

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 Committee on Community Affairs

BILL: CS/SB 458

INTRODUCER: Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability and Senator Ring

SUBJECT: Firefighter and Police Officer Pension Plans

DATE: March 1, 2013 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	McKay	McVaney	GO	Fav/CS
2.	Toman	Yeatman	CA	Favorable
3.			AP	
4.				
5.				
6.				

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Statement of Substantial Changes
B. AMENDMENTS.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical amendments were recommended
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amendments were recommended
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant amendments were recommended

I. Summary:

CS/SB 458 substantially amends provisions specifying how insurance premium tax revenues must be used in police and firefighter pension plans. Plan benefits in existence in 1999 must be paid by the amount of premium tax revenues the plan sponsors received in 1997. Plans less than 80 percent funded must use 50 percent of their post-2012 increase in premium tax revenues, and accumulated premium tax revenues, to pay the plans' actuarial deficiency. Twenty-five percent of the post-2012 increase must fund defined contribution benefits, and 25 percent must be used to fund base benefits. Plans funded greater than 80 percent must use half of the post-2012 increase in premium tax revenues for defined contribution benefits, and the other half for the base benefits. The increase in additional premium tax revenues between 1997 and 2012 must be used to fund any benefits that were not included in the base benefits of the plan.

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

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

II. Present Situation:

The “Marvin B. Clayton Firefighters and Police Officers Pension Trust Fund” Acts

The Marvin B. Clayton Firefighters’ and Police Officers’ Pension Trust Fund Acts¹ declare a legitimate state purpose to provide 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 must be managed, administered, operated, and funded to maximize the protection of firefighters’ and police officers’ pension trust funds.²

Chapter 175, F.S., was originally enacted in 1939 to provide an incentive to cities—access to premium tax revenues—to encourage the establishment of firefighter retirement plans. Fourteen years later, the Legislature enacted ch. 185, F.S., which provides a similar funding mechanism for municipal police officers. Special fire control districts became eligible to participate under ch. 175, F.S., in 1993.

Funding for these pension plans comes from four sources: 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; and mandatory payments by the city of the normal cost of the plan.³ To qualify for insurance premium tax dollars, plans must meet requirements found in ch. 175 and 185, F.S. Responsibility for overseeing and monitoring these plans is assigned to the Division of Retirement (“division”) in the Department of Management Services (DMS), but day-to-day operational control rests with local boards of trustees. Most firefighters and police officers participate in these plans. If the division deems 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 insurance premium tax revenues.

The Firefighters’ Pension Trust Fund of each municipality or special fire control district is funded through an excise tax of 1.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums of property insurance covering property within boundaries of the municipality or district.⁴ It is payable by the insurers to the Department of Revenue (DOR), and the net proceeds are transferred to the appropriate fund at the division.⁵ In 2011, premium tax distributions to municipalities and special fire districts from the Firefighters’ Pension Trust Fund amounted to \$71.7 million.⁶

The Police Officers’ Retirement Trust Fund is funded through an excise tax of 0.85 percent imposed on the gross premiums on casualty insurance policies covering property within the boundaries of the municipality.⁷ Similar to the Firefighters’ Pension Trust Fund, the excise tax is payable to the DOR, and the net proceeds are transferred to the appropriate fund at the division.⁸

¹ See ch. 175 and 185, F.S.

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

³ Sections 175.091(1)(a) and 185.07(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 175.101(1), F.S.

⁵ See s. 175.121, F.S.

⁶ Division of Management Services, *Municipal Police Officers’ and Firefighters’ Retirement Forms: Facts and Figures Premium Tax Distribution History Firefighters*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Fire_2011.pdf (last visited on December 19, 2012).

⁷ See s. 185.08, F.S.

⁸ See s. 185.10, F.S.

In 2011, premium tax distributions to municipalities from the Police Officers' Retirement Trust Fund amounted to \$59.6 million.⁹

Chapters 175 and 185, F.S., specify certain “minimum benefits” that must be provided in firefighter and police plans,¹⁰ summarized in relevant part below:

Benefit	Description of minimum level
Retirement Benefit	2 percent x average final compensation x years of creditable service
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Average annual compensation of highest 5 years of last 10 years of service
Vesting	10 years
Normal Retirement Age	Age 55 with 10 years of creditable service or Age 52 with 25 years 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

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

⁹ Division of Management Services, *Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement Forms: Facts and Figures Premium Tax Distribution History Police*, available online at: https://www.rol.frs.state.fl.us/forms/Police_2011.pdf (last visited on December 19, 2012).

¹⁰ Sections 175.162 and 185.16, F.S.

the local law plans established by the cities of Jacksonville, Coral Gables, and Miami.¹¹ All pension plans falling under these chapters were required to meet the specific “minimum benefit” standards. The law required that insurance premium tax revenues, over the amount received for calendar year 1997, be used to provide additional or “extra benefits” in firefighter and police officer pension plans. 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, 1999.¹²

Until August 2012, the division had 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 in their entirety 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.

Recent Interpretation

In response to a letter from the City of Naples in August 2012, the division advised that its ongoing 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 new interpretation, 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.” So, for local law plans in effect on October 1, 1998, chapter minimum benefits must be provided only to the extent that they can be funded with premium tax revenues received in excess of the amount received for calendar year 1997.

Under the new interpretation, *it appears* that the following things are true:

- A plan sponsor may redirect, at its discretion, its pre-1997 premium tax revenues from funding minimum pension benefits to funding other non-pension retirement benefits;
- The plan’s pension benefits could be reduced to the level that can be funded solely by those additional premium tax revenues received in excess of the 1997 level;
- A plan sponsor could reduce its mandatory contribution it was previously making to the plan to fund minimum benefits and redirect those monies to other municipal purposes; and
- Post-1997 insurance premium tax revenues used previously to fund “extra benefits” would be used to fund the minimum benefits.

The division has subsequently provided this new interpretation to other inquiring cities, on a case by case basis. DMS has not adopted this new interpretation as a rule, nor its previous entirely different interpretation of the exact same statutory language.

¹¹ Sections 175.351(3) and 185.35(3), F.S.

¹² See ss. 175.351 and 185.35, F.S.

Definition of Salary in Municipal Police Pension Plans

A 300 hour cap on the amount of overtime hours to be included in the calculation of retirement benefits was added to ss. 112.66, 175.032, and 185.02, F.S., by SB 1128 in 2011. 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 amendment by SB 1128:

“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.

After amendment, 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-SB 1128 provision set the limit at no less than 300 hours, effectively acting as a floor or minimum of 300 hours. The post-SB 1128 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 SB 1128, the DMS Division of Retirement appeared to take the position that SB 1128 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.¹³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Use of Insurance Premium Tax Revenues

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.

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:

- The amount of premium tax revenues received in 1997 must be used to fund the benefits in existence on March 12, 1999.
- The increase in additional premium tax revenues between 1997 and 2012 must be used to fund any benefits above the base benefits.
- Premium tax revenues in excess of the amount received in 2012, and any accumulations of additional premium tax revenues that have not been applied to fund extra benefits must be used as follows:
 - If the plan is less than 80 percent funded, then
 - 50 percent of the revenues must be used to pay actuarial deficiencies;
 - 25 percent of the revenues must be used to fund base benefits; and
 - 25 percent of the revenues must fund defined contribution benefits.
 - If the plan is 80 percent or greater than funded, then:
 - 50 percent of the revenues must be used to fund base benefits; and
 - 50 percent of the revenues must fund defined contribution benefits.
- Premium tax revenues may not fund new defined benefits after March 1, 2013.

Plan benefits may be reduced, if the plan continues to meet the base benefits of the plan and minimum chapter standards. Of the plan sponsor's mandatory contribution freed up by reducing benefits, 25 percent must be used to fund actuarial deficiencies.

The bill also requires plan sponsors to create defined contribution plan components within their plans by October 1, 2013, or upon the creation date of a new participating plan. Plans created by special act of the Legislature have until July 1, 2014, to create a defined contribution component.

300 Hour Cap

The bill amends s. 185.02(4), F.S., 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.

¹³ 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.

Conforming Changes

Sections 3 and 8 amend ss. 175.071 and 185.06, F.S., to make conforming changes.

Important State Interest

Section 11 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, 2013.

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 s. 18(a), Art. VII, State 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 11 of the bill), and one of the following relevant exceptions must be met:

- Funds estimated at the time of enactment sufficient to fund such expenditures are appropriated;
- Counties and cities are authorized to enact a funding source not available for such local government on February 1, 1989, that can be used to generate the amount of funds necessary to fund the expenditures;
- 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.

Since the provisions of the bill apply to cities and special fire control districts alike, the expenditures required by the bill, if any, are required by all persons similarly situated. Given this relevant exception, it appears that the mandate restriction does not apply.

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 bill should reduce local police and firefighter plans' long term unfunded liabilities. The overall costs or savings associated with the bill are indeterminate, since each of the approximately 350 plans affected by the bill has a different funded status.

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.)

CS by Governmental Oversight and Accountability on February 21, 2013:

Some differences between how the committee substitute amends ch. 175 and 185, F.S., and how the bill as originally filed did so, are as follows:

- The CS does not include a provision in the bill that would require plan sponsors to continue funding the plans at 2013 levels until the plans are fully funded.
- The CS generally requires plan sponsors to fund the plans at least at the level of benefits in existence on March 12, 1999.
- Plans less than 80 percent funded must use 50 percent of their post-2012 increase in premium tax revenues, and accumulated premium tax revenues, to pay the plans' actuarial deficiency; 25 percent must fund defined contribution benefits; and 25 percent must be used to fund base benefits. Plans funded greater than 80 percent must use 50 percent the post-2012 increase in premium tax revenues for defined contribution benefits, and 50 percent to fund base benefits.
- Plan benefits may be reduced to base benefit levels; 25 percent of the plan sponsor's mandatory contribution freed up by reducing benefits must be used to fund actuarial deficiencies.
- The CS reinstates an existing statutory exclusion applicable to three cities that was inadvertently deleted in the bill.

B. Amendments:

None.