AARP Florida

Affordable Housing Advocacy

AARP state offices can play a lead role in community-wide discussions about how to address the crisis of unaffordable housing. Advocacy opportunities include:

- Advocating for the development of more public housing that will ease housing cost burdens.
- Supporting legislation to create or strengthen other affordable housing development incentives.
- Advocating for property tax relief.
- Advocating for inclusionary zoning policies and mixed income housing developments.
- Support lawmakers in the effective use of federal funds that are available to state/local governments.

Other AARP Housing Resources

AARP Future of Housing
https://futureofhousing.aarp.org/

How to Find Affordable Senior Housing Near You
https://my.aarpfoundation.org/article/affordable-senior-housing/

AARP Livability Index
https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/

AARP Livable Communities: Housing
https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/

Policy Book

Find out more areas of which AARP leads positive change and delivers value to members through advocacy, service, and information. Review the AARP Policy Book, which integrates input from AARP members and other older Americans to develop these policies through a process overseen by the AARP Board of Directors.
Visit: https://policybook.aarp.org/policy-book

Voting Record

This annual publication includes detailed information on key legislation affecting older Floridians, votes taken during committee meetings and final actions by elected officials. This year, AARP Florida focused advocacy efforts on increasing opportunities for Florida's health care workforce, expanding affordable housing options and protecting the financial wellbeing of consumers.
Visit: https://online.flippingbook.com/view/511965250/

AARP Florida Advocacy Staff

Zayne Smith, State Director
Ivonne Fernandez, Sr. Associate State Director
Laura Streed, Sr. Associate State Director
Karen Murillo, Associate State Director
Chante' Jones, Associate State Director
Kaylee Peters, Program Assistant

Visit us at https://states.aarp.org/florida/ or scan the QR code below.

SCAN ME

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



IDEA

An idea or solution to a problem is proposed to a legislator by a constituent, group, industry, or interested party. The legislator decides to act.





BILL DRAFTING

The Representative and/or Senator (member) requests a bill be drafted by legislative bill drafting staff – it might be a detailed first draft or just the general idea for the bill.





PUBLICATION IN HOUSE / SENATE JOURNAL (1ST READING)

All bills must be read three times before being voted on by either chamber. The 1st Reading is achieved by publication of the bill number, its sponsor, and a short description of the bill in the House and Senate Journals.





COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS

Bills are referred to one or more committee and/or subcommittee for inclusion on the (sub)committee's agenda and for review by its members. The bill must receive favorable votes from each committee to advance in the process. If a bill is not scheduled before the committee or if it fails to obtain favorable votes in committee, it is often referred to as having "died" in committee.





SPECIAL ORDER CALENDAR (2ND READING)

Next the bill must be placed on a Special Order Calendar in each chamber where it will be read again on the floor and at which point the bill sponsor may be asked questions or respond to amendments proposed by other members.





3RD READING ON THE FLOOR

The final action after a bill's title has been read and the bill is explained (i.e., 3rd Reading) there may be debate on the bill, followed by a vote of the members in each chamber. If the bill fails to receive a favorable vote, the bill will have "died on the floor."





MESSAGING BETWEEN CHAMBERS

Once the bill is passed by either chamber, it will then be sent with a "message" to the opposite chamber for consideration. During this process only one version of the bill (either the House or Senate version) can proceed. There may be several back and forth discussions between the chambers in order to agree on the final language of the bill.





ENROLLED BILL

Both chambers must vote favorably on the same version of the bill for it to pass. This final version of the bill is called the "enrolled" version.





CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNOR

If the bill is presented to the Governor during session he has 7 days to consider the bill. If the bill is presented after session is adjourned ("sine die") the Governor will have 15 days to consider the bill. The Governor can sign a bill into law, veto a bill, or allow a bill to become law without his signature.





LAW

Each bill has an effective date when it becomes law. Normally this will be the start of the new fiscal year on July 1st, but bills can also be given later effective dates or be written as effective immediately.