

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.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Budget Committee

BILL: SB 1182

INTRODUCER: Senator Ring

SUBJECT: State Board of Administration

DATE: April 20, 2011 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	McKay	Roberts	GO	Fav/1 amendment
2.	Leadbeater	Meyer, C.	BC	Pre-meeting
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... Statement of Substantial Changes

B. AMENDMENTS..... Technical amendments were recommended

Amendments were recommended

Significant amendments were recommended

I. Summary:

The bill amends s. 215.44(1), F.S., to specify that the State Board of Administration does not need a trust agreement with a governmental entity to invest their assets in the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund; these entities will instead be required to complete enrollment materials provided by the board. The bill clarifies that any investments done through a trust agreement are not restricted by the list of authorized investments. The bill also corrects cross references, and changes terminology used in certification and disclosure provisions.

This bill amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 215.44 and 215.4755.

II. Present Situation:

The State Board of Administration

The State Board of Administration (SBA) is comprised of the Governor, Chief Financial Officer and Attorney General.¹ The SBA manages thirty-six separate statutory investment portfolios, the

¹ Section 16, art. IX, Constitution of 1885, and continued by s. 9, art. IX, State Constitution, as revised in 1968 and subsequently amended.

largest one of which is the multi-employer Florida Retirement System. The SBA must invest and reinvest available funds of the System Trust Fund in accordance with the specified statutory provisions.² The System Trust Fund is the trust fund established by statute in the State Treasury for the purpose of holding and investing the contributions paid by members and employers and paying the benefits to which members or their beneficiaries may become entitled.³ Other trust funds may be established in the State Treasury to administer the System Trust Fund. In making investments for the System Trust Fund the board may not make any investments not in conformance with the Florida Retirement System Defined Benefit Plan Investment Policy Statement.⁴

The SBA also manages investments on behalf of the Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the Florida Lottery, the Pre-Paid College Fund, its own separately constituted Division of Bond Finance, and pooled money market funds for local governments (Florida Prime), among others. Assets under management as of November 30, 2010, totaled \$145.6 billion.

The Trustees and agency investment personnel are named fiduciaries for the management of funds under their control. As such, they must adhere to the duties of prudence, loyalty, sole and exclusive benefit in the discharge of their responsibilities. The SBA also houses a statutory Investment Advisory Council whose purpose is to provide the staff and Trustees with non-fiduciary advice on trends and conditions in the institutional investment marketplace. The SBA participates with its peer plans in a number of institutional investor organizations on matters affecting national and international finance.

Section 215.47, F.S., specifies the types of investments authorized for use by the SBA. Section 215.477, F.S., specifying the certification and disclosure requirements for investment advisors and managers, was created by House Bill 1307 in the 2010 Regular Session.⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 215.44(1), F.S., to specify that the State Board of Administration does not need a trust agreement with a governmental entity to invest their assets in the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund created in s. 218.405, F.S. These entities will be required to complete enrollment materials provided by the board, which simplifies the investment process. The bill also amends subsection (3) to clarify that any investments done through a trust agreement are not restricted by the list provided in s. 215.47, F.S.

Section 2 amends s. 215.4755, F.S., to correct cross-references, replace the word “individual” with “employee at a broker-dealer firm,” and deletes “perceived” from the types of conflicts of interest that must be disclosed, leaving “actual or potential” conflicts.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2011.

² Section 121.151, F.S.

³ Section 121.021(36), F.S.

⁴ Section 215.475(1), F.S.

⁵ Section 11 of Chapter 2010-180, L.O.F.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

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:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

Barcode 849726 by Governmental Oversight and Accountability on April 5, 2011:

The amendment requires:

- The board to set salaries consistent with fiduciary duty, and requires a compensation study to be conducted;

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- Setting minimum position requirements and compensation for the executive director position;
 - The quarterly report to be presented to the Investment Committee;
 - A investment committee consisting of seven members, instead of six, and specifies the appointment schedule and qualifications; and,
 - The investment committee to approve investment policy statements.

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