A municipality may, by local ordinance, 786 may provide for the purchase of credit for military service 787 occurring before employment as well as prior service as a police officer for some other employer as long as the police officer is 788 not entitled to receive a benefit for such other prior service 789 790 as a police officer. For purposes of determining credit for 791 prior service, in addition to service as a police officer in 792 this state, credit may be given for federal, other state, or 793 county service as long as such service is recognized by the 794 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement as provided in under chapter 943 795 or the police officer provides proof to the board of trustees 796 that such service is equivalent to the service required to meet the definition of a police officer under subsection (16) $\frac{(11)}{(11)}$.

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- (d) In determining the creditable service of <u>a</u> any police officer, credit for up to 5 years of the time spent in the military service of the Armed Forces of the United States shall be added to the years of actual $service_{\mathcal{T}}$ if:
- 1. The police officer is in the active employ of the municipality <u>before prior to</u> such service and leaves a position, other than a temporary position, for the purpose of voluntary or involuntary service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
- The police officer is entitled to reemployment under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.
- 3. The police officer returns to his or her employment as a police officer of the municipality within 1 year <u>after</u> from the date of his or her release from such active service.

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(8) (6) "Deferred Retirement Option Plan" or "DROP" means a local law plan retirement option in which a police officer may elect to participate. A police officer may retire for all purposes of the plan and defer receipt of retirement benefits into a DROP account while continuing employment with his or her employer. However, a police officer who enters the DROP and who is otherwise eligible to participate may shall not thereby be precluded from participation or continued participation participating, or continuing to participate, in a supplemental plan in existence on, or created after, March 12, 1999 the effective date of this act.

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

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Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries.

(12) "Local law municipality" means is any municipality in which there exists a local law plan exists.

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

- (14) "Minimum benefits" means the benefits specified in ss. 185.01-185.341 and ss. 185.37-185.50.
- $\underline{\mbox{(15)}}$ "Minimum standards" means the standards specified in ss. 185.01-185.50.

(16)(11) "Police officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by <u>a</u> any municipality, who is certified or required to be certified as a law enforcement officer in compliance with s. 943.1395, who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests, and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state. The term This definition includes all certified supervisory and command personnel whose duties include, in whole

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

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

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

(19) "Retirement" means a police officer's separation from municipal eity employment as a police officer with immediate eligibility for receipt of benefits under the plan.

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900	For purposes of a plan that includes a Deferred Retirement
901	Option Plan (DROP), "retirement" means the date a police officer
902	enters the DROP.
903	(20) "Special act plan" means a plan subject to the
904	provisions of this chapter which was created by an act of the
905	Legislature and continues to require an act of the Legislature
906	to alter plan benefits.
907	(21) "Special benefits" means benefits provided in a
908	defined contribution plan for police officers.
909	(22) (15) "Supplemental plan" means a plan to which deposits
910	of the premium tax moneys as provided in s. 185.08 are made to
911	provide <u>special</u> extra benefits to police officers, or police
912	officers and firefighters $\underline{\text{if both are}}$ where included, under this
913	chapter. Such a plan is an element of a local law plan and
914	exists in conjunction with a defined benefit $\underline{\text{component}}$ $\underline{\text{plan}}$ that
915	meets $\frac{1}{1}$ minimum benefits and minimum standards $\frac{1}{1}$
916	chapter. Any supplemental plan in existence on March 1, 2015,
917	shall be deemed to be a defined contribution plan in compliance
918	with s. 185.35(6).
919	$\underline{\text{(23)}}$ (16) "Supplemental plan municipality" means \underline{a} any local
920	law municipality in which there existed a supplemental plan
921	<pre>existed as of December 1, 2000.</pre>
922	Section 9. Subsection (6) of section 185.06, Florida
923	Statutes, is amended to read:
924	185.06 General powers and duties of board of trustees.—For
925	any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local
926	law plan under this chapter:
927	(6) To assist the board in meeting its responsibilities
928	under this chapter, the board, if it so elects, may:

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(a) Employ independent legal counsel at the pension fund's expense.

- (b) Employ an independent enrolled actuary, as defined in s. $185.02\frac{(8)}{}$, at the pension fund's expense.
- (c) Employ such independent professional, technical, or other advisers as it deems necessary at the pension fund's expense.

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

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 185.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.07 Creation and maintenance of fund.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter:

- (1) The municipal police officers' retirement trust fund in each municipality described in s. 185.03 shall be created and maintained in the following manner:
- (d) By payment by the municipality or other sources of a sum equal to the normal cost and the amount required to fund any actuarial deficiency shown by an actuarial valuation conducted under as provided in part VII of chapter 112 after taking into account the amounts described in paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) and the tax proceeds described in paragraph (a) which are used to fund defined benefit plan benefits.

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

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 185.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

185.16 Requirements for retirement.—For any municipality, chapter plan, local law municipality, or local law plan under this chapter, any police officer who completes 10 or more years of creditable service as a police officer and attains age 55, or completes 25 years of creditable service as a police officer and attains age 52, and for such period has been a member of the retirement fund is eligible for normal retirement benefits. Normal retirement under the plan is retirement from the service of the city on or after the normal retirement date. In such event, for chapter plans and local law plans, payment of retirement income will be governed by the following provisions of this section:

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

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- (b) Effective July 1, 2015, a plan that is in compliance with this chapter except that the plan provides a benefit that is less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service or provides an effective benefit that is less than 2.75 percent as a result of a maximum benefit limitation:
- 1. Must maintain, at a minimum, the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation in effect on July 1, 2015, and is not required to increase the benefit to 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service; or
- 2. If the plan changes the percentage amount or maximum benefit limitation to 2.75 percent, or more, of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service, the plan may not thereafter decrease the percentage amount or the maximum benefit limitation to less than 2.75 percent of the average final compensation of a police officer for all years of credited service.

Section 12. Section 185.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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1016	provided in the mutual consent provisions in paragraph (1)(g)
1017	with respect to the minimum benefits not met as of October 1,
1018	2012. set forth in this chapter:
1019	(1) If a municipality has a $\underline{\text{retirement}}$ $\underline{\text{pension}}$ plan for
1020	police officers, or for police officers and firefighters if $\underline{\mathtt{both}}$
1021	$\underline{\text{are}}$ included, which, in the opinion of the division, meets $\underline{\text{the}}$
1022	minimum benefits and minimum standards set forth in this
1023	chapter, the board of trustees of the retirement pension plan
1024	must, as approved by a majority of police officers of the
1025	municipality, may:
1026	$\frac{\text{(a)}}{\text{(a)}}$ place the income from the premium tax in s. 185.08 in
1027	such pension plan for the sole and exclusive use of its police
1028	officers, or its police officers and firefighters if $\underline{\mathtt{both}\ \mathtt{are}}$
1029	included, where it shall become an integral part of that $\frac{\mbox{\footnotesize pension}}{\mbox{\footnotesize that}}$
1030	plan and shall be used to fund benefits as provided herein.
1031	Effective October 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained service
1032	or upon entering into a collective bargaining agreement on or
1033	after July 1, 2015:
1034	(a) The base premium tax revenues must be used to fund
1035	minimum benefits or other retirement benefits in excess of the
1036	minimum benefits as determined by the municipality.
1037	(b) Of the additional premium tax revenues received which
1038	are in excess of the amount received for the 2012 calendar year,
1039	50 percent must be used to fund minimum benefits or other
1040	retirement benefits in excess of the minimum benefits as
1041	determined by the municipality, and 50 percent must be placed in
1042	a defined contribution plan to fund special benefits.
1043	(c) Additional premium tax revenues not described in
1044	paragraph (b) must be used to fund benefits that are not

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included in the minimum benefits. If the additional premium tax revenues subject to this paragraph exceed the full annual cost of benefits provided through the plan which are in excess of the minimum benefits, any amount in excess of the full annual cost must be used as provided in paragraph (b).

(d) Of any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, 50 percent of the amount of the accumulations must be used to fund special benefits and 50 percent must be applied to fund any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan; provided that any amount of accumulations in excess of the amount required to fund the unfunded actuarial liabilities must be used to fund special benefits pay extra benefits to the police officers included in that pension plan; or

(b) May place the income from the premium tax in s. 185.08 in a separate supplemental plan to pay extra benefits to the police officers, or police officers and firefighters if included, participating in such separate supplemental plan.

(e) For a plan created after March 1, 2015, 50 percent of the insurance premium tax revenues must be used to fund defined benefit plan component benefits, with the remainder used to fund defined contribution plan component benefits.

(f) If a plan offers benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, such benefits, excluding supplemental plan benefits in effect as of September 30, 2014, may be reduced if the plan continues to meet minimum benefits and the minimum standards.

The amount of insurance premium tax revenues previously used to fund benefits in excess of the minimum benefits, excluding the amount of any additional premium tax revenues distributed to a

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1074	supplemental plan for the 2012 calendar year, before the
1075	reduction must be used as provided in paragraph (b). However,
1076	benefits in excess of the minimum benefits may not be reduced if
1077	a plan does not meet the minimum percentage amount of 2.75
1078	percent of the average final compensation of a police officer or
1079	provides an effective benefit that is less than 2.75 percent as
1080	a result of a maximum benefit limitation, as described in s.
1081	185.16(2)(b).
1082	(g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(f), the use of premium
1083	tax revenues, including any accumulations of additional premium
1084	tax revenues which have not been allocated to fund benefits in
1085	excess of the minimum benefits, may deviate from the provisions
1086	of this subsection by mutual consent of the members' collective
1087	bargaining representative or, if none, by a majority of the
1088	police officer members of the fund, and by consent of the
1089	municipality, provided that the plan continues to meet minimum
1090	benefits and minimum standards; however, a plan that operates
1091	pursuant to this paragraph which does not meet the minimum
1092	benefits as of October 1, 2012, may continue to provide the
1093	benefits that do not meet the minimum benefits at the same level
1094	as was provided as of October 1, 2012, and all other benefit
1095	levels must continue to meet the minimum benefits. Such mutually
1096	agreed deviation must continue until modified or revoked by
1097	subsequent mutual consent of the members' collective bargaining
1098	representative or, if none, by a majority of the police officer
1099	members of the fund, and the municipality. An existing
1100	arrangement for the use of premium tax revenues contained within
1101	a special act plan or a plan within a supplemental plan
1102	municipality is considered, as of July 1, 2015, to be a

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deviation for which mutual consent has been granted.

(2) The premium tax provided by this chapter must shall in all cases be used in its entirety to provide retirement extra benefits to police officers, or to police officers and firefighters if both are included. However, local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, must comply with the minimum benefit provisions of this chapter only to the extent that additional premium tax revenues become available to incrementally fund the cost of such compliance as provided in s. 185.16(2). If a plan is in compliance with such minimum benefit provisions, as subsequent additional tax revenues become available, they shall be used to provide extra benefits. Local law plans created by special act before May 27, 1939, shall be deemed to comply with this chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

- (a) "Additional premium tax revenues" means revenues received by a municipality pursuant to s. 185.10 which exceed the amount received for calendar year 1997.
- (b) "Extra benefits" means benefits in addition to or greater than those provided to general employees of the municipality and in addition to those in existence for police officers on March 12, 1999.
- (3) A retirement plan or amendment to a retirement plan may not be proposed for adoption unless the proposed plan or amendment contains an actuarial estimate of the costs involved. Such proposed plan or proposed plan change may not be adopted without the approval of the municipality or, where required permitted, the Legislature. Copies of the proposed plan or proposed plan change and the actuarial impact statement of the proposed plan or proposed plan change shall be furnished to the

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2015 SB 172

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1132	division before the last public hearing on the proposal is held		
1133	thereon. Such statement must also indicate whether the proposed		
1134	plan or proposed plan change is in compliance with s. 14, Art. X		
1135	of the State Constitution and those provisions of part VII of		
1136	chapter 112 which are not expressly provided in this chapter.		
1137	Notwithstanding any other provision, only those local law plans		
1138	created by special act of legislation before May 27, 1939, are		
1139	deemed to meet the minimum benefits and minimum standards only		
1140	in this chapter.		
1141	(4) Notwithstanding any other provision, with respect to		
1142	any supplemental plan municipality:		
1143	(a) Section $185.02(6)(a) 185.02(4)(a)$ does not apply, and a		
1144	local law plan and a supplemental plan may continue to use their		
1145	definition of compensation or salary in existence on March 12,		
1146	1999.		
1147	(b) A local law plan and a supplemental plan must continue		
1148	to be administered by a board or boards of trustees numbered,		
1149	constituted, and selected as the board or boards were numbered,		
1150	constituted, and selected on December 1, 2000.		
1151	(c) The election set forth in paragraph (1) (b) is deemed to		
1152	have been made.		
1153	(5) The retirement plan setting forth the benefits and the		
1154	trust agreement, if any, covering the duties and		
1155	responsibilities of the trustees and the regulations of the		
1156	investment of funds must be in writing and copies made available		
1157	to the participants and to the general public.		
1158	(6) In addition to the defined benefit component of the		
1159	local law plan, each plan sponsor must have a defined		

contribution plan component within the local law plan by October

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1161 1, 2015, for noncollectively bargained service, upon entering 1162 into a collective bargaining agreement on or after July 1, 2015, 1163 or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Depending 1164 upon the application of subsection (1), a defined contribution 1165 component may or may not receive any funding. 1166 (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a 1167 municipality that has implemented or proposed changes to a local 1168 law plan based on the municipality's reliance on an 1169 interpretation of this chapter by the Department of Management 1170 Services on or after August 14, 2012, and before March 4, 2015, 1171 may continue the implemented changes or continue to implement 1172 proposed changes. Such reliance must be evidenced by a written 1173 collective bargaining proposal or agreement, or formal 1174 correspondence between the municipality and the Department of 1175 Management Services which describes the specific changes to the 1176 local law plan, with the initial proposal, agreement, or 1177 correspondence from the municipality dated before March 4, 2015. 1178 Changes to the local law plan which are otherwise contrary to 1179 minimum benefits and minimum standards may continue in effect 1180 until the earlier of October 1, 2018, or the effective date of a 1181 collective bargaining agreement that is contrary to the changes 1182 to the local law plan. 1183 Section 13. The Legislature finds that a proper and 1184 legitimate state purpose is served when employees and retirees 1185 of this state and its political subdivisions, and the 1186 dependents, survivors, and beneficiaries of such employees and 1187 retirees, are extended the basic protections afforded by 1188 governmental retirement systems that provide fair and adequate 1189 benefits and that are managed, administered, and funded in an

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

Florida Senate - 2015 SB 172

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1190	actuarially sound manner as required under s. 14, Article X of
1191	the State Constitution and part VII of chapter 112, Florida
1192	Statutes. Therefore, the Legislature determines and declares
1193	that this act fulfills an important state interest.
1194	Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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TAXPAYERS FOR SUSTAINABLE PENSIONS

Representative Janet Adkins 313 House Office Building 402 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

AMERICANS FOR PROSPERITY

January 20, 2015

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA CHAMBER FOUNDATION

FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES

FLORIDA TAXWATCH

LEROY COLLINS INSTITUTE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS

R STREET INSTITUTE

REASON FOUNDATION

Dear Representative Adkins:

Across the state of Florida, cities have amassed nearly \$11 billion in unfunded pension liabilities. Florida cities will be forced to pay off these debts by assessing and collecting additional taxes and fees from residents, or cutting city services, such as parks and recreation, trash collection, public works, community maintenance, or even public safety officer positions. This pension debt is directly affecting the quality of life in Florida communities, and unless reforms are undertaken quickly, the debt will continue to climb.

The Taxpayers for Sustainable Pensions is a coalition of individual policy groups dedicated to municipal pension reform across the state. Coalition members are committed to researching solutions to Florida's municipal pension problems and working with key stakeholders to achieve responsible reform that accounts for employee security, long-term sustainability, transparency and accountability.

Sustainable, affordable, and fair pensions for municipal police officers and firefighters can be achieved with comprehensive legislative reforms, to include:

- Clearly stating pension benefit levels, employee contributions and use of insurance premium tax revenues are subject to negotiations between cities and police and fire unions during collective bargaining;
- Removing legislative mandates on police and fire pension benefit levels, such as the "extra benefits" requirement;
- Removing legislative mandates on the composition and authority of police and fire pension boards of trustees;
- Providing options and incentives for cities to consider for placing police and fire in the Florida Retirement System; and
- Reforming disability presumptions for police and fire.

TAXPAYERS FOR

AMERICANS FOR PROSPERITY

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA CHAMBER FOUNDATION

FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES

FLORIDA TAXWATCH

LEROY COLLINS INSTITUTE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF **INDEPENDENT BUSINESS**

R STREET INSTITUTE

REASON FOUNDATION

We hope you will consider these reform options as you design a proposal to control costs in Florida's municipal pension plans, and ensure long-term sustainability and financial security for taxpayers and the public safety employees who dutifully serve the communities of the Sunshine State.

Sincerely,

Dominie M. Calabro Dominic M. Calabro Florida TaxWatch

Tony Carvajal

Florida Chamber Foundation

Chris Hudson

Americans for Prosperity

Tom Feeney

Associated Industries of Florida

Scott Dudley

Florida League of Cities

Bill Herrle

National Federation of Independent Business

Christian Camara

R Street Institute

Lance Christensen

Reason Foundation Carol S Weissel

Carol Weissert

LeRoy Collins Institute

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title Address Email For | Against Information Waive Speaking: | In Support *X*Against Speaking: (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Appearing at request of Chair: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Caia Conn	
Job Title Legislative Counsel	
Address 3013, Bronoval 60, te 300	Phone 2229684
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Email Kconno Elcities
City State Zip	Con
	peaking: In Support Against ir will read this information into the record.)
Representing Floride League of	THES
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist regist	ered with Legislature: Yes No
	•

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

/ 2 / 201 S (Meeting Date	(Deliver BOTH copies of this f	orm to the Senator or t	Senate Professional Sta	an conducting t		72 ımber (if applicable)
Topic Local	Police Firet	lighter 1	Rusions		Amendment Ba	arcode (if applicable)
Name <u>Ma++</u>	1					
Job Title Lobb	415+					
Address Street	of Brevad	St.		Phone_	850-22	2-3327
Tellaha.	5500	FC	32301	Email		
City		State	Zip			
Speaking: For	Against Infor	mation	•		In Support ins information in	-
RepresentingF	Torida Pol	ice Be	nevolent	Ass	sodetio	<u> </u>
Appearing at request o	f Chair: Yes	No L	.obbyist registe	ered with I	Legislature:	Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Topic Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Address Street Waive Speaking: In Support Information Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

	r Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Local Pensions	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Usa Henning	
Job Title Director of Legislative	
Address 242 Office Plaza	Phone 550-766-8808
Street Tallahassee Fity State	3230 Email Opéislative Quolicon
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Fraternal Order of	Police
	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 5B112 Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title <u>らん</u>に Address 101 Phone Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: | In Support | Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Lite of Ad, Myers Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Municipal Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title Fire flanten Phone 941-724-59/4 Address Mad ison Email roccofish Querizon. net Against Waive Speaking: | In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Professional Representing Foria Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair: [

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

er BOTH copies of this form to the Sei	nator or Senate Professional S	Staff conducting the meeting)	SB172
			Bill Number (if applicable)
Reform		Amendi	ment Barcode (if applicable,
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Must		_	
geAve, Ste 109		Phone <u>850 - 4</u>	108-1218
FL	32308	Email M Jausz	Offorg. org
State	Zip	, ,	0, 0
ainst Information			
rians for Prosper	tw		·
nair: Yes VNo	Lobbyist regist	tered with Legislatu	re: Yes V No
	Reform E Myst ALVE, Ste 109 FL State ainst Information riches for Prosperi	Reform E Myst Alyst Alyst	Phone 850-4 FL 32308 Email Mfausz State Zip Waive Speaking: In Sup (The Chair will read this information) Tights for Prosperity

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	r or Senate Professional (Staff conducting the meeting) 172 Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic LOCAL Pension Referen		Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Mofgan McCofd		_
Job Title		551 222 5 5
Address 106 N Brenagh Street		Phone 850-222-5052
Tallahassel FL city State	32301 zip	Email MMCCCRde FloridatoxNotch
Speaking: For Against Information		Speaking: In Support Against air will read this information into the record.)
Representing FLORIDA TAXWATCH		
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist regis	tered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, tim meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their rema	e may not permit a rks so that as many	Il persons wishing to speak to be heard at this y persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.		S-001 (10/14/14)

Overview of Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee

SENATOR JEREMY RING, CHAIR SENATOR ALAN HAYS, VICE CHAIR

JANUARY 21, 2015

Entity Oversight

- Executive Office of the Governor
 - (except the Division on Emergency Management)
- State Board of Administration
- Department of State
 - (except the Elections and Corporations programs)
- Agency for State Technology
 - Northwood Shared Resource Center
 - Southwood Shared Resource Center
- Department of Management Services
 - Florida Human Relations Commission
 - Public Employees Relations Commission
 - Division of Administrative Hearings

Committee Subject Areas

- Public sector retirement plans
- Enterprise technology and infrastructure
- Investment management of state funds
- State workforce and benefits
- State procurement and contracting
- Open government (public records and open meetings)
- Arts, culture, and historical preservation programs
- Administrative Procedures Act
- Government organization

Potential Committee Issues

- Local government retirement plans
- Enterprise technology governance
- Investment management of state funds
- State workforce and benefits
- State procurement and contracting
- Florida Retirement System
- Collective bargaining for state employees

Primary Staff Responsibilities

Joe McVaney Department of Management Services Division of Retirement Division of State Group Insurance Division of Human Resource Management Public Employees Relations Commission Human Relations Commission	Grace Kim Department of Management Services Division of Administrative Hearings	Ashley Peacock Department of Management Services Division of Telecommunications Division of State Purchasing Facilities Management Program Fleet Management
State Board of Administration Defined Contribution Retirement Plan Division of Bond Finance Investment Advisory Council	Department of State Cultural Affairs Historical Resources Executive Office of the Governor	Department of State Library and Information Services Agency for State Technology
	(excluding the Division of Emergency Management)	Northwood Shared Resource Center Southwood Shared Resource Center
Other Subject Matter: Organizational Structure of State Government State Employee Collective Bargaining	Other Subject Matter: Administrative Procedures Act Open Government (public records and public meetings)	Other Subject Matter: Purchasing Sovereign Immunity Regulatory Infrastructure

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: SB 401

Case:

Type:

Caption: Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability

Judge:

Started: 1/21/2015 3:33:26 PM

Ends: 1/21/2015 4:46:57 PM

Length: 01:13:32

3:33:27 PM Meeting called to order, roll call

3:33:47 PM Recognize committee staff by Chair Ring

3:34:10 PM Turn chair over to Senator Legg

3:34:52 PM Show Senator Hays excused until he comes back

3:35:06 PM SB 172 by Senators Bradley and Ring, Local Pension Refor, take up PCS for SB 172

3:35:13 PM Recognize Senator Ring to explain the PCS

3:40:34 PM Public Testimony

3:41:50 PM Kraig Conn, Florida League of Cities

3:47:23 PM Questions Senator Latvala

3:48:57 PM What provisons that were in the bill last year they are not in agreement on?

3:49:11 PM Kraig Conn to respond

3:49:41 PM Sen. Latvala question - You agreed to these provisions last year what changed to make you disagree with

the provisions this year?

3:51:12 PM Kraig Conn to respond to a series of questions from Senator Latvala

3:53:32 PM Senator Ring question to Senator Latvala

3:54:37 PM Senator Latvala to respond

3:56:41 PM Senator Ring questions to Kraig Conn

3:57:31 PM Kraig Conn responds to a series of questions

4:10:24 PM Matt Puckett, Florida Police Benevolent Association

4:16:09 PM Roger Reinke, City of Naples

4:20:55 PM Senator Ring questions to Roger Reinke and responses

4:27:08 PM Lisa Henning, Fraternal Order of Police

4:28:11 PM Keith Arnold, City of Ft. Myers

4:34:56 PM Rocco Salvatori, Florida Professional Firefighters

4:41:14 PM Morgon McCord, Florida Tax Watch

4:43:07 PM Question by Senator Ring to Rocco Salvatori

4:43:25 PM Response by Rocco Salvatori

4:43:41 PM Debate on the bill

4:43:58 PM Close on the bill, Senator Ring

4:46:09 PM Roll call on CS/SB 172

4:46:42 PM Senator Hays moves to rise