

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

BILL #: [CS/HB 1193](#)

TITLE: Prohibition of Guaranteed Income Programs

SPONSOR(S): Borrero

COMPANION BILL: [SB 1772](#) (Martin)

LINKED BILLS: None

RELATED BILLS: None

Committee References

[Intergovernmental Affairs](#)

11 Y, 4 N, As CS



[Civil Justice & Claims](#)



[State Affairs](#)

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing an ordinance, resolution, order, or rule that has the purpose or effect of making payments to a person under a guaranteed income program. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to issue a cease-and-desist letter to any local government believed to be in violation and to take civil action for injunctive relief.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

None

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill prohibits a county, municipality, special district, or other political subdivision of the state from adopting or enforcing an [ordinance](#), resolution, order, or rule that has the purpose or effect of making payments to a person under a [guaranteed income program](#). The bill defines a guaranteed income program as any program in which a person is issued an unconditional cash payment on a regular basis that can be used for any purpose by the recipient, excluding programs that require a person to seek reemployment, attend training, or otherwise perform work as a condition of receiving a cash payment. (Section [1](#))

The bill authorizes the Attorney General (AG) to institute a civil action in circuit court for preliminary or permanent injunctive relief to remedy or prevent any violation of the bill. The AG must issue a cease and desist order to any local government that adopts or enforces an ordinance, resolution, order, or rule that violates any provision of the bill and must file action against the local government if the local government fails to comply with the cease and desist order. (Section [1](#))

The effective date of the bill is October 1, 2025. (Section [2](#))

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Ordinances

The Florida Constitution grants local governments broad home rule authority. Non-charter county governments may exercise those powers of self-government that are provided by general or special law.¹ Counties operating under a county charter have all powers of self-government not inconsistent with general law or special law approved by the vote of the electors.² Municipalities have governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers that

¹ [Art. VIII, s. 1\(f\), Fla. Const.](#)

² [Art. VIII, s. 1\(g\), Fla. Const.](#)

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enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and provide municipal services, and exercise any power for municipal purposes except when expressly prohibited by law.³ A local government enactment may be inconsistent with state law if the State Constitution preempts the subject area, the Legislature preempts the subject area, or the local enactment conflicts with a state statute.

Guaranteed Income Programs

A universal basic income program provides a modest cash income at regular intervals to all individuals meeting minimal eligibility criteria.⁴ The defining characteristics of a guaranteed income program are:

- Universality of benefit, with the benefit provided to all persons subject to minimal criteria such as citizenship, adulthood, and non-incarceration.
- Unconditional benefit receipt and usage, meaning that receipt of the benefit is not conditioned upon particular attributes, behavior, or outcomes.
- The amount of the benefit is based upon providing a certain level of support (such as covering basic living expenses) or distributed income generated by a government-owned asset (such as Alaska’s Permanent Fund Dividend).⁵

The cost of a universal basic income at the national level is estimated to be in excess of \$3.67 trillion per year.⁶

A guaranteed income program is a type of basic income program but is targeted at a sample population.⁷ According to research, there are 82 current or former guaranteed income programs across the country that were funded using taxpayer dollars, including programs in Atlanta, Austin, Des Moines, and Louisville.⁸ Even when taxpayer funds are not used directly, local governments have been involved in the distribution of payments and the collection of information about program participants.⁹

While no local governments in Florida have adopted a guaranteed income program using public funds, privately funded programs have been launched in Gainesville and Miami.¹⁰

BILL HISTORY				
COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee	11 Y, 4 N, As CS	4/9/2025	Darden	Darden
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE: Changes effective date.				
Civil Justice & Claims Subcommittee				
State Affairs Committee				

THIS BILL ANALYSIS HAS BEEN UPDATED TO INCORPORATE ALL OF THE CHANGES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

³ [Art. VIII, s. 2\(b\), Fla. Const.](#); see also [s. 166.021\(1\), F.S.](#)
⁴ Congressional Research Service, [Universal Basic Income Proposals for the United States](#) (last visited Apr. 4, 2025).
⁵ *Id.*
⁶ See *id.* and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, [CPI Inflation Calculator](#) (last visited Apr. 4, 2025) (\$2.8 trillion in 2017 dollars would be equivalent to \$3.679 trillion in 2025 dollars).
⁷ See, e.g., California Department of Social Services, [California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program](#) (last visited Apr. 4, 2025) (providing a guaranteed income for pregnant women, former foster youth, and adults over the age of 60 who are eligible for means-tested benefits).
⁸ Stanford Basic Income Lab, [Experiments Map](#) (last visited Apr. 4, 2025).
⁹ *Id.*
¹⁰ *Id.*

