

**The Florida Senate**  
**COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA**  
**MILITARY AFFAIRS, SPACE, AND DOMESTIC SECURITY**  
**Senator Altman, Chair**  
**Senator Hill, Vice Chair**

**MEETING DATE:** Wednesday, March 30, 2011  
**TIME:** 3:45 —5:45 p.m.  
**PLACE:** Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Office Building

**MEMBERS:** Senator Altman, Chair; Senator Hill, Vice Chair; Senators Bennett, Bullard, Jones, Sachs, and Storms

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TAB	OFFICE and APPOINTMENT (HOME CITY)	FOR TERM ENDING	COMMITTEE ACTION
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**Senate Confirmation Hearing:** A public hearing will be held for consideration of the below-named executive appointment to the office indicated.

**Adjutant General of Florida National Guard**

1	Titshaw, Emmett R., Jr. (St. Augustine)	Pleasure of Governor	
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TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
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2	<b>SB 1190</b> Detert (Identical H 1165)	Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards; Provides for a person's status as a veteran to be indicated on his or her driver's license or identification card upon payment of an additional fee and presentation of the person's Form DD 214.  MS     03/30/2011 TR BC	
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3	<b>SB 1230</b> Fasano (Identical H 1413)	Department of Veterans' Affairs; Directs the department to provide a plan and financial analysis by a certain date to the Governor, Cabinet, and Legislature regarding the transfer of the operations of the department's veterans' homes to a public corporation.  MS     03/30/2011 BC	
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4	<b>SB 1532</b> Altman	Florida Council on Military Base & Mission Support; Creates the Military Base Encroachment Mitigation Workgroup within the council. Directs the workgroup to consider and prioritize potential lands adjacent to federal military installations for purchase and conversion into public parks for off-highway vehicle use.  MS     03/30/2011 EP BC	
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**COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA**

Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security  
Wednesday, March 30, 2011, 3:45 —5:45 p.m.

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TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
5	<b>SB 468</b> Bullard (Similar H 1343)	Community Redevelopment; Expands the definition of the term "blighted area" to include land previously used as a military facility.  CA 03/21/2011 Favorable MS 03/30/2011 BC	
6	<b>SB 1650</b> Storms (Identical H 621)	Child Custody; Provides that a parent's activation, deployment, or temporary assignment to military service and the resultant temporary disruption to the child may not be the sole factor in granting a petition for or modification of time-sharing and parental responsibility. Provides that a time-sharing and parental responsibility order in effect before a temporary change due to a parent's military service shall automatically be reinstated after a specified period after return and notice by the returning parent, etc.  JU 03/22/2011 Favorable MS 03/30/2011 CF BC	
Consideration of proposed committee bill:			
7	<b>SPB 7226</b>	Emergency Public Shelters; Requires the Division of Emergency Management to submit a report to the Governor and Legislature on compliance by school districts with public shelter requirements for educational facilities. Requires that the division create and administer a registry of newly constructed public shelters. Requires each county emergency management office to submit an annual report to the division on newly constructed educational facilities.	
8	Presentation by the Veterans Integrated Service Network 8-(VISN 8)		

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1575

STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of Elections

I, Kurt S. Browning, Secretary of State,  
do hereby certify that

*Emmett R. Titshaw*

is duly appointed

**Adjutant General of the State of Florida**

for a term beginning on the  
Fourth day of January, A.D., 2011,

and is subject to be confirmed by the Senate  
during the next regular session of the Legislature.



*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the  
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this  
the Third day of February, A.D., 2011.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kurt Browning".

Secretary of State

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

State of Florida appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11 document.



**RICK SCOTT**  
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED  
2011 JAN 25 AM 9:57  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

January 21, 2011

Mr. Kurt S. Browning, Secretary  
Department of State  
R. A. Gray Building, Room 316  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Browning:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 250.07, Florida Statutes:

Major General Emmett R. Titshaw, Jr.  
160 Pinehurst Pointe Drive  
St. Augustine, Florida 32092

as Adjutant General of the State of Florida, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective January 4, 2011, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick Scott".

Rick Scott  
Governor

RS/jlw

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

BILL: SB 1190

INTRODUCER: Senator Detert

SUBJECT: Driver's licenses and identification cards

DATE: March 29, 2011                      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fleming	Carter	MS	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			TR	
3.			BC	
4.				
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

This bill allows a veteran who presents proof of military service and pays an additional \$1 fee to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to receive a capital "V" on his or her driver license or identification card.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 322.14 and 322.051.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Issuance of Florida Identification Cards and Driver Licenses**

Sections 322.051 and 322.08, F.S., provide requirements for the issuance of an identification card or driver's license. An applicant must submit the following proof of identity:

- 1) Full name (first, middle or maiden, and last), gender, proof of social security card number satisfactory to the department, county of residence, mailing address, proof of residential address satisfactory to the department, country of birth, and a brief description;
- 2) Proof of birth date satisfactory to the department; and
- 3) Proof of identity satisfactory to DHSMV. Such proof must include one of the following documents issued to the applicant:
  - a) A driver's license record or identification card record from another jurisdiction that required the applicant to submit a document for identification which is substantially similar to a document required under sub-subparagraphs b. through g., below;
  - b) A certified copy of a United States birth certificate;
  - c) A valid, unexpired United States passport;

- d) A naturalization certificate issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security;
- e) A valid, unexpired alien registration receipt card (green card);
- f) A Consular Report of Birth Abroad provided by the United States Department of State;
- g) An unexpired employment authorization card issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security; or
- h) Proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security, for an original identification card. In order to prove such nonimmigrant classification, applicants may produce but are not limited to the following documents:
  - A notice of hearing from an immigration court scheduling a hearing on any proceeding.
  - A notice from the Board of Immigration Appeals acknowledging pendency of an appeal.
  - Notice of the approval of an application for adjustment of status issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.
  - Any official documentation confirming the filing of a petition for asylum or refugee status or any other relief issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.
  - Notice of action transferring any pending matter from another jurisdiction to Florida, issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.
  - Order of an immigration judge or immigration officer granting any relief that authorizes the alien to live and work in the United States including, but not limited to asylum.
  - Evidence that an application is pending for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States or conditional permanent resident status in the United States, if a visa number is available having a current priority date for processing by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.
  - On or after January 1, 2010, an unexpired foreign passport with an unexpired United States Visa affixed, accompanied by an approved I-94, documenting the most recent admittance into the United States.

The resulting driver license must contain a color photograph of the licensee, the name of the state, a unique identification number, and the licensee's full name, date of birth, and residence address.<sup>1</sup>

### **Veterans in Florida**

Florida has the third largest population of veterans in the nation with more than 1.6 million. Only California and Texas have larger populations of veterans.<sup>2</sup> Section 1.01(14), F.S., defines the term "veteran" as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was

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<sup>1</sup> Section 322.14, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. 2009-10 Annual Report. Available at: [http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann\\_rprt\\_10.pdf](http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann_rprt_10.pdf)

discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions only or who later received an upgraded discharge under honorable conditions, notwithstanding any action by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs on individuals discharged or released with other than honorable discharges.

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

This bill amends s. 322.14, F.S., to permit a veteran to request a capital "V" on his or her driver license. This bill amends s. 322.051, F.S., to permit a veteran to request a capital "V" on his or her identification card.

In order to receive a capital "V" on either of these documents, the bill requires a veteran to present his or her DD Form 214 (a "Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty," promulgated by the United States Department of Defense) to DHSMV, along with an additional \$1 fee.

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

#### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

#### **B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

#### **C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

### **V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

#### **A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

#### **B. Private Sector Impact:**

Veterans who desire a capital "V" on their driver license or identification card will be charged an additional \$1 fee.

#### **C. Government Sector Impact:**

The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles believes that implementing this legislation will require in-house programming modifications that will be managed within

existing workload. However, this bill will also require contracted programming to the driver license issuance system at a cost of \$35,000 to implement.<sup>3</sup>

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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<sup>3</sup> Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. *Agency Senate Bill 1190 Analysis*. (March 9, 2011).



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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House

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The Committee on Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security (Storms) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. By December 15, 2011, the Department of Veterans' Affairs shall submit to the Governor and Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a business and implementation plan, along with a financial or cost-benefit analysis, for the purpose of identifying the most appropriate business model for the future operation of the state veterans' homes. The department may procure the necessary expertise to prepare the plan and



393486

13 financial analysis.

14 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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16 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

17 And the title is amended as follows:

18 Delete everything before the enacting clause

19 and insert:

20 A bill to be entitled

21 An act relating to the Department of Veterans'

22 Affairs; directing the department to provide a plan

23 and financial analysis by a certain date to the

24 Governor, Cabinet, and Legislature regarding the most

25 appropriate business model for the future operation of

26 the state veterans' homes; providing an effective

27 date.

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

BILL: SB 1230

INTRODUCER: Senator Fasano

SUBJECT: The Department of Veterans' Affairs

DATE: March 29, 2011                      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fleming	Carter	MS	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			BC	
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

This bill directs the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (department) to provide to the Governor and Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a business and implementation plan, along with a financial analysis to transfer the operations of the state's veterans' nursing homes to a public corporation. This bill allows the department to procure the necessary expertise to prepare the plan and financial analysis.

This bill substantially amends a section of the Laws of Florida.

**II. Present Situation:**

**State Veterans' Homes Program**

The Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (department) operates the State Veterans' Homes Program which provides comprehensive, high quality health care services on a cost-efficient basis to eligible Florida veterans who are in need of assisted living or long-term care in a skilled nursing home. The department operates six 120-bed skilled nursing facilities that provide full-service long-term residential nursing care to eligible Florida veterans. The homes are supervised 24-hours daily by registered and licensed nurses. The department's 150-bed domiciliary facility provides rehabilitative assistance and other therapeutic measures to eligible ambulatory veterans who are not in need of hospitalization or skilled nursing services. The focus of this care is to prepare veterans to function at their highest level of independence. During fiscal year 2009-10, the average occupancy rate for the department's homes was 93%, which exceeds the state

average of 88% for all nursing homes in Florida. The department's six skilled nursing facilities and assisted living facility are listed below.<sup>1</sup>

#### State Veterans' Domiciliary Home

- Robert H. Jenkins Jr. Veterans' Domiciliary Home (Columbia County)

#### State Veterans' Nursing Homes

- Emory L. Bennett State Veterans' Nursing Home (Columbia County)
- Baldomero Lopez State Veterans' Nursing Home (Volusia County)
- Alexander "Sandy" Nininger State Veterans' Nursing Home (Broward County)
- Clifford C. Sims State Veterans' Nursing Home (Bay County)
- Douglas T. Jacobson State Veterans' Nursing Home (Charlotte County)
- Clyde E. Lassen State Veterans' Nursing Home (St. Johns County)

The department receives monetary support from a variety of resources to operate the State Veterans' Homes Program including:<sup>2</sup>

- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Per Diem
- Private Pay
- Third-party Insurance
- Medicare
- Medicaid (Payer of Last Resort)
- General Revenue

In addition, resident care is 100-percent funded by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for patients with a service-connected disability of 70% or greater.

For fiscal year 2009-10, the Legislature authorized 815.5 positions and appropriated \$61.6 million for the State Veterans' Homes Program, of which \$5.9 million was general revenue and \$55.7 million was from trust funds.<sup>3</sup>

The State Veterans' Homes Program constitutes a large percentage of the department's expenditures. Approximately 87% of operating expenditures are for the operations and maintenance of the department's seven State Veterans' Homes.<sup>4</sup>

The State Veterans' Homes Program receives federal funds that provide for the needed renovations to the facilities and monthly per diem for the operations of the facilities.<sup>5</sup> Each new

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<sup>1</sup> Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. 2010 Annual Report. p. 17. Available at: [http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann\\_rprt\\_10.pdf](http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann_rprt_10.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. PowerPoint presentation to the Senate Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee. January 26, 2011. Available at: <http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Committees/2010-2012/MS/MeetingRecords/MS1262011.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability. Government Program Summaries. *Department of Veterans' Affairs, Veterans Homes*. Available at: <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/profiles/5037/>. Site last accessed March 27, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. 2010 Annual Report. p. 20. Available at: [http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann\\_rprt\\_10.pdf](http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann_rprt_10.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 22.

State Veterans' Nursing Home is subject to approval by the Governor and Cabinet, with 35% funding by the Florida Legislature and matching funds of 65% of construction costs by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs.<sup>6</sup>

### **The State Veterans' Homes Corporation Proposal**

In an effort to provide the best quality of care for Florida veterans, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the veterans' homes operations, and to be competitive in recruiting and retaining the best personnel in the long-term care industry, the department has offered the concept of forming a public corporation within the Department of Veterans' Affairs to operate the State Veterans' Homes Program.

The department provided the following information in briefings to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security<sup>7</sup> and the House Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee<sup>8</sup> about the concept of the Florida Veterans' Homes Corporation:

- The corporation would be created in Chapter 296, Florida Statutes as a public corporation and would be constituted as a public instrumentality, with a similar structure as the Florida Housing Finance Corporation and Division of Bond Finance;
- The corporation would be modeled closely after similar public veterans' nursing home corporations established in Maine and Tennessee.
- A Board of Trustees (conceptually, the Governor and Cabinet) would oversee the corporation and would hire an executive director;
- The corporation would be self-sustaining;
- The corporation would be eligible for U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs per diem and certain matching funds;
- Employees of the corporation would be public employees and would be eligible for state health and retirement benefits; and
- The corporation would maintain sovereign immunity and coverage through the State Risk Management Trust Fund.

The department also presented the concept of the State Veterans' Homes Corporation to the Governor and Cabinet on February 22, 2011 and received approval to seek funding from the Legislature to procure an independent financial and cost-benefit analysis to explore three options for the operation of the State Veterans' Homes Program. These options include: operating the State Veterans' Homes Program as in prior years (status quo); creating a public corporation; and privatizing the operations.

The timeframe the department proposes is as follows:<sup>9</sup>

- FY 2011-12: The State Veterans' Homes will operate as they have in prior years.

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<sup>6</sup> Id.

<sup>7</sup> Meeting Date: January 26, 2011 at 10:45 AM.

<sup>8</sup> Meeting Date: February 16, 2010 at 1:00 PM.

<sup>9</sup> Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. PowerPoint presentation to House Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee. February 16, 2011. Available at:

[http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loadoc.aspx?PublicationType=Committees&CommitteeId=2599&Session=2011&DocumentType=Meeting Packets&FileName=PRINT\\_HCAS\\_02\\_16\\_2011\\_2nd REVISIED.pdf](http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loadoc.aspx?PublicationType=Committees&CommitteeId=2599&Session=2011&DocumentType=Meeting%20Packets&FileName=PRINT_HCAS_02_16_2011_2nd_REVISIED.pdf)

- FY 2011-12: The department will prepare a business and implementation plan with a detailed fiscal analysis and present the plan to the Governor and Cabinet and the Legislature for the 2012 session.
- FY 2012-13: Pending the results of the business and implementation plan, the corporation would become effective July 1, 2012 and the Veterans' Homes Program would transition to the corporation model in accordance with business and implementation plan recommendations.

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

This bill directs the department to provide to the Governor and Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a business and implementation plan, along with a financial analysis to transfer the operations of the state's veterans' nursing homes to a public corporation. This bill allows the department to procure the necessary expertise to prepare the plan and financial analysis.

This bill would result in no changes to veterans' homes operations for fiscal year 2011-12.

This bill has an effective date of July 1, 2011.

### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

#### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

#### **B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

#### **C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

### **V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

#### **A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

#### **B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

#### **C. Government Sector Impact:**

According to the department, the cost to prepare the implementation plan and the financial analysis is unknown at this time, as the department plans to put it out for bid.

However, the cost to procure the plan and analysis will be paid out of the Veterans' Homes Trust Fund.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. **Amendments:**

None.

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

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BILL: SB 1532

INTRODUCER: Senator Altman

SUBJECT: The Florida Council on Military Base and Mission Support

DATE: March 29, 2011

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fleming	Carter	MS	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			EP	
3.			BC	
4.				
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

This bill establishes the Military Base Encroachment Mitigation Workgroup (workgroup) within the Florida Council on Military Base and Mission Support (council). The workgroup is tasked to consider and prioritize lands adjacent to federal military installations which could be purchased by the state and converted into public parks for off-highway vehicle use. This bill also provides for the annual allocation of \$2 million from the State Transportation Trust Fund to the council for the purpose of purchasing these lands, in which 10-percent of the funds may be used for administrative purposes.

This bill substantially amends section 288.984 of the Florida Statutes.

**II. Present Situation:**

The Florida House of Representatives Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs prepared an Interim Project Report in February 2008 on military base encroachment and Base Realignment and Closure and reported the following:<sup>1</sup>

Military Base Encroachment

Florida is home to 20 military installations, three of the nine U.S. unified Combatant Commands,<sup>2</sup> and approximately 42,600 active-duty

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<sup>1</sup> Florida House of Representatives Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs, February 2008, Interim Project Report entitled *Military Base Encroachment: A White Paper* Available at: [http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?PublicationType=Committees&CommitteeId=2345&Session=2008&DocumentType=Reports&FileName=Military Base Encroachment.pdf](http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?PublicationType=Committees&CommitteeId=2345&Session=2008&DocumentType=Reports&FileName=Military%20Base%20Encroachment.pdf)

servicemembers.<sup>3</sup> Florida's geographic location provides unique and important training opportunities for servicemembers from all branches of the U.S. military. In turn, the military and defense-related industries provide significant economic benefits to local military communities and the state as a whole. Fiscal year 2008 defense-related spending is directly or indirectly responsible for \$58.1 billion, or 7.5 percent, of Florida's gross state product of \$775.45 billion.<sup>4</sup> This mutually beneficial relationship may be jeopardized to some degree, however, if military installations in Florida are unable to perform their current and future missions due to the incompatible use or development of public or private property near installations, training areas, or testing grounds. If an installation is unable to fully perform its training or testing missions due to incompatible development, the federal government may transfer missions from Florida to installations located in other states or, in extreme cases, completely close Florida installations during future base realignment and closure reviews, potentially reducing the thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity installations generate.<sup>5</sup>

Encroachment on U.S. military installations and training and testing ranges is a significant and growing concern for the Department of Defense (DoD). Encroachment – a term used by the DoD to refer to incompatible uses of land, air, water, and other resources – is the cumulative impact of urban development that hampers the military's ability to carry out its testing and training missions.<sup>6</sup> A recent California study defined encroachment as “more than just increased population and urban growth edging closer to installation boundaries. It is also the effect that military installations have on nearby residents, and the environmental issues that are created as endangered species migrate to military lands in order to survive.”<sup>7</sup>

Thus, the rapid pace of urban growth into formerly undeveloped lands near Florida's military installations, training areas, and testing grounds presents several potential problems: new residents may be concerned about safety and noise issues in regard to nearby military activities; existing residents may be concerned about safety and noise issues in regard to new or louder equipment deployed by the military; and installations may find that important training or

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<sup>2</sup> The nine U.S. unified Combatant Commands within the DoD include: Central Command (located in Florida); European Command; Joint Forces Command; Northern Command; Pacific Command; Southern Command (located in Florida); Special Operations Command (located in Florida); Strategic Command; and Transportation Command.

<sup>3</sup> University of West Florida. Haas Center for Business Research and Economic Development. Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis. January 2011. Available at: [http://floridadefense.org/documents/HAAS%20Study%202011/FLdefense\\_Volume\\_1.pdf](http://floridadefense.org/documents/HAAS%20Study%202011/FLdefense_Volume_1.pdf). Statistic updated March 29, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> NGA Center Offers Strategies for Compatible Development Near Military Bases, Press Release, National Governors Association (March 13, 2006).

<sup>6</sup> Working with State Legislators: A Guide for Military Installations and State Legislators, Dept. of Defense, National Conference of State Legislatures, p.4. (undated)

<sup>7</sup> California Advisory Handbook for Community and Military Compatibility Planning, State of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, p. E-1 (Feb. 2006).

testing exercises are compromised due to the proximity of incompatible development.

Florida has made concerted efforts to mitigate incompatible development of lands near military installations by enacting laws that encourage development of working relationships between the military and local governments, establish land use planning requirements, and provide for the purchase of lands that serve the dual purpose of conserving valuable natural resources and buffering military installations from incompatible development. According to the DoD, Florida is one of the leading states in the passage of laws addressing military installations and civilian encroachment.<sup>8</sup>

Even though Florida has taken steps to mitigate encroachment and ensure a continued military presence in Florida by enacting specific laws to address the issue, 13 military installations and 7 local governments report that incompatible development is a current or foreseeable problem. As the state's population continues to expand, urban growth will place increasing pressure on installations to modify training and/or testing missions. As this pressure intensifies, the challenge faced by the state will be to strike the appropriate balance between protecting the military's ability to fully utilize its Florida installations with the local governments' need to accommodate growth and the property rights of private landowners.

#### Base Realignment and Closure<sup>9</sup>

"BRAC" is an acronym used for "base realignment and closure," which is the congressionally authorized process DoD has used since 1988 "to reorganize its base structure to more efficiently and effectively support our forces, increase operational readiness and facilitate new ways of doing business."<sup>10</sup> All military installations within the United States and its territories are examined as part of the periodic review process. The most recent BRAC round was completed in 2005 and will result in the closure of 25 major installations around the country and radical realignment of 24 others.

Encroachment is considered an important factor in determining whether to close or realign military installations. In 2005, 11 Florida military facilities were affected by the BRAC process. Eglin Air Force Base and Naval Air Support Jacksonville received additional missions and a significant number of new military and civilian jobs, whereas Naval Air Station Pensacola lost

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<sup>8</sup> Practical Guide to Compatible Civilian Development Near Military Installations, Dept. of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment, in cooperation with the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, p. III-3 (July 2005)

<sup>9</sup> The provisions of Title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Pub. L. 100-526, 102 Stat. 2623, 10 U.S.C. S 2687 note), or the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 100-526, Part A of Title XXIX of 104 Stat. 1808, 10 U.S.C. S 2687 note).

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Dept. of Defense Website, BRAC Realignment and Closure 2005, Definitions. May be found at [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html).

approximately 400 military and 700 civilian jobs. Overall, approximately 4,200 military jobs were added and approximately 400 civilian jobs were deleted in Florida.

### **Florida Council on Military Base and Mission Support**

In 2009, the Legislature passed HB 7123 creating the Florida Council on Military Base and Mission Support (council),<sup>11</sup> designed to enhance Florida support to the existing military structure and prepare for future BRAC events. Specifically, the mission of the council is to:<sup>12</sup>

- Support and strengthen all U.S. Department of Defense missions and bases located in Florida;
- Know the capabilities of all state military installations in order to understand and be supportive of future military growth opportunities in Florida;
- Support local community efforts relating to mission support of a military base by acting as a liaison between the local communities and the Legislature; and
- Enhance Florida's defense economy.

The council is composed of nine members, in which the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor each appoint three members. Each of the appointed legislative members<sup>13</sup> serves 2-year terms and the other appointed members serve 4-year terms. All members of the council are eligible for reappointment. The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development provides administrative support to the council.

The following workgroups are established within the council:<sup>14</sup>

- The Intrastate Activities Workgroup;
- The Federal Activities Workgroup;
- The Competitive Advantages Workgroup; and
- The Public Communications Workgroup.

By January 1 of each year, the council must submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor on the current status of the state's military bases, the council's activities, and any recommendations for legislative or executive action.<sup>15</sup>

### **Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation**

In 2002, the Legislature passed the T. Mark Schmidt Off-Highway Vehicle Safety and Recreation Act<sup>16</sup> to develop an off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreational system to meet the increased demand for the sport. Section 261.01, F.S., designates the Division of Forestry (division) within the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as the entity responsible for the implementation of the Off-Highway Vehicle Safety and Recreation Program. and for the coordination, development, and management of lands in the OHV recreational

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<sup>11</sup> Section 288.984, F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 288.984(1), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> The President of the Senate is required to appoint one member of the Senate. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is required to appoint one member of the House of Representatives.

<sup>14</sup> Section 288.984 (3), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> Section 288.984 (4), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Chapter 261, F.S.

system. The mission of the Off-Highway Vehicle Safety and Recreation Program is to provide the public with greater opportunities for riding off-highway vehicles on public lands.<sup>17</sup>

Section 261.03(6), F.S., defines “off-highway vehicle” as any all-terrain vehicle (ATV),<sup>18</sup> two-rider ATV,<sup>19</sup> recreational off-highway vehicle (ROV),<sup>20</sup> or off-highway motorcycle (OHM)<sup>21</sup> that is used off the roads or highways of Florida and that is not registered and licensed for highway use under chapter 320, F.S.

Section 261.04, F.S., creates the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Advisory Committee (advisory committee) within the division and consists of nine members, all of whom are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Some of the main duties and responsibilities of the advisory committee include:

- Establishing policies to guide the department regarding the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Program;
- Making recommendations to the department regarding off-highway vehicle safety and training and education programs;
- Being informed of off-highway vehicle impacts and effects on the environment and wildlife habitats and make recommendations to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts;
- Being informed of the inventory of off-highway vehicle access and opportunities; and
- Reviewing grant applications submitted by any governmental or nongovernmental entity requesting moneys from the division’s Incidental Trust Fund to create, operate, manage, or improve off-highway vehicle recreation areas or trails within the state.

Section 261.12, F.S., designates off-highway vehicle funds within the Incidental Trust Fund of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These funds are used exclusively for the following:

- Implementation of the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Program;
- Approved grants to governmental or nongovernmental entities that wish to provide or improve off-highway vehicle recreation areas or trails for public use on public lands, provide environmental protection and restoration to affected natural areas, provide enforcement of applicable regulations related to off-highway vehicle activities, or provide education in the operation of off-highway vehicles; and
- Matching funds to be used to match grant funds available from other sources.

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<sup>17</sup> Florida Off-Highway Safety and Recreation website. *About Us*. Available at: <http://www.floridaohv.org/>. Site last accessed March 29, 2011.

<sup>18</sup> “ATV” means any motorized off-highway or all-terrain vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 1,200 pounds or less, designed to travel on three or more nonhighway tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control, and intended for use by a single operator with no passenger.

<sup>19</sup> “Two-rider ATV” means any ATV that is specifically designed by the manufacturer for a single operator and one passenger.

<sup>20</sup> “ROV” means any motorized recreational off-highway vehicle 64 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less, designed to travel on four or more nonhighway tires, having nonstraddle seating and a steering wheel, and manufactured for recreational use by one or more persons.

<sup>21</sup> “OHM” means any motor vehicle used off the roads or highways of Florida that has a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and is designed to travel with not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, but excludes a tractor or moped.

Currently, the division operates two designated OHV areas on Florida state forests: Croom Motorcycle Area at Withlacoochee State Forest and the OHV trail system at Tate's Hell State Forest.<sup>22</sup> ATVs, ROVs, and OHMs are the only unlicensed motor vehicles allowed in designated OHV areas. In addition to the two Florida state forests designated for OHV recreation, the following Florida destinations provide OHV recreation sites:<sup>23</sup>

#### National Forests

- Apalachicola National Forest
- Ocala National Forest
- Osceola Nation Forest

#### National Preserves

- Big Cypress National Preserve

#### Select Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission properties<sup>24</sup>

- Bull Creek
- Three Lakes
- Apalachicola River
- Big Bend
- Apalachee<sup>25</sup>

#### Suwannee River Water Management District

- Mallory Swamp

#### Miami-Dade County Park and Recreation

- Milton E. Thompson Park

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

This bill amends s. 288.984, F.S., to establish the Military Base Encroachment Mitigation Workgroup (workgroup) within the Florida Council on Military Base and Mission Support (council). The workgroup is tasked to consider and prioritize lands adjacent to federal military installations which could be purchased by the state and converted into public parks for off-highway vehicle use.

This bill also provides for the annual allocation of \$2 million from the State Transportation Trust Fund to the council for the purpose of purchasing lands adjacent to federal military installations to be converted into public parks for off-highway vehicle use, in which 10-percent of the funds may be used for administrative purposes.

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<sup>22</sup> Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry. *Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation on State Forests*. Available at: [www.fl-dof.com/forest\\_recreation/ohv\\_index.html](http://www.fl-dof.com/forest_recreation/ohv_index.html). Site last accessed March 27, 2011.

<sup>23</sup> Florida Off-Highway Safety and Recreation website. *Where to Ride in Florida*. Available at: <http://www.floridaohv.org/>. Site last accessed March 29, 2011.

<sup>24</sup> Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission allows OHV recreation during non-hunting periods only.

<sup>25</sup> Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission information request by professional staff of the Senate Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee. March 28, 2011.

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

**IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

This bill requires \$2 million to be allocated annually from the State Transportation Trust Fund to the Florida Council on Military Base Support.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Community Affairs Committee

BILL: SB 468

INTRODUCER: Senator Bullard

SUBJECT: Community Redevelopment

DATE: March 29 , 2011      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Wood	Yeatman	CA	<b>Favorable</b>
2.	Fleming	Carter	MS	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
3.			BC	
4.				
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

This bill expands the definition of “blighted area” for purposes of the Community Redevelopment Act to include land previously used as a military facility which is undeveloped and which the Federal government has declared surplus within the preceding 20 years.

This bill substantially amends s. 163.340(8) of the Florida Statutes.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Community Redevelopment Act**

Part III of chapter 163, F.S., the Community Redevelopment Act of 1969, authorizes a county or municipality to create community redevelopment areas (CRAs) as a means of redeveloping slums or blighted areas. CRAs are not permitted to levy or collect taxes; however, the local governing body is permitted to establish a community redevelopment trust fund utilizing revenues derived from tax increment financing (TIF). TIF uses the incremental increase in ad valorem tax revenue within a designated redevelopment area to finance redevelopment projects within that area.

As property tax values in the redevelopment area rise above an established base, tax increment revenues are generated by applying the current millage rate to that increase in value and depositing that calculated amount into a trust fund. This occurs annually as the taxing authority must annually appropriate an amount representing the calculated increment revenues and deposit it in the redevelopment trust fund. These revenues are used to back bonds issued to finance redevelopment projects. School district revenues are not subject to the tax increment mechanism.

Section 163.355, F.S., prohibits a county or municipality from exercising the powers conferred by the Act until after the governing body has adopted a resolution finding that:

- (1) One or more slum or blighted areas, or one or more areas in which there is a shortage of housing affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, exist in such county or municipality; and
- (2) The rehabilitation, conservation, or redevelopment, or a combination thereof, of such area or areas, including, if appropriate, the development of housing which residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, can afford, is necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morale, or welfare of the residents of such county or municipality.

### **Community Redevelopment Plans and Initiation**

Section 163.360(1), F.S., provides:

Community redevelopment in a community redevelopment area shall not be planned or initiated unless the governing body has, by resolution, determined such area to be a slum area, a blighted area, or an area in which there is a shortage of housing affordable to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, or a combination thereof, and designated such area as appropriate for community redevelopment.

Section 163.340(8), F.S., defines “blighted area” as follows:

An area in which there are a substantial number of deteriorated, or deteriorating structures, in which conditions, as indicated by government-maintained statistics or other studies, are leading to economic distress or endanger life or property, and in which two or more of the following factors are present:

- (a) Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, parking facilities, roadways, bridges, or public transportation facilities;
- (b) Aggregate assessed values of real property in the area for ad valorem tax purposes have failed to show any appreciable increase over the 5 years prior to the finding of such conditions;
- (c) Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;
- (d) Unsanitary or unsafe conditions;
- (e) Deterioration of site or other improvements;
- (f) Inadequate and outdated building density patterns;
- (g) Falling lease rates per square foot of office, commercial, or industrial space compared to the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (h) Tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land;
- (i) Residential and commercial vacancy rates higher in the area than in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (j) Incidence of crime in the area higher than in the remainder of the county or municipality;

- (k) Fire and emergency medical service calls to the area proportionately higher than in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (l) A greater number of violations of the Florida Building Code in the area than the number of violations recorded in the remainder of the county or municipality;
- (m) Diversity of ownership or defective or unusual conditions of title which prevent the free alienability of land within the deteriorated or hazardous area; or
- (n) Governmentally owned property with adverse environmental conditions caused by a public or private entity.

However, the term “blighted area” also means any area in which at least one of the factors identified in paragraphs (a) through (n) are present and all taxing authorities subject to s. 163.387(2)(a) agree, either by interlocal agreement or agreements with the agency or by resolution, that the area is blighted.

### **Disposal of Military Real Property**

The U. S. Department of Defense (DOD) provides for the disposal of real property “for which there is no foreseeable military requirement, either in peacetime or for mobilization.”<sup>1</sup> Disposal of such property is subject to a number of statutory and department regulations which consider factors such as the:

- Presence of any hazardous material contamination;
- Valuation of property assets;
- McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act;
- National Historic Preservation Act;
- Real property mineral rights; and
- Presence of floodplains and wetlands.<sup>2</sup>

Once the DOD has classified land as excess to their needs, the land is transferred to the Office of Real Property Disposal within the federal General Services Administration (GSA). With general federal surplus lands, GSA has a clear process wherein they first offer the land to other federal agencies. If no other federal agency identifies a need, the land is then labeled “surplus” (rather than “excess”) and available for transfer to state and local governments and certain nonprofit agencies. Uses which benefit the homeless must be given priority, and then the land may be transferred at a discount of up to 100% if it is used for other specific types of public uses which include education, correctional, emergency management, airports, self-help housing, parks & recreation, law enforcement, wildlife conservation, public health, historic monuments, port facilities, and highways. If the public use is not among those public benefits, the GSA may negotiate a sale at appraised fair market value to a state or local government for another public purpose.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Defense Instruction 4165.72.

<sup>2</sup> Id.

<sup>3</sup> General Services Administration Public Buildings Service, *Acquiring Federal Real Estate for Public Uses* (Sep. 2007), <https://extportal.pbs.gsa.gov/RedinetDocs/cm/rcdocs/Acquiring%20Federal%20Real%20Estate%20for%20Public%20Uses1222988606483.pdf> (last visited Mar. 08, 2011).

The Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) of 1990 provides for an exception to this process in which the Department of Defense (DOD) supersedes the normal surplus process. BRAC is a process by which military facilities are recommended for realignment or closure and approved by the President; the BRAC process has been undertaken in 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005. Surplus disposal authority is delegated to the DOD when BRAC properties are involved. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to work with Local Redevelopment Authorities (LRAs) in determining what to do with surplus BRAC properties. This includes the possibility of transferring BRAC property to an LRA at reduced or no cost for the purpose of economic development, which is not an acceptable public purpose under the general federal surplus process. The Secretary of Defense is responsible for determining what constitutes an LRA and what cost, if any, will be associated with the transfer.<sup>4</sup>

There are four Florida cities which have been affected by BRAC closures, all resulting from the 1993 BRAC process. Homestead Air Force Base was realigned in 1992; Pensacola's Naval Aviation Depot and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center were closed in 1996; Jacksonville's Cecil Field was closed in 1999; and Orlando's Naval Training Center and Naval Hospital were closed in 1999.<sup>5</sup> A total of 20,973 acres were declared surplus from 1988 to present as a result of the BRAC process, and all of that has been transferred to non-federal agencies with the exception of 182 acres that were a part of Cecil Field in Jacksonville and remain undisposed.<sup>6</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

**Section 1** of the bill expands the current definition of the term "blighted area" provided for in s. 163.340(8), F.S., to include land previously used as a military facility which is undeveloped and which the Federal Government has declared surplus within the preceding 20 years.

**Section 2** of the bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

#### A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

#### B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

#### C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

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<sup>4</sup> Congressional Research Service, *Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC): Transfer and Disposal of Military Property* (Mar. 31, 2009), <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R40476.pdf> (last visited Mar. 14, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> United States Department of Defense, *Major Base Closure Summary*, <http://www.defense.gov/faq/pis/17.html> (last visited Mar. 14, 2011).

<sup>6</sup> Email from David F. Witschi, Associate Director, Secretary of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment (Mar. 16, 2011) (on file with the Senate Committee on Community Affairs).

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

Community redevelopment agencies will be able to develop a community redevelopment plan utilizing the expanded definition of “blighted area” to include land previously used as a military facility which is undeveloped and which the federal government has declared surplus within the preceding 20 years. As a result, these areas may receive TIF revenues under the Community Redevelopment Act, and property values in the area may increase as a result of any improvements using TIF. Redevelopment of these areas can contribute to increased economic interest in a region and an overall improved economic condition.

Counties and municipalities are required by s. 163.345, F.S., to prioritize private enterprise in the rehabilitation and redevelopment of blighted areas. The increase in ad valorem taxation could be used to finance private development projects within this new category of “blighted area.” Overall property values in the surrounding area may also increase as a result, affecting current homeowners’ resale values and ad valorem taxation.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

A local government or county would be able to develop a community redevelopment plan utilizing the expanded definition of “blighted area” to include land previously used as a military facility which is undeveloped and which the federal government has declared surplus within the preceding 20 years. This could result in a portion of the ad valorem taxes from those lands being used for TIF. County and municipal governments would then not directly receive the ad valorem tax revenue on the increase in property value within the CRA, but could see an increase in other aspects of the local economy.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

The bill provides for the definition to include land used as a military facility and undeveloped. Land used as a military facility would typically be considered developed land, which may unintentionally exclude military land which has buildings from consideration under the new definition of blighted area.

**VII. Related Issues:**

Miami-Dade County has expressed interest in developing the area around Metrozoo as a recreation destination.<sup>7</sup> The family entertainment center, as considered in 2004, was projected to

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<sup>7</sup> Oscar Pedro Musibay, *Plans for Entertainment District Near Miami Metrozoo Progress*, South Florida Business Journal, Sep. 21, 2009, available at <http://www.bizjournals.com/southflorida/stories/2009/09/21/story6.html> (last visited Mar. 14, 2011).

bring 9,000 permanent jobs to the area.<sup>8</sup> Coast Guard property adjacent to current Metrozoo property could be part of this development, and tax increment financing through a CRA could help finance such improvements. The Richmond Coast Guard Base, which is currently open, is reportedly considering a deal where the county would help them attain a new location while selling the land to private developers who would then build this new development.<sup>9</sup>

**VIII. Additional Information:**

**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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<sup>8</sup> Susan Stabley, *Zoo Entertainment Park Planned*, South Florida Business Journal, Dec. 27, 2004, available at <http://www.bizjournals.com/southflorida/stories/2004/12/27/story1.html> (last visited Mar. 14, 2011).

<sup>9</sup> Conversation with Kevin Asher, Special Project Manager, Miami-Dade Parks and Recreation Department (Mar. 16, 2011).



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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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House

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The Committee on Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security  
(Storms) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment**

Delete lines 45 - 47  
and insert:

permanent time-sharing and parental responsibility.

(4) If a temporary order is issued under this section, the  
court shall automatically reinstate the time-sharing order  
previously in

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Judiciary Committee

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BILL: SB 1650

INTRODUCER: Senator Storms

SUBJECT: Child Custody

DATE: March 29, 2011

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	O'Connor	Maclure	JU	<b>Favorable</b>
2.	Fleming	Carter	MS	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
3.			CF	
4.			BC	
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

This bill provides that a parent’s activation, deployment, or temporary assignment to military service and the resulting temporary disruption to the child may not be the sole factor in a court’s decision to grant a petition for or modification of a time-sharing agreement. Under current law, a court is prohibited from modifying time-sharing during the time a parent is away for military service, except to issue a temporary modification order if it is in the best interest of the child. There is no specific provision stating that military service cannot be the sole factor in granting a petition for modification.

The bill further provides that if such a temporary order is issued, the court must reinstate the time-sharing order previously in effect before the military parent’s activation, deployment, or temporary assignment to military service within 10 days after notification by that parent of his or her return from service unless resumption of the original order is no longer in the child’s best interest, as opposed to a less specific provision that the court reactivate the order upon the parent’s return under current law. The bill also provides that the nonmilitary parent has the burden of proving that the original order is no longer in the child’s best interest.

This bill substantially amends section 61.13002, Florida Statutes.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Time-Sharing After Dissolution of Marriage**

Chapter 61, F.S., is titled “Dissolution of Marriage; Support; Time-Sharing.” The purposes of the chapter are described as follows:

- To preserve the integrity of marriage and to safeguard meaningful family relationships;<sup>1</sup>
- To promote the amicable settlement of disputes that arise between parties to a marriage;<sup>2</sup> and
- To mitigate the potential harm to the spouses and their children caused by the process of legal dissolution of marriage.<sup>3</sup>

Upon dissolution of marriage, the parties develop a parenting plan approved by the court.<sup>4</sup> The parenting plan must, at a minimum, describe in adequate detail:

- How the parents will share and be responsible for the daily tasks associated with the upbringing of the child;
- The time-sharing schedule arrangements that specify the time that the minor child will spend with each parent;
- A designation of who will be responsible for any and all forms of health care, school-related matters, including the address to be used for school-boundary determination and registration, and other activities; and
- The methods and technologies that the parents will use to communicate with the child.<sup>5</sup>

Once the parenting plan and time-sharing schedule are approved by the court, modification requires a parent to show a substantial, material, and unanticipated change in circumstances and that the modification is in the best interests of the child.<sup>6</sup>

The Legislature has stated that it is the public policy of this state that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parents is dissolved.<sup>7</sup> It is also articulated public policy to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing.<sup>8</sup> There is no presumption in Florida for or against the father or mother of the child or for or against any specific time-sharing schedule when creating or modifying the parenting plan of the child.<sup>9</sup> Florida courts determine all matters relating to parenting and time-sharing of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child.<sup>10</sup> To determine the best interests of the child, the court will consider a list of factors that is enumerated in statute, but is not exhaustive. Some of the factors include: 1) capacity of each parent to have a close parent-child relationship; 2) length of time the child has lived in a stable environment; 3) moral fitness of the parents; 4) reasonable preference of the child; 5) evidence of violence, abuse, or neglect; and 6) developmental stages and needs of the child.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Section 61.001(2)(a), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 61.001(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 61.001(2)(c), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 61.13(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> Section 61.13(3), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 61.13(2)(c)1., F.S.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> Section 61.13(3), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> *See s. 61.13(3)(a)-(t), F.S.*

### **Time-Sharing and Military Parents**

In addition to the numerous factors that Florida courts take into account in every time-sharing determination, the Legislature has recognized the need to consider the unique circumstances of parents serving in the military regarding modification of time-sharing.<sup>12</sup> When a parent is unable to comply with a time-sharing schedule because of military service, courts are precluded from modifying the judgment or order as it existed on the date the parent left for service.<sup>13</sup> The court may, however, enter a temporary modification order only if there is clear and convincing evidence that such modification is in the best interests of the child.<sup>14</sup> Before entering a temporary order for modification, courts are required to consider and provide for as much contact between the military parent and his or her child and to permit liberal time-sharing periods during leave from military service.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, if a parent cannot comply with time-sharing because he or she is away for military service in excess of 90 days, the parent has the option to designate a family member to exercise time-sharing with the child on the parent's behalf.<sup>16</sup>

In the event that a temporary order to modify the time-sharing agreement is issued, the court is required to reinstate the order previously in effect upon the military parent's return from service. If good cause is shown, the court will hold an expedited hearing in custody and visitation matters and allow the military parent to appear remotely if military duties preclude him or her from appearing in person.<sup>17</sup>

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

This bill provides that a parent's activation, deployment, or temporary assignment to military service and the resulting temporary disruption to the child may not be the sole factor in a court's decision to grant a petition for or modification of time-sharing and parental responsibility. This provision clearly directs courts to look at the totality of the circumstances when evaluating the inability of military parents to fully comply with previously ordered time-sharing agreements due to their service obligations. Although current law prohibits courts from modifying time-sharing during the time a parent is away for military service, except to issue a temporary modification order if it is in the best interest of the child, there is no specific provision stating that military service cannot be the sole factor in granting a petition for modification. The bill emphasizes that a court should not find that continuing a current time-sharing agreement is against a child's best interest solely on the basis that the military parent is unable to be present during service.

The bill further provides that if such a temporary order is issued, the court must reinstate the time-sharing order previously in effect before the military parent's activation, deployment, or temporary assignment to military service within 10 days after notification by that parent of his or her return from service. Current law does not specify notification requirements on the part of a military parent returning from service or a set period of time within which the court must reinstate the previous time-sharing order. There is an exception if the court finds that resumption

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<sup>12</sup> Section 61.13002, F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Section 61.13002(1), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> Section 61.13002(2), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 61.13002(5), F.S.

of the original order is no longer in the child's best interest. This provision in the bill will provide the military parent with a set time by which the court will restore the previous time-sharing agreement upon his or her notification of return from service, instead of having to wait an undetermined period of time. The bill also provides that the nonmilitary parent has the burden of proving that the original order is no longer in the child's best interest. The statute in its current form does not specify who bears the burden of proof. Generally, in a legal action the burden of proof is on the party who asserts the proposition to be established. Thus, this provision is most likely intended to be a codification of current practice by specifying that the burden is on the parent who is asserting that the current time-sharing arrangement is no longer in the best interest of the child.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

#### **V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Parents who are away serving in the military will be more likely to maintain current time-sharing schedules with their children.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) reports that the bill's requirement that the court reinstate the time-sharing order previously in effect within 10 days after the notification of that parent of his or her return from service will increase judicial workload, although the exact impact cannot be determined. The OSCA also notes that because the bill does not specify how the parent will notify the court, the ambiguity may result in the need for clarification by the court and require additional judicial workload.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Office of the State Courts Administrator, *Senate Bill 1650 Fiscal Analysis* (Mar. 8, 2011) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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937956

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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. .  
. .  
. .  
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House

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The Committee on Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security  
(Altman) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment**

Delete line 49

and insert:

(3) By November 30, 2011, and each year thereafter, each



201914

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
	.	
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	.	
	.	
	.	

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The Committee on Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security (Altman) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 252.353, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

252.353 Emergency management; public shelters.-

(1) Beginning January 31, 2012, the division shall include a report on the compliance by school districts with the public shelter design criteria developed pursuant to s. 1013.372(1). The report shall be incorporated into the statewide emergency shelter plan required by s. 252.385(2)(b). The reporting period



201914

13 shall be two years as required for the statewide emergency  
14 shelter plan. The statewide emergency shelter plan shall be  
15 submitted to the Governor, President of the Senate, the Speaker  
16 of the House of Representatives, and the Cabinet. The report  
17 must provide, at a minimum:

18 (a) A listing by county of the number of educational  
19 facilities that were permitted for new construction by each  
20 school district during the reporting period, and that met or  
21 failed to meet the public shelter design criteria developed  
22 pursuant to s. 1013.372(1).

23 (b) The composition of general population shelters and  
24 special needs shelters that were permitted for those educational  
25 facilities and that met the infrastructure standards for public  
26 shelters during the reporting year.

27 (c) An explanation of the exemption process for each newly  
28 permitted educational facility that was granted an exemption  
29 from the public shelter design criteria during the reporting  
30 period, including an explanation of the circumstances that  
31 warranted the exemption .

32 (d) Information on school district facilities that were  
33 retrofitted during the reporting year.

34 (2) The division shall create and administer a registry  
35 that is accessible from the division's website and that contains  
36 information on school district compliance with the public  
37 shelter design criteria developed pursuant to s. 1013.372(1).  
38 The registry shall be available on the website by January 31,  
39 2012, and must include data beginning with January 1, 2011.

40 (3) By November 30, 2011, and each odd-numbered year  
41 thereafter, each county emergency management office shall



201914

42 prepare and submit a report to the division on school district  
43 facilities within the county which addresses the reporting  
44 requirements in subsection (1).

45 (4) The district school boards and the Department of  
46 Education are responsible for coordinating and implementing the  
47 provsions of this section with the division and county emergency  
48 management offices

49 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

51 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

52 And the title is amended as follows:

53 Delete everything before the enacting clause  
54 and insert:

55 A bill to be entitled  
56 An act relating to emergency public shelters; creating  
57 s. 252.353, F.S.; requiring the Division of Emergency  
58 Management to submit a report to the Governor and  
59 Legislature on compliance by school districts with  
60 public shelter requirements for educational  
61 facilities; requiring that the division create and  
62 administer a registry of newly constructed public  
63 shelters; requiring each county emergency management  
64 office to submit an annual report to the division on  
65 newly constructed educational facilities; requiring th  
66 school boards and the Department of Education to  
67 coodinate and implement the provisions of this act  
68 with the division and county emergency management  
69 offices; providing an effective date.

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

BILL: SPB 7226

INTRODUCER: For Consideration by the Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

SUBJECT: Emergency Public Shelters

DATE: March 29, 2011                      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fleming	Carter	MS	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

**I. Summary:**

Senate Proposed Bill 7226 responds to two related findings noted in the Senate Interim Report 2011-130, "Florida's Current Evacuation and Emergency Shelter Plans," relating to emergency public shelters.

This bill requires the Division of Emergency Management (Division) to annually submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on school district compliance across the state with the public shelter requirements in s. 1013.372(1), F.S.

In addition, the Division must create and make available on its website, a registry that contains information on school district compliance with the public shelter requirements in s. 1013.372(1), F.S.

This bill also requires each county emergency management office to annually submit to the Division a report that addresses county-specific information on school district compliance with the public shelter requirements in s. 1013.372(1), F.S.

This bill creates section 252.353 of the Florida Statutes.

**II. Present Situation:**

Florida is similar to many other coastal states in the U.S. in its susceptibility to a variety of hazards. These include wild fires, floods, and storm events. Hurricanes often receive the majority of attention paid to hazards because their season is long, and they can affect large geographic

areas with one event. However, all hazards share the potential for evacuation and need for emergency public shelter.

### **Interim Report 2011-130 Findings**

Senate Interim Report 2011-130, “Florida’s Current Evacuation and Emergency Shelter Plans,” stated the following findings as it relates to public emergency shelters:

- Certain regions in the state have deficiencies in both general population and special needs population public emergency shelter spaces. Construction of new educational facilities that are emergency shelter criteria compliant is Florida’s principal source of facilities used to reduce the state’s public emergency shelter deficit.
- Current statute requires newly constructed educational facilities to incorporate emergency shelter criteria in their building designs.<sup>1</sup> However, s. 1013.372, F.S., does not include a mechanism for enforcing compliance. A significant factor in non-compliance is that additional cost premium incurred by state and local entities in order to construct such facilities to meet emergency shelter standards.

### **Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan**

The Division of Emergency Management (Division) is responsible for preparing a Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan<sup>2</sup> which is used as a guide for local emergency planning and provides consultative assistance to school districts contemplating construction of educational facilities.<sup>3</sup>

Florida Statutes require that newly constructed educational facilities incorporate design criteria so that they may also function as public emergency shelters.<sup>4</sup> Florida relies heavily on newly constructed educational facilities as its principal source of additional public emergency shelter space used to reduce its shelter space deficit.

In accordance with the statute, the plan must:

- Identify the general location and square footage of existing shelters by Regional Planning Council regions;
- Identify the general location and square footage of needed shelters by Regional Planning Council regions for the next five years;
- Identify the types of facilities which should be constructed to comply with the public shelter design criteria; and
- Recommend an appropriate and available source of funding for the additional cost of constructing emergency shelters within those public facilities.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Section 1013.372(1), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 252.385(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> State of Florida, 2010 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, January 31, 2010, page i.

<sup>4</sup> Section 1013.372(1), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> State of Florida, 2010 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, January 31, 2010, p. i.

The following tables illustrate the current and projected demand, current capacity, and current and projected deficit of shelter spaces for both general population and special needs persons.

<b>General Population Shelter Demand and Capacities</b>				
<b>2010 Cat. 5 Shelter Demand, persons</b>	<b>2015 Cat. 5 Shelter Demand, persons</b>	<b>2010 Shelter Capacity, persons</b>	<b>2010 Shelter Surplus/ (Deficit), persons</b>	<b>2015 Shelter Surplus/ (Deficit), persons</b>
1,388,590	1,533,125	1,073,305	(315,285)	(459,820)

<b>Special Needs Shelter Demand and Capacities</b>				
<b>2010 Cat. 5 Shelter Demand, clients</b>	<b>2015 Cat. 5 Shelter Demand, clients</b>	<b>2010 Shelter Capacity, clients</b>	<b>2010 Shelter Surplus/ (Deficit), clients</b>	<b>2015 Shelter Surplus/ (Deficit), clients</b>
51,221	55,217	39,753	(11,468)	(15,464)

Source: Division of Emergency Management

There are 11 Regional Planning Council regions in Florida, only five of which currently have a surplus of general population shelter space. These five regions include West Florida/Region 1, Apalachee/Region 2, Central Florida/Region 6, Treasure Coast/Region 10, and South Florida/Region 11.<sup>6</sup>

These five regions include the following counties: Bay, Brevard, Broward, Escambia, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Indian River, Lake, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Okaloosa, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Seminole, Taylor, Walton, and Washington.<sup>7</sup>

Only two regions are deemed to have a surplus of special needs shelter spaces, Treasure Coast/Region 10 and South Florida/Region 11.<sup>8</sup> These two regions include the following counties: Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Broward, Miami- Dade, and Monroe.

According to the Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, when appropriately located, designed, and constructed, the following types of facilities are normally considered suitable for use as public hurricane shelters:

- Community and civic centers, meeting halls, gymnasiums, auditoriums, cafeterias and open floor multipurpose facilities, exhibition halls, sports arenas, field houses, conference and training centers, certain classroom buildings, and other public assembly facilities.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Id.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, p. v.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. p. ii.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. p. iii.

Conditions which would prevent a facility from being used as a public shelter include:

- Location (facilities within Category 1, 2, or 3 hurricane evacuation zones, and possibly Category 4 and 5; facility isolation due to possible surrounding flooding; presence of certain hazardous materials; low evacuation demand, etc.);
- Size (less than 2,000 square feet of usable floor area); or
- Other characteristics (incompatibility with a facility's normal use or availability e.g. a mass care facility, long range planning considerations, etc.).<sup>10</sup>

In order to eliminate the statewide deficit in public shelter spaces, the Division has implemented a multifaceted program that includes:

- Survey of existing buildings, both public and private to identify suitable shelter capacity;
- Where cost effective and practical, support mitigation and retrofitting of existing facilities;
- Construct new facilities to meet the public shelter design criteria;
- Reduce shelter demand through the use of both improved hurricane hazard models that more accurately depict threatened areas and updated behavioral studies that better predict population evacuation decisions; and
- Improve public information/education to reduce unnecessary "shadow"<sup>11</sup> evacuations.<sup>12</sup>

While Florida relies on new educational facility construction to aid in meeting its public shelter deficit, there are drawbacks to the program. For example, district school boards have generally been reporting a cost premium of between three to six percent for incorporating shelter construction criteria in educational facility designs. This can be a significant additional cost to state and local agencies.<sup>13</sup>

In addition, certain newly constructed educational facilities are exempted from the statutory requirement for incorporation of shelter design criteria. For example, if a county has a current and projected surplus of shelter spaces, the facility is exempt from having to incorporate the shelter criteria.

Not all new educational facility construction benefits the reduction in shelter space deficit effort. According to the 2010 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, there were 3,092 new buildings constructed between 2000 and 2009. Of these, only 669 were recognized as meeting the requirements of the law while an additional 1,125 were lawfully exempt.<sup>14</sup> The Division considers square footage as the most reliable measure of non-compliance. The combined net square footage, 20,951,764 square feet of non-compliant buildings constructed during the period amounted to a non-compliance rate of 34.11 percent.<sup>15</sup> While s.1013.372, F.S., requires shelter criteria incorporation for educational facilities, the section does not impose any sanction for non-compliance.

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<sup>10</sup> Id.

<sup>11</sup> Shadow evacuations are evacuations made by people who are not in the threat area and which are generally unnecessary. Shadow evacuees place additional strain on evacuation route capacity and possibly on available shelter capacity.

<sup>12</sup> State of Florida, 2010 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan, January 31, 2010, p. iv.

<sup>13</sup> Id.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. p. iii.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p. iv.

However, since 2000 Florida's deficit of hurricane shelter space has been reduced by 72 percent. Based on current trends, the Division estimates that 84,000 spaces will be added to the state's inventory each year.<sup>16</sup>

Pursuant to its statutory obligation, the Division has identified the Public Education Construction Outlay (PECO) as the only capital outlay fund available to support new hurricane shelter construction. PECO funds are used to support site acquisition and improvements necessary to accommodate buildings, equipment, and other structures of district school boards, community colleges, and universities. The Department of Education has distributed about \$1,877,969,362 in new construction funds to district school boards since the requirement for incorporating shelter construction criteria was first introduced in 1997.<sup>17</sup>

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

This bill creates s. 252.353, F.S., to require the Division to annually submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on school district compliance with the public shelter requirements in s. 1013.372(1), F.S.

Specifically, the report must include:

- A listing by county of the number of educational facilities constructed during the reporting year that met and failed to meet the public shelter standards;
- The composition of general population shelters and special needs shelters for those facilities that met the public shelter standards;
- An explanation of the waiver process for each newly constructed educational facility that was granted a waiver from the public shelter requirements; and
- Information on school district facilities that were retrofitted during the reporting year in order to meet the public shelter infrastructure requirements.

By January 31, 2012, the Division must create and make available on its website, a registry that contains information on school district compliance with the public shelter requirements in s. 1013.372(1), F.S., which shall include data beginning on January 1, 2011.

In addition, this bill requires each county emergency management office to annually submit to the Division a report that addresses county-specific information that the Division must include in its annual report to the Governor and the Legislature required by subsection (1) of this bill.

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

#### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid, p. v.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p. iv.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Division will likely incur minimal expenses in designing a registry to be made available on its website that allows access to public emergency shelter information required by the bill.

The county emergency management offices will also likely incur minimal expenses in drafting an annual report that includes the county-specific public emergency shelter information required by the bill.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

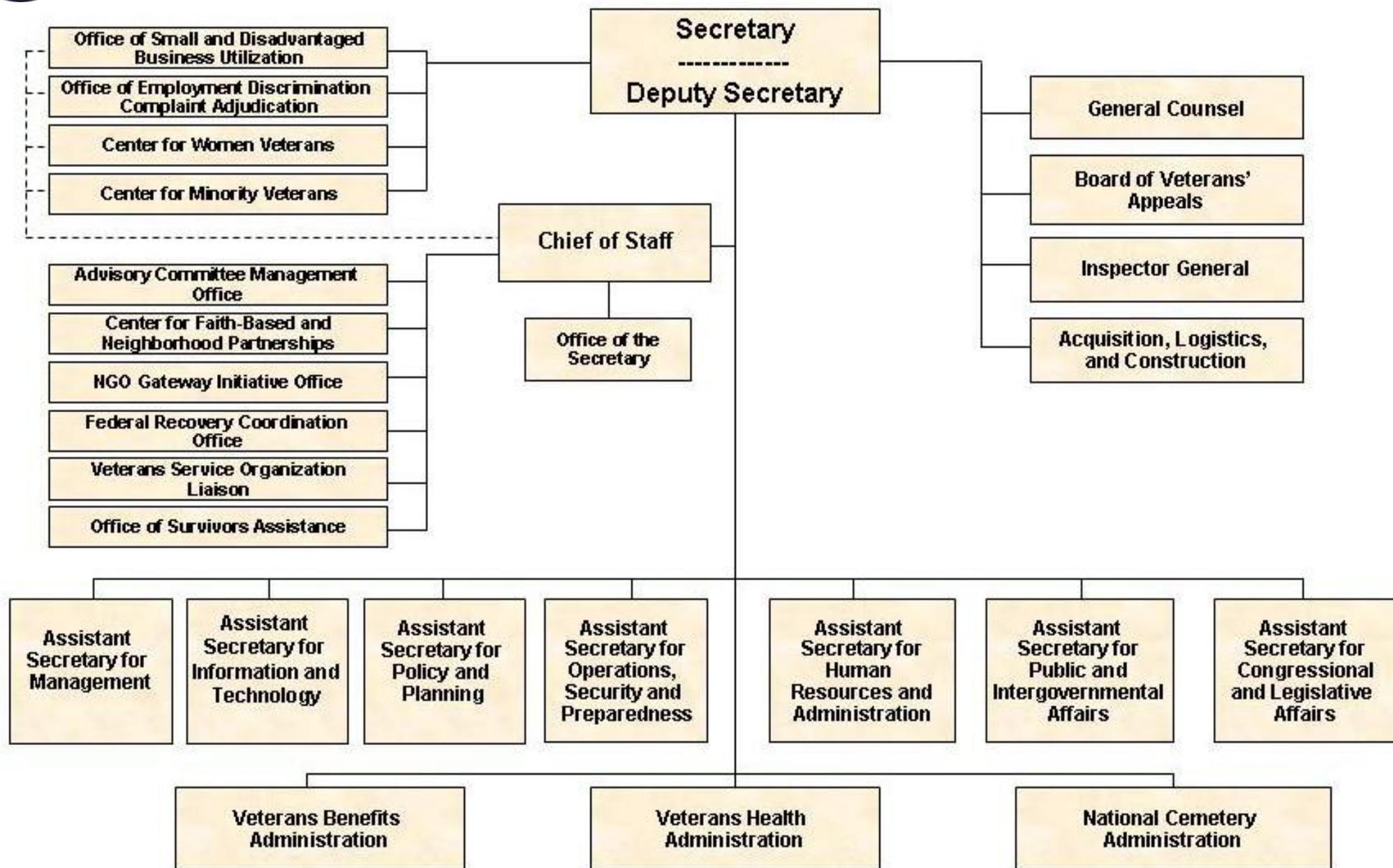


# Florida Executive Briefing

Thomas Bowman, VISN 8 Senior Advisor



# U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Organizational Chart





# General Statistics FY10

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



- ▶ Number of Veterans: **1,650,900**
- ▶ VA expenditures in Florida: **\$7.25 billion**
  - Compensation and pensions: **\$3.5 billion**
    - *Veterans receiving disability compensation or pension payments: **271,956***
  - Medical expenditures : **\$3.6 billion** (approx)
    - *VA Medical Centers in Florida: **7**; Number of VA Clinics: **46***
    - *Veterans treated in VA Health Care facilities in Florida: **516,525***
  - Florida Veterans using GI Bill education benefits(Post 9/11 and MGIB): **47,505**
  - Home loans in Florida backed by VA guarantees: **19,854 (\$3.8 billion)**
  - VA life insurance policies held by Florida residents: **102,575 (\$1.22 billion)**
  - Veterans buried in Florida's VA national cemeteries in 2010: **13,603**

Figures reflect FY10 data



# VA Sunshine Healthcare Network (VISN 8)

## VHA's Largest Network

### Economic Impact Quick Facts:

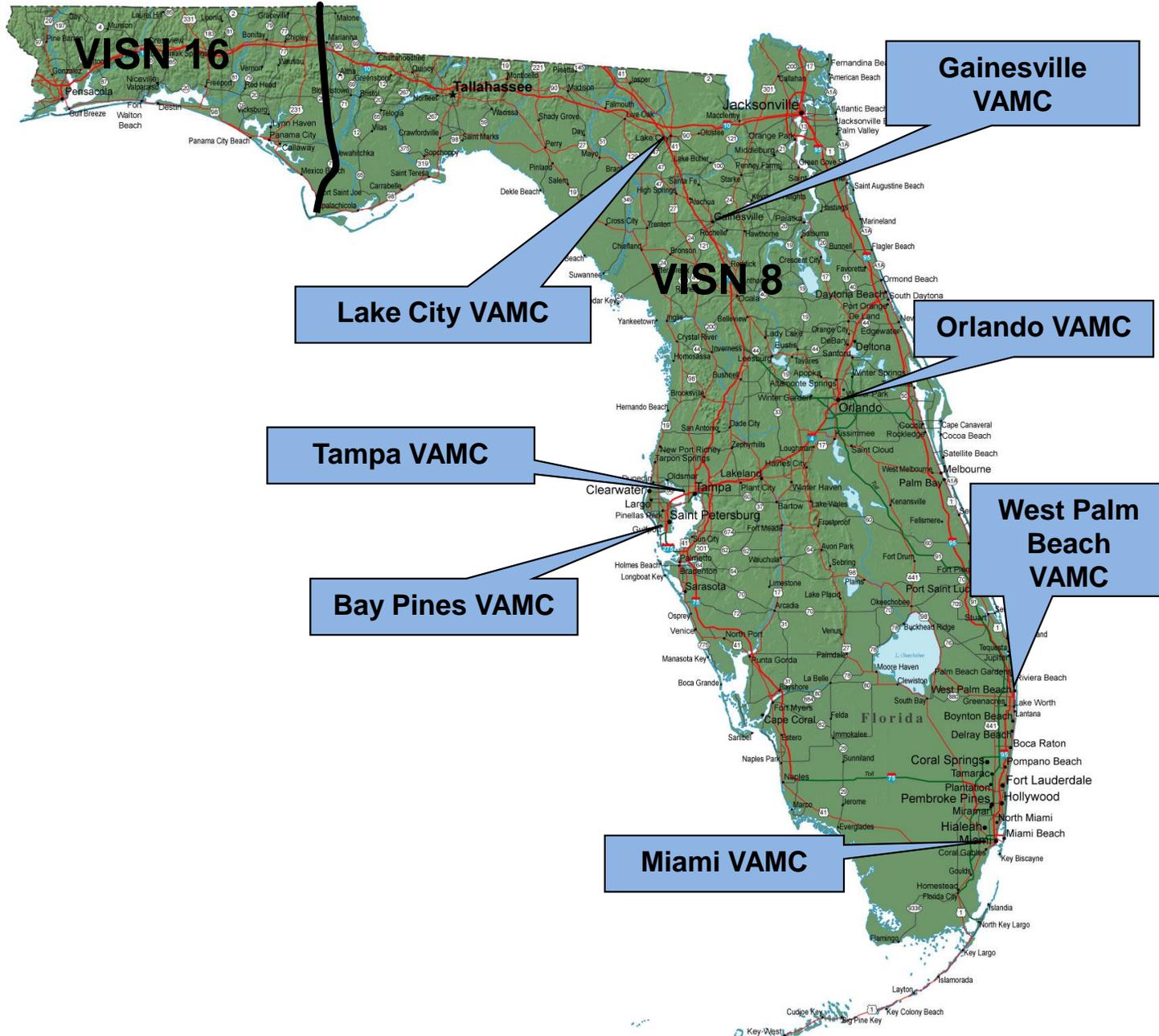
- ▶ **22,200** (approx.) individuals employed by VISN 8
- ▶ To date, VISN 8 has obligated approximately **\$40 Million** in Federal Stimulus funds for contracts with Veteran-owned small businesses, local businesses and other vendors.
- ▶ Economic impact of VISN 8 operations across Florida, South Georgia and the Caribbean is roughly **\$9.5 – \$11.4 billion\***.
- ▶ In the next few years, the Orlando VA Medical Center will hire about **2,000** additional employees to work at the new \$665 million medical center. The construction of the new hospital is scheduled to be completed in Fall 2012.

\*Economic impact multipliers provided by U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Columbia County, FL IDA/Economic Development



# VA Medical Center Locations

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



- Lake City
- Gainesville
- Orlando
- Tampa
- Bay Pines
- West Palm Beach
- Miami

**Note: There are 46 VA Clinics located in Florida**



# VBA Office Locations (Benefits)

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

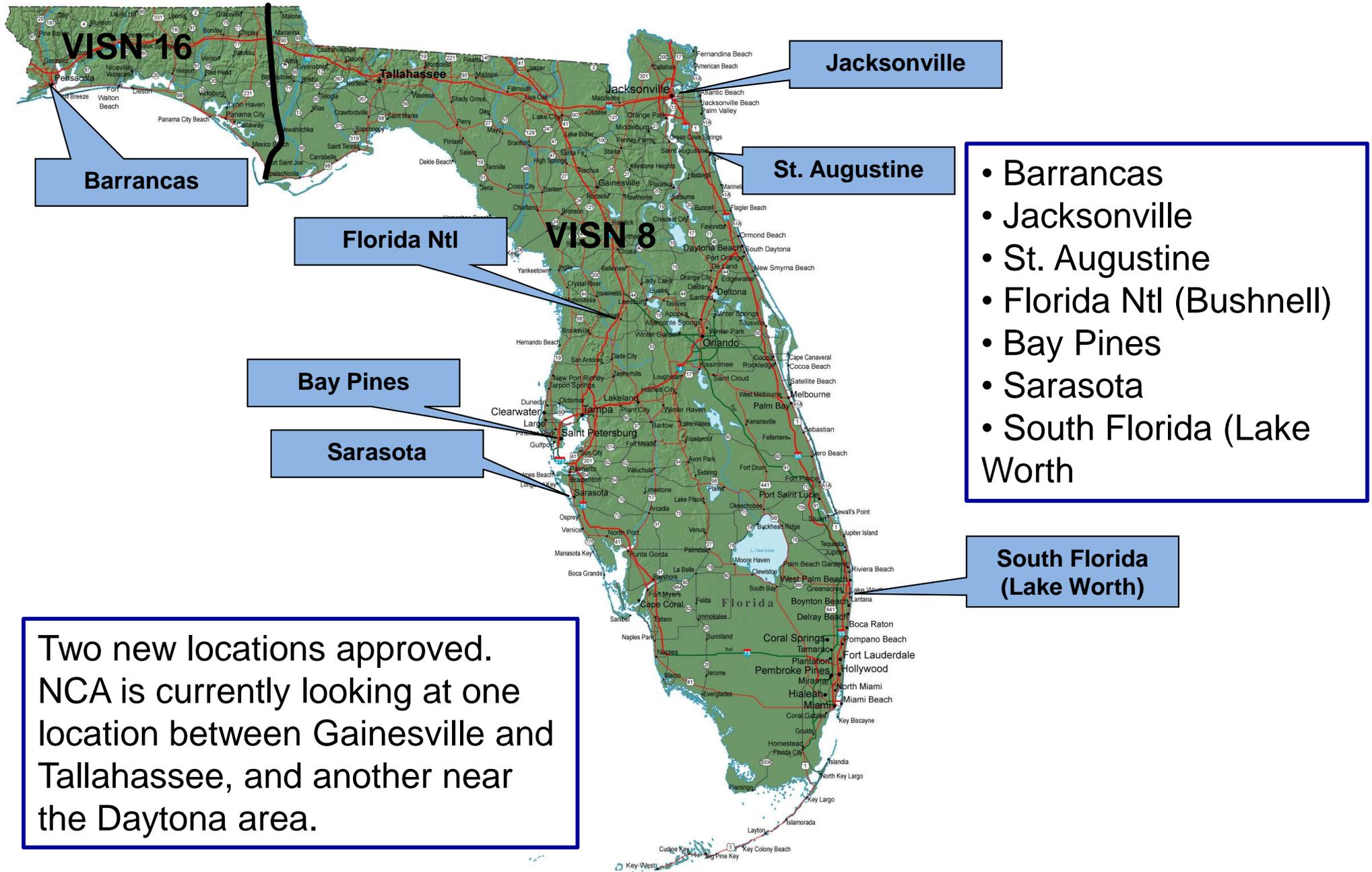


- Pensacola
- Fort Walton Beach
- Panama City
- Tallahassee
- Jacksonville
- Gainesville
- Tampa
- Orlando
- Cocoa Beach
- St. Petersburg
- Sarasota
- Fort Myers
- West Palm Beach
- Sunrise
- Miami
- Key West



# National Cemetery Locations

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



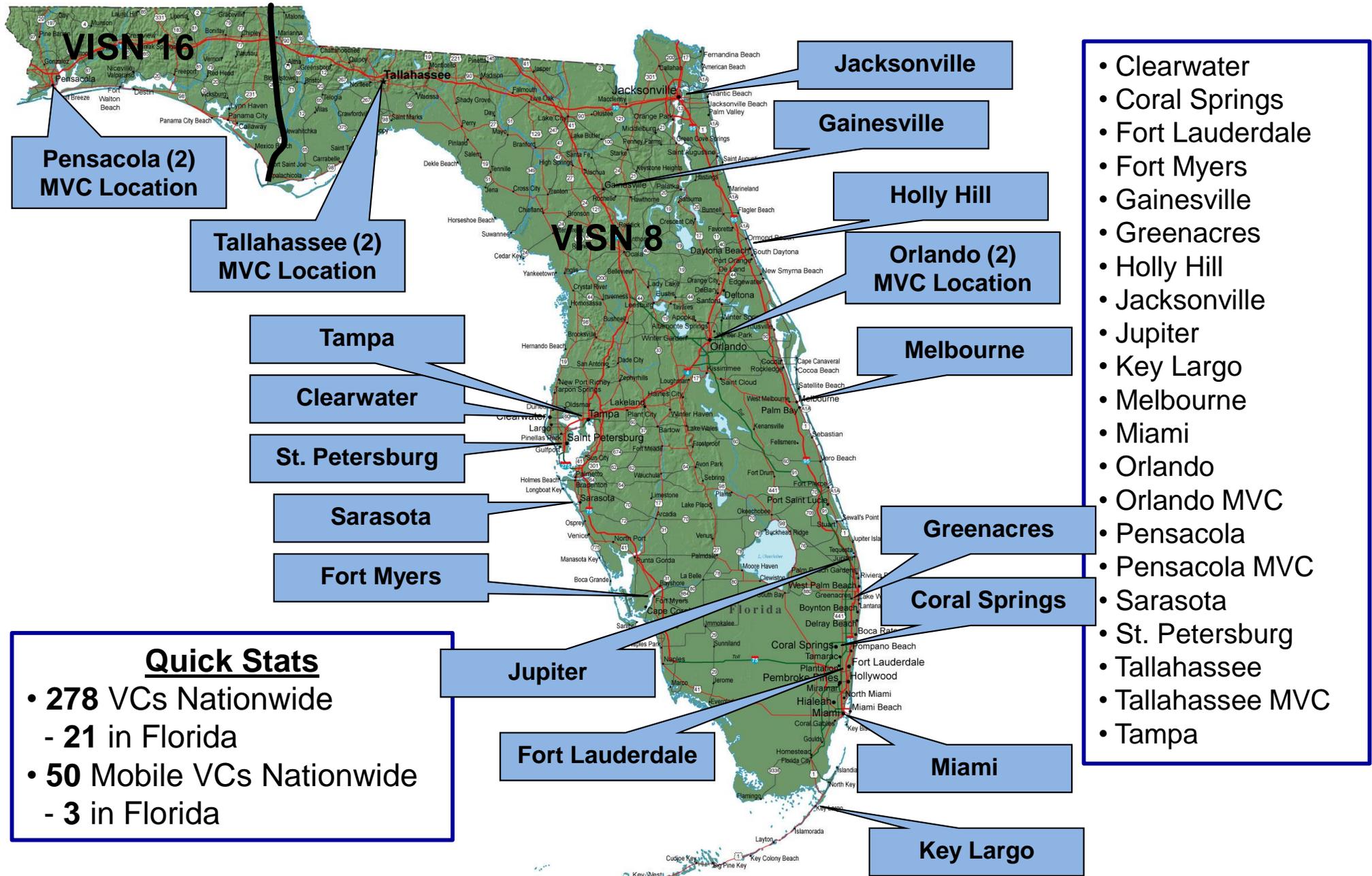
- Barrancas
- Jacksonville
- St. Augustine
- Florida Ntl (Bushnell)
- Bay Pines
- Sarasota
- South Florida (Lake Worth)

Two new locations approved. NCA is currently looking at one location between Gainesville and Tallahassee, and another near the Daytona area.



# Vet Center Locations

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



- Clearwater
- Coral Springs
- Fort Lauderdale
- Fort Myers
- Gainesville
- Greenacres
- Holly Hill
- Jacksonville
- Jupiter
- Key Largo
- Melbourne
- Miami
- Orlando
- Orlando MVC
- Pensacola
- Pensacola MVC
- Sarasota
- St. Petersburg
- Tallahassee
- Tallahassee MVC
- Tampa

**Quick Stats**

- **278** VCs Nationwide
- **21** in Florida
- **50** Mobile VCs Nationwide
- **3** in Florida



# Our Veterans

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

- **22.7 Million** Estimated Veteran Population nationally  
**Florida: 1,650,900 (In Florida, Veterans make up 11.9 % of the total state population)**
- **40.5%** of Veteran Population is aged 65+  
**Florida: 46.4%**
- **1,824,000** Women Veteran Population (8%) (Expected to double in 5 years)  
**Florida: 140,300 (8%)**
- **20,818,00** Male Veteran Population  
**Florida: 1,510,600**
- **6 Million** Veterans treated in 2010  
**Florida: 516,525**

Figures reflect FY10 data



# Our Veterans

## Florida and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

### Veteran Population in Florida by Period of Service:

- Gulf War: 399,100
- **Vietnam: 511,100**
- Korea: 212,500
- WWII: 187,900
- Peacetime: 421,800

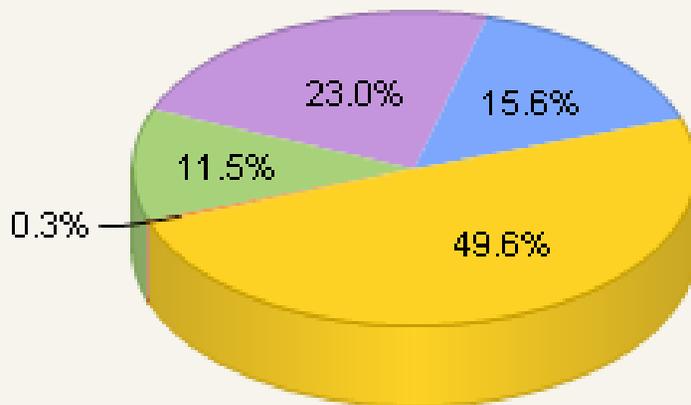


# OEF/OIF/OND Demographics

- From **1st QTR 2002**, VISN 8 has treated **52,967** returning service members

## OEF/OIF/OND Veterans by Branch

- Air Force
- Army
- Coast Guard
- Marine Corps
- Navy



- Unique Patient FY10: 26,285**

- Gender**

- Male - 89%
- Female - 11%

- Age**

- 45.3% under the age of 30

- Sites of Care**

- 95% outpatient
- 5% inpatient



# VA Sunshine Healthcare Network (VISN 8)

## VHA's Largest Network

### VISN 8 Service Area Map



### VISN 8 Facilities in Florida

- Number of Buildings: **179**
- Square Feet: **6,440,344**
- Annual Rent for Leases: **\$33,012,501**
- Acreage: **615**



# VA Sunshine Healthcare Network (VISN 8)

## VHA's Largest Network

### Our Employees (FY10)

- Total Number of VISN 8 Employees: Approx. **22,200**
- Total Payroll: **\$1,515,416,041**
- Average Salary : **\$61,380.21**
- % of Veterans that make up VISN 8 Workforce: **33%**

Black – **19.8%**  
Hispanic – **26.9%**  
American Indian/Alaskan – **0.6%**  
Asian – **5.1%**  
White – **47.1%**  
Native Hawaiian/Pacific – **0.1%**  
Other – **0.4%**

### Occupation Snapshot

Doctors: **9%**  
Nurses: **27%**  
Pharmacy Staff: **5%**  
Nurse Assistant/Medical Support Assistants: **9%**  
Social Workers: **3%**  
VA Police: **1%**  
House Keeping: **3%**

**VISN 8 Employs more nurses than any other network in the nation. (FY10)**



# Veteran Demographics for VISN 8 FY10

Approximately 1.7 million Veterans live within the VISN 8 service area. Approximately **523,825** of those Veterans were treated in a VISN 8 facility in FY10.

## Breakdown by Gender

- **91% Male**
- **9% Female**

## Breakdown by Period of Service is:

- ▶ **37% Vietnam Era**
- ▶ **14% Korean War Era**
- ▶ **15% World War II era**
- ▶ **14% First Gulf War**
- ▶ **4% OEF/OIF/OND**      **16% OTHER**

\*All percentages based on total number of Veterans treated in VISN 8 Facilities in FY10 (523,825)



# Enhancing Women Veteran Services

- ▶ In 2010, **29,034** Women Veterans received care in VISN 8 – the highest in the nation (5.5% increase from FY09).
- ▶ Comprehensive Gender Specific Primary Care
- ▶ Mental Health Counseling and Treatment including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Military Sexual Trauma History evaluations
- ▶ On Site Mammography at **5 of 7** medical centers - More coming in FY 11
- ▶ In-House GYN staff are **available at every VAMC in VISN 8**
- ▶ Gynecological Consultation/Surgery
- ▶ Enhancing Privacy Throughout all Facilities



## Improving Mental Health Services

- **122,590** patients seen in VISN 8 for mental health/substance abuse in FY10, **an increase of 6,737 patients** (5.8%) from FY09.
- Increased the number of Mental Health specially funded personnel (increased from 620 (FY09) to **688** (FY10))
- Mental Health services are provided at **58 sites of care** in VISN 8.
- The Veterans Justice Outreach program in VISN 8 provided care to **800** Veterans in Florida and Puerto Rico.



# Improving Access Telehealth



## **Care Coordination Home Telehealth (CCHT)**

Non-institutional Care, Acute Care, Health Promotion, Chronic Care

## **Clinical Video Telehealth (CVT)**

Clinic Based, Real Time, Uses Videoconferencing Technologies

## **Care Coordination/Store-and-Forward (CCSF)**

Tele-retinal Imaging, Tele-dermatology, Tele-pathology,  
Tele-radiology, Wound Care, Asynchronous



# Geriatrics & Extended Care

- ▶ VISN 8's Veteran population is near 1.7 million with nearly **800,000** over the age of 65. About **47%** of the total.
- ▶ VISN 8 is the largest VISN in terms of Veteran Population over the Age of 65 and in Veteran Population over 85.
- ▶ Geriatric, Extended and Palliative care is provided by programs in both VA settings and non VA settings.



# Contact Information

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Website: [www.visn8.va.gov](http://www.visn8.va.gov)

