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## FAC **PRIORITY: OPIOID** EPIDEMIC

Many of FAC's opioid epidemic objectives continued to be accomplished. Legislation to combat Florida's opioid epidemic is headed to the desk of Governor Rick Scott after its passage by the state Legislature on Friday.

**SB 8** - Controlled Substances, imposes new restrictions on prescriptions, calls for \$53.5 million in state and federal grant funding for treatment programs and updates the state's prescription database. Most initial prescriptions would have a limit of three days, but doctors could prescribe up to seven days for acute pain exceptions. It does not place medication limits for trauma cases, chronic pain or cancer.

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## FAC **PRIORITY: TEXTING** WHILE **DRIVING**

**SB 90/HB 33** – The measures that would have upgraded texting while driving from a secondary offense to a primary offense did not make it to the Governor Rick Scott's desk this year. As a secondary offense, police officers must see another violation such as speeding before they cite a driver for texting. Florida is only one of four states that currently charges texting while driving as a secondary offense instead of primary.

The Florida House voted 112-2 in support of making texting while driving a primary offense, however there has been opposition from the Senate and their version stalled in Appropriations, with the chair of that committee citing concerns about racial profiling and giving police the ability to look through personal cell phones.

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## FAC **PRIORITY: BEACHES** AND **SHORES**

**SB 174/HB 131** – The coastal management bills would have revised beach nourishment project funding criteria, and dedicated an annual appropriation from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund to beach projects. While the substantive bills did not pass, the Legislature did approve the equivalent amount of funding (\$50 million) for the beach program in the final budget.

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## **RESPONSE TO** MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS **SHOOTING**

On February 14, a young man opened fire on the students and faculty at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida killing

17 people. In the events after the attack, members of the community called upon the Florida Legislature to do something to prevent an event like this from happening again.

With both the House and Senate passing legislation on the last week of the 2018 Legislative Session, Governor Rick Scott signed **SB 7026** – Public Safety, into law on Friday.



The bill appropriates \$400 million, adding funds to expand the number of school resource officers; increase security at schools; and enhance mental health training, screening, counseling, and services in schools.

There are also provisions that improve communication between schools, law enforcement and state agencies.

The law also ratifies several new gun restrictions, including raising the age limit to 21 to buy a gun and adding a three-day waiting period for all gun purchases. It also bans bump stocks, devices that, when attached to a semi-automatic rifle, let it fire even faster.

The law also creates the first statewide “guardian” program. The voluntary program would allow school personnel, except for those individuals who exclusively teach, to carry guns if they complete law enforcement training.

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Most of the House’s “transparency” and “accountability” bills related to local government died in the Senate during the last week of session. This includes bills requiring significant additional reporting for fiscal and administrative functions, limitations on travel expenditures and salaries, and restrictions on economic and tourist development operations.

Notably, **HB 7/SB 1426** (Local Government Fiscal Transparency) would have created significant additional requirements for fiscal analysis and public meetings and notices when counties considered tax increases or creating new tax-backed debt. These provisions would have creating significant costs to counties and, after being heard in all Senate committees, were ultimately not taken up on the Senate floor.

**HB 11/SB 354** (Government Accountability) would have created a state-wide travel reporting system, requiring detailed monthly reporting of all county official and employee travel to the Department of Management Services. Among other provisions related to county audits, it would have required that charter county audit committees include constitutional officers. During its last committee stop, SB 354 was amended to require all counties (other than those whose charters designate an official other than the clerk of court as the county comptroller), cities, special districts, school districts, and water management districts to provide digital copies of their budgets and other financial information to the clerk of the court. Failure to do so would have mandated that the clerk require the salary of the head of the local government be withheld.

Below are summaries other bills that attempted to micromanage the affairs of local governments, all of which failed this Session:

**HB 3/SB 1714** (Grant/Perry): Economic Development and Tourism Promotion Accountability– These bills would have placed significant additional requirements on county economic development and tourist development functions and as well as those entities that contract with counties to provide services related to tourism development and economic development. HB 3 passed the House early in Session. SB 1714 was significantly amended at its first committee stop in the Senate to address some local concerns, but was not heard in subsequent Senate committees of reference.

**HB 7/SB 1426** (Burton/Lee): Local Government Fiscal Transparency – These bills would have created additional voting and notice requirements when counties issue debt. The bill would require the creation of a “debt affordability analysis” to be published in a newspaper prior to the consideration of the issuance of new debt, would require that two public hearings be held prior to issuance of debt or increases in local option sales taxes, would require that vote counts be maintained for tax increases or issuance of tax supported debt for five years on the county’s website, and would require additional auditing and remedial measures. HB 7 passed the full House early in Session. SB 1426 passed all of its Senate committees, but was not taken up by the full Senate and died.

**HB 11/SB 354** (Metz/Stargel): Government Accountability – The bill placed additional requirements on local governments, including participation in a state-wide travel reporting system to be acquired by the Department of Management Services. Passed favorably off the House floor but died in Senate Appropriations.

**HB 815** (Avila): County and Municipal Officer Transparency – This bill would have required additional authorization for county or municipal public officers to travel outside of the state:

- Requires such travel to be on the official business of the county or municipality and must be approved by the governing body at a regularly scheduled meeting prior to the officer’s travel, unless ratified for good cause at the next regularly scheduled meeting.
- Requires all travel approved in accordance with the bill to be posted to the county or municipality’s website until the end of the next calendar quarter

As filed, would have prohibited travel expenses of county or municipal public officers for foreign travel under any circumstances. Exempted county constitutional officers from the aforementioned requirements. The bill passed off the House floor but was not considered by the Senate.

**HB 7003** (Public Integrity & Ethics Committee): Local Government Ethics Reform – This bill would have created a local government lobbyist registration system which all local government lobbyists would be required to use to register to lobby any local government and created additional requirements for public officers when reporting potential conflicts of interest. HB 7003 passed the House floor but was not heard in the Senate.

**HB 1019** (La Rosa): Financial Reporting – This bill would have required local governments to post annual budgets to the website for five years; provide an electronic copy of their budgets to EDR on specified forms, provide a copy of their budget and a certification of timely filing to the clerk of the court, and file annual financial reports and audit reports within six months of the end of the fiscal year. HB 1019 passed off the House floor but stalled and died in the Senate.

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## TAXES

**HB 7087** (House Tax Cut Package) - The bill as a whole provides back-to-school and disaster preparedness tax holidays and tax relief for Floridians impacted by hurricanes. In its previous committees, an amendment was put on that would prevent local governments from prohibiting the sale or offering of goods subject to a sales tax. FAC and other stakeholders strongly opposed this measure, and it was stripped out of the bill on the House floor. In total, HB 7087 provides for \$168.6 million in tax cuts, \$71.2 million of which is recurring. FAC will provide more detail of the local impacts in the next few days. Below are a few bills FAC tracked throughout Session that were incorporated into the final tax package:

- **HB 585** (Fine): Tourist Development Taxes (companion bill: SB 658 by Sen. Brandes) passed as a piece of the omnibus tax package (amendment 844462 to HB 7087, Taxation). As passed, counties that received at least \$10 million in tourism development tax revenues during the previous year and which spends at least 40 percent of its TDT dollars to promote and advertise tourism could use TDT dollars to fund up to 70 percent of the cost of tourism-related public infrastructure, if approved by a 2/3 vote of the governing board provided that an independent professional analysis performed at the expense of the Tourism Development Council has demonstrated that the infrastructure will have a positive impact on tourism-related businesses in the county.
- **HB 243** (Avila): Discretionary Sales Surtax (amendment 844462 of HB 7087, Taxation) also passed as an amendment to the tax package and requires that at least 60 days prior to a referendum on a new discretionary sales surtax, a performance audit of the program



associated with the surtax adoption must be made available to the public. The audit must be done by a CPA procured by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.

**HJR 7001** (House Ways and Means Committee) – This bill proposes an amendment to Florida’s Constitution to require that a state tax or fee imposed, authorized, or raised by the Legislature be approved by two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature. If approved by 60 percent of voters in November, this amendment will take effect on January 8, 2019.

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## ECONOMIC **DEVELOPMENT** AND **TOURISM**

**HB 1103/SB 1646** (Albritton/Montford): Regional Rural Development Grants – An item in FAC’s Action Plan, these bills would have increased the amount each Rural Area of Opportunity may receive in state dollars to \$250,000 and decreases the local match to 25 percent of the state contribution.

The bills also would have removed a requirement that grants from the Rural Infrastructure Fund be limited to 40% of the total cost of catalyst site projects and increased the maximum amount that DEO could award for non-catalyst site projects from 30 percent to 50 percent of the cost of the project.

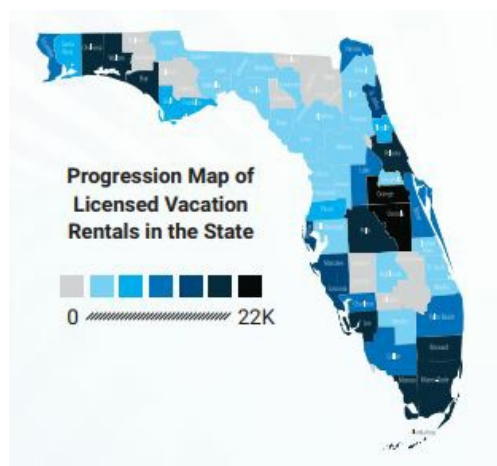
The bills were amended to require that use of grant funds to expand broadband be available only for telecommunications providers that are registered providers of communications services with the state Department of Revenue and to add the SITES program under the auspices of DEO.

The bills were reported favorably at all committee stops in both chambers and on the Senate floor but, without time for its final reading, died on the House floor.

**SB 1606** (Taddeo): Film and Television Production (Taddeo) – This bill would have created the Florida Motion Picture Capital Corporation to encourage development of scripted productions in the State. The bill passed favorably through its first Senate committee stop, but did not receive any other hearing.

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## **VACATION RENTALS**



With over 135,00 licensed short-term rental properties throughout the state, legislators were once again determined to hinder local regulation of vacation rentals during the 2018 Legislative Session. Although bills moved in both chambers, local governments were successful in stopping these bills from becoming law.

**SB 1400** (Stuebe, Simmons): Vacation Rentals – This bill would have preempted regulation and control of vacation rentals to the state, conferring exclusive regulatory authority over such rentals to DBPR’s Division of Hotels and Restaurants.

Vacation rentals would have been required to obtain annual, non-transferrable licenses from the Division. The bill would have grandfathered ordinances adopted prior to June 1, 2011, and allowed grandfathered ordinances to be amended to be less restrictive. While SB 1400 did pass its first two committees, the bill was ultimately withdrawn from consideration.

**HB 773** (La Rosa): Vacation Rentals – This bill would have prohibited counties and cities from establishing ordinances specific to short-term vacation rentals and would have instead required that local regulations of activities associated with vacation rentals be applied uniformly to all residential properties. The bill would have allowed counties with vacation rental ordinances in place prior to June 1, 2011, to amend their ordinances, provided that such amendment made the regulation of vacation rentals less restrictive. HB 773 was temporarily postponed in its only committee of reference, before passing by a narrow 13-11 vote. The bill was ultimately withdrawn from consideration and was never considered on the House floor.

# NEWS ARTICLES ON VACATION RENTALS

## LAND USE **PREEMPTION**

Originally, [HB 883](#) by Rep. Ingoglia was a four-page bill dealing with establishment of community development districts. In its final committee, a nearly 200-page amendment was added, which substantially expanded the scope of the proposal. Specifically, the amendment added language requiring local urban or rural development boundaries established by initiative or referendum to be reauthorized by voters every 10 years. The bill also added controversial language regarding Community Development Agencies (CRAs), including a provision stating that new CRAs could only be established by Special Act of the Legislature.

On third reading on the House floor, the bill was further amended to prohibit parcels from being classified as rural land if they are located within three miles of any state university main campus. Such parcels would be deemed to be within an urban service area or within an urban development boundary, despite existing local land use designations.

FAC strongly opposed the land use planning restrictions, and the bill ultimately stalled and died in the Senate.

# NEWS ARTICLES ON HOMERULE

## OTHER **IMPORTANT** LEGISLATION

GROWTH, **AGRICULTURE**, TRANSPORTATION, **ENVIRONMENT**

### **PASSED**

[HB 1149](#) (Payne): Environmental Regulation (companion bill: SB 1308 by Sen. Perry) passed and is now awaiting action by the Governor. HB 1149 addressed three areas, including water and wastewater permitting, exemptions from state environmental permitting requirements, and local government recycling programs. Of particular note to local governments is the section on recycling, which originally would have prohibited counties from requiring recycling of "contaminated recyclable material," which the bill had defined as material containing 15 percent or more contamination (solid waste or non-recyclables). Local governments had significant concerns about a statewide definition of contamination in recycling, and worked with solid waste and recycling stakeholders to change the language to instead require counties and cities to address the issue of recycling contamination in their contracts with recycling haulers and processors. As amended and passed, the bills now provide that contracts between local governments and vendors for the collection, transport and processing of residential recycling materials must include terms and conditions to define contaminated recyclable material in a manner that is appropriate for the local community. The bills do not otherwise dictate specific percentages or other terms, rather these are left up to negotiation between the parties. Additionally, these new requirements only apply to contracts entered into or extended after July 1, 2018.

[HB 631](#) (Edwards-Walpole): Possession of Real Property (companion bill: SB 804 by Sen. Passidomo) passed and is now awaiting action by the Governor. Of note to local governments is the section of the bill addressing customary use ordinances, which have been adopted by a handful of local governments to recognize the public's right of access to certain sandy beach areas. Originally, the bills would have preempted all existing and future ordinances, other than those who had been challenged

and upheld in court. The proponents of this measure worked with the affected counties to instead create a process by which a local government could obtain a judicial declaration affirming recreational customary use on beaches. As passed, the bill also grandfathers in two existing ordinances which were adopted prior to January 1, 2016.

**HB 53** (Jacobs): Coral Reefs (companion bill: SB 232 by Sen. Book) passed and is now awaiting action by the Governor. The bill, supported by FAC and the southeastern coastal counties, establishes the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Ecosystem Conservation Area, including areas offshore Broward, Martin, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.

**HB 1151** (LaRosa): Developments of Regional Impact (companion bill: SB 1244 by Sen. Lee) passed and is now awaiting action by the Governor. The bill amends statewide provisions related to existing developments of regional impact (DRIs), largely repealing most state oversight functions and shifting such responsibilities to local governments. The legislation preserves vested rights and other protections for existing DRIs.

## FAILED

**SB 324/HB 697** (Young/Miller): Impact Fees – As originally filed, these bills simply addressed the timing of collection of impact fees. FAC worked with the sponsors and stakeholders to amend the bill to address concerns on the impact fee sections and clarify that it did not apply to water and sewer connection fees, and was ultimately neutral on that section of the bill. During final committee stops, the bills were amended substantially to include language regarding sector plans. FAC and counties with sector plans had concerns with this language, although these concerns were mitigated by a floor amendment. Nevertheless, these bills stalled in the Senate and ultimately did not pass.

**SB 574/HB 521** (Stuebe/Edwards-Walpole): Tree and Vegetation Trimming and Removal – As originally filed, these bills would have prohibited local governments from regulating the trimming, removal or harvesting of trees and timber on private property or requiring mitigation for tree removal or harvesting on private property. While the House bill passed after being narrowed to apply only to activities in areas under the management of the state, water management districts, and drainage control districts, the Senate bill stalled after only passing one committee by a 3-2 vote.

**SB 1304/HB 1033** (Young/Toledo): Dockless Bicycles – These bills would have largely preempted regulation of dockless sharing companies to the state, specifically prohibiting local governments from imposing taxes or requiring business licenses. The bill also attempted to prohibit exclusive agreements between bike sharing companies and local governments. FAC worked with cities and other stakeholders to narrow the preemption; however, the bill ultimately stalled in the Senate. FAC anticipates that as this emerging industry continues to grow and evolve, legislation will likely return next year.

**SB 1328/HB 987** (Perry/B. Cortes): Affordable Housing – These bills were aimed at expediting and incentivizing development of affordable housing, with focus on hurricane recovery housing. Of concern to local governments was language that would have prohibited local governments from imposing mobility fees or impact fees for affordable housing development for a five-year period beginning July 2018. Ultimately this prohibition was removed from both bills, although there were still increased reporting requirements related to impact fees. HB 987 passed in the House, but ultimately stalled in Senate messages.

**SB 852/HB 633** (Brandes/Fischer): Smart City Challenge Grant Program – These bills would have established a grant program, through FDOT, to fund innovative transportation projects. Counties and cities would be among the eligible applicants for the grant program. While FAC supporting these bills, they did not pass.

**SB 370/HB 1353** (Bradley/Beshears): Land Acquisition Trust Fund – These bills would have dedicated an annual appropriation of \$100 million from the LATF to the Florida Forever Trust Fund. SB 370 passed the Senate unanimously, but was not considered by the House. On a brighter note, for the first time in many years, the final budget does include just over \$100 million for the Florida Forever land acquisition programs.

## PASSED

**SB 376/HB 227** (Book/Willhite): Workers Compensation for First Responders – These bills provide for indemnity benefits under workers' compensation for a mental or nervous injury of a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a paramedic, whether or not such injury is accompanied by a physical injury requiring medical treatment.

## FAILED

**HB 9/SB 308** (Metz/Bean): Federal Immigration Enforcement – These bills would have required county governments and law enforcement agencies, including their officials, agents, and employees, to support and cooperate with federal immigration enforcement. Specifically, the bills would prohibit a county government or law enforcement agency from having a law, policy, practice, procedure, or custom which impedes a law enforcement officer from communicating or cooperating with a federal immigration agency. The bills also required any sanctuary policies currently in effect to be repealed within 90 days of the Act becoming law. If found in violation of the Act, a county or law enforcement agency could be fined by the State or subject to a suspension of state grant funding eligibility for five years. The bill passed the House floor but was temporarily postponed in its first Senate committee, likely because it did not have enough votes to pass. SB 308 was never reconsidered and thus the bill stalled and died in the Senate.

**HB 317/SB 272** (Ingoglia/Brandes): Local Tax Referenda – Originally, the bills would have required 60% vote for referenda considered at any election other than a general. SB 272 was amended to prohibit holding a referendum on any election other than a general election. This was during the second of four committee stops. HB 317 was amended to match the amended Senate version and prohibit referenda on any election other than a general election. While HB 317 passed out of the House, the bill stalled and died in the Senate.

**HB 725/SB 1144** (Williamson/Perry): Permit Fees – These bills would have required building departments to adopt fee schedules on their websites in conjunction with Building Permit Utilization Reports, which include budgetary information regarding the building departments. Both bills passed all of their committees, but the bill stalled in the Senate during the last week of Session and ultimately died.

**HB 7079** (Pub. Rec./Disaster Response) – This bill provides a public records exemption for the names, addresses, and telephone numbers collected by a public shelter during an emergency. It also provides a public records exemption for the name, address, and telephone number of a homeowner or a tenant which is held by an agency for the purpose of providing damage assessment data following a disaster. HB 7079 passed the full House but was not considered by the Senate.

**SB 900/HB 695** (Flores/Latvala): Fire Fighters – These bills would have required fire service employers of full-time firefighters to offer cancer insurance coverage to its firefighter employees. The bills provided that upon a diagnosis of cancer, a firefighter is entitled to certain benefits if the firefighter has been employed by his or her employer for at least five continuous years, has not used tobacco products for at least the preceding five years, and has not been employed in any other position in the preceding years has been proven to create a higher risk for cancer. HB 695 was workshopped in one committee but never received a vote, and SB 900 stalled in its final committee.

**HB 273/SB 750** (Rodriguez/Perry): Public Records – These bills would have prohibited a county that received a request to inspect or copy a record from responding to such request by filing a civil action against the individual or entity making the request.

**HB 79/SB 192** (Roth/Baxley): Public Meetings – These bills codified judicial interpretation of Florida's Sunshine law. Specifically, the proposals defined the terms "de facto meeting," "discussion," "meeting," "official act," and "public business". The bills also provided that notice is not required when two or more members of a board are gathered if no official acts are taken and no public business is discussed. SB 192 passed off Senate floor and was reported favorably through all House committee but was not taken up on the House floor.

**HB 459** (Massullo): Public Records – This bill would have made broad changes to the public records exemption for trade secrets for those entities that contract with public agencies, including counties. The bill passed off the House floor but was not considered by the Senate.



# HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## PASSED

**SB 1392** (Brandes) Prearrest Diversion Programs (companion bill: **HB 1192** by Rep. Ahern) passed and is now awaiting action by the Governor. The bill permits local communities and public or private educational institutions to adopt a model prearrest diversion program for adults and requires a civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program for juveniles to be established in each judicial circuit in the state. The bill outlines criteria that each civil citation of similar prearrest diversion program must specify in developing these programs.

## FAILED

**HB 7089/SB 1218** (Judiciary/Brandes): Public Safety – The bills would have amended state law to require the county sheriffs to provide security for trial court facilities. They clarified that county sheriffs and their deputies, employees and contractors are officers of the court when providing security for court facilities. These bills would have given sheriffs the operational control over the manner in which security is provided, directing the sheriff to coordinate with the chief judge on all matters of security for trial court facilities. This bill's language was added to **HB 7061**, which bounced back from the House to Senate on the final day of Session, ultimately stalling and dying in the Senate.

**SB 1886/HB 733** (Brandes/Sullivan): Contraband in County Detention Facilities – The bills would have added cellular telephones and other portable communication devices to the definition of contraband in a county detention facility. HB 733 was voted up on the House floor, 80-35, and was sent to the Senate. The Senate version was amended onto several bills late in the process in hopes to pass, but it ultimately did not.

**HB 471/SB 624** (Yarborough/Young): Unmanned Aircraft – These bills would have prohibited drone operation over, in contact with, or near a critical infrastructure facility such as state or private correctional institutions, secure and nonsecure juvenile residential facilities and detention centers, and county jails or detention facilities. The bills also would have prohibited using a drone to introduce contraband into a critical infrastructure facility, making such an offense a second degree felony. HB 471 was voted up on the House floor, 114-1 and was sent to the Senate. SB 624 stalled in Senate Rules and never made it to the floor.

**SB 484** (Bradley): Criminal Justice – SB 484 would have authorized a court to sentence a person for up to 24 months in the county jail in the county where the offense was committed, under certain circumstances; one prerequisite would be the existence of a contractual agreement between the county and the Florida Department of Corrections. SB 484 did not have a House companion and ultimately stalled on the Senate floor.

**HB 7085** (Health and Human Services Committee): Health Care Disaster Preparedness and Response – The bill would have required the Department of Health (DOH), rather than the Division of Emergency Management, to establish a uniform statewide special needs shelter registry, mandating local emergency management agencies to use it, rather than local registries. It also would have required local emergency management agencies to establish eligibility criteria for local special needs shelter and procedures to allow health care facility staff to travel to and from work during declared curfews. HB 7085 was voted up on the House floor, 114-0 and was sent to the Senate, who did not consider the bill.

## 2019 STATE BUDGET SUMMARY

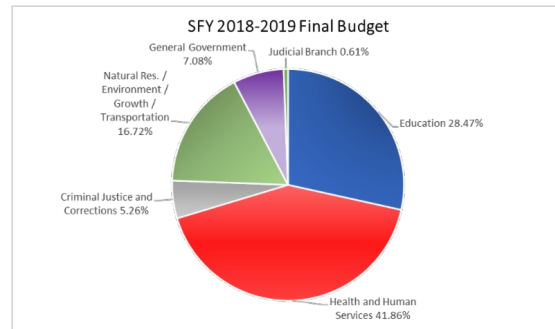
The Florida Legislature passed the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for State Fiscal Year 2018-2019 on March 11th. The "State Budget" as it is known, and associated conforming and implementing legislation, are all subject to approval by the Governor, who can veto either the entire budget, entire bills, or individual spending items. The Legislature can override the Governor's vetoes with a two-thirds vote each in the Senate and the House of Representatives.



Budget Comparison by Section	Current Year*	Proposed	\$ Difference	
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2017-2018 vs. 2018-2019	2017-2018 vs. 2018-2019
Section1. Education (Education Enhancement)	\$1,984,687,536	\$2,128,846,515	\$144,158,979	7.26%
Section2. Education (All Other Funds)	\$22,241,261,684	\$23,129,651,214	\$888,389,530	3.99%
Section3. Health and Human Services	\$34,147,685,771	\$37,140,846,008	\$2,993,160,237	8.77%
Section4. Criminal Justice and Corrections	\$4,466,452,256	\$4,669,736,640	\$203,284,384	4.55%
Section5. Natural Res. / Environment / Growth / Transportation	\$14,353,466,349	\$14,838,086,425	\$484,620,076	3.38%
Section 6. General Government	\$4,306,629,277	\$6,281,093,964	\$1,974,464,687	45.85%
Section 7. Judicial Branch	\$509,064,134	\$539,273,587	\$30,209,453	5.93%
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>\$82,009,247,007</b>	<b>\$88,727,534,353</b>	<b>\$6,718,287,346</b>	<b>8.19%</b>

The Legislature's proposed budget for State Fiscal Year 2017-2018 totals approximately \$88.73 billion, and represents a \$6.7 billion increase over the 2017-2018 State Budget. The chart above summarizes a comparison of the current year 2017-2018 State Budget and the proposed State Budget for 2018-2019 beginning July 1, 2018.

Once again, Health and Human Services received the largest portion of funding, totaling more than \$37 billion. This represents a 8.77% increase in appropriations from the current year. All educational programs and services combined received the second largest amount of funding, totaling more than \$25.3 billion. This represents an increase of approximately 4.26% from the current fiscal year.



Finally, Natural Resources, Environmental Issues, Growth Management and Transportation Expenditures represent the third largest portion of the SFY 2018 budget with funding more than \$14.8 billion, representing a 3.38% increase from the current fiscal year.

Proposed general revenue appropriations for 2017-2018 total nearly \$32.4 billion and trust fund appropriations total approximately \$56.3 billion. The chart below compares appropriations between 2017-2018 and the proposed 2018-2019 budget by fund type.

Budget Comparison by Section (In Millions)	Current Year*	Proposed	\$ Difference	
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2017-2018 vs. 2018-2019	2017-2018 vs. 2018-2019
General Revenue	\$30,611,103,404	\$32,383,053,587	\$1,771,950,183	5.79%
Trust Funds	\$51,398,143,603	\$56,344,480,766	\$4,946,337,163	9.62%
<b>All Funds</b>	<b>\$82,009,247,007</b>	<b>\$88,727,534,353</b>	<b>\$6,718,287,346</b>	<b>8.19%</b>

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## 2019 FLORIDA STATE BUDGET ANALYSIS

