STATE GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION IN FLORIDA

Wednesdays 5:30-8:15 PM

First Class Meeting - Room 632 Bellamy Building
Subsequent classes to be held at John Scott Dailey Florida Institute of Government (F.I.O.G.) at address below

INSTRUCTOR: Professor Reubin O'D. Askew

OFFICES: John Scott Dailey Florida Institute of Government
FSU Research Complex
3200 Commonwealth Boulevard
Suite B
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Bellamy Building, Room 648

OFFICE HOURS: Wednesdays 4:00-5:00PM (F.I.O.G., FSU Research Complex)
or by appointment at other times at either office by mutual arrangement.
Contact Christy Shell @ 487-4184 or by email at cshell@iog.fsu.edu

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course studies and analyzes state governmental administration in Florida, its history, including its state political systems, state public policies, and intergovernmental relations. This course examines the role of public administrators in the existing pattern of relationships between federal, state, and local systems with emphasis on state structure and public policy.

As background, the initial section of the course will focus briefly upon intergovernmental relations, and there we will look at a variety of topics including the evolution of the American federal system, including, selected early and recent key federal court decisions and relationships between federal, state and local governments.

In the main part of the course, we will turn our attention to developing an understanding of state governmental administration in Florida, including state government as an operating institution within the federal system and the development and implementation of public policy. In so doing, we will look at the three branches of state government in Florida and how each functions, as well as the public administrators therein. We shall place particular emphasis upon the role of the Governor as the state’s chief public administrator and in so doing attempt to explore the special impact that this actor has upon state public policy.

The final part of the course will be devoted to a more intensive look at the governmental administration of various departments of state government and the impact they have on the development and implementation of public policy.
COURSE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Course goals and objectives are to provide students with a basic understanding from which they can gain a working knowledge of the structure, organization and administration of state government in Florida, the development and implementation of public policy at the state level, to provide them with the opportunity to interface with some of the present or former public administrators in the state government about current key public policy issues facing Florida and the administration of its state government (list of guest speakers is attached) and see first-hand important activities of each branch of state government in Florida. Sometimes it may be necessary to change the guest speakers or the dates and thus the sequence as well.

TOPICS
- Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System
- Demographics in Florida
- State Legislature, State Legislative Process and Oversight
- State Judicial System
- Florida’s Executive/Governor / Elected Cabinet/Governor and Cabinet System / The Bureaucracy
- State Planning and Budgeting Processes
- State Policy Areas
  * Taxes
  * Juvenile Justice
  * Corrections
  * Crime
  * Criminal Justice
  * Social Services
  * Transportation
  * Environment
  * Health Care
  * Public Education

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

This course will involve both lectures and discussion. An important dimension will be the appearances of guest speakers who have played or who currently are playing an active role in state government in Florida. Students are expected to participate actively in the class discussions and questions are appropriate at any time.

Attendance Policy:
It is very important to attend each class and be on time. This is particularly so in respect to and appreciation for our guest speakers who give their time to prepare for and speak to our class. Each unexcused absence will count 1% off your final grade and a pattern of being late for class without sufficient reason may also result in counting up to 1% off your final grade. There will be no class on March 7, 2012 due to Spring Break. Excused absences include documented illnesses, deaths in the immediate family and other documented crises, call to active military or jury duty, religious holy days, and official University activities. Accommodations for these excused absences will be made and will do so in a way that does not penalize students who have a valid excuse. Consideration will also be given to students whose dependent children experience illness.

Academic Honor Code:
The Florida State University Academic Honor Policy outlines the University’s expectations for the integrity of student’s academic work, the procedures for resolving alleged violations of those expectations, and the rights and responsibilities of students and faculty members throughout the process. Students are responsible for reading the Academic Honor Policy and for living up to their pledge to “…be honest and truthful and…to strive for personal and institutional integrity at Florida State University.” (Florida State University Academic Honor Policy, found at http://dof.fsu.edu/honorpolicy.htm)
**Americans with Disabilities Act:**
Students with disabilities needing academic accommodation should:
1. register with and provide documentation to the Student Disability Resource Center; and
2. bring a letter to the instructor indicating the need for accommodation and what type.
This should be done during the first week of class.
This syllabus and other class materials are available in alternative format upon request.

There will be five related outside regular class assignments for this course.

The outside class assignments will consist of attending and observing for at least 90 minutes: each house of the Florida Legislature during the regular session or any special sessions (updates can be found on the legislature website, along with a copy of the Florida Constitution) [http://www.leg.state.fl.us](http://www.leg.state.fl.us); attending a meeting of the Governor and Elected Cabinet [http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/cabinet](http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/cabinet); attending a meeting of the Governor and Elected Cabinet Aides (preferably the one preceding the Governor and Elected Cabinet meeting you plan to attend); and attending a session of the Florida Supreme Court [http://www.flcourts.org](http://www.flcourts.org) during oral arguments [www.floridasupremecourt.org](http://www.floridasupremecourt.org). Check the websites of each for schedules. You are expected to make a written report of at least 2 pages each of what generally took place at each session or meeting and give your impressions and observations. These assignments will require a total of 5 visits of at least 90 minutes for each visit and 5 written reports. You should try to make the visits to the Governor and Elected Cabinet and the Aides meetings and Supreme Court Oral Arguments as soon as you can. These assignments will count 4% each for a total of 20% of your final grade. Reports of the Governor and Elected Cabinet meeting and the Aides meeting are due at class time on **February 29, 2012**; report of oral arguments of the Florida Supreme Court and the reports of the House and Senate are due **March 21, 2012**.

Students will be expected to take a written examination at the end of the semester. The examination will be mostly essay in nature and the essay questions will count 90% of the exam score and a few short questions which will count 10% of the exam score. These questions will be drawn from lectures, readings, handouts, and class discussion. At the time of the examination, you will be asked to indicate on your honor in writing on your examination paper the percentage of required reading assignments you completed and to sign your name. Large blue books will be furnished by the instructor to write the examination paper.

The examination will count 60% of your final grade; the instructor’s assessment of your classroom participation will count 10%; completion of assigned reading will count 10%; and the regular 5 outside assignments will count 4% each for a total of 20% of your final grade. The numerical standards converted into final letter grades for the course are: A, 93-100 (4 quality points); A-, 90-92(3.75); B+, 87-89(3.25); B, 83-86(3.0); B-, 80-82 (2.75). The breakdown within the letter grades below B is the same as B.

The examination is scheduled for the regular classroom at the Institute of Government, at the regular class time 5:30 to 8:15 p.m., Wednesday, April 25, 2012.

**REQUIRED TEXTS**


There will be selected required reading in Benton (a suggested schedule of reading is attached to this syllabus) which may or may not be covered in class. We will not cover the required reading of Dyckman and Gannon during class, nor will we attempt to deal with issues presented in these two (2) books. However, the complete text of Dyckman and Gannon should be read. In addition to the above three books, other required reading assignments will be given and possibly some relevant limited internet research on information not otherwise available. There will be a number of important class handouts, including some from our guest speakers and from other sources, and unless indicated otherwise, will be part of your required reading.
Except for changes that substantially affect implementation of the evaluation (grading) statement, this syllabus is a guide for the course and is subject to change with advance notice.

Special Notes: There will be a class picture taken at the class break on March 21, 2012 and a copy will be given to each member of the class. Because the class period extends through normal dinner times, food and beverage will be permitted in the classroom at the FIOG, cleaning up after class will be appreciated.

COURSE OUTLINE

Introduction, Course Overview and Requirements

Evolution of American Federalism / Intergovernmental System

Evolution of American Federalism/
Intergovernmental System

Demographics in Florida

State Governmental Administration and Public Policy in Florida:
Policy-Making, Management and Implementation

The Legislative: Organization, Process and Oversight
The Judicial: Justice, Law and the Courts
The Executive: the Governor, the Elected Cabinet, Governor and Cabinet System and the Bureaucracy
State Planning and Budgeting Processes

State Policy Areas

Taxes
Juvenile Justice / Corrections
Crime / Criminal Justice
Social Services
Transportation
Environment
Health Care
Public Education
Introduction

1. Course Overview 01/04/12

course requirements – examination, class participation, outside class assignments and required reading
role of guest speakers - list of speakers
importance of ethics in public service – the single most important and essential character trait or quality
that a good and successful public administrator should possess is integrity
Florida admitted into the Union (USA) - 1845
basic institutions of state government - three branches - separation of powers
the four primary policy-making institutions of state government -
the executives, legislature, courts and bureaucracy
the new mood in state government in the 1960’s - impact of Baker v. Carr (1962 landmark federal
reapportionment case - 1 person, 1 vote) / Swann v. Adams (1967 Florida case which ultimately
reapportioned state legislature)
after reapportionment - better educated - more activist legislators – change in political party representation
opening up of process and decision-making - (Florida “Sunshine Laws”)
Florida Constitution of 1968 revised in 1998 and subsequently amended, effective, January 2010, and
previous constitutions; 1838 (state admission constitution); 1861 (secession constitution); 1865
(post Civil War - never became effective); 1868 (reconstruction constitution); 1885 (post reconstruction constitution)
ways to amend Florida Constitution (5): proposal by legislature, revision commission, initiative, constitutional convention, and taxation and budget reform commission
capital (City) – capitol (Building)

Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System

2. / 3. Evolution of American Federalism (two class periods) 01/11/12 & 01/18/12

American federalism- dynamic not static
in colonial America / period of “salutary neglect” in which colonies learned the arts of self government /
“defacto” federalism
founding of American Philosophical Society by Benjamin Franklin in 1743
three major steps in early America “to a more perfect union”: Albany Plan of Union of 1754,
Articles of Confederation of 1781, U.S. Constitution of 1787
Stamp Act Congress of 1765 / Continental Congress 1774-1781 /
Congress under Articles of Confederation 1781-1788
state constitutional making 1776-1787
U.S. Constitutional Convention of 1787 / Ratification of Constitution (1788) / Congressional passage of
Bill of Rights (1789) and Ratification (1791)
phases (4) in the development of American Federalism: dual, cooperative (FDR),
creative (LBJ) – new (NIXON) - and other descriptions
development and use of grant-in-aid device as federal power expands principally under authority of
interstate commerce clause of U.S. Constitution
growth of services and programs – federal grants: categorical v block; project v formula
judicial federalism – some key federal court decisions from beginning of our republic to now - present
state of American judicial federalism: U.S. Supreme Court which has had a conservative majority (5-4) in
recent years favoring states with Justice Sandra Day O’Connor the swing vote, should strengthen with the
appointments of John Roberts as chief justice who replaced the late William Rehnquist and of Samuel
Alito who replaced Justice O’Connor. The conservative majority should continue to be state-friendly - but
not always - in federalism cases - Justice Kennedy may occasionally be a swing vote. President Barack
Obama’s appointments of Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan will not change the philosophical makeup
and alignment of the court because Sotomayor replaces David Souter and Kagan who replaces retiring
Justice John Paul Stevens both of whom usually voted with the more moderate minority on the court. If
one of the 4 more conservative members or Justice Kennedy, who sometimes is a swing vote, leaves the court, President Obama’s replacement could significantly affect the alignment of the Court.

Intergovernmental System (continued from last week)

national government and the states - federal relationship
states to states - confederal relationship
states and their local government - unitary relationship
federal government and local governments - some direct connections
sorting out activities - political cooperation and conflict
federal mandate enforcement sanctions (4) - direct order / cross-cutting / cross over / partial preemption
unfunded mandates
Congressional process - the “iron triangle”: Congress - creating programs / executive agencies -
administering programs / and special interest groups - advocating programs
key public policy questions

4. Demographics of Florida 01/25/12

Florida Demographic Trends and Implications
population growth
population growth since 1900, factors causing or associated with rapid growth, what we learned from
2010 Census, reasons for recent slowdown in growth, challenge of keeping infrastructure abreast of
growth, and allocating costs fairly.

population projections
projected growth through 2035, reliability of forecasts, factors that could alter forecasts, accuracy of forecasts
from earlier decades.

racial and ethnic composition.
racial mix in the 19th Century, and concentration of African-Americans in north Florida and along the coastal
corridors on the east and west coasts. Outmigration of African-Americans in the 1940s-1990s,
increasing African-American growth beginning in the 1990s, plus in-migration of Caribbean blacks.
Hispanic population growth from Cuba in the 1960s and early 1980s, and changing mix (Cuban and
non-Cuban) since the 1970s.

age cohorts
influx of retirees after WWII, accompanied by economically active young adults with families, impending
retirement of the Baby Boom generation, effects of economic conditions on retirees' relocation to
Florida.

location of population growth
growth from Midwest and Northeast follows the interstates, retirees lead growth out from the edge of urban
centers, retirement growth shifts further outward as urbanization follows, Hispanics concentrated in
Southeast Florida, Tampa, and Orlando, African-American population along the coastal corridors.

State Public Administration and Public Policy in Florida: Policy-Making, Management and Implementation
5. The Legislative: Organization, Process and Oversight 02/01/12

legislative structure - bicameral vs. unicameral
state constitution allows range of size of each chamber: House – 80-120 members / Senate 30-40
members – within these ranges the exact size is set by general law -present composition:
House - 120 members/Senate - 40 members
terms – House - 2 years/ Senate - 4 years - term limits (8 years)
reapportionment: state legislative and congressional redistricting
getting elected to Florida Legislature as well as legislative leadership – vacancies in the legislature must
be filled by special election called by the Governor – Governor cannot fill these appointments
powers of presiding officers - Speaker, House of Representatives / President, Senate /
organization of each chamber at organization session of the legislature two weeks after each regular
general election – each presiding officer has complete authority to organize and administer chamber
and hire or fire any employee of the chamber
legislative staffing- impact of terms limit for legislators
developing public policy - resources available: legislative staff - power to appropriate - power to override
governor’s veto - legislative oversight - senate confirmation of appointments - closeness to the
people - joint call by presiding officials of special sessions - public exposure from committee
hearings and floor debate
legislative/executive relations - legislative oversight
legislative process
2 houses - 2 decision centers
developing proposals
committee structure determined by presiding officers - special role of “conference committee” which is a
joint committee appointed by the presiding officers of each chamber of equal representation when
regular amending process is unsuccessful – process routinely used on the general appropriations
bill – uniqueness of its report is that it must be voted up or down, cannot be amended
consensus estimating conference (CEC) - most important feature is that representatives of the
Governor, Senate and House jointly agree by consensus to use same estimates on revenue and items of
proposed spending in their respective budget preparation – (but the CEC does not participate in
developing the budget itself) – this process promotes discussion on policy instead of differences in
revenue and spending costs projections
budget and appropriations processes – legislative budget request (LBR)
how a bill becomes a law
legislative action on executive veto – 2/3 vote of each chamber required to override veto
impeachment process – House Articles by 2/3 vote/Senate conviction by 2/3 vote
Senate - confirmation of executive appointments - removal of suspended officials – Governor may
suspend but only the Senate can remove
key public policy questions

6. **The Judicial: Justice, Law and the Courts** 02/08/12

critical nature of judicial independence - federal and state
Florida state courts - integral part of political system
the Florida courts system - two levels of courts - trial (County Court, Circuit Court) - appellate (District
Court of Appeal, State Supreme Court)
general jurisdiction of the various courts
Judges and Justices - 6 year terms no limit except age 70 years- how selected, retained and disciplined
- vacancies
Judicial Nominating Commissions (JNC’s) – recommends to Governor a list of not less than 3 nor more
than 6 individuals to fill vacancy
Judicial Qualifications Commission (JQC) – hears complaints against constitutional Judges and Justices
and whenever appropriate recommends disciplinary action to the State Supreme Court which has
power to take action if needed
impeachment process (legislature) – Governor, Elected Cabinet and all constitutional Judges and
Justices subject to the process, Chief Justice or his Justice designee presides over any trial of
impeachment in the Senate unless it is the Chief Justice who is impeached, then the Governor
presides
Chief Justice (Charles Canady) head of the judicial branch - as chief administrative officer of the
Florida judicial system – status of progress in constitutional mandate for adequate state funding for
support of trial courts
state legislative redistricting – automatic review by Florida Supreme Court
capital cases – automatic review of death sentences by the Florida Supreme Court
Florida constitutional initiative amending process
advisory opinions to Governor
courts as policy-making institutions
key public policy questions

7. **The Executive: the Governor** 02/15/12

The Governor in the State System

the Governor in the State System - two term limit
the transition – key element in the transition is “time"
appointing and organizing an effective staff
the Governor (Executive Office of) – Governor Rick Scott
the Governor’s “Little Cabinet” as contrasted with the Elected Cabinet - department heads appointed by
and serving at the pleasure of the Governor - (usually called Secretaries) -setting up the
administration and liaison with the Governors Office
preparing and submitting the Governor’s budget
working with the legislature and other elected executive officials
key player in legislative process – address to joint session of the legislature - veto - line-item veto in
appropriation bills – Governor can veto a line item of appropriation in any bill containing an
appropriation as well as the general appropriations bill (the state budget) without vetoing the entire bill but
cannot veto any accompanying language which conditions or qualifies use of the appropriation item without also vetoing the item of appropriation
developing public policy - resources available: executive staff - staff of departments under Governor
addressing joint sessions of legislature - “bully pulpit” - various veto powers -calling special sessions
press conferences - appointments
executive clemency – Governor has to initiate any clemency but requires approval of at least two
elected cabinet members on almost all clemency
relationship with the media
role of Governor in congressional and state redistricting – main difference procedurally between the two
- state redistricting by Joint Resolution of the legislature which legislative resolution does not go to
the Governor, therefore the Governor cannot veto but which must be approved by the Florida Supreme
Court -- congressional redistricting accomplished by regular statute which Governor can veto like any
other bill – both processes are subject to review by the U.S. Department of Justice
various other roles of the Governor

The Executive: the Elected Cabinet, Governor and Cabinet System and the Bureaucracy

Florida’s Elected Cabinet: Attorney General (Pam Bondi), Chief Financial Officer (Jeff Atwater), Commissioner
of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Adam Putnam) – Governor is not a member of the Cabinet - two
terms limit - voting arrangement: in most instances tie goes to Governor
Financial Services Commission (FSC)
individual departments under each member of Elected Cabinet as head and administration of each
the Governor and Cabinet System - departments and functions jointly administered under Governor and
Elected Cabinet as head of each – exception: State Board of Administration (primary function is
managing the investment of state funds), only Governor, Attorney General and Chief Financial
Officer are members (Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services is not a member) -
appointment of Executive Directors who administer these departments
the Governor and Cabinet Aides System – very important part of the System- how it functions
structure of executive branch - all departments
developing public policy in areas jointly managed by Governor and Elected Cabinet, and Elected
Cabinet Members individually - resources available – decision-making power - constituent support in each
area of regulation - appointive powers of Governor and Elected Cabinet jointly - enforcement powers in
various areas of interest to various members of legislature
developing public policy by the Bureaucracy – resources available: utilize expertise and experience with
the Governor and Elected Cabinet and individual Elected Cabinet members - personal relationships
with key members of the legislature, staff and special interest groups – experience in administering
programs in various policy areas
Attorney General: Constitutional Initiative amending process – advisory opinions - Office of Statewide
Prosecutor, appointment by the Attorney General from list of the Florida Supreme Court Judicial
Nominating Commission
implementing public policy - getting things done
key public policy questions

8a. State Planning and Budgeting 02/22/12

state planning and budgeting processes - consensus estimating conference (CEC)
legislative budget requests (LBR’s)
key public policy questions
types of taxes and revenue sources
three bases upon which all governments tax - examples of taxes at the state level in Florida of each
type of base: consumption (sales tax) - income (corporate profits tax) - wealth (intangibles tax on
mortgage notes upon recording)
major Florida constitutional limitations on taxing authority at state level: prohibitions of personal income
tax - and inheritance tax (a federal tax credit previously allowed to the states has been repealed by
congress so there is no state inheritance or estate tax in effect) - 2 mill cap on intangibles (cap remains,
so an intangible tax could be reinstated in the future so long as it does not exceed the 2 mill cap)- 3/5 vote
to increase rate of corporate income tax
principles of a sound revenue structure – contemporary criteria of Adam Smith’s four maxims (Wealth of
Nations – 1776): equity, stability, efficiency and simplicity
tax politics
key public policy questions

**Outside Assignments - reports of your attendance of the Governor and Elected Cabinet meeting and Governor
and Cabinet Aides meeting are due at next class (02/29/12)**

Juvenile Justice, Corrections, Crime, and the Criminal Justice System
9. Juvenile Justice and Correction 02/29/12

Juvenile Justice
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice – organization and administration
Gault v Arizona (1967) – federal landmark case – first case ever taken up by the U. S. Supreme Court
on a juvenile – ruled that juveniles were citizens and entitled to the basic constitutional protections of
“due process” (fair trial, legal representation and a fair sentence not to exceed that of an adult) –
lead to beginning of reform of Florida’s system in 1972
Bobby M. v State, 1983 federal case on over-crowding and lack of active treatment at its training
schools - consent decree (1987) agreeing to correct problems and submit facilities to a team of
court pointed monitors - suit ended in 1994 after significant investment by legislature
effective Juvenile Justice System requires: prevention, community services (probation), residential and
detention components
need for further expansion of correction facilities-costs- locating sites – LULU (Local Unwanted Land
Use) and NIMBY (Not In My BackYard)
Juvenile Assessment Centers (JAC’s)
key public policy questions

Corrections
Florida Department of Corrections – organization and administration
Costello v State (1972) federal case in Florida – denial of constitutional rights – consent decree 1979-
federal court monitors – changes made – system improved- suit ended in 1993
ey every person sentenced to prison in Florida for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1995 will serve
a minimum of 85% of sentence
inmate programs: work, education, training and recreation
need for further expansion of correction facilities-costs- locating sites - LULU and NIMBY
key public policy questions

**Outside Assignments - reports of your attendance of the Governor and Elected Cabinet meeting and Governor
and Cabinet Aides meeting are due today (02/29/12)**

No Class-Spring Break 03/07/12
10. Crime and the Criminal Justice System 03/14/12

Florida Department of Law Enforcement – organization and administration
latest statistics on crime in Florida
criminal court jurisdiction - nature of a relationship of those who make up the criminal justice system
state and local law enforcement officers
investigation, apprehension, and prosecution
2 types of juries used in Florida's criminal justice system: grand jury (indicts), petit jury (trial)
2 types of accusatorial writs - indictment (grand jury) - information (filed directly by state attorney)
a grand jury indictment is required in order to begin prosecution of a capital offense, which type of charge could result in a death sentence, otherwise, an indictment or information could commence any other criminal prosecution
trial process - appeals
punishment - sentencing - alternative disposition
impact of DNA testing on investigations - both trial and post convictions
key public policy questions

** Outside Assignments-reports of your attending any House and Senate regular or any special session and Supreme Court oral arguments are due at next class (03/21/12)

**Class photo will be taken next week (03/21/12)

11. Social Services 03/21/12

Florida Department of Children and Families – organization and administration
delivery of social services in Florida
ACCESS
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) – federal/ state program
foster care – federal waiver (history)
privatization/ accountability/ monitoring
mental health – other programs in DCF
key public policy questions

** Outside Assignments-reports of your attending the House and Senate regular or any special session and Supreme Court oral arguments are due today (03/21/12)

**Class photo will be taken during break today (03/21/12)

12. Transportation 03/28/12

federal - state -local - cooperative federalism
Florida Department of Transportation – organization and administration - districts - turnpike
Florida Transportation Commission (FTC) – appointed by governor for staggered terms – principal responsibility is oversight of the DOT - in case of vacancy in Office of Secretary the Commission nominates candidates for Secretary to the Governor who has appointive power – Governor can fire Secretary without consent of FTC
financing
planning – Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO's) - construction – maintenance – five year work program
Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)
Florida’s Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process – Florida DOT management tool
mass transportation - air and sea ports – rail – high speed rail
key public policy questions

13. Environment 04/04/12

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) – organization and administration
various state, regional and local government entities charged with environmental and wildlife responsibilities-Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC)
water management districts (5)
protection of quality of air, water and land- natural resources- public parks
staff for Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (T.I.I.T.F.) - Governor and Elected Cabinet –
(hold title on behalf of state for all sovereign lands and water bottoms) – has substantial regulatory
authority - e.g., coastal oil drilling
Purchase of environmentally endangered lands and recreation - bond programs
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project (CERP)
important points in understanding basic water law in Florida
four principles of water policy (DEP)
key public policy questions – Piney Point (an example of action required with no good answers but
requiring balancing of public interests)

14. **Health Care Policy** 04/11/12

Florida Agency for Health Care Administration – organization and administration
Medicaid / Medicare - Although their names are similar, Medicaid and Medicare are very different
programs. Medicare is an entitlement program funded by social security tax and administered entirely at
the federal level, while Medicaid is a social welfare program with both state and federal funding and
administered by the state. One criterion for Medicaid eligibility is being impoverished under the program’s
guidelines – this plays no consideration in determining Medicare coverage.

state and federal developments in health care-new federal legislation
costs of prescription drugs is the fastest growing medical expenditure in the U.S. / advertisement
public health services in Florida
politics of health care policy
key public policy questions

15. **Public Education** 04/18/12

State of Florida education governance structure
State Board of Education (SBE) – appointed by Governor
Commissioner of Education - appointed by SBE
State Department of Education / Chancellors
community and state colleges - Boards of Trustees - appointed by Governor –
ex officio members - administration
universities - Board of Governors (BOG) – appointed by Governor – ex officio members/Boards of
Trustees –appointed by Governor and BOG – ex officio members / administration
other constitutional mandates: pre-K and classroom size amendments
elementary and secondary - vocational, technical, adult
development and implementation of public policy
key public policy questions

**Review of essay exam questions at end of regular class presentation today (04/18/12)**

16. **Examination** 04/25/12

(at regular class time in regular classroom at the Florida Institute of Government)
Directions to the Florida Institute of Government

3200 Commonwealth Blvd
Suite B
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-487-1870

Travel West on Tennessee Street (towards Wal-Mart). Turn Right onto Capital Circle NW (beside Wal-Mart). Turn Right at the 3rd traffic light onto Commonwealth Blvd. Follow the road past the curve to the left, the Florida Institute of Government is located on the Left inside the FSU Research Complex. Please enter from the front door (in the center of the building, red entrance). Once inside the FIOG Suite will be located on the right.
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<td>Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System - ROA</td>
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<td>Demographics in Florida</td>
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<td>Guest: LANCE DE-HAVEN SMITH, PHD</td>
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<td>The Legislative: Organization, Process &amp; Oversight</td>
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<td>Guests: ANNE MACKENZIE</td>
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<td>Former Democratic Majority Leader</td>
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<td>The Judicial: Justice, Law and the Courts</td>
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<td>Justice and Former Chief Justice</td>
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<td>The Executive: the Governor, the Elected Cabinet, Governor and Cabinet System and the Bureaucracy</td>
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<td>Guest: PAT GLEASON, JD</td>
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<td>Special Counsel to Attorney General Pam Bondi</td>
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<td>Former Chief Cabinet Aide to Governor Charlie Crist</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>State Planning and Budgeting Processes/Taxes</td>
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<td>Guest: BOB BRADLEY, PHD</td>
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<td>Former Interim Provost</td>
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<td>Vice President for Planning and Programs</td>
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<td>Professor, Askew School of Public Administration and Policy</td>
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<td>Director, Institute of Science and Public Affairs (ISPA)</td>
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<td>Former Director, Office of Planning and Budgeting</td>
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<td>Executive Office of the Governor (Chiles)</td>
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<td>State of Florida</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Juvenile Justice and Corrections</td>
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<td>Guests: RICHARD DAVISON, JD</td>
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<td>Former Deputy Secretary</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Corrections</td>
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<td>Former Deputy Secretary</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Juvenile Justice</td>
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</table>
10. Crime and the Criminal Justice System 03/14/12

R. DON LADNER, JR.
Special Agent in Charge
Tallahassee Regional Operations Center
Florida Department of Law Enforcement

11. Social Services 03/21/12

Social Services

Guest: DON WINSTEAD
Former Deputy Secretary
Florida Department of Children and Families

12. Transportation 3/28/12

Guest: KEVIN THIBAULT
Assistant Secretary for Engineering and Operations
Florida Department of Transportation

13. Environment 04/04/12

Guest: ERNIE BARNETT
Director of Policy and Legislation
South Florida Water Management District

14. Health Care 04/11/12

Guest: DOUG COOK
Former Director (Secretary)
Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

15. Public Education 04/18/12

Guest: BOB BEDFORD
Former Deputy Commissioner of Education
State of Florida
Chairman, Emergent Design and Development, Inc.

Review- essay exam questions at end of regular class presentation

16. Examination 04/25/12

(at regular class time in regular classroom at the Florida Institute of Government)
Introduction

1. Course Overview and Requirements 01/04/12

Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System

2. / 3. Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System 01/11/12 / 01/18/12

Benton: Chapter 11 (pp.265-293)

State Public Administration and Public Policy in Florida: Policy-Making, Management and Implementation

4. Demographics of Florida 01/25/12

5. The Legislative: Organization, Process & Oversight 02/01/12

Benton: Chapter 7 (pp.152-180)
Class Handouts

6. The Judicial: Justice, Law & the Courts 02/08/12

Benton: Chapter 9 (pp. 207-239)

7. The Executive: the Governor 02/15/12

Benton: Chapter 8 (pp. 181-206)
Class Handouts

The Executive: the Elected Cabinet, Governor and Elected Cabinet System, and the Bureaucracy

Benton: Chapter 8 (pp. 181-206)
Class Handouts

8. State Planning and Budgeting/Processes/Taxes 02/22/12

Benton: Chapter 12 (pp. 294-327)
Class Handouts
State Policy Areas

9. Juvenile Justice and Corrections 02/29/12
   Class Handouts

No Class (Spring Break) 03/07/12

10. Crime and the Criminal Justice System 03/14/12
    Class Handouts

11. Social Services 03/21/12
    Benton: Chapter 15 (pp. 383-409)
    Class Handouts

12. Transportation 03/28/12
    Class Handouts

13. Environment 04/04/12
    Benton: Chapter 16 (pp. 410-437)
    Class Handouts

14. Health Care 04/11/12
    Benton: Chapter 14 (pp. 357-382)
    Class Handouts

15. Public Education (Class review of exam essay questions) 04/18/12
    Benton: Chapter 13 (pp.328-356)
    Class Handouts

16. Examination 04/25/12