



## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Safeguard individual liberty—This bill limits the reemployment of law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and correctional probation officers after retirement to “entry level positions.”

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Present Situation: Limitations on Employment after Retirement in Chapter 121, Florida Statutes

Chapter 121, Florida Statutes, is the Florida Retirement System Act and it governs the Florida Retirement System (FRS). The FRS is administered by the secretary of the Department of Management Services through the Division of Retirement.<sup>1</sup>

Section 121.091, Florida Statutes, governs the payment of benefits under the FRS. This section requires a member of the FRS to terminate employment or begin participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program in order to receive benefits. Termination occurs when a member ceases all employment relationships with FRS employers.<sup>2</sup> Termination is void if a member becomes reemployed by any member of the FRS within the next calendar month.<sup>3</sup>

Subsection (9) of section 121.091, Florida Statutes, governs employment after retirement. This subsection permits any person who is a retired member of the FRS to be employed by a non-FRS employer and receive retirement benefits. Yet, those persons who are retired members of the FRS and who are reemployed by an FRS employer may not receive both a salary from reemployment and retirement benefits in the period between two and 12 months after the date of retirement. After 12 months from the date of retirement, a person may receive both a salary from reemployment from the FRS employer and retirement benefits.

There are currently several provisions that allow a person who has retired to receive both a salary from reemployment with an FRS employer and retirement benefits in the period between two and 12 months after the date of retirement.<sup>4</sup> These provisions limit the types of positions that the retired FRS member may accept, the number of hours the retired FRS member may work, or both. There currently are no restrictions on the types of positions or the number of hours that a retired FRS member may work with an FRS employer after twelve months.

##### Limitations on Reemployment

This bill creates a restriction on the reemployment of law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and correctional probation officers who retire from an agency under chapter 121, Florida Statutes: If these officers seek employment at the agency from which they retired, they may only be appointed, reappointed, employed, or reemployed at the lowest rank and pay scale for a certified law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer within that agency for a minimum period of three years. The bill makes the certification of a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer who violates the reemployment restriction inactive.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Fla. Stat. § 121.025 (2005).

<sup>2</sup> Fla. Stat. § 121.021(39)(a) (2005).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> For example, a district school board may reemploy a retired member as a substitute or hourly teacher, education paraprofessional, transportation assistant, bus driver, or food service worker on a noncontractual basis. Fla. Stat. § 121.091(9)(b)3. (2005).

<sup>5</sup> Law enforcement officers, correctional officers, or correctional probation officers must be certified for appointment to or employment in most positions.

The bill does not otherwise limit the employment or appointment opportunities for the law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer at any other employing agency. This bill also does not change the limitations on employment after retirement in section 121.091(9), Florida Statutes.

Only anecdotal data was available on the extent to which law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and correctional probation officers are reemployed in their previous positions after retiring. Anecdotal data also was the only source for the number of law enforcement/corrections agencies that have policies like that proposed by the bill.<sup>6</sup> Some of this occurrence, however, has been attributed to employees participating in the Deferred Retirement Option Program,<sup>7</sup> who must submit a binding letter of termination establishing a deferred termination date.<sup>8</sup>

The change made by this bill is significantly different from most other limitations on reemployment with an FRS employer after retirement:<sup>9</sup> the bill does not allow receipt of salary and retirement benefits, the bill affects reemployment with only a single FRS employer and applies for three years, and the bill adversely impacts a professional certification.

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends section 943.1395, Florida Statutes, to limit the reemployment of law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and correctional probation officers.

Section 2: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2006.

### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

##### 1. Revenues:

This bill does not appear to create, modify, amend, or eliminate any revenues of state government.

##### 2. Expenditures:

This bill may create expenditures for state government if the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is required to change its certification monitoring process to comply with the provisions of this bill.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

##### 1. Revenues:

This bill does not appear to create, modify, amend, or eliminate any revenues of local governments.

##### 2. Expenditures:

It is not clear whether this bill will create expenditures for local governments for law enforcement or correctional personnel or compliance costs.

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<sup>6</sup> For example, the Florida Highway Patrol has such a practice. Telephone conversation with Colonel Christopher Knight, Florida Highway Patrol (Feb. 2, 2006). The Marion County Sheriff's Office also has a similar policy. Testimony before the Fla. House Gov't Ops. Comm. (Mar. 15, 2006) (recording on file with the Fla. House of Rep.).

<sup>7</sup> Testimony before the Fla. House Gov't Ops. Comm. (Mar. 15, 2006) (recording on file with the Fla. House of Rep.).

<sup>8</sup> Fla. Stat. § 121.091(13)(b)2.b.; see also Fla. Stat. § 121.091(13)(c)5.d. (reestablishing membership in the Florida Retirement System and requiring repayment plus interest for a participant who fails to terminate employment).

<sup>9</sup> As previously discussed, most limitations allow a person who has retired to receive both a salary from reemployment with an FRS employer and retirement benefits in the period between two and 12 months after the date of retirement as long as the retired person works in designated positions and/or not more than a certain number of hours.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill does not appear to have a direct economic impact on the private sector.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The Department of Management Services provided a fiscal note from the Enrolled Actuary regarding the bill as filed:

This bill does not alter existing reemployment exceptions or create new exceptions or requirements for forfeiture of benefits during reemployment. In its current form, this bill would not have a fiscal impact on the FRS.<sup>10</sup>

The bill with committee substitute does not appear to change this fiscal note.

### III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Because any expenditure required by this bill is likely to be fiscally insignificant, this bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds. This bill does not appear to reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities. This bill does not appear to reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue.

2. Other:

Benefit changes to the state retirement system are governed by section 14 of article X of the Florida Constitution. Since this bill does not change state retirement system benefits, the bill does not need to comply with the requirements of section 14 of article X of the Florida Constitution.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create, modify, or eliminate rulemaking authority.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Other Comment: Position of the Florida Sheriffs Association

The Florida Sheriffs Association raised three concerns regarding this bill: (1) it conflicts with the independence of constitutional officers provided in section 30.53, Florida Statutes; (2) it creates a discriminatory policy towards three classes of employees; and (3) it runs counter to recent legislative changes that encourage the reemployment of employees with specialized experience.<sup>11</sup>

### IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

At its meeting on March 15, 2006, the Governmental Operations Committee adopted a substitute strike-everything amendment and approved the bill with committee substitute. The substitute strike-everything amendment provided that if a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer seeks to return to the agency from which that officer retired, that officer may only be appointed, reappointed, employed, or reemployed at the lowest rank and pay scale for those officers within that agency for a minimum

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<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> Florida Sheriffs Association, *Reemployment of Retired Officers* (Feb. 7, 2006); Testimony before the Fla. House Gov't Ops. Comm. (Mar. 15, 2006) (recording on file with the Fla. House of Rep.).

period of three years. The substitute amendment made the certification of a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer who violates this reemployment restriction inactive.