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An act relating to Interest on Trust Accounts Program interest rates; creating s. 655.97, F.S.; requiring the Chief Financial Officer to establish quarterly two interest rate alternatives applicable to Interest on Trust Accounts (IOTA) Program to determine interest

paid to Funding Florida Legal Aid (FFLA) by

participating financial institutions; requiring such institutions to select one of the two rate

alternatives annually; requiring that each rate alternative be set at a specified rate; requiring the

Chief Financial Officer to inform FFLA of the rate alternatives established for each upcoming quarter;

providing applicability; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, in September 1981, the Florida Supreme Court implemented the nation's first Interest on Trust Accounts (IOTA) Program, establishing a vital funding source for civil legal aid, justice system improvements, and public service programs for law students, and

WHEREAS, Funding Florida Legal Aid (FFLA), formerly known as The Florida Bar Foundation, and the Florida Bankers
Association cooperated for decades to sustain the program and encourage participation, and

WHEREAS, in March 2023, the Florida Supreme Court adopted

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new rules requiring lawyers to secure interest rates based on the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, compelling banks to pay higher rates for IOTA accounts than for similar accounts, and

WHEREAS, 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have mandatory IOTA programs modeled after Florida's pre-2023 system, while 5 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands operate voluntary or opt-out programs, and

WHEREAS, the 2023 rule change made Florida an outlier compared to other jurisdictions, where IOTA rates are typically benchmarked against interest-bearing checking account rates, and

WHEREAS, the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate serves as a benchmark for lending and is not used to set deposit account rates, and

WHEREAS, the 2023 rule changes resulted in banks paying higher rates on funds in IOTA accounts, resulting in record revenues, exceeding \$279 million, paid to FFLA during the 2023-2024 fiscal year, nearly four times the prior peak rate, and far exceeding average annual interest revenues, and

WHEREAS, in October 2024, the Florida Supreme Court authorized FFLA to hold nearly \$143 million in reserves, and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of this state for the Legislature to establish statutory benchmarks for IOTA rates to ensure regulatory safety, fairness, and sustainability, similar to the quarterly interest rate determinations made by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for interest paid on court

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

judgments, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Section 655.97, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

(1) (a) Each December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1, the Chief Financial Officer shall establish two interest rate alternatives applicable to the Interest on Trust Accounts (IOTA) Program to determine interest paid to Funding Florida Legal Aid (FFLA) by participating financial institutions. The rate alternatives established by the Chief Financial Officer are effective on the following January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, respectively. Each such financial institution must annually select one of the two rate alternatives.

(b) The first rate alternative must be set at the highest interest rate or dividend generally available from the institution to its comparable non-IOTA business or consumer accounts or nonmaturing deposit accounts, provided that the IOTA accounts meet or exceed the same minimum balance or other account requirements. If a financial institution chooses to pay the rate alternative provided by this paragraph, it must submit a rate validation sheet to the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that it has paid at least the same interest on IOTA accounts

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that it paid on such other accounts.

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- (c) The second rate alternative must be set at 25 percent of the federal funds target rate or 0.25 percent, whichever is higher, net of fees. If a financial institution chooses to pay the rate alternative provided by this paragraph, it is exempt from the rate validation requirement established by paragraph (b).
- (2) Within 3 days after establishing interest rates under subsection (1), the Chief Financial Officer shall inform FFLA of the rate alternatives for the upcoming quarter.
- (3) This section does not apply to interest rates

 established by written contract or obligations unrelated to IOTA

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