

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

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, September 20, 2011

TIME: 1:30 —3:30 p.m.

PLACE: *Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Office Building*

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

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 110 Wise (Identical H 59)	Spaceport Territory; Revising spaceport territory to include certain properties. MS 09/20/2011 CM CA	
	by Wise - Spaceport Territory		
2	SB 152 Latvala	Business Enterprise Opportunities for Wartime Veterans; Revising legislative intent; renaming and revising the Florida Service-Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Opportunity Act to expand the vendor preference in state contracting to include certain businesses owned and operated by wartime veterans or veterans of a period of war, etc. MS 09/20/2011 BC	
3	SB 164 Fasano (Identical H 131)	Resident Status for Tuition Purposes; Providing that veterans of the Armed Services of the United States, including reserve components thereof, who attend the physical location of a public college, university, or institution of higher learning within the state are residents for tuition purposes, etc. MS 09/20/2011 HE BC	
4	Presentation by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement regarding the 2012 Republican National Convention Homeland Security Issues		
5	Presentation by the Florida National Guard regarding the 2012 Republican National Convention Homeland Security Issues		
6	Presentation by the Florida Division of Emergency Management regarding the 2012 Republican National Convention Homeland Security Issues and update on 2011 Hurricane Season		

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA
Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security
Tuesday, September 20, 2011, 1:30 —3:30 p.m.

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 110

INTRODUCER: Senator Wise

SUBJECT: Spaceport Territory

DATE: September 16, 2011

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fleming	Carter	MS	Pre-meeting
2.			CM	
3.			CA	
4.				
5.				
6.				

I. Summary:

In January 2010, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued Jacksonville Aviation Authority a Space Launch Cite Operator’s License which authorizes the use of Cecil Field Spaceport for horizontal take off and landings of suborbital launch vehicles. This bill amends s. 331.304, F.S., to update the inventory of existing spaceport territories in the state by designating the property Cecil Field Spaceport in Jacksonville as a spaceport territory. This bill also permits the board of directors of Space Florida to designate real property within the state as a spaceport territory if the property has been licensed by the FAA as a spaceport or if the property serves as space-related infrastructure.

This bill substantially amends section 331.304 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Background on the Commercial Space Launch Industry

The United States’ space program constitutes three sectors – civil, military and commercial. The commercial space sector will play an increasingly important role in the U.S. space program with the retirement of the Space Shuttle Program in July 2011. President Obama’s National Space Policy (policy),¹ issued on June 28, 2010, emphasizes the need to utilize the commercial space industry to meet the current and future U.S. space transportation needs. Specifically, the policy states, “The United States is committed to encouraging and facilitating the growth of a U.S.

¹National Space Policy of the United States of America. June 28, 2010. Available at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/national_space_policy_6-28-10.pdf

commercial space sector that supports U.S. needs, is globally competitive, and advances U.S. leadership in the generation of new markets and innovation-driven entrepreneurship.”²

Space transportation is the movement of, or means of moving, objects such as communications and observation satellites, to, from, or in space. Commercial space transportation is carried out by vehicles owned and operated by private companies or organizations. The majority of such launches carry satellites and other payloads owned by private companies and procured through a competitive bidding process, although government payloads are occasionally launched commercially.³

In 2010, commercial launches comprised approximately 31 percent of all launches conducted worldwide.⁴ The chart below illustrates the worldwide participation in commercial and non-commercial orbital launch activity in 2010.

2010 WORLDWIDE ORBITAL LAUNCH ACTIVITY⁵			
	Commercial Launches	Non-Commercial Launches	Total Launches
United States ⁶	4	11	15
Russia	13	18	31
Europe	6	0	6
China	0	15	15
Japan	0	2	2
India	0	3	3
Israel	0	1	1
South Korea	0	1	1
Total	23	51	74

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation within the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is the U.S. government organization responsible for regulating and facilitating the safe operations and international competitiveness of the U.S. commercial space transportation industry. The FAA's launch regulations and licensing procedures apply to all commercial launches taking place within U.S. territory, and for launches being conducted abroad by U.S. companies. In general, the FAA does not license launches by U.S. government organizations and certain classes of small rockets. Since the office was created in 1984, the FAA has issued licenses for more than 200 launches, licensed the operation of eight FAA-approved launch sites known as spaceports, and has helped ensure that no loss of life or serious injury has been associated with these efforts.⁷

² National Space Policy. p. 3. Available at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/national_space_policy_6-28-10.pdf

³ Information in this paragraph summarized from information posted at website of FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation. See: http://ast.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/industry.

⁴ FAA report: *Commercial Space Transportation: 2010 Year in Review*. January 2011. Available at: http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/media/2010%20Year%20in%20Review.pdf

⁵ Id.

⁶ Eleven of the 15 total U.S. orbital launches in 2010 took place in Florida, in which 3 were commercial launches and 8 were non-commercial.

⁷ Information in this paragraph summarized from information posted at website of FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation. See: http://ast.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/industry.

FAA Licensed Commercial Spaceports

Spaceports are sites designated to launching orbital or suborbital vehicles into space. These sites often also provide the capability to integrate launch vehicle components, to integrate vehicles with payloads, to fuel and maintain vehicles, and to launch vehicles.⁸ As stated above, the FAA licenses the operation of commercial spaceports in the United States and thus far has issued eight licenses. The chart below lists the eight FAA licensed commercial spaceports.

FAA LICENSED COMMERCIAL SPACEPORTS ⁹				
Spaceport	Operator	State	License First Issued	Expires
California Spaceport	Spaceport Systems International	CA	1996	9/18/2011
Cape Canaveral Spaceport	Space Florida	FL	1999	6/ 30/ 2015
Cecil Field Spaceport	Jacksonville Aviation Authority	FL	2010	1/10/ 2015
Kodiak Launch Complex	Alaska Aerospace Development Corp.	AK	1998	9/24/2013
Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport	Virginia Commercial Space Flight Authority	VA	1997	12/18/2012
Mojave Air and Space Port	East Kern Airport District	CA	2004	6/16/2014
Oklahoma Spaceport	Oklahoma Spaceport Industry Development Authority	OK	2006	6/11/ 2011
Spaceport America	New Mexico Spaceport Authority	NM	2008	12/15/ 2013

Florida’s Existing Spaceports

Currently, there are four spaceport locations in Florida, which include two federally-owned spaceports and two FAA licensed commercial spaceports. The Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s Kennedy Space Center constitute the federal spaceports in Florida. The two FAA licensed commercial spaceports in Florida include the Cape Canaveral Spaceport, operated by Space Florida, and Cecil Field Spaceport, operated by the Jacksonville Aviation Authority (JAA).

Cape Canaveral Spaceport

Space Florida was first issued a FAA commercial spaceport license in 1999 and with that license operates the Cape Canaveral Spaceport, a group of facilities that include launch complexes leased from and co-located on CCAFS. Space Florida utilizes these launch complexes to facilitate private and commercial space ventures as well as research and development.

⁸ FAA report: *2011 U.S. Commercial Space Transportation Developments and Concepts: Vehicles, Technologies, and Spaceports*. January 2011. p. 47. Available at:

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/media/2011%20DevCon%20Report.pdf

⁹ FAA report: *2011 U.S. Commercial Space Transportation Developments and Concepts: Vehicles, Technologies, and Spaceports*. January 2011. p. 48. Available at:

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/media/2011%20DevCon%20Report.pdf

Cecil Field Spaceport¹⁰

In January 2010, the FAA issued the JAA a Space Launch Site Operator's License. The license authorizes use of Cecil Field Spaceport for horizontal take off and landings for suborbital launch vehicles. The U.S. Navy once operated Cecil Field as an airfield, which was closed in 1993 and transferred to the City of Jacksonville in 1999. Cecil Field Spaceport is located about 15 miles from Jacksonville and features a 12,500 foot runway and three shorter runways. Cecil Field Spaceport shares assets with Cecil Field Airport, which services military and civil aircraft and general aviation customers. The FAA awarded \$105,000 to JAA, as part of the FAA's Space Transportation Infrastructure Matching Grants program¹¹ in 2010. JAA will use the money to develop a Spaceport Master Plan for Cecil Field.

Spaceport Territories Designated in the Florida Statutes

Section 331.304, F.S., provides that certain property in the state constitutes "spaceport territory." This property includes:

- Certain real property in Brevard County that is included within the 1998 boundaries of Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, or John F. Kennedy Space Center; and
- Certain real property located in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Gulf, and Walton Counties which is included within the 1997 boundaries of Eglin Air Force Base.

The property within Duval County which constitutes Cecil Field Spaceport is not currently designated as a "spaceport territory" in the Florida Statutes.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 331.304, F.S., to:

- Update the inventory of existing spaceport territories in the state by designating the property within the boundaries of Cecil Airport and Cecil Commerce Center in Jacksonville as a spaceport territory.
- Permit the board of directors of Space Florida to designate real property within the state as a spaceport territory if the property has been licensed by the FAA as a spaceport or if the property serves as space-related infrastructure.

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

¹⁰ Information summarized from FAA report: *2011 U.S. Commercial Space Transportation Developments and Concepts: Vehicles, Technologies, and Spaceports*. January 2011. p. 50. Available at:

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/media/2011%20DevCon%20Report.pdf

¹¹For more information on the FAA's Space Transportation Infrastructure Matching Grants program, see http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/grants_program/

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:

By designating Cecil Field Spaceport, other FAA licensed spaceports, and other space-related infrastructure as spaceport territory, this bill has the potential to increase the economic development and commercial space business in Florida. Specifically, Cecil Field Spaceport may attract commercial ventures, such as space tourism when the space tourism industry advances.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Designating Cecil Field Spaceport as spaceport territory and permitting the board of directors of Space Florida to recognize future FAA licensed spaceports and other space-related infrastructure as spaceport territory will aid Space Florida in attracting different types of commercial space companies and competing for spaceflight businesses. In addition, Space Florida can include these spaceport territories in master planning efforts and enable them to make appropriate infrastructure improvements on these spaceport territories.¹²

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

¹² Space Florida. *Cecil Airport as Spaceport Territory Legislative Talking Points*. Provided to Senate Military Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security professional staff September 13, 2011.

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.

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

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 152

INTRODUCER: Senator Latvala

SUBJECT: Business Enterprise Opportunities for Wartime Veterans

DATE: September 16, 2011 REVISED: _____

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

I. Summary:

This bill expands the vendor preference in state contracting, which currently applies to qualified service-disabled veterans, to include certain businesses owned and operated by wartime veterans. This bill provides a definition of a “wartime veteran” to identify eligible veteran applicants. The bill requires applicants to provide documentation of wartime service from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the U.S. Department of Defense.

This bill substantially amends section 295.187, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

The Office of Supplier Diversity (OSD) within the Department of Management Services (DMS) has the mission to improve business and economic opportunities for Florida's minority, women, and service-disabled veteran business enterprises.¹ Current law requires the DMS, through the OSD, to implement a minority business enterprise (MBE) certification program and a small service-disabled veteran business enterprise (SDVBE) certification program.² Minority-, women-, and service-disabled veteran-owned businesses that are certified through the OSD are eligible for benefits such as: first tier referrals to state agencies for contract opportunities; business development guidance from established corporations; participation at regional workshops, seminars, and corporate roundtables; and inclusion in an exclusive listing of state-

¹DMS Office of Supplier Diversity website. Available at:
http://www.dms.myflorida.com/other_programs/office_of_supplier_diversity_osd

² Sections 287.0943 and 295.187, F.S., require the DMS to implement the MBE and the SDVBE certification programs, respectively.

certified minority business enterprises in an online directory.³ During fiscal year 2009-10, the OSD certified 4,617 minority-, woman-, and service-disabled veteran-owned business enterprises statewide.⁴

The Florida Service-Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises Opportunity Act

The intent of the Florida Service-Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Opportunity Act⁵ (act) is to “rectify the economic disadvantage of service-disabled veterans, who are statistically the least likely to be self-employed when compared to the veteran population as a whole and who have made extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of the nation, the state, and the public, by providing opportunities for service-disabled veteran business enterprises as set forth in this section.”

Section 295.187, F.S., creates the certification process within the DMS for SDVBEs. This section also creates a “tiebreaker” preference for SDVBEs by requiring a state agency, when considering two or more bids, proposals, or replies for the procurement of commodities or contractual services, at least one of which is from a certified SDVBE, that are equal with respect to all relevant considerations including price, quality, and service, to award such procurement or contract to the certified SDVBE. However, if a certified SDVBE and one or more SDVBE or businesses eligible for another statutory vendor preference, such as an MBE, submit bids or proposals that are equal with respect to all relevant considerations including price, quality, and service, the state agency must award the contract or proposal to the business having the smallest net worth. In order to become certified as a SDVBE, the owners and the business must satisfy statutory eligibility requirements. In order to be considered a “service-disabled veteran” eligible for certification, the veteran must be a permanent resident of Florida who has a service-connected disability of 10% or greater as determined by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or who was terminated from military service by reason of disability by the U.S. Department of Defense.

In order to be certified as a SDVBE, a business enterprise must be an independently owned and operated business that:

- Employs 200 or fewer permanent full-time employees.
- Together with its affiliates has a net worth of \$5 million or less or, if a sole proprietorship, has a net worth of \$5 million or less including both personal and business investments.
- Is organized to engage in commercial transactions.
- Is domiciled in this state.
- Is at least 51 percent owned by one or more service-disabled veterans.
- Is managed and controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, for a service-disabled veteran with a permanent and total disability, by the spouse or permanent caregiver of the veteran.

³ OSD Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2009-10. Available at: http://www.dms.myflorida.com/other_programs/office_of_supplier_diversity_osd/publications/annual_reports.

⁴ Id.

⁵ Section 295.187, F.S.

Section 295.187, F.S., establishes a certification process administered by the DMS, in coordination with the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). The certification process requires applicants to submit documentation demonstrating that the business meets the above-listed requirements. Certification is renewed biennially and may be revoked for one year if the SDVBE fails to inform the DMS within 30 days of a change in circumstances that renders the business ineligible for certification.

Section 295.187, F.S., provides rule-making authority to the DVA, and requires the DVA to:

- Assist the DMS in establishing a certification procedure, which must be reviewed biennially and updated as necessary.
- Identify eligible service-disabled veteran business enterprises by any electronic means, including electronic mail, Internet website or by any other reasonable means.
- Encourage and assist eligible service-disabled veteran business enterprises to apply for certification under this section.
- Provide information regarding services that are available from the Office of Veterans' Business Outreach of the Florida Small Business Development Center to service-disabled veteran business enterprises.

This section also provides rule-making authority to the DMS, and requires the DMS to:

- Establish a certification procedure, which must be reviewed biennially and updated as necessary.
- Grant, deny, or revoke the certification of a SDVBE.
- Maintain an electronic directory of certified service-disabled veteran business enterprises for use by the state, political subdivisions of the state, and the public.

In addition, this section encourages political subdivisions of the state to offer a similar consideration to certified service-disabled veterans.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 295.187, F.S., to expand the Florida Service-Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Opportunity Act to include certain businesses owned and operated by wartime veterans.

To support the expanded eligibility of the act, this bill:

- Renames the act as the "Florida Veteran Business Enterprise Opportunity Act."
- Expands the intent of the act to include recognizing wartime veterans and veterans of a period of war for their sacrifices.
- Requires wartime veteran applicants to provide documentation of wartime service from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the U.S. Department of Defense.
- Requires the DVA to assist the DMS in the expansion of the certification program.

In addition, this bill provides that a veteran is considered a “wartime veteran” if he or she meets the definition of a “wartime veteran” as used in s. 1.01(14), F.S.,⁶ or the definition of a “veteran of a period of war,” as used in 38 U.S.C. s. 1521.⁷

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

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:

This bill may assist wartime veterans in competing for state contracts and procurements by expanding the SDVBE certification program to include wartime veterans.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DMS is in the process of determining the fiscal impact this bill will have on the agency, so this information is indeterminate at this time.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

⁶ Section 1.01(14), F.S., defines the term “wartime veteran” as a veteran who has served in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized or a veteran who has served during one of the following periods of wartime service: Spanish-American War; Mexican Border period; World War I; World War II; Korean Conflict; Vietnam Era; Persian Gulf War; Operation Enduring Freedom; Operation Iraqi Freedom.

⁷ 38 U.S.C. s. 1521 defines “a veteran of a period of war” as a veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service: for 90 days or more during a period of war; during a period of war and was discharged or released from such service for a service-connected disability; for a period of 90 consecutive days or more and such period began or ended during a period of war; or for an aggregate of 90 days or more in two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war.

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.

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

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 164

INTRODUCER: Senator Fasano

SUBJECT: Resident Status for Tuition Purposes

DATE: September 16, 2011 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fleming	Carter	MS	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	HE	_____
3.	_____	_____	BC	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

This bill allows veterans of the U.S. Armed Services who physically attend a public college, university or institution of higher learning in Florida, to be automatically classified as a resident of the state for tuition purposes. This bill essentially waives the current one year requirement for veterans to establish residency in the state before they can qualify for in-state tuition rates.

This bill substantially amends section 1009.21 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Florida Law on Resident for Tuition Purposes Status

Florida law classifies postsecondary students as residents or nonresidents to determine the applicable tuition rate at higher education institutions within the Florida College System and the State University System of Florida (SUS). A “resident for tuition purposes” is a student who qualifies for in-state tuition.¹

A student who is not a dependent qualifies for in-state tuition if the following requirements are met:

- The student must have established and maintained in-state legal residence for a minimum of 12 consecutive months immediately prior to the student’s initial enrollment; and
- The student must make a statement that residency was established to maintain a bona fide domicile rather than to set up a temporary residence just to qualify for in-state tuition.

¹ s. 1009.21(1)(g), F.S.

To establish in-state status, non-dependent applicants must produce at least two documents evidencing residency, including at least one of the following:

- A voter's registration card;
- A driver's license;
- An identification card;
- A vehicle registration;
- Proof of a permanent home occupied as a primary residence by the student;
- Proof of homestead exemption;
- High school transcripts if the diploma or GED is from the last 12 months; or
- Proof of permanent full-time employment for a duration of 12 months.²

To show in-state residency, the applicant may produce:

- A declaration of domicile;
- A state professional or occupational license;
- State incorporation;
- A document evidencing family ties in the state;
- Evidence of membership in state-based charity or professional organization;
- Other documentation that evidences residency, such as energy bills or a lease agreement with demonstrated 12-month payments; or
- An official state, federal, or court document showing legal ties to the state.³

Section 1009.21(10) F.S., provides eleven categories in which individuals who meet certain criteria are automatically considered residents of the state for tuition purposes and are exempt from the 12-month residency requirement. As it relates to service in the U.S. Armed Services, persons who qualify as the following are considered residents for tuition purposes in Florida:

- active duty members of the U.S. Armed Services residing or stationed in Florida and their spouses and dependent children, and active drilling members of the Florida National Guard; and
- active duty members of the U.S. Armed Services and their spouses and dependents attending a public college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed, if such military establishment is within a county contiguous to Florida.

Currently, veterans of the U.S. Armed Services are not eligible to obtain resident status for tuition purposes based on their status as a veteran. Veterans qualify as residents for tuition purposes through the standard document review process outlined in s. 1009.21, F.S.

Veterans in Florida

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 discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions only or who later received an upgraded discharge under honorable conditions,

² s. 1009.21(2)(c)1., F.S.

³ s. 1009.21(2)(c)2., F.S.

notwithstanding any action by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs on individuals discharged or released with other than honorable discharges.”

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.⁴ The Florida Department of Veterans’ Affairs estimates that there are roughly 200,000 Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn service members and veterans who claim Florida as their home of record. The proportion of veterans and active duty service members that constitute the 200,000 estimate cannot be determined.

Nationwide the number of veterans enrolling in college is increasing with approximately 800,000 veterans using the GI Bill in 2010, which is up 40 percent from 2009.⁵ Likewise, there is a large student veteran presence in public universities and colleges in Florida. For the 2010 academic year, there were 7,047 veterans who attended a SUS institution. As of December 2010, there were 17,517 students within the Florida College System who utilized GI Bill benefits.⁶

Post-9/11 GI Bill

The United States Department of Veteran Affairs provides financial assistance programs to eligible veterans pursuing a post-secondary degree. The most recent version of the GI Bill, the Post-9/11 GI Bill,⁷ provides qualified veterans⁸ with the cost of tuition and fees, not to exceed the most expensive in-state undergraduate tuition at a public institution in the state in which the veteran is attending school.⁹ Currently in Florida, a veteran who is not classified as a resident for tuition purposes and wishes to apply the Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits towards a degree program at a public higher education institution in Florida, will be billed as a non-resident student. Since the Post-9/11 GI Bill only covers the highest in-state undergraduate tuition, the veteran would be responsible for the costs that exceed the in-state tuition amount.¹⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 1009.21, F.S., to allow veterans of the U.S. Armed Services who physically attend a public college, university or institution of higher learning in Florida, to be automatically classified as a resident of the state for tuition purposes.

⁴ Florida Department of Veterans’ Affairs. 2009-10 Annual Report. Available at: http://www.floridavets.org/pdf/ann_rprt_10.pdf

⁵ USA Today article: *Vets Go From Combat to Campus* by Trevor Hughes. April 12, 2011. Available at: www.usatoday.com/news/education/2011-04-11-college-vets_N.htm

⁶ E-mail correspondence with Florida College System staff. July 5, 2011.

⁷ For more information about the Post-9/11 GI Bill visit: http://www.gibill.va.gov/benefits/post_911_gibill/index.html.

⁸ To qualify for the Post-9/11 GI Bill benefit, an individual must have served an aggregate 90 days of aggregate active duty service after September 10, 2001, or must have been honorably discharged with a service-connected disability after 30 days of continuous service. The period of eligibility ends 15 years from the date of the last discharge or release from active duty service.

⁹ The Post-9/11 GI Bill also provides a monthly housing allowance and a yearly stipend for books and supplies.

¹⁰ The Post-9/11 GI Bill can also be applied to vocational/technical training, on-the-job training, flight training, correspondence training, licensing and national testing programs, and tutorial assistance.

A veteran who does not meet the standard Florida residency requirements for tuition purposes will be immediately classified as resident for tuition purposes and therefore, will be entitled to the in-state tuition rate at all public universities and colleges in Florida.

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

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 do not meet the standard Florida residency requirements for tuition purposes would pay less in tuition with the immediate entitlement to in-state tuition rates. In addition, veterans who utilize the Post-9/11 GI Bill and are not considered residents of Florida for tuition purposes would not be liable for the excess out-of-state tuition costs and fees that would otherwise not be covered by the federal benefit.

For the 2011-2012 academic year, the average SUS undergraduate cost for tuition and fees for two semesters is \$5,531 for residents and \$20,434 for non-residents. At the graduate level, the average cost for two semesters is \$9,287 for residents and \$24,829 for non-residents.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Based on student veteran enrollment for the 2010 summer and fall semesters,¹¹ the SUS estimates that a tuition revenue loss of \$3,859,809 at the undergraduate level and \$6,859,396 at the graduate level would result from non-resident veterans reclassifying as residents for tuition purposes.¹²

¹¹ There were 259 and 193 non-resident undergraduate and graduate student veterans, respectively, that attended an SUS institution during the 2010 summer and fall semesters.

¹² E-mail correspondence with SUS staff. September 13, 2011.

The Florida College System acknowledges that Florida colleges would experience a potential funding loss due to the reclassification of non-resident student veterans to resident status, but lacked the data needed to provide an estimate of the fiscal impact.¹³

Additionally, the number of veterans who currently reside out of state who relocate to Florida to take advantage of in-state tuition rates is indeterminate.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The intent of stipulating that a non-resident veteran must attend the “physical location” of a public institution in order to be eligible for in-state tuition rates is not clear. It is unclear if in-state tuition rates for non-resident veterans would only apply to traditional face-to-face courses, or if the in-state tuition rate can be applied to distance learning courses as long as a non-resident veteran has enrolled in at least one face-to-face course.

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.

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

¹³ E-mail correspondence with Florida College System staff. September 13, 2011.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement



**Senate Military Affairs, Space, and
Domestic Security Committee**

September 20, 2011

2012 Republican National Convention

August 27 – 30, 2012
Tampa, Florida



National Political Conventions

- **People in attendance: approximately 40,000 to 45,000**
 - 6,000 delegates and alternates
 - 15,000 journalists
 - 10,000 volunteers
 - 500 convention staffers
 - 10,000 visitors (Congressional members, dignitaries)
 - Marchers/First Amendment demonstrators from 1,000 to 300,000 people



Economic Impact

- **Per 2008 Republican National Convention Impact Report by Minneapolis Saint Paul 2008 Host Committee:**
 - **Convention second only to Olympics in amount of exposure brought to an area**
 - **\$170 million in new spending in greater Minneapolis/Saint Paul area**



Comparison with Super Bowl XLIII

- **Per NFL, 100,000 out-of-town visitors at Tampa Super Bowl**
 - 5,000 media credentialed
 - 6,000 volunteers (Tampa Bay Super Bowl Host Committee)
 - 10,000 hotel rooms (Tampa Bay Super Bowl Host Committee)
 - Per NFL, \$375 million in economic impact (PWC figures much lower--\$115 million to \$202 million range)



City of Tampa RNC Solicitation

- **Selection: May 2010**
- **Runners-up: Phoenix, Salt Lake City**
- **Third bid for Tampa—lost to New York City in 2004 and Minneapolis/Saint Paul in 2008**
- **Minimum bid requirements:**
 - **Convention facility with seating for 18,000 (including 2,500 floor seats)**
 - **15,000 hotel rooms**
 - **40,000 square feet of office space**
 - **350,000 square feet for media**
 - **Parking for up to 1,500 cars and 300 buses**



Media Information

- **Expected to use more cables and fiber connections and draw more electricity than any event ever held in Florida**
- **Tampa Bay Convention Center will be media hub**



Public Security Planning

May 2010	Tampa awarded 2012 RNC
January 2011	Public Safety Executive Steering Committee formed
January 2011	Tampa Mayor Iorio makes official request to Governor Scott for National Special Security Event (NSSE) designation
January 2011	Public Safety Committee Sub Committees are developed and meeting schedules established
March 2011	Governor Scott makes official request to Secretary Napolitano of the Department of Homeland Security for NSSE designation
May 2011	Secretary Napolitano designates the 2012 Republican National Convention as a National Special Security Event (NSSE)
May 2011	US Secret Service designates RNC NSSE Coordinator



National Special Security Events

- **Events of national importance, which by virtue of their political, economic, social, or religious significance may be targets of terrorism, or other criminal activity.**
- **Past NSSE events have included presidential inaugurations, major international summits held in the USA, major sporting events and presidential nominating conventions.**



Tampa 2012 RNC NSSE Designation

- **May 31, 2011: 2012 RNC designated as National Special Security Event**

“The NSSE designation allows federal agencies, state and local law enforcement, and public safety agencies to coordinate pertinent operational security as well as contingency planning for this event. Specifically, the United States Secret Service will coordinate the development and implementation of the overall operational security plan; the Federal Bureau of Investigation will coordinate intelligence, crisis management, hostage rescue and counterterrorism planning; and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will coordinate emergency response and recovery planning.”



Public Safety

Executive Steering Committee

- **Command level personnel from several key agencies:**
 - Assess the event;
 - Oversee the development and implementation of the operational security plan by appropriate subcommittees;
 - Keep subcommittees on track and resolve issues;
 - Emergency Operation Center-Decision makers during the event.



Executive Steering Committee Membership

**Original membership: Local, State, and
Federal Law Enforcement**

Tampa Police Department

Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Secret Service



Expanded Executive Steering Committee

- **August 2011: ESC expansion to cover all facets of public safety**

United States Secret Service	Federal Bureau of Investigations	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Tampa Police Department	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	United States Attorney's Office
State Attorney's Office	Department of Defense	Florida Division of Emergency Management
Federal Emergency Management Agency	St. Pete Times Forum	Hillsborough County Emergency Management
Tampa Fire Department	Hillsborough County Fire Rescue	United States Coast Guard



Public Safety Committee: Sub Committees

- **24 Sub Committees designated by Executive Steering Committee covering all event-related public security aspects**
- **USSS member and local Subject Matter Expert Chair/Co-Chair each Sub Committee**
- **Chairs brief Executive Steering Committee on monthly and as-needed basis**



Public Safety Sub Committees

Airport	Airspace Security	Civil Disturbance
Consequence Management	Counter Surveillance	Credentialing
Crisis Management	Critical Infrastructure Protection	Dignitary/ VIP Protection
Explosive Device Response	Fire/ Life Safety/ Hazmat	Health/ Medical
Intelligence and Counter Terrorism	Interagency Communications	Legal
Logistics	Maritime Security	Prisoner Processing
Public Affairs	Tactical	Training
Transportation/ Traffic	Venue Security (Primary)	Venue Security (Secondary)



Communication with Previous DNC/RNC Host Cities

- **June 2010: Minneapolis US Secret Service and Saint Paul Police Department visit with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners**
- **July 2010: Ramsey County Sheriff's Office visit with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners**
- **Many Sub-Committee Chairs have made direct contact with their previous counterparts**



Security Overview of 2004 DNC: Boston

- 3500 law enforcement personnel
- 165,000 people passed through magnetometers at the convention venue
 - 98,000 packages screened
 - 230 prohibited items seized
- Interstate that was located by convention venue closed each day from 1600-2100 hours.
 - Subway system below venue shut down
- Numerous large demonstrations (5000 people at one of them)
 - Only 7 arrests reported
- Approximately 9500 credentials issued by USSS



Security Overview of 2008 RNC: Saint Paul

- 4200 law enforcement personnel (agreements signed with other agencies to provide staffing)
 - 350 officers per day assigned to delegate buses
 - 780 USSS personnel
 - 55 TSA personnel for magnetometer support
 - 290 military personnel for EOD/Canine support
 - 200 Minnesota National Guard – protected government buildings
- Major civil unrest first day (1000 protestors) and second day (500 protestors) of convention, in downtown St. Paul
 - Massive damage to public and private buildings, police cars, etc.
 - 800 arrests reported (detention costs - \$2.5 million)



Demonstrations/Civil Disturbance

- **Major concerns include:**
 - Peaceful protestors legally exercising First Amendment right
 - Radical organized protest groups—
anarchists
 - Terrorists using protest groups as guise
for disruptive or illegal activity



Anarchists



- **2008 RNC, Saint Paul:**
 - Law Enforcement lost control of city for period of time
 - 800+ arrests
 - Litigation ongoing



Where Are We Now?

- **Executive Steering Committee meeting monthly**
- **Public Safety Committee Chairs briefings to ESC monthly**
- **Full Public Safety Committee meetings quarterly**
- **City of Tampa planning meetings monthly**
- **Requests for law enforcement assistance made by municipal and county leadership**
- **Draft operational plans, including resource requests, due to ESC October 2011**



Where Are We Now: Funding

- **Cities hosting major political conventions have typically been awarded \$50 million by Congress to fund security costs**
- **Tampa has requested \$55 million in funds**
- **To date, \$4 million has been appropriated**
- **Saint Paul spent approximately \$34 million in personnel costs**



Questions?

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Cell: 813-541-9407





THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Republican National Convention Brief

September 20, 2011

***Maj Gen Emmett R. Titshaw, Jr.
The Adjutant General of Florida***



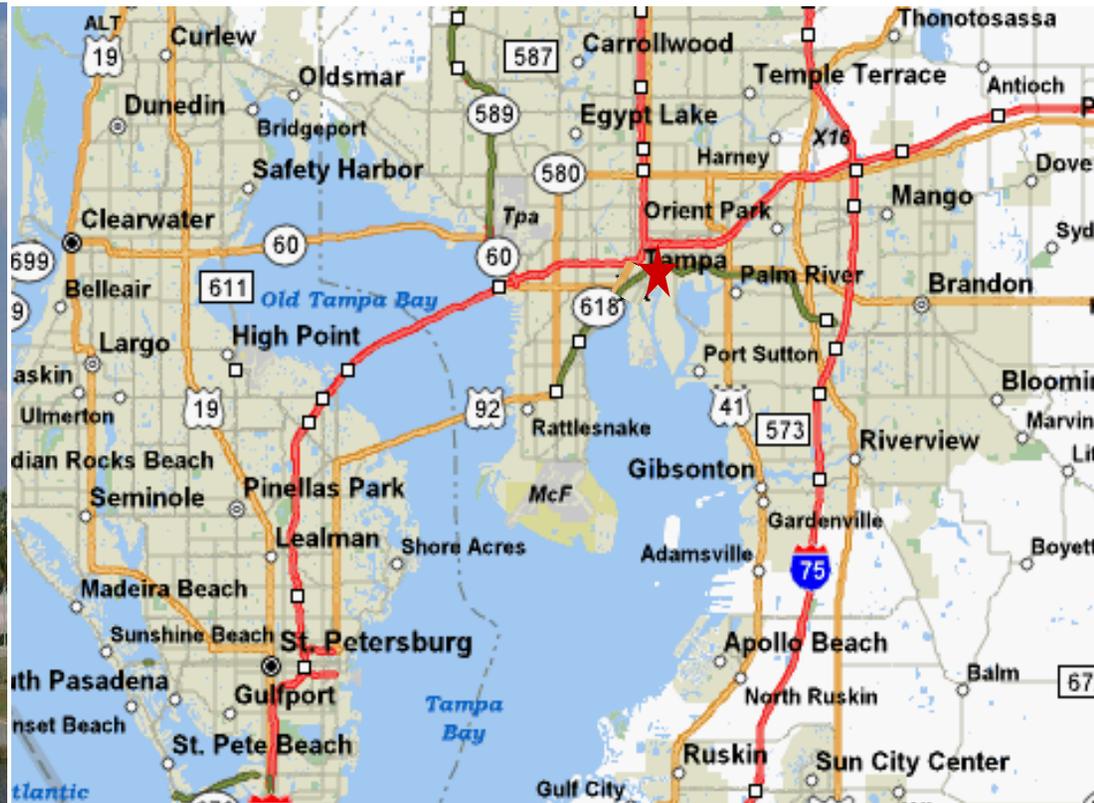
Agenda



- **Overview**
- **Historical Background**
- **Primary Agencies & Military Missions**
- **Joint Task Force Structure**
- **Event Timeline**
- **Mission Statement**
- **Current Situation**



2012 Republican National Convention



- **Location:** Tampa Bay, St. Pete Times Forum (21,000 capacity)
- **Dates:** August 27-30, 2012
- **Anticipated Attendance:** 45,000
- **Total Support Force:** 50-80 agencies represented with over 10,000 pers
- **Estimated Guard Personnel:** 1,700



Background on National Conventions



2008 RNC – St. Paul, MN

- Venue – Xcel Energy Center (18,000 cap.)
- 40,000 attended
- Est Economic Impact: \$170 million
- Civil Unrest: 800 arrests over 4 days (350 in the first 3 days)

2008 DNC – Denver, CO

- Venues: Pepsi Center, 25-27 Aug (20,000 cap.) & INVESCO Field, 28 Aug (84,000 cap.)
- 50,000 – 85,000 attended
- Est Economic Impact: \$266 million
- Civil Unrest: 152 arrests

	G-8 2004	DNC 2004	RNC 2004	DNC 2008	RNC 2008	G-20 2009
Military Support Personnel	5,512	1,870	1,964	2,081	1,730	2,847



Primary Agencies & Anticipated Military Missions



Primary Federal Agencies

- U.S. Secret Service
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- United States Northern Command

Primary State and Local Agencies

- Tampa Police Dept
- Tampa Fire Department
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Florida Division of Emergency Management

Anticipated Military Missions

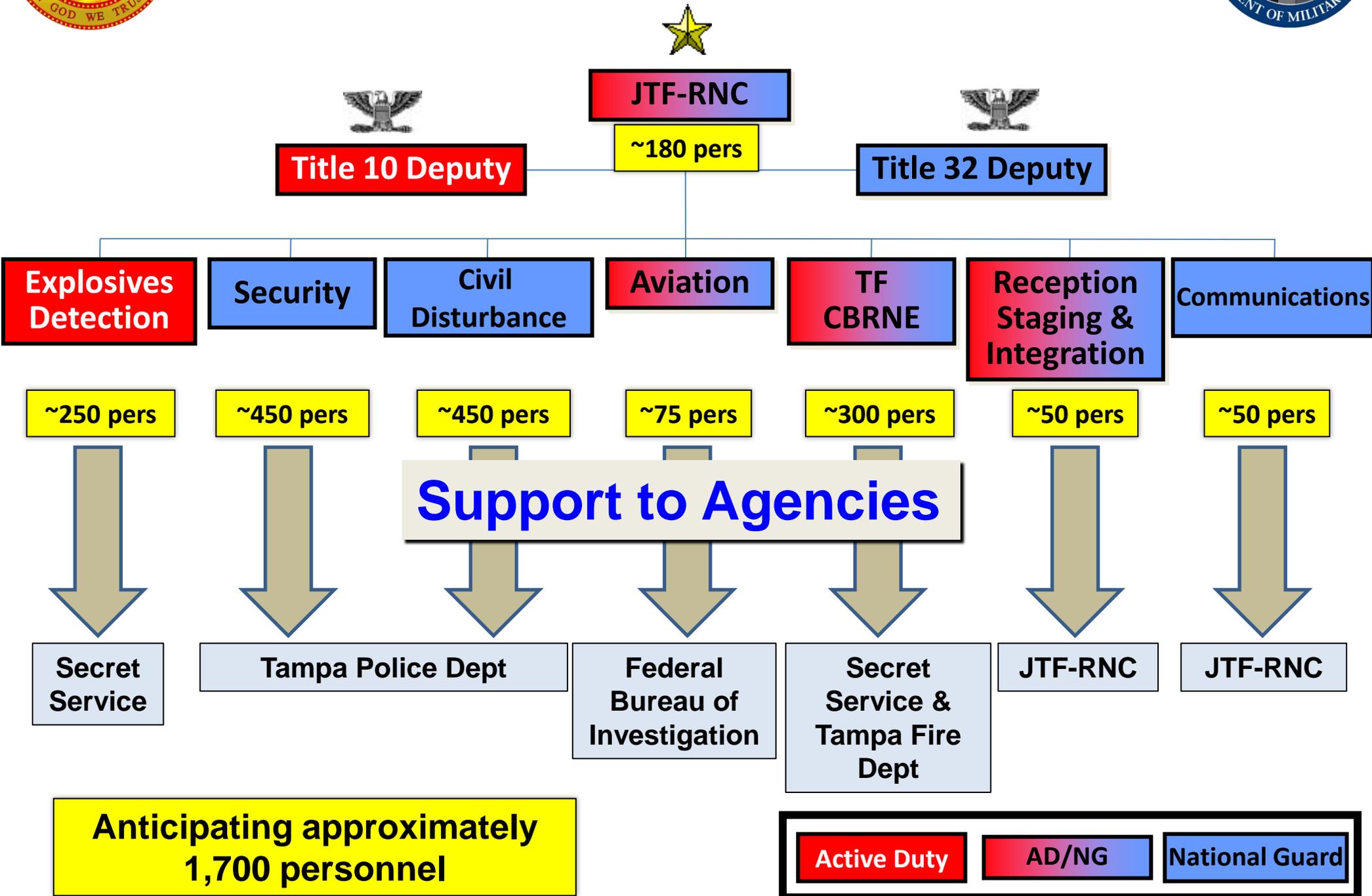
- Explosive Detection
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, & Explosives detection and decontamination
- Security (Civil Disturbance & Critical infrastructure protection)
- Interagency communications
- Aviation support
- Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, Integration

Total Support Force – 10,000 personnel (Based on historical data)

Up to 1,700 FLNG personnel

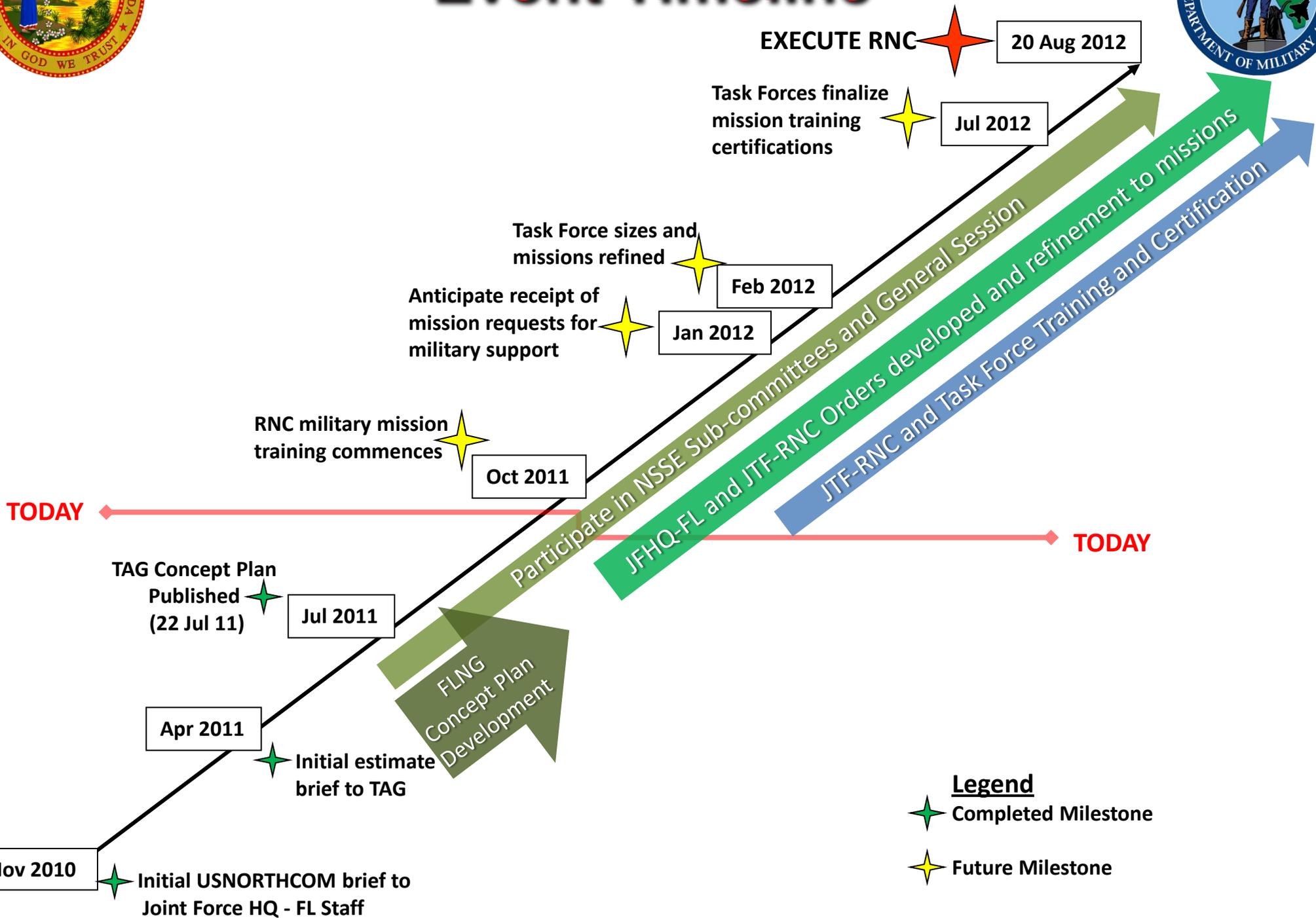


Projected Make-up of Florida Guard Joint Task Force





Event Timeline





Current Situation



- **Two full time planners on board conducting deliberate planning for the Joint Task Force**
- **Dual-Status Command Memorandum of Agreement between Florida and the Department of Defense established (23 August)**
- **Appointment order published establishing Joint Task Force Commander, Brigadier General Richard Gallant**
- **Preparing Dual-Status Commander request letter seeking Secretary of Defense consent for BG Gallant**
- **Awaiting the FBI's initial threat assessment which will refine anticipated mission and force size**
- **Coordinating with National Guard Bureau for funding options**



Florida National Guard's Mission Statement



Florida National Guard establishes a Joint Task Force (JTF-RNC) to conduct Defense Support to Civilian Authorities (DSCA) in support of the 2012 Republican National Convention in order to provide support for the protection of life and property, and to maintain peace, order, and public safety.

Florida National Guard = A Reliable Partner



THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Republican National Convention Brief

September 20, 2011

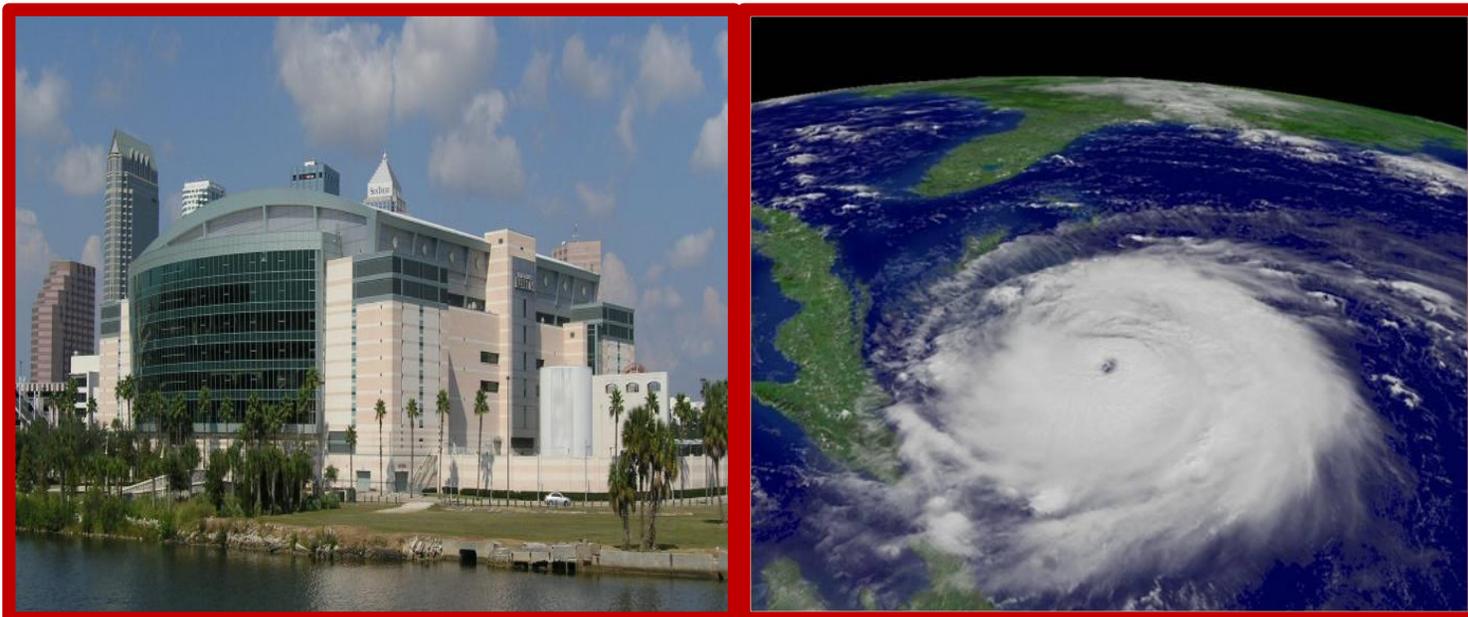
***Maj Gen Emmett R. Titshaw, Jr.
The Adjutant General of Florida***

RNC 2012 AND 2011 HURRICANE SEASON BRIEFING

SENATE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, SPACE, AND DOMESTIC SECURITY
September 20th, 2011



The Florida Division of Emergency Management



RNC 2012 AND 2011 HURRICANE SEASON BRIEFING

Republican National Convention – 2012

- Location: Tampa Bay, St. Pete Times Forum (21,000 capacity)
- Dates: August 27-30, 2012

Current Actions

- DEM is supporting unified planning efforts with local law, fire, EMS and emergency management
- DEM is involved in each level of planning
- DEM will have personnel in the unified command areas during the RNC



RNC 2012 AND 2011 HURRICANE SEASON BRIEFING

PRIMARY AGENCIES INVOLVED

Primary Federal Agencies

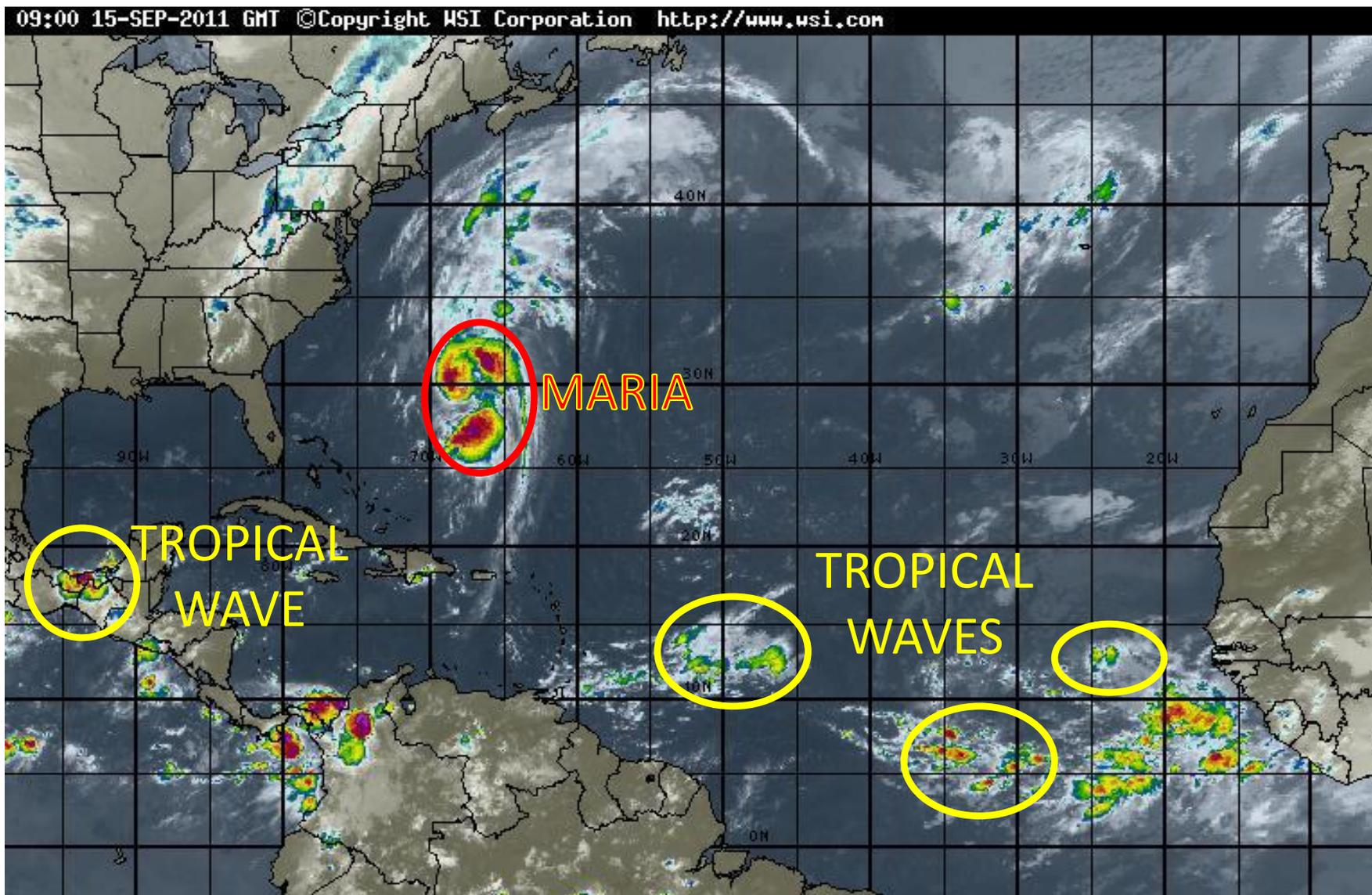
- U.S. Secret Service
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- United States Northern Command

Primary State and Local Agencies

- Tampa Police Dept
- Tampa Fire Department
- Florida National Guard
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Florida Division of Emergency Management



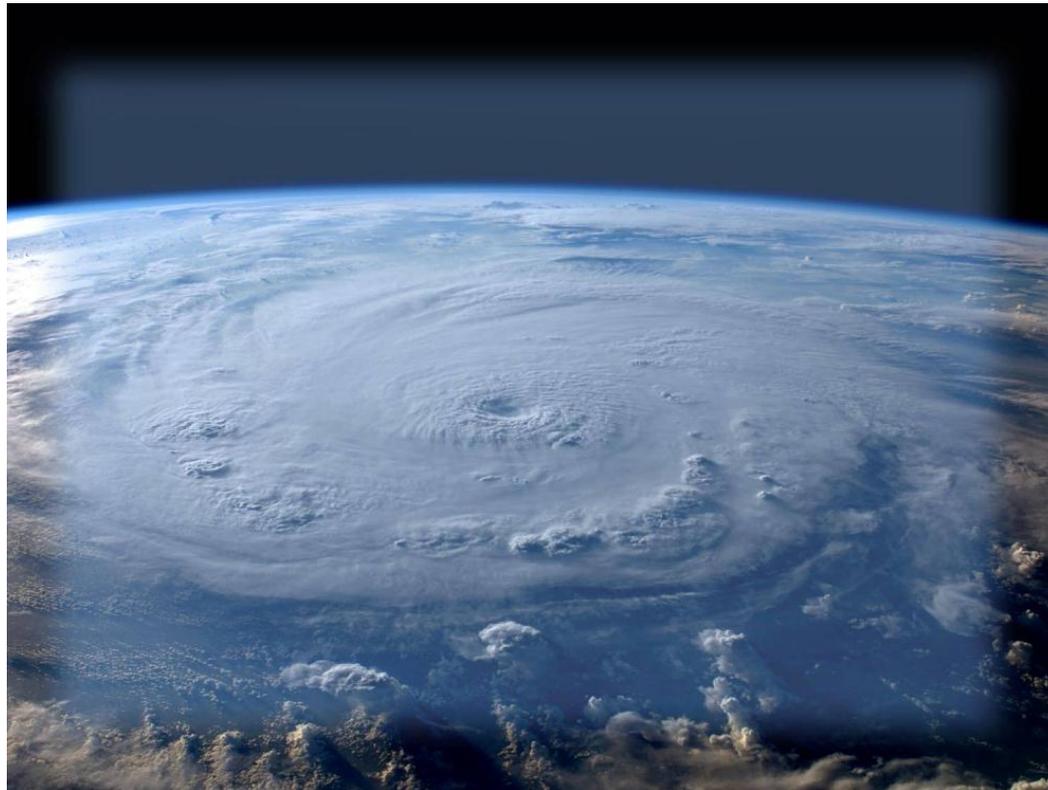
RNC 2012 AND 2011 HURRICANE SEASON BRIEFING



RNC 2012 AND 2011 HURRICANE SEASON BRIEFING

2011 NOAA Hurricane Season Predictions:

- 14-19 Named Storms,
- 7-10 Hurricanes
- 3-5 Major Hurricanes



RNC 2012 AND 2011 HURRICANE SEASON BRIEFING

Table 1. Progress of the average Atlantic season (1966-2009). Date upon which the following number of events would normally have occurred.

Number	Named systems	Hurricanes	Category 3 or greater
1	July 9	Aug 10	Sep 4
2	Aug 1	Aug 28	Oct 3
3	Aug 13	Sep 9	-
4	Aug 23	Sep 21	-
5	Aug 31	Oct 7	-
6	Sep 8	Nov 23	-
7	Sep 16	-	-
8	Sep 24	-	-
9	Oct 4	-	-
10	Oct 19	-	-
11	Nov 23	-	-

TO DATE:

- 14 Named Storms
- 3 Hurricanes
(Irene, Katia, & Maria)
- 2 Major Hurricanes
(Irene & Katia)

