A bill to be entitled

An act relating to education; amending s. 212.055,

F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the

of Governors to develop regulations for university

boards of trustees relating to contracting for the

facilities; providing requirements for certain

act; amending s. 1001.706, F.S.; requiring the Board

construction of new facilities or for work on existing

contracts executed or amended before a specified date;

for Risk Management and Insurance Education within the

creating s. 1004.3841, F.S.; creating the Institute

Florida; requiring the institute to be located in a

specified county; providing goals of the institute;

amending s. 1009.26, F.S.; providing that certain fee

in addition to state universities; authorizing a state

waivers apply to Florida College System institutions

university or Florida College System institution to

waive the out-of-state fee for a student who is an

intercollegiate athlete receiving a scholarship;

amending s. 1011.45, F.S.; revising the list of

authorized expenditures that may be included in a

College of Business at the University of Central

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carry forward spending plan for state universities; amending s. 1012.886, F.S.; revising a limitation on compensation for Florida College System administrative employees; amending s. 1012.976, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; revising a limitation on compensation for state university employees; amending s. 1012.978, F.S.; requiring university boards of trustees to submit an annual report to the Board of Governors when awarding bonuses; requiring the board to develop a regulation; amending s. 1013.45, F.S.; revising applicability of certain educational facilities contracting and construction techniques; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; deleting obsolete language; making technical changes; revising the calculation methodology for the distribution of specified revenue to eliqible charter schools; providing school district requirements for the distribution of capital outlay funds to charter schools; amending s. 1013.64, F.S.; deleting cost and size limitations applicable to certain minor facilities; amending s. 1013.841, F.S.; revising the list of authorized expenditures that may be included in a carry forward spending plan for Florida College System institutions; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (6) SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY SURTAX.-
- (b) The resolution must include a statement that provides a brief and general description of the school capital outlay projects to be funded by the surtax. The resolution must include a statement that the revenues collected must be shared with eligible charter schools based on their proportionate share of the total school district capital outlay full-time equivalent enrollment as adopted by the education estimating conference

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established in s. 216.136 enrollment. The statement must conform to the requirements of s. 101.161 and shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

....FOR THE ....CENTS TAX

....AGAINST THE ....CENTS TAX

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 1001.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.706 Powers and duties of the Board of Governors.-

- (7) POWERS AND DUTIES RELATING TO PROPERTY.-
- (a) The Board of Governors shall develop guidelines for university boards of trustees relating to the acquisition of real and personal property and the sale and disposal thereof and the approval and execution of contracts for the purchase, sale, lease, license, or acquisition of commodities, goods, equipment, contractual services, leases of real and personal property, and construction. The acquisition may include purchase by installment or lease-purchase. Such contracts may provide for payment of interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase price. Title to all real property acquired <a href="mailto:before prior to">before prior to</a> January 7, 2003, and to all real property acquired with funds appropriated by the Legislature shall be vested in the Board of Trustees of

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the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and shall be transferred and conveyed by it.

- 1. No later than October 1, 2023, the Board of Governors shall develop regulations for university boards of trustees relating to the procedures for contracting for professional services as defined in s. 287.055(2)(a) and for the construction of new facilities or for the remodeling, renovation, or maintenance of or additions or repairs to existing facilities. The regulations must include, but are not limited to, competitive bids, design-build, and selection of a construction management entity. Contracts executed, extended, or amended on or before September 30, 2023, must comply with the requirements of s. 287.055.
- 2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection, each board of trustees shall comply with the provisions of s. 287.055 for the procurement of professional services as defined therein. any acquisition pursuant to this paragraph is subject to the provisions of s. 1010.62.
- Section 3. Section 1004.3841, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1004.3841 The Institute for Risk Management and Insurance
  Education.—The Institute for Risk Management and Insurance
  Education is established within the College of Business at the
  University of Central Florida. Since insurance and risk
  management is a major industry in the state, with a

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concentration of such industry in Volusia County, the institute shall be located in Volusia County. Like many other industries in the state, the insurance and risk management industry is being revolutionized by, among other things, the integration of technology, predictive analytics, and data science, and is becoming more complex given its exposure to transformative trends in the economy and environment. The purpose of the institute is to respond to the ever-evolving insurance and risk management industry and the present and emerging needs of the state and its residents. The goals of the institute are to: Pursue technological innovations that advance risk valuation models and operational efficiencies in the insurance industry. (2) Drive the development of workforce competencies in data analytics, system-level thinking, technology integration, entrepreneurship, and actuarial science.

- (3) Leverage the University of Central Florida's world class assets in data science, artificial intelligence, computer science, engineering, finance, economics, and sales.
- (4) Take advantage of the University of Central Florida's robust portfolio of academic program offerings and draw on faculty and industry experts in diverse fields, including actuarial science, computer science, economics, engineering, environmental science, finance, forensics, law, management, marketing, and psychology.

(5) Develop and offer risk management and insurance education, including education that recognizes risks in areas such as the environment, pandemic disease, and digital security.

(6) Offer programs, workshops, case studies, and applied research studies that integrate technology and artificial intelligence with soft skills while preparing students and professionals for the technology-enabled insurance industry of the future.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 1009.26, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (21) is added to that section, to read:

1009.26 Fee waivers.—

- (2) A state university <u>or Florida College System</u>
  <u>institution</u> may waive any <del>or all</del> application, tuition, <u>or and</u>
  related fees for persons who supervise student interns for a
  state university or Florida College System institution.
- institution may waive any or all application, tuition, or and related fees for persons 60 years of age or older who are residents of this state and who attend classes for credit. No Academic credit may not shall be awarded for attendance in classes for which fees are waived under this subsection. This privilege may be granted only on a space-available basis, if such classes are not filled as of the close of registration. A university or Florida College System institution may limit or

deny the privilege for courses that which are in programs for which the Board of Governors or State Board of Education, respectively, has established selective admissions criteria. Persons paying full fees and state employees taking courses on a space-available basis shall have priority over those persons whose fees are waived in all cases where classroom spaces are limited.

- (21) A state university or Florida College System institution may waive the out-of-state fee for a student who is an intercollegiate athlete receiving an athletic scholarship.
- Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 1011.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1011.45 End of year balance of funds.—Unexpended amounts in any fund in a university current year operating budget shall be carried forward and included as the balance forward for that fund in the approved operating budget for the following year.
- (3) A university's carry forward spending plan <u>must</u> shall include the estimated cost per planned expenditure and a timeline for completion of the expenditure. Authorized expenditures in a carry forward spending plan may include:
- (a) Commitment of funds to a public education capital outlay project for which an appropriation has previously been provided that requires additional funds for completion and which is included in the list required by s. 1001.706(12)(d);
  - (b) Completion of a renovation, repair, or maintenance

project that is consistent with the provisions of s. 1013.64(1) or, up to \$5 million per project and replacement of a minor facility that does not exceed 10,000 gross square feet in size up to \$2 million;

- (c) Completion of a remodeling or infrastructure project, including a project for a developmental research school, up to \$10 million per project, if such project is survey recommended pursuant to s. 1013.31;
- (d) Completion of a repair or replacement project necessary due to damage caused by a natural disaster for buildings included in the inventory required pursuant to s. 1013.31;
- (e) Operating expenditures that support the <u>university's</u> university mission and that are nonrecurring;
- (f) Any purpose specified by the board or in the General Appropriations Act, including the requirements in s.

  1001.706(12)(c) or similar requirements pursuant to Board of Governors regulations; and
- (g) A commitment of funds to a contingency reserve for expenses incurred as a result of a state of emergency declared by the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 1012.886, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 222 1012.886 Remuneration of Florida College System 223 institution administrative employees; limitations.—

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| (2) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION.—Notwithstanding any other                  |
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| law, resolution, or rule to the contrary, a Florida College                |
| System institution administrative employee may not receive more            |
| than $\frac{$250,000}{}$ $\frac{$200,000}{}$ in remuneration annually from |
| appropriated state funds. Only compensation, as such term is               |
| defined in s. 121.021(22), provided to a Florida College System            |
| institution administrative employee may be used in calculating             |
| benefits under chapter 121.  |
|  |

- Section 7. Section 1012.976, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1012.976 Remuneration of state university employees; limitations.—
  - (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Appropriated state funds" means funds appropriated from the General Revenue Fund or funds appropriated from state trust funds.
- (b) "Cash-equivalent compensation" means any benefit that may be assigned an equivalent cash value.
- (b) "Public funds" means funds appropriated from the General Revenue Fund, funds appropriated from state trust funds, or tuition and fees.
- (c) "Remuneration" means salary, bonuses, and cashequivalent compensation paid to a state university employee by
  his or her employer for work performed, excluding health
  insurance benefits and retirement benefits.

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(2) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION.—Notwithstanding any other law, resolution, or rule to the contrary, a state university employee may not receive more than \$250,000 \$200,000 in remuneration annually from <a href="public appropriated state">public appropriated state</a> funds. Only compensation, as such term is defined in s. 121.021(22), provided to a state university employee may be used in calculating benefits under chapter 121.

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- EXCEPTIONS.—This section does not prohibit any party from providing cash or cash-equivalent compensation from funds that are not public appropriated state funds to a state university employee in excess of the limit in subsection (2). If a party is unable or unwilling to fulfill an obligation to provide cash or cash-equivalent compensation to a state university employee as permitted under this subsection, public appropriated state funds may not be used to fulfill such obligation. This section does not apply to university teaching faculty in instructional programs classified as Computer Information Sciences and Support Services; Engineering; Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields; Florida Mental Health Institute; Health Professions and Related Programs; Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Fields; Mathematics; Nursing; or Physical Sciences; or to medical school faculty or staff.
- Section 8. Section 1012.978, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Notwithstanding s. 215.425(3), a university board of trustees may implement a bonus scheme based on awards for work performance or employee recruitment and retention. The board of trustees must submit an annual report to the Board of Governors when awarding bonuses the bonus scheme, including the evaluation criteria by which a bonus will be awarded. The Board of Governors shall develop a regulation to ensure consistency in the implementation of this section must approve any bonus scheme created under this section before its implementation.

Section 9. Section 1013.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1013.45 Educational facilities contracting and construction techniques <u>for school districts and Florida College</u>

  <u>System institutions.</u>—
- (1) <u>District school</u> boards <u>and boards of trustees of</u>

  <u>Florida College System institutions</u> may employ procedures to contract for construction of new facilities, or for additions, remodeling, renovation, maintenance, or repairs to existing facilities, which that will include, but are not be limited to:
  - (a) Competitive bids.

2.74

- (b) Design-build pursuant to s. 287.055.
- (c) Selecting a construction management entity, pursuant to s. 255.103 or the process provided by s. 287.055, that would be responsible for all scheduling and coordination in both

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design and construction phases and is generally responsible for the successful, timely, and economical completion of the construction project. The construction management entity must consist of or contract with licensed or registered professionals for the specific fields or areas of construction to be performed, as required by law. At the option of the board, the construction management entity, after having been selected, may be required to offer a guaranteed maximum price or a guaranteed completion date; in which case, the construction management entity must secure an appropriate surety bond pursuant to s. 255.05 and must hold construction subcontracts. The criteria for selecting a construction management entity may shall not unfairly penalize an entity that has relevant experience in the delivery of construction projects of similar size and complexity by methods of delivery other than construction management.

(d) Selecting a program management entity, pursuant to s. 255.103 or the process provided by s. 287.055, that would act as the agent of the board and would be responsible for schedule control, cost control, and coordination in providing or procuring planning, design, and construction services. The program management entity must consist of or contract with licensed or registered professionals for the specific areas of design or construction to be performed as required by law. The program management entity may retain necessary design professionals selected under the process provided in s. 287.055.

At the option of the board, the program management entity, after having been selected, may be required to offer a guaranteed maximum price or a guaranteed completion date, in which case the program management entity must secure an appropriate surety bond pursuant to s. 255.05 and must hold design and construction subcontracts. The criteria for selecting a program management entity may shall not unfairly penalize an entity that has relevant experience in the delivery of construction programs of similar size and complexity by methods of delivery other than program management.

- (e) Day-labor contracts not exceeding \$280,000 for construction, renovation, remodeling, or maintenance of existing facilities. This amount shall be adjusted annually based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "day-labor contract" means a project constructed using persons employed directly by a board or by contracted labor.
- (3) Contractors, design-build firms, contract management entities, program management entities, or any other person under contract to construct facilities or major additions to facilities may use any construction techniques allowed by contract and not prohibited by law, including, but not limited to, those techniques known as fast-track construction scheduling, use of components, and systems building process.
  - (4) Except as otherwise provided in this section and s.

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481.229, the services of a registered architect must be used for the development of plans for the erection, enlargement, or alteration of any educational facility. The services of a registered architect are not required for a minor renovation project for which the construction cost is less than \$50,000 or for the placement or hookup of relocatable educational facilities that conform to with standards adopted under s. 1013.37. However, boards must provide compliance with building code requirements and ensure that these structures are adequately anchored for wind resistance as required by law. A district school board shall reuse existing construction documents or design criteria packages if such reuse is feasible and practical. If a school district's 5-year educational facilities work plan includes the construction of two or more new schools for students in the same grade group and program, such as elementary, middle, or high school, the district school board must shall require that prototype design and construction be used for the construction of these schools. Notwithstanding s. 287.055, a board may purchase the architectural services for the design of educational or ancillary facilities under an existing contract agreement for professional services held by a district school board in the State of Florida, provided that the purchase is to the economic advantage of the purchasing board, the services conform to the standards prescribed by rules of the State Board of Education, and such reuse is not without notice

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to, and permission from, the architect of record whose plans or design criteria are being reused. Plans <u>must shall</u> be reviewed for compliance with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. Rules adopted under this section must establish uniform prequalification, selection, bidding, and negotiation procedures applicable to construction management contracts and the design-build process. This section does not supersede any small, woman-owned, or minority-owned business enterprise preference program adopted by a board. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the negotiation procedures applicable to construction management contracts and the design-build process must conform to the requirements of s. 287.055. A board may not modify any rules regarding construction management contracts or the design-build process.

Section 10. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-

(1) For the 2022-2023 fiscal year, charter school capital outlay funding shall consist of state funds appropriated in the 2022-2023 General Appropriations Act. Beginning in fiscal year 2023-2024, Charter school capital outlay funding shall consist of state funds when such funds are appropriated in the General Appropriations Act and revenue resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2) if the amount of state funds appropriated for charter school capital outlay in any fiscal

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year is less than the average charter school capital outlay funds per unweighted full-time equivalent student for the 2018-2019 fiscal year, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year, and adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor from the previous fiscal year. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a school district from distributing to charter schools funds resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2).

- (a) To be eligible to receive capital outlay funds, a charter school must:
  - 1.a. Have been in operation for 2 or more years;
- b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 2 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;
- c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;
- d. Have been accredited by a regional accrediting association as defined by State Board of Education rule;
- e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant to s. 1002.33(15)(b); or
  - f. Be operated by a hope operator pursuant to s. 1002.333.
  - 2. Have an annual audit that does not reveal any of the

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financial emergency conditions provided in s. 218.503(1) for the most recent fiscal year for which such audit results are available.

3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.

- 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
- 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.
- (b) A charter school is not eligible to receive capital outlay funds if it was created by the conversion of a public school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school's sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no charge, or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.
- (2) The department shall use the following calculation methodology to allocate state funds appropriated in the General Appropriations Act to eligible charter schools:
- (a) Eligible charter schools shall be grouped into categories based on their student populations according to the following criteria:
- 1. Seventy-five percent or greater who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals under the National School Lunch Program or, for schools operating programs under the Community Eligibility Provision of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, an equivalent percentage of the student population

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eligible for free and reduced-price meals as determined by applying the multiplier authorized under the National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 1759a(a)(1)(F)(vii), to the number of students reported for direct certification.

- 2. Twenty-five percent or greater with disabilities as defined in state board rule and consistent with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
- (b) If an eligible charter school does not meet the criteria for either category under paragraph (a), its FTE shall be provided as the base amount of funding and shall be assigned a weight of 1.0. An eligible charter school that meets the criteria under subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2. shall be provided an additional 25 percent above the base funding amount, and the total FTE shall be multiplied by a weight of 1.25. An eligible charter school that meets the criteria under both subparagraphs (a)1. and (a)2. shall be provided an additional 50 percent above the base funding amount, and the FTE for that school shall be multiplied by a weight of 1.5.
- (a) (e) Divide the state appropriation for charter school capital outlay shall be divided by the total weighted FTE for all eligible charter schools to determine the base charter school per weighted FTE allocation amount. The base charter school per weighted FTE allocation amount shall be multiplied by the weighted FTE of each charter school to determine each charter school's capital outlay allocation.

(b)(d) The department shall calculate the eligible charter school funding allocations. Funds shall be allocated using full-time equivalent membership from the second and third enrollment surveys and free and reduced-price school lunch data. The department shall recalculate the allocations periodically based on the receipt of revised information, on a schedule established by the Commissioner of Education.

- (c) (e) The department shall distribute capital outlay funds monthly, beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year, based on one-twelfth of the amount the department reasonably expects the charter school to receive during that fiscal year. The commissioner shall adjust subsequent distributions as necessary to reflect each charter school's recalculated allocation.
- (3) If the school board levies the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2), and the state funds appropriated for charter school capital outlay in any fiscal year are less than the average charter school capital outlay funds per unweighted full-time equivalent student for the 2018-2019 fiscal year, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year, and adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States

  Department of Labor from the previous fiscal year, the department shall use the following calculation methodology to determine the amount of revenue that a school district must

distribute to each eligible charter school:

- (a) Reduce the total discretionary millage revenue by the school district's annual debt service obligation incurred as of March 1, 2017, which has not been subsequently retired, and any amount of participation requirement pursuant to s.

  1013.64(2)(a)8. that is being satisfied by revenues raised by the discretionary millage.
- (b) Divide the school district's adjusted discretionary millage revenue by the district's total capital outlay full-time equivalent membership and the total number of unweighted full-time equivalent students of each eligible charter school to determine a capital outlay allocation per full-time equivalent student.
- (c) Multiply the capital outlay allocation per full-time equivalent student by the total number of full-time equivalent students of each eligible charter school to determine the capital outlay allocation for each charter school.
- (d) If applicable, reduce the capital outlay allocation identified in paragraph (c) by the total amount of state funds allocated to each eligible charter school in subsection (2) to determine the maximum calculated capital outlay allocation.
- (e) School districts shall distribute capital outlay funds to <u>eligible</u> charter schools no later than February 1 of each year, as required by this subsection, based on the amount of funds received by the district school board. School districts

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shall distribute any remaining capital outlay funds, as required by this subsection, upon the receipt of such funds until the total amount calculated pursuant to this subsection is distributed.

By October 1 of each year, each school district shall certify to the department the amount of debt service and participation requirement that complies with the requirement of paragraph (a) and can be reduced from the total discretionary millage revenue. The Auditor General shall verify compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a) and s. 1011.71(2)(e) during scheduled operational audits of school districts.

Section 11. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 1013.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school district capital projects.—Allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund to the various boards for capital outlay projects shall be determined as follows:

543 (1)

(h) University boards of trustees may utilize funds appropriated pursuant to this section for replacement of minor facilities provided that such projects do not exceed \$1 million in cost or 10,000 gross square feet in size. Minor facilities may not be replaced from funds provided pursuant to this section

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unless the board determines that the cost of repair or renovation is greater than or equal to the cost of replacement.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 1013.841, Florida

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 1013.841, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.841 End of year balance of Florida College System institution funds.—

- (4) A Florida College System institution identified in paragraph (3)(b) must include in its carry forward spending plan the estimated cost per planned expenditure and a timeline for completion of the expenditure. Authorized expenditures in a carry forward spending plan may include:
- (a) Commitment of funds to a public education capital outlay project for which an appropriation was previously provided, which requires additional funds for completion, and which is included in the list required by s. 1001.03(18)(d);
- (b) Completion of a renovation, repair, or maintenance project that is consistent with the provisions of s. 1013.64(1) or replacement of a minor facility, up to \$5 million per project;
- (c) Completion of a remodeling or infrastructure project, up to \$10 million per project, if such project is survey recommended pursuant to s. 1013.31;
- (d) Completion of a repair or replacement project necessary due to damage caused by a natural disaster for buildings included in the inventory required pursuant to s.

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| 574 | 1013.31;   |
|-----|--|
| 575 | (e) Operating expenditures that support the Florida            |
| 576 | College System institution's mission which are nonrecurring;   |
| 577 | (f) Any purpose approved by the state board or specified       |
| 578 | in the General Appropriations Act; and                         |
| 579 | (g) A commitment of funds to a contingency reserve for         |
| 580 | expenses incurred as a result of a state of emergency declared |
| 581 | by the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36.                         |
| 582 | Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.           |