

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
College of Social Sciences
Askew School of Public Administration and Policy
Spring 2007
PAD-6300-01
STATE GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION IN FLORIDA

Wednesdays 5:15-8:00 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
Woodcrest Office Park, Building 300
325 John Knox Road
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Bellamy Building, Room 648

OFFICE HOURS: Wednesdays 4:00-5:00PM (F.I.O.G., Woodcrest Office Park, Bldg. 300)
or by appointment at other times at either office by mutual arrangement
Contact Christy Shell @ 487-4184 or by email at cbishop2@mailier.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, and how they relate to each other and to outside institutions such as political parties and interest groups. 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. In so doing, we will focus upon some of the primary

issues currently at the center of state policy, processes and the major actors involved in them.

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 highest 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
- The Governor in the State System
- State Legislature, State Legislative Process and Oversight
- Florida's Executive/ Elected Cabinet System/The Bureaucracy
- State Judicial System
- State Planning and Budgeting Processes
- State Policy Areas
 - * Taxes
 - * Crime
 - * Criminal Justice
 - * Social Services
 - * Health Care
 - * Juvenile Justice
 - * Corrections
 - * Transportation
 - * Environment
 - * 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.

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, 2007 due to Spring Break.

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 class assignments for this course. The outside class assignments will consist of attending and observing for at least one hour: each house of the Florida Legislature (<http://www.leg.state.fl.us>) during the regular annual session or any special session during the semester, a meeting of the Governor and Cabinet (<http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/cabinet/>), of the Governor and Cabinet Aides (preferably the one preceding the Governor and Cabinet meeting you plan to attend) and the Florida Supreme Court (<http://www.flcourts.org/>) during oral arguments (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 1 hour for each visit and 5 written reports. You should try to make the visits to the Governor and 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 Cabinet meeting and the Aides meeting are due at class time on March 14, 2007; report of oral arguments of the Florida Supreme Court and the reports of the House and Senate are due April 4, 2007.

Students will be expected to take one final examination. The final 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 final 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 required reading will count 10% of your final grade.

The final 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 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 final examination is scheduled for the regular classroom at the Institute of Government, at the regular class time 5:15 to 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, April 25, 2007.

REQUIRED TEXTS

Florida Megatrends: Critical Issues in Florida, Dr. David Colburn and Dr. Lance deHaven-Smith, 2002.

Florida: A Short History, Dr. Michael Gannon, revised edition, 2003.

Floridian of His Century, The Courage of Governor LeRoy Collins, Marin Dyckman, 2006.

Copies of Florida Megatrends will be available from the instructor on a loan basis for two (2) weeks for those students who do not plan to purchase it. We will not cover the required reading during class, nor will we attempt to deal with the issues presented in the books. The complete text of each book 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 break of class on February 28, 2007 and a copy will be given to each member of the class at the end of the semester. Because the class period extends through normal dinner times, food and beverage will be permitted in the classroom at the IOG, 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

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

The Governor in the State System

The Legislative: Organization, Process and Oversight

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

The Judicial: Justice, Law and the Courts

State Planning and Budgeting

State Policy Areas

Taxes

Crime / Criminal Justice

Social Services / Health Care

Juvenile Justice / Corrections

Transportation

Environment

Public Education

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ADDENDUM- Course Outline

Introduction

1. Course Overview

1/10/07

course requirements – examination, class participation, outside class assignments and required reading

role of guest speakers - list of speakers

importance of ethics in public service

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 2007, and

previous constitutions; 1838 (state admission constitution); 1861 (secession constitution); 1865 (post Civil War - questionable as to whether or not it ever 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)

2. /3. Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System (two class periods) **1/17/07 & 1/24/07**

Evolution of American Federalism

American federalism- dynamic not static

in Colonial America/ period of “salutary neglect”/ “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 to replace the late William Rehnquist and of Samuel Alito to replace Justice O'Connor. The court should continue to be state-friendly - but not always - in federalism cases - Justice Kennedy may occasionally be a swing vote.

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

State Governmental Administration and Public Policy in Florida

4. The Governor in the State System

1/31/07

Getting to be Governor

campaigning for

building an organization

raising money – key element in governor's race is "money"

importance of TV commercials

selection of Lt. Governor running mate – after (or unofficially before) the primary, successful

gubernatorial political party nominee officially designates Lt. Governor running mate

getting elected

Taking over the Office and Being Governor

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 Jeb Bush

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 of

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
key public policy questions

5. The Legislative: Organization, Process and Oversight

2/7/07

legislative structure - bicameral vs. unicameral
state constitution allows range of size of each chamber: House – 100-120 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 chamber general election – each presiding officer has complete authority to organize and administer

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

Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability (OPPAGA)-important arm of the legislature

key public policy questions

6. The Executive: Governor and Elected Cabinet, Cabinet System and the Bureaucracy 2/14/07

Florida's Elected Cabinet: Attorney General (Bill McCollum), Chief Financial Officer (Alex Sink), Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Charles Bronson) – 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 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
 cabinet aides system – very important part of Cabinet System- how they function
 structure of executive branch - all departments
 developing public policy in areas jointly managed by Governor and Elected Cabinet, and 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 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

7. The Judicial: Justice, Law and the Courts

2/21/07

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 (Fred Lewis) 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

****Class photo will be taken during the class break next week – 2/28/07***

8a. State Planning and Budgeting

2/28/07

state planning and budgeting processes - consensus estimating conference (CEC)
legislative budget requests (LBR's)
key public policy questions

State Policy Arenas

8b. Taxes

2/28/07

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

****Class photo will be taken during break today (2/28/07)***

**** Outside Assignments - reports of your attendance of the Governor and Cabinet meeting and Governor and Cabinet Aides meeting are due at class time in two weeks – 3/14/07***

NO CLASS - March 7, 2007 - Spring Break

9. Crime/ Criminal Justice System

3/14/07

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

Attorney General - Statewide Prosecutor - State Attorneys - Public Defenders
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 attendance of the Governor and Cabinet meeting and Governor and Cabinet Aides meeting are due at class time today (3/14/07)***

10. Social Services / Health Care

3/21/07

Social Services

Florida Department of Children and Families – organization and administration

delivery of social services in Florida

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) – federal/ state program

foster care – federal waiver

privatization/ accountability/ monitoring

mental health – other programs in DCF
key public policy questions

Health Care

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
costs of prescription drugs is the fastest growing medical expenditure in the U.S. / advertisement
long term care/disease management
public health services in Florida
key public policy questions

11. Juvenile Justice / Corrections

3/28/07

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
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

corrections facilities as business enterprises

key public policy questions

****Outside Assignments – reports of your attendance at the House and Senate sessions and Supreme Court Oral Arguments are due at next class time – 4/04/07***

12. Transportation

4/4/07

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

****Outside Assignments – reports of your attendance at the House and Senate regular session and Supreme Court Oral Arguments are due at class time today (4/04/07)***

13. Environment 4/11/07

Department of Environmental Protection – 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)

****Review of essay exam questions at end of regular class presentation next week – 4/18/07***

14. Public Education 4/18/07

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 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 – implementation of Graham Amendment (creation of Board of Governors)
other constitutional mandates: pre-K and classroom size amendments
history of FCAT and use of – A+ and A++ programs
federal law “No Child Left Behind”
elementary and secondary - vocational, technical, adult, community education
independent Universities, Colleges & Schools
development and implementation of public policy
key public policy questions

*****Review of essay exam questions at end of regular class presentation today—4/18/07***

15. **Final Examination** 4/25/07
(at regular class time in regular classroom at the Florida Institute of Government)

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List of Guest Speakers and Dates

1. Introduction - ROA **1/10/07**

2. / 3. Evolution of American Federalism/Intergovernmental System -ROA **1/17/07 & 1/24/07**

4. The Governor in the State System **1/31/07**
 Guest: Charlie Crist
 Governor, State of Florida

5. The Legislative: Organization, Process & Oversight **2/7/07**

 Guests: Marco Rubio
 Speaker, Florida House of Representatives

 Gary VanLandingham
 Director
 Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability

6. The Executive: Governor and Elected Cabinet, Governor and
 Cabinet System and the Bureaucracy- ROA **2/14/07**

 Guest: Kent Perez
 Chief Cabinet Aide to Attorney General Bill McCollum

7. The Judicial: Justice, Law and the Courts **2/21/07**

 Guest: Fred Lewis
 Chief Justice
 Florida Supreme Court

8. State Budgeting/Taxes **2/28/07**

 Guest: Bob Bradley
 Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs
 Professor, Florida State University
 Former Director, Office of Planning and Budgeting
 Executive Office of the Governor (Chiles)
 State of Florida

9. Crime / Criminal Justice System **3/14/06**

 Guest: Don Ladner
 Assistant Special Agent -in-charge
 Office of Statewide Intelligence
 Florida Department of Law Enforcement

10. Social Services / Health Care **3/21/07**

Social Services

Guest: Don Winstead
Deputy Secretary
Florida Department of Children and Families

Health Care

Guest: Doug Cook
Former Director (Secretary)
Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

11. Juvenile Justice / Corrections **3/28/07**

Juvenile Justice

Guest: Mike Dunn
Former Director of Policy Development for Detention
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Corrections

Guest: Harry K. Singletary, Jr.
Former Secretary
Florida Department of Corrections

12. Transportation **4/4/07**

Guest: Kevin Thibault
Assistant Secretary for Engineering and Operations
Florida Department of Transportation

13. Environment **4/11/07**

Guest: Ernie Barnett
Deputy Executive Director
South Florida Water Management District

14. Public Education **4/18/07**

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

15. **Final Examination** **4/25/07**

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