

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 Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice

BILL: SPB 7038

INTRODUCER: For Consideration by the Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice

SUBJECT: Trust Funds/Opioid Settlement Trust Fund/Department of Law Enforcement

DATE: March 20, 2023 REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Kolich	Harkness	ACJ	Pre-meeting

I. Summary:

SPB 7038 creates section 944.74, Florida Statutes, establishing the Opioid Settlement Trust Fund within the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). The purpose of the trust fund is to abate the opioid epidemic in accordance with the settlement agreements reached by the state in opioid-related litigation or bankruptcy proceedings. The trust fund will receive funds as provided in the General Appropriations Act.

The bill is effective July 1, 2023.

II. Present Situation:

Trust Funds

Establishment of Trust Funds

A trust fund may be created by law only by the Legislature and only if passed by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house in a separate bill for that purpose only. Except for trust funds being re-created by the Legislature, each trust fund must be created by statutory language that specifies at least the following:

- The name of the trust fund.
- The agency or branch of state government responsible for administering the trust fund.
- The requirements or purposes that the trust fund is established to meet.
- The sources of moneys to be credited to the trust fund or specific sources of receipts to be deposited in the trust fund.¹

¹ Section 215.3207, F.S.

Florida Constitution Requirement for Trust Funds

The Florida Constitution requires that state trust funds must terminate not more than four years after the effective date of the act authorizing the initial creation of the trust fund.² By law the Legislature may set a shorter time period for which any trust fund is authorized.³

Review of Trust Funds

The Legislature must review all state trust funds at least once every 4 years,⁴ prior to the regular session of the Legislature immediately preceding the date on which any executive or judicial branch trust fund is scheduled to be terminated,⁵ or such earlier date as the Legislature may specify.⁶

The agency responsible for the administration of the trust fund and the Governor, for executive branch trust funds, or the Chief Justice, for judicial branch trust funds, must recommend to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives whether the trust fund should be allowed to terminate or should be re-created.⁷ Each recommendation must be based on a review of the purpose and use of the trust fund and a determination of whether the trust fund will continue to be necessary.⁸ A recommendation to re-create the trust fund may include suggested modifications to the purpose, sources of receipts, and allowable expenditures for the trust fund.⁹

When the Legislature terminates a trust fund, the agency or branch of state government that administers the trust fund must pay any outstanding debts or obligations of the trust fund as soon as practicable.¹⁰ The Legislature may also provide for the distribution of moneys in that trust fund. If no such distribution is provided, the moneys remaining after all outstanding obligations of the trust fund are met must be deposited in the General Revenue Fund.¹¹

Opioid Settlements

Florida joined a multi-state coalition of 48 states and the District of Columbia to sue pharmaceutical companies, distributors, and dispensing companies that had major roles in producing or promoting opioid products that helped to fuel the nation's opioid epidemic.¹²

In July of 2021, three of the largest pharmaceutical companies settled litigation related to the opioid crisis. Based on the settlement agreement, the three companies collectively will pay up to \$21 billion over 17 and a half years, with Florida receiving a total of \$1.3 billion. Additionally,

² Art. III, s. 19(f)(2), Fla. Const.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Section 215.3208(1), F.S.

⁵ Pursuant to Art. III, s. 19(f), Fla. Const.

⁶ Section 215.3206(1), F.S.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Section 215.3208(2)(a), F.S.

¹¹ Section 215.3208(b), F.S.

¹² See Florida Attorney General, *Attorney General Moody secures relief for opioid crisis*, <https://myfloridalegal.com/opioidsettlement> (last visited Feb. 24, 2023).

Johnson & Johnson will pay up to \$5 billion over nine years, with Florida receiving almost \$300 million from that agreement. Previous settlement funding generated more than \$300 million for Florida opioid abatement, which brings the collective opioid efforts for Florida to \$1.9 billion. The settlement funding must be used to support opioid treatment, prevention and recovery services.¹³

In addition to the Johnson & Johnson settlement the state has entered into settlement agreements with the following entities: Endo Health Solutions, CVS Health Corporation, CVS Pharmacy, Inc., Teva Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd., Allergan Finance, LLC., Walgreen Boots Alliance, Inc., and Walgreen Co., and Walmart.¹⁴ These agreements total approximately \$3.2 billion to be received by the state with some of the funds sent directly to local governments over a period of up to 18 years.

In 2022, the Legislature created a Opioid Settlement Clearing Trust Fund in the Department of Financial Services to serve as the depository of opioid settlement funds.¹⁵ Funds received from the settlements will be deposited into the clearing trust fund and then transferred from the clearing trust fund to various agencies to implement the appropriations as provided in the General Appropriations Act.¹⁶

Department of Law Enforcement

The FDLE is the state's law enforcement agency headquartered in Tallahassee with seven regional operations centers located in Tallahassee, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Fort Myers, and Miami. Its mission is to "promote public safety and strengthen domestic security by providing services in partnership with local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to prevent, investigate, and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors."¹⁷ The FDLE coordinates missions with local and federal law enforcement agencies to target and dismantle drug trafficking organizations. Additionally, they provide resources and assistance to local law enforcement agencies to combat illegal drug manufacturing and distribution.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 944.74, F.S., to create the Opioid Settlement Trust Fund within the FDLE. The purpose of the trust fund is to abate the opioid epidemic in accordance with the settlement agreements reached by the state in opioid-related litigation or bankruptcy proceedings.

¹³ Florida Attorney General, *Attorney General Moody announces new settlement for \$65 million with opioid manufacturer Endo and finalization of Johnson & Johnson Opioid Settlement*, (Jan. 18, 2022) available at <http://www.myfloridalegal.com/newsrel.nsf/newsreleases/DBE8B56810857CB3852587CE00776C03> (last visited Feb. 24, 2023).

¹⁴ See Florida Attorney General, *Attorney General Moody secures relief for opioid crisis*.

¹⁵ Chapter 2022-161, Laws of Florida.

¹⁶ Section 17.42, F.S.

¹⁷ See Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *FDLE Mission Brochure* [FDLE-Mission-Brochure.aspx \(state.fl.us\)](https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FDLE-Mission-Brochure.aspx) (last visited March. 15, 2023).

The Department of Financial Services shall transfer any amount specified in the General Appropriations Act from the Opioid Settlement Clearing Trust Fund to the Department of Law Enforcement's opioid settlement trust fund.

Any unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year and any encumbered balance remaining undisbursed on September 30 of the same calendar year reverts to the Opioid Settlement Clearing Trust Fund.

As required by the Florida Constitution, the Opioid Settlement Trust Fund terminates on July 1, 2027, unless terminated sooner or recreated by the Legislature. Additionally, the trust fund is required to be reviewed as provided in s. 215.3206, F.S., before its schedule termination.

The bill is effective July 1, 2023.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

Article III, s. 19(f)(1) of the Florida Constitution specifies that a trust fund may be created or re-created only by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature in a separate bill for that purpose only.

Article III, s. 19(f)(2) of the Florida Constitution specifies that state trust funds must terminate not more than four years after the effective date of the act authorizing the initial creation of the trust fund. By law the Legislature may set a shorter time period for which any trust fund is authorized.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

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. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 944.74 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.