

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

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

BILL #: HB 827 TITLE: Statewide Study on Automation and Workforce Impact SPONSOR(S): Spencer	COMPANION BILL: SB 936 (Davis) LINKED BILLS: None RELATED BILLS: None
FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 112 Y's 1 N's	GOVERNOR'S ACTION: Pending

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill requires the Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research (WSER) at the Department of Commerce to study the economic impact of automation, artificial intelligence (AI), and robotics on employment in Florida, focusing on job losses and gains due to AI and automation. The study will analyze projected job displacement, vulnerable geographic regions, at-risk demographics, wage impacts, economic benefits, workforce training, policy recommendations, and the rate and scale of job loss caused by AI compared to other forms of automation.

The WSER may consult with business, academic, and local economic experts to complete the study. Additionally, the WSER is required to submit a report to the Governor and Legislature by December 1, 2025, with updates every three years.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The fiscal impact of the bill is indeterminate, but the cost of the study will be absorbed within the existing resources of the Department of Commerce.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill requires the [Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research](#) (WSER) of the Department of Commerce to study the economic impact of automation, [artificial intelligence](#) (AI), and robotics on employment in the state, with a specific focus on job losses and gains due to AI and automation.

The study must analyze:

- Industries most affected and projected job displacement over the next 10 years, particularly due to use of AI.
- Geographic regions within the state most vulnerable to job loss or displacement.
- Demographics of workers most at risk.
- Impact on wages and job quality in key job sectors.
- Economic benefits, including productivity growth and job creation.
- Workforce training programs addressing job loss or displacement.
- Policy recommendations for workforce resilience, including education and retraining investments.
- The rate and scale of job loss or displacement caused specifically by AI compared to other forms of automation.

The WSER may consult with:

- Business and industry representatives.
- Academic institutions with labor economics expertise.
- Local economic councils and chambers of commerce.

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- Any groups the WSER deems necessary to complete the study.

The WSER must submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter to assess the impact of automation on the workforce and update policy recommendations.

The bill incorporates the federal definition for AI. (Section [1](#)).

Subject to the Governor's veto powers, the effective date of this bill is July 1, 2025. (Section [2](#)).

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The fiscal impact of the bill is indeterminate, but the cost of the study will be absorbed within the existing resources of the Department of Commerce.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research (WSER)

The WSER operates within the Florida Department of Commerce. The mission of WSER is to produce, analyze and deliver economic data to improve decision-making. WSER collects and reports Florida's key economic indicators, including labor force statistics, employment trends, and unemployment rates. Using employer surveys, econometric modeling, and administrative records, WSER provides accurate and comparable data. WSER also provides economic research services, including customized reports, GIS mapping, economic impact analysis, and training resources to support workforce and business development.¹

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI refers to computer systems capable of performing complex tasks that historically only a human could do, such as reasoning, decision-making, or problem-solving. AI encompasses a broad range of technologies that power everyday services and products, from recommendation apps to real-time customer support chatbots.²

Federal law defines AI to mean a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. Artificial intelligence systems use machine and human-based inputs to:³

- perceive real and virtual environments;
- abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- use model inference to formulate options for information or action.

OTHER RESOURCES:

[McKinsey Global Institute: Workforce Transitions In A Time Of Automation \(2017\)](#)

[The SREB Region's Economic Outlook – The Potential Impact of Automation and AI](#)

¹ Florida Commerce, Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research (WSER), *About WSER*, <https://www.floridajobs.org/wser-home/about-wser> (last visited Apr. 30, 2025). See also, s. 20.60, F.S.

² Coursera, *What is Artificial Intelligence? Definition, Uses, and Types*, <https://www.coursera.org/articles/what-is-artificial-intelligence> (last visited Apr. 30, 2025).

³ 15 U.S.C. s. 9401(3).