

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/HB 605 Senior Management Service Class
SPONSOR(S): Appropriations Committee, Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; Pritchett; Plakon; and others
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 952

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee	12 Y, 0 N, As CS	Toliver	Smith
2) Appropriations Committee	25 Y, 0 N, As CS	Keith	Pridgeon
3) State Affairs Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2007, the Legislature established five Offices of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel. When an Office of the Public Defender determines it has a conflict in representing an indigent defendant, the Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel will be appointed to represent the defendant. The Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel has primary responsibility for representing persons entitled to court-appointed counsel under the Federal or State Constitution or as authorized by law in civil proceedings, such as proceedings to terminate parental rights. The Governor appoints each Regional Counsel for a term of four years, subject to Senate confirmation.

The Florida Retirement System (FRS) is a contributory retirement system, with active members contributing 3.0 percent of their salaries. FRS Members have two primary plan options available for participation: the defined benefit plan, also known as the pension plan, and the defined contribution plan, also known as the investment plan. The membership of the FRS is divided into five membership classes:

- The Regular Class;
- The Special Risk Class;
- The Special Risk Administrative Support Class;
- The Elected Officers' Class; and
- The Senior Management Service Class (SMSC).

Benefits payable under the pension plan are calculated based on the member's years of creditable service multiplied by the service accrual rate multiplied by the member's average final compensation. The Regular Class service credit provides a 1.6 percent accrual value for each year of creditable service while the SMSC earns a 2.0 percent accrual value each year.

Benefits under the investment plan accrue in individual member accounts funded by both employee and employer contributions and investment earnings. Benefits are provided through employee-directed investments offered by approved investment providers. The amount of money contributed to each member's account varies by class with the Regular Class receiving 6.3 percent and SMSC receiving 7.67 percent.

The bill makes certain managerial employees of the Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel offices members of the SMSC (rather than the Regular Class) of the FRS. For each employee participating in the pension plan, this shift means the employee earns 2.0 percent service credit for each year of service rather than 1.6 percent. For an employee participating in the investment plan, the employee will receive contributions into the investment account equal to 7.67 percent of salary rather than 6.3 percent. Any employee shifted from the Regular Class to the SMSC is permitted to upgrade retirement credit for service in the same position.

The bill provides a recurring appropriation of \$288,234 from the General Revenue Fund to provide retirement benefits payments as specified in the act.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel

In 2007, the Legislature established five offices of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel.¹ When an Office of the Public Defender determines it has a conflict in representing an indigent defendant, the Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel will be appointed to represent the defendant. The Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel has primary responsibility for representing persons entitled to court-appointed counsel under the Federal or State Constitution or as authorized by law in civil proceedings, such as proceedings to terminate parental rights.² Each regional counsel is recommended as part of list of qualified candidates by the Supreme Court Judicial Nominating Commission.³ Thereafter, the Governor appoints the regional counsel from amongst those listed for a term of four years.⁴ The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.⁵ Each office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel is housed, for administrative purposes, in the Justice Administrative Commission.⁶ Regional counsels serve on a full-time basis and may not engage in the private practice of law while holding office.⁷

The table below shows the number of full-time equivalent positions and the amount of salary rate authorized for each of the five regional offices.

Regional Office	FTE Positions	Salary Rate
First	122.00	6,822,226
Second	107.00	6,310,604
Third	66.75	4,314,054
Fourth	114.00	6,257,822
Fifth	92.00	4,621,667
Total	501.75	28,326,373

The Florida Retirement System

The Florida Retirement System (FRS) was established in 1970 when the Legislature consolidated the Teachers' Retirement System, the State and County Officers and Employees' Retirement System, and the Highway Patrol Pension Fund. In 1972, the Judicial Retirement System was consolidated into the FRS, and in 2007, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Supplemental Retirement Program was consolidated under the Regular Class of the FRS as a closed group.⁸ The FRS is a contributory system, with active members contributing three percent of their salaries. It is the primary retirement plan for employees of state and county government agencies, district school boards, state colleges, and universities.

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

- The Regular Class⁹ consists of 554,631 active members and 7,629 in renewed membership;
- The Special Risk Class¹⁰ includes 74,274 active members and 1,112 in renewed membership;

¹ Section 27.511(1), F.S.

² Section 27.511(5) and (6), F.S.

³ Section 27.511(3)(a), F.S.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 27.511(2), F.S.

⁷ Section 27.511(4), F.S.

⁸ Florida Retirement System Pension Plan and Other State Administered Retirement Systems Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019, at p. 35, available at https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/2018-19_CAFR.pdf (last visited January 24, 2020).

⁹ The Regular Class is for all members who are not assigned to another class. Section 121.021(12), F.S.

- The Special Risk Administrative Support Class¹¹ has 100 active members and 1 in renewed membership;
- The Elected Officers' Class¹² has 2,088 active members and 112 in renewed membership; and
- The Senior Management Service Class¹³ has 7,767 active members and 214 in renewed membership.¹⁴

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

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

Pension Plan

The pension plan is administered by the secretary of the Department of Management Services through the Division of Retirement.¹⁵ Investment management is handled by the State Board of Administration.

Any member initially enrolled in the pension plan before July 1, 2011, vests in the pension plan after completing six years of service with an FRS employer.¹⁶ For members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the member vests in the pension plan after eight years of creditable service.¹⁷ Benefits payable under the pension plan are calculated based on the member's years of creditable service multiplied by the service accrual rate multiplied by the member's average final compensation.¹⁸ For most current members of the pension plan (including members in the Regular Class and the Senior Management Service Class), normal retirement (when first eligible for unreduced benefits) occurs at the earliest attainment of 30 years of service or age 62.¹⁹ Members initially enrolled in the pension plan on or after July 1, 2011, have longer service requirements. For members initially enrolled after that date, a member in the Regular Class or the Senior Management Service Class (SMSC) must complete 33 years of service or attain age 65.²⁰

The Regular Class and the SMSC share the same normal retirement dates, average final compensation calculation, and disability/survivor benefits. However, the Regular Class service credit provides a 1.6 percent accrual value for each year of creditable service while the SMSC earns a 2.0 percent accrual value each year.²¹

A member of the SMSC may upgrade service credit in the same position from Regular Class accrual value to the SMSC accrual value.²² Generally, the service credit may be purchased by the employer on behalf of the member.²³

Investment Plan

In 2000, the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program (investment plan) was created as a defined contribution plan offered to eligible employees as an alternative to the FRS Pension Plan.²⁴ The State Board of Administration (SBA) is primarily responsible for administering the investment plan.²⁵ The

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

¹¹ The Special Risk Administrative Support Class is for a special risk member who moved or was reassigned to a nonspecial risk law enforcement, firefighting, correctional, or emergency medical care administrative support position with the same agency, or who is subsequently employed in such a position under the Florida Retirement System. Section 121.0515(8), F.S.

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

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

¹⁴ *Supra* note 8 at pg. 161.

¹⁵ Section 121.025, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 121.021(45)(a), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 121.021(45)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 121.091, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 121.021(29)(a)1., F.S.

²⁰ Sections 121.021(29)(a)2. and (b)2., F.S.

²¹ Section 121.091(1)(a), F.S.

²² Section 121.055(1)(j), F.S.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Section 121.4501(1), F.S.

²⁵ Section 121.4501(8), F.S.

Board of Trustees of the SBA is comprised of the Governor as chair, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Attorney General.²⁶

Benefits under the investment plan accrue in individual member accounts funded by both employee and employer contributions and earnings.²⁷ Benefits are provided through employee-directed investments offered by approved investment providers.²⁸

A member vests immediately in all employee contributions paid to the investment plan.²⁹ With respect to the employer contributions, a member vests after completing one work year of employment with an FRS employer.³⁰ Vested benefits are payable upon termination or death as a lump-sum distribution, direct rollover distribution, or periodic distribution.³¹ The investment plan also provides disability coverage for both in-line-of-duty and regular disability retirement benefits.³² An FRS member who qualifies for disability while enrolled in the investment plan may apply for benefits as if the employee were a member of the pension plan. If approved for retirement disability benefits, the member is transferred to the pension plan.³³

The table below shows the allocation of contributions made into the FRS for members of the investment plan participating in the Regular Class and SMSC. The contributions are based on a percentage of the member's gross compensation for the month.

Allocation of Contributions	Regular Class	SMSC
Investment Account	6.30%	7.67%
Disability	0.25%	0.26%
In line of duty death	0.05%	0.05%
Administrative Assessments	0.06%	0.06%
Total	6.66%	8.04%

Effect of the bill

The bill makes certain managerial employees of the Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel Offices members of the SMSC, rather than the Regular Class, of the FRS. For each employee participating in the pension plan of the FRS, this shift means the employee earns 2.0 percent service credit for each year of service rather than 1.6 percent. For an employee participating in the investment plan of the FRS, the employee will receive contributions into the investment account equal to 7.67 percent of salary rather than 6.3 percent. Any employee shifted from the Regular Class to the SMSC is permitted to upgrade retirement credit for service in the same position. The upgraded service credit may not be purchased by the member's employer. The bill provides a recurring appropriation of \$288,234 from the General Revenue Fund to provide retirement benefits payments as specified in the act.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 121.055, F.S., relating to the Senior Management Service Class.

²⁶ Article IV, s. 4(e), FLA. CONST.

²⁷ Section 121.4501(1), F.S.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Section 121.4501(6)(a), F.S.

³⁰ If a member terminates employment before vesting in the investment plan, the nonvested money is transferred from the member's account to the SBA for deposit and investment by the SBA in its suspense account for up to five years. If the member is not reemployed as an eligible employee within five years, then any nonvested accumulations transferred from a member's account to the SBA's suspense account are forfeited. Section 121.4501(6)(b)-(d), F.S.

³¹ Section 121.591, F.S.

³² See s. 121.4501(16), F.S.

³³ Pension plan disability retirement benefits, which apply for investment plan members who qualify for disability, compensate an in-line-of-duty disabled member up to 65 percent of the average monthly compensation as of the disability retirement date for special risk class members. Other members may receive up to 42 percent of the member's average monthly compensation for disability retirement benefits. If the disability occurs other than in the line of duty, the monthly benefit may not be less than 25 percent of the average monthly compensation as of the disability retirement date. Section 121.091(4)(f), F.S.

Section 2: Provides an appropriation.

Section 3: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The FRS membership class change would apply to 20 current positions in the five offices of the Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsels. The bill provides a recurring appropriation of \$288,234 from the General Revenue Fund to provide retirement benefits payments as specified in the act.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not confer rulemaking authority nor does it require the promulgation of rules.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 29, 2020, the Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee adopted an amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment removed the

provision of the bill granting discretion to each of the Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel Offices to designate up to an additional five percent of its employees to the SMSC. The amendment also altered the retroactive date to which a person was permitted to upgrade retirement credit for service in the same position from February 1, 1987 to October 1, 2007, as that is the date of the creation of the offices of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel.

On February 18, 2020, the Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment provided a recurring appropriation of \$288,234 from the General Revenue Fund to provide retirement benefits payments as specified in the act.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as approved by the Appropriations Committee.