

Tab 1	SR 550 by Broxson (CO-INTRODUCERS) Rouson, Farmer, Taddeo, Steube, Gainer, Montford; (Identical to H 00319) Gulf of Mexico Range Complex
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Tab 2	SB 1466 by Farmer; (Identical to H 01109) State Emergency Communications and Warning System
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The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, SPACE, AND
DOMESTIC SECURITY
Senator Gibson, Chair
Senator Broxson, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Thursday, January 25, 2018

TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.

PLACE: Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Gibson, Chair; Senator Broxson, Vice Chair; Senators Bean, Gainer, Simmons, Stargel, Taddeo, and Torres

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SR 550 Broxson (Identical HR 319)	Gulf of Mexico Range Complex; Supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line, etc. EP 01/16/2018 Favorable MS 01/25/2018 Favorable RC	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0
2	SB 1466 Farmer (Identical H 1109)	State Emergency Communications and Warning System; Requiring the Division of Emergency Management to include a qualified interpreter in certain emergency broadcasts, etc. MS 01/25/2018 Fav/CS RC	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
3	Update from the Florida National Guard Foundation		Presented

Other Related Meeting Documents

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 Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

BILL: SR 550

INTRODUCER: Senator Broxson and others

SUBJECT: Gulf of Mexico Range Complex

DATE: January 24, 2018

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Mitchell</u>	<u>Rogers</u>	<u>EP</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Sanders</u>	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>MS</u>	Favorable
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SR 550 pronounces that:

- The State of Florida must maintain a unified front in supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line;
- Drilling east of the Military Mission Line would mean loss of range areas and possible relocation of aircraft and bases to other unrestricted range areas; and
- The Florida Senate supports an indefinite extension of the restriction, specified in the Gulf of Mexico Security Act (GOMESA), on oil and gas leasing in all areas east of the Military Mission Line established at 86°41' west longitude and an indefinite extension of the GOMESA's ban on oil and gas leasing within 125 miles of the Florida coastline in the Eastern Planning Area and in a portion of the Central Planning Area.

Resolutions are not subject to action by the Governor and do not have the effect of law. In addition, they are not subject to the constitutional single-subject limitation or title requirements.

II. Present Situation:

Gulf of Mexico Range Complex

Florida's 20 major military installations and defense business presence provide a nearly \$80 billion annual economic impact and account for 774,000 jobs in Florida.¹ Additionally, Florida houses 10 unified combatant commands and hosts two of only four Navy deep water ports in the United States with adjacent airfields, the military's only east coast space launch facility, the Marine Corps' only maritime prepositioning force facility, and one of only three Navy Fleet

¹ Enterprise Florida, *Florida's Military Profile*, available at http://www.enterpriseflorida.com/wp-content/uploads/Military_Install_Map.pdf (last visited January 23, 2018).

Readiness Centers, as well as several critical research, development, training and evaluation centers.²

Joint basing, joint usage, and joint training areas are vital to assessing the future of a military base. Florida's military bases are dependent on access to the air and sea space the Gulf of Mexico Range Complex (GOMEX Range Complex) provides. The GOMEX Range Complex is larger than all other training ranges inside the continental United States combined and has been in use for over 60 years. The GOMEX Range Complex stretches from the Florida Panhandle (commonly referred to as the Military Mission Line) south to Key West and encompasses 180,000 square miles in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.³ The GOMEX Range Complex "supports NAS Pensacola, NAS Whiting Field, Hurlburt Air Force Base, Duke Field, Eglin Air Force Base, NSA Panama City, Tyndall Air Force Base, MacDill Air Force Base, and NAS Key West missions, while also supporting joint live fire weapons and operational testing for the Air Force, Navy and Marine units from around the world."⁴ The GOMEX Range Complex also contains multiple live-fire bombing ranges, including Pinycastle Range, Avon Park Air Force Range, and Eglin Bombing Range, that allow for simultaneous maritime, air, and land training exercises.⁵

New technology and the need for more integrated realistic training missions are constantly changing in order to keep up with ever changing global threats. Consequently, Air Force and Navy ranges within the GOMEX Range Complex must keep pace to ensure they will be capable of handling the new aircraft and weapons requirements.⁶ Due to its capabilities of offering joint training exercises, access to sea and land, and close proximity to Florida's bases, the GOMEX Range Complex serves as a vital part of the Department of Defense's training strategies.

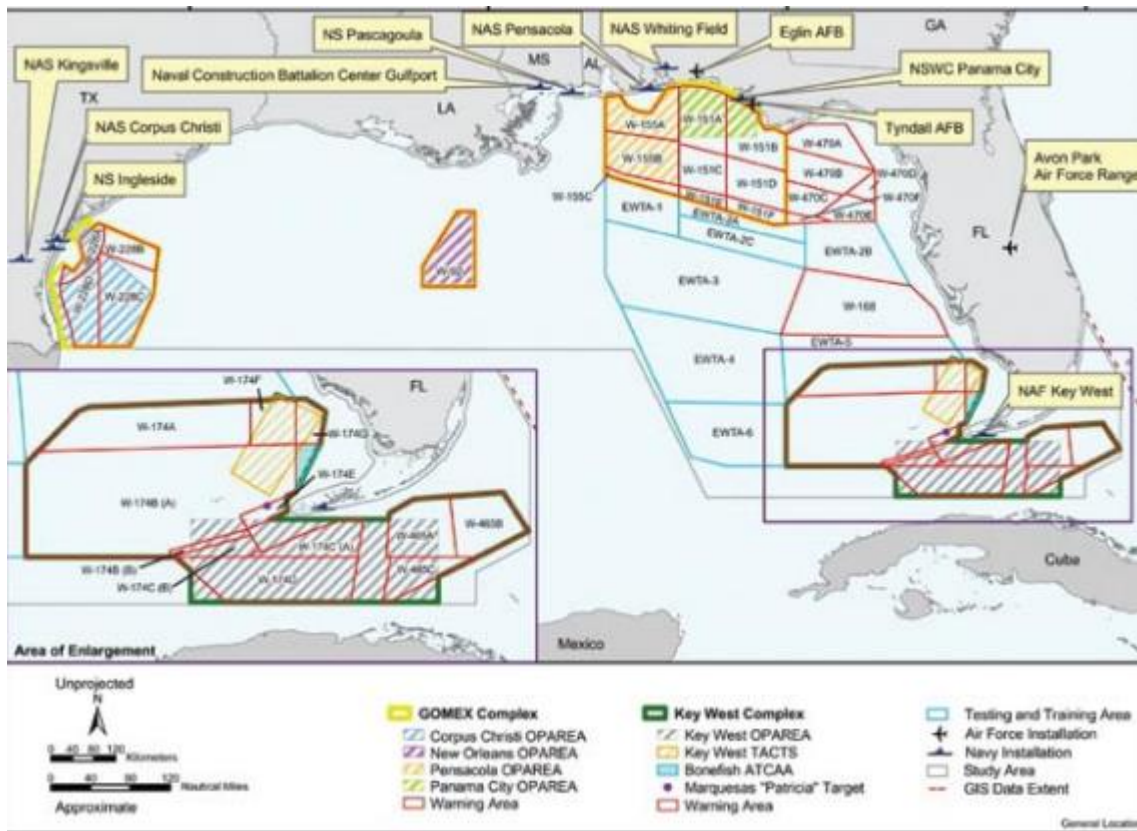
² Florida Defense Factbook, 5 (September 2015), available at <http://www.coj.net/departments/military-and-veterans-affairs/docs/2015-fl-defense-factbook-sept-2015.aspx> (last visited January 23, 2018).

³ Florida Defense Support Task Force White Paper, *Oil Drilling & Military Mission Compatibility*, 1 (January 2017), available at <https://www.enterpriseflorida.com/wp-content/uploads/FDSTF-White-Paper-Oil-Drilling-and-Military-Mission-Compatibility.pdf> (last visited January 23, 2018).

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

⁵ *Supra* note 2.

⁶ *Supra* note 3, at 3.



Oil Production in the Gulf of Mexico

Offshore drilling and oil exploration in the Gulf of Mexico began in the 1930s. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, in 2016 Gulf of Mexico offshore production accounted for seventeen percent of total U.S. crude oil production and five percent of total U.S. dry natural gas production.⁷

The federal government’s jurisdiction over submerged lands, subsoil, and seabed extends from the seaward extent of the state’s jurisdiction (between three International Nautical Miles and nine U.S. Nautical Miles from the territorial sea baseline) and the seaward limits defined under accepted principles of international law (generally 200 to 350 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline). Florida’s jurisdiction extends nine U.S. Nautical Miles seaward off the Gulf coast.⁸ The Department of Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for administering the National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program for oil and gas lease sales proposed for planning areas of the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf. The program

⁷ U.S. Energy Information Administration website, *Gulf of Mexico Fact Sheet*, available at https://www.eia.gov/special/gulf_of_mexico/ (last visited January 23, 2018).

⁸ Department of the Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management website, *Outer Continental Shelf*, available at <https://www.boem.gov/Outer-Continental-Shelf/> (last visited January 23, 2018).

specifies the size, timing, and location of potential leasing activity that the Secretary of the Interior determines will best meet national energy needs.⁹

After the OPEC crisis in the 1970s and the September 11, 2001 attacks, interest in energy production, particularly domestic oil and natural gas, grew.¹⁰ The Department of Defense became concerned about the possibility of an unchecked expansion of oil drilling platforms in the eastern Gulf of Mexico conflicting with military training and weapons testing in the GOMEX Range Complex. In 2005, the Secretary of Defense sent a memo to the United States Senate Armed Services Committee stating the concern and said the Department of Defense would work with the Department of Interior to strike a balance between energy needs and national security goals.¹¹

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006

The Secretary of Defense's memo led to federal legislation limiting oil and gas production in the Gulf of Mexico. On December 20, 2006, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA)¹² was signed into law. GOMESA enhances Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing activities and revenue sharing in the Gulf of Mexico by:

- Sharing leasing revenues with Gulf producing states and the Land & Water Conservation Fund for coastal restoration projects;
- Banning oil and gas leasing within 125 miles off the Florida coastline in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Area, and a portion of the Central Planning Area until 2022; and
- Allowing companies to exchange certain existing leases in moratorium areas for bonus and royalty credits to be used on other Gulf of Mexico leases.

Specifically, GOMESA restricts leasing activities that include portions of the Eastern Planning Area within 125 miles of Florida, all areas in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line (86° 41' west longitude), and the area within the Central Planning Area that is within 100 miles of Florida.¹³

Efforts to Revise the Moratorium

In 2013, the "Offshore Energy and Jobs Act was introduced to remove limits imposed by the GOMESA, including shortening the duration of the moratorium from 2022 to 2017. The bill passed the House of Representatives; however, it was never taken up in the Senate.¹⁴

⁹ Department of the Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management website, *National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program*, available at <https://www.boem.gov/National-OCS-Program/> (last visited January 23, 2018).

¹⁰ *Supra* note 3, at 2.

¹¹ *Supra* note 3, at 4.

¹² Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-432, S. 3711, 109th Cong. (Dec. 20, 2006), available at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/3711> (last visited January 23, 2018).

¹³ Department of the Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management website, *Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act*, available at <https://www.boem.gov/Revenue-Sharing/> (last visited January 23, 2018).

¹⁴ H.R. 2231, 113th Cong. (June 4, 2013). See <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/2231> (last visited January 23, 2018).

Two years later a similar bill, the “Offshore Energy and Jobs Act of 2015,” was filed. Among other things, the bill reduced the exclusion area east of the Military Mission Line from 125 miles to 50 miles off shore and reduced the area subject to the moratorium in the Central Planning Area off the coastline of Florida. The bill was never heard in the Senate.¹⁵

On April 28, 2017, President Trump signed an executive order with the intent to expand offshore drilling in the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, in addition to assessing whether energy exploration can take place in marine sanctuaries in the Pacific and Atlantic.¹⁶ The order also directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to review “the schedule of proposed oil and gas lease sales...in the Western Gulf of Mexico, Central Gulf of Mexico, Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea, Cook Inlet, Mid-Atlantic, and the South Atlantic.”¹⁷ The executive order does not require a review of oil and gas lease sales in the eastern Gulf of Mexico; however, the oil industry is pushing to drill in the region.¹⁸

Subsequently, in October, 2017, Department of the Interior Secretary Zinke announced that the department is proposing “the largest oil and gas lease sale ever held in the United States, 76,967,935 acres in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico, offshore of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.”¹⁹ The proposed lease sale is scheduled for March 2018.²⁰

On January 4, 2018, Secretary Zinke announced a draft proposed National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program that would make over 90 percent of the total outer continental shelf acreage and more than 98 percent of undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources in federal offshore areas available for future exploration and development. By contrast, the current oil and gas leasing program puts 94 percent of the outer continental shelf off limits. In addition to the largest number of lease sales in U.S. history, the proposed program announced in early January, 2018, includes two lease sales in portions of the Eastern and Central Gulf of Mexico after the expiration of the Congressional moratorium in 2022, making the majority of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Area available for leasing for the first time since 1988.²¹ News organizations report that on January 9, 2018, after meeting with Florida’s Governor Rick Scott, Secretary Zinke said that he would not allow offshore drilling in waters

¹⁵ S. 1276, 114th Cong. (May 11, 2015). See <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/1276> (last visited January 23, 2018).

¹⁶ Executive Order 13795, available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/05/03/2017-09087/implementing-an-america-first-offshore-energy-strategy> (last visited January 23, 2018).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Timothy Cama, *Pentagon wants offshore drilling ban maintained in eastern Gulf*, THE HILL (May 2, 2017), <http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/331520-pentagon-wants-offshore-drilling-ban-maintained-in-eastern-gulf> (last visited January 23, 2018).

¹⁹ Department of the Interior Press Release, October 24, 2017, available at <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-zinke-announces-largest-oil-gas-lease-sale-us-history> (last visited January 23, 2018).

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Department of the Interior Press Release, January 4, 2018, available at <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-zinke-announces-plan-unleashing-americas-offshore-oil-and-gas-potential> (last visited January 23, 2018).

near Florida through 2024.²² However, the Department of the Interior is still conducting analyses on sites nationwide and has not yet announced a formal decision.²³

Expanding the Current Moratorium

Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) filed the “Marine Oil Spill Prevention Act” in January, 2017. The bill, among other things, expands the GOMESA to 2027. The bill has been referred to committees but has not received a hearing.²⁴

In May, 2017, Acting Under Secretary of Defense, A.M. Kurta, sent a letter to Representative Matt Gaetz (R-FL) stating that military training and related exercises in the Eastern Gulf necessitate a continuation of the GOMESA. Kurta also stated the following:

Emerging technologies such as hypersonics, autonomous systems, and advanced sub-surface systems will require enlarged testing and training footprints and increased Department of Defense reliance on the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act’s moratorium beyond 2022. The moratorium is essential for developing and sustaining our nation’s future combat capabilities.²⁵

Additionally, county commissions, chambers of commerce, local economic development councils, and military affairs committees from the counties bordering the Gulf of Mexico have provided resolutions in support of the GOMESA to the Florida Legislature.²⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The resolution pronounces that:

- The State of Florida must maintain a unified front in supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line;
- Drilling east of the Military Mission Line would mean loss of range areas and possible relocation of aircraft and bases to other unrestricted range areas; and
- The Florida Senate supports an indefinite extension of the restriction, specified in the GOMESA, on oil and gas leasing in all areas east of the Military Mission Line established at 86°41’ west longitude and an indefinite extension of the GOMESA’s ban on oil and gas leasing within 125 miles of the Florida coastline in the Eastern Planning Area and in a portion of the Central Planning Area.

²² Timothy Cama, *Zinke removing Florida from offshore drilling plan*, THE HILL, January 9, 2018, available at <http://thehill.com/homenews/administration/368208-zinke-to-take-florida-out-of-offshore-drilling-plan> (last visited January 23, 2018).

²³ Timothy Cama, *Trump officials cast doubt on Zinke’s Florida offshore drilling exemption*, THE HILL, January 19, 2018, available at <http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/369743-offshore-drilling-official-zinkes-florida-exemption-was-not-a> (last visited January 23, 2018).

²⁴ S. 74, 115th Cong. (January 9, 2017). See <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/74?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22oil+drilling+moratorium%22%5D%7D&r=1> (last visited January 23, 2018).

²⁵ Congressional Record on *Gulf of Mexico Oil Drilling Moratorium*, Senator Bill Nelson remarks, May 1, 2017, available at <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/2017/05/01/senate-section/article/S2654-4> (last visited January 23, 2018).

²⁶ *Supra* note 3, at 5,6.

Resolutions are not subject to action by the Governor and do not have the effect of law. In addition, they are not subject to the constitutional single-subject limitation or title requirements.

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:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This Senate resolution does not amend the Florida Statutes. If enacted, it will become an undesignated chapter law codified in the Laws of Florida.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of 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.

By Senator Broxson

1-00784-18

2018550__

Senate Resolution

A resolution supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line.

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature represents the military bases and personnel that maintain, manage, and use the Gulf of Mexico Range Complex (GOMEX Range Complex) which provides for the common defense of this state and the nation, and

WHEREAS, defense is the State of Florida's fourth largest industry, accounting for more than 775,000 jobs, \$80 billion in economic impact, and 65 percent of the regional economy of Northwest Florida, and

WHEREAS, testing and training activities conducted from Florida's air and sea bases are considerably dependent on unconstrained access to the Eastern Gulf of Mexico airspace and seaspace, and

WHEREAS, the GOMEX Range Complex is a unique national resource, and

WHEREAS, the range is larger than all other training ranges inside the continental United States combined, stretching from the Florida Panhandle south to Key West and encompassing the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, and

WHEREAS, surrounding the GOMEX Range Complex are numerous United States Department of Defense installations, ranges, and airspaces, which make the complex unique, and

WHEREAS, originally a place to practice air-to-air engagements and air-to-surface bombing and strafing, the GOMEX Range Complex has served the nation for over 60 years, and

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WHEREAS, after World War II, the GOMEX Range Complex was used to test surface-to-air rockets against drones and, with the advent of fifth-generation aircraft at Tyndall and Eglin Air Force Bases, has been used extensively to test future weapons systems, and

WHEREAS, the military missions require day and night access to the airspace, from the surface up to 60,000 feet, for high-speed flying and maneuvering, as well as day and night access to the seaspace, from the sea surface to the subsurface areas, for use by ships and submarines, and

WHEREAS, the military uses live ammunition and missiles against remotely piloted full-scale targets and drones, resulting in large debris fields of dangerous objects, and

WHEREAS, for well over a decade and through two presidential administrations, the United States Department of Defense policy has been to keep the Eastern Gulf of Mexico free from obstruction, and

WHEREAS, oil exploration and offshore platforms placed in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico could jeopardize military missions and severely reduce the state's appeal in keeping military installations, and

WHEREAS, without access to airspace in order to test modern and emerging weapons systems and train the aircrews that support such systems, Florida would lose its primary reason for hosting the GOMEX Range Complex, and

WHEREAS, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) of 2006 restricts oil and gas leasing in all areas east of the Military Mission Line established at 86°41' W. longitude and bans oil and gas leasing within 125 miles of the Florida

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59 coastline in the Eastern Planning Area and in a portion of the
60 Central Planning Area until 2022, and

61 WHEREAS, attempts to reduce restrictions on oil and gas
62 exploration and production arose in 2013 and 2015, when the
63 members of the United States Senate and the United States House
64 of Representatives developed and introduced bills to change
65 GOMESA without addressing the military need to maintain the
66 GOMEX Range Complex, and

67 WHEREAS, in 2013, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act was
68 introduced by United States Representative Doc Hastings of
69 Washington to propose changes in oil and gas drilling and
70 exploration locations, and

71 WHEREAS, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act of 2015 was
72 introduced by United States Senator Bill Cassidy of Louisiana,
73 to increase oil and gas exploration and production, most notably
74 through reducing the exclusion area east of the Military Mission
75 Line from 125 miles to 50 miles offshore and through shortening
76 the time limit of the moratorium from 2022 to 2017, but the bill
77 ultimately did not advance past committee, and GOMESA remained
78 intact for the time being, and

79 WHEREAS, the United States Secretary of Defense, the Chief
80 of Staff of the United States Air Force, and fifteen members of
81 the United States Congress from Florida have written letters
82 requesting an extension to the moratorium, which is essential
83 for developing and sustaining the military's future capabilities
84 and for guaranteeing long-term capabilities for future test
85 missions that may enable new technologies such as hypersonic
86 fifth-generation fighters, advanced subsurface weapons systems,
87 and other projects that require enlarged testing and training

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88 footprints well beyond 2022, and

89 WHEREAS, without the certainty of an extension to the
90 moratorium, investment in upgrades in telemetry, tracking, and
91 other important improvements are at risk, and

92 WHEREAS, in March 2017, twenty local county commissions,
93 chambers of commerce, local economic development councils, and
94 military affairs committees drafted resolutions in support of
95 the moratorium and submitted them to the Florida Legislature,
96 NOW, THEREFORE,

97

98 Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:

99

100 That the State of Florida must maintain a united front in
101 supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in
102 the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line.

103 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that to allow drilling east of the
104 Military Mission Line would mean loss of range areas and
105 possible relocation of aircraft and bases to other unrestricted
106 range areas.

107 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Florida Senate supports an
108 indefinite extension of the restriction, specified in the Gulf
109 of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, oil and gas leasing in
110 all areas east of the Military Mission Line established at
111 86°41' W. longitude and indefinite extension of the Act's ban
112 oil and gas leasing within 125 miles of the Florida coastline in
113 the Eastern Planning Area and in a portion of the Central
114 Planning Area.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

1/25/18

Meeting Date

BR 550

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic GOLF RANGE

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name DAVID MICA

Job Title DIRECTOR

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Phone 561-6300

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City

FL

State

32301

Zip

Email MICAD@API.ORG

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing FLORIDA PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

01/25/18
Meeting Date

550
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Gulf of Mexico Range Complex

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Richard Turner

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Address 230 S. Adams St.

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32301

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Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Restaurant & Lodging Association

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

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 Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

BILL: CS/SB 1466

INTRODUCER: Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee and Senator Farmer

SUBJECT: State Emergency Communications and Warning System

DATE: January 26, 2018 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Sanders</u>	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1466 requires the Division of Emergency Management to include in the state comprehensive emergency management plan a provision mandating that a qualified interpreter is included in any televised broadcast of a developing emergency. A qualified interpreter is defined in the bill as a person who is certified by the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf or the Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) is required by s. 252.35, F.S., to prepare a state comprehensive emergency management plan (CEMP). The CEMP serves as the master operations document for Florida and is the framework through which the state handles emergencies and disasters.¹ The CEMP must contain provisions to ensure that the state is

¹ The state CEMP defines the responsibilities of the government, private, volunteer, and non-governmental organizations that comprise the State Emergency Response Team. The CEMP ensures that all levels of government are able to mobilize as a unified emergency organization to safeguard the well-being of the state's residents and visitors. It is the plan to which Florida's other disaster response plans are aligned. FDEM, *CEMP*, <https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/preparedness/natural-hazards/comprehensive-emergency-management-plan/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters.² Those provisions include:

- An evacuation component;
- A shelter component;
- A post-disaster response and recovery component;
- Additional provisions addressing aspects of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation as determined necessary by the FDEM;
- A section addressing the need for coordinated and expeditious deployment of state resources, including the Florida National Guard;
- A section establishing a system of communications and warning;
- A section establishing guidelines and schedules for annual exercises; and
- Assignments for lead and support responsibilities to state agencies and personnel.³

Additionally, each county is required to establish and maintain an emergency management program and develop a county CEMP that is consistent with the state emergency management program and state CEMP.⁴ Municipalities may also elect to establish an emergency management program and in doing so must comply with the guidelines for a county CEMP.⁵

Emergency Support Function 14 – Public Information

The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) serves as the primary operational mechanism through which state assistance to local governments is managed.⁶ To facilitate effective operations, the SERT is organized into 18 groups called Emergency Support Functions (ESF).⁷ Each ESF focuses on a specific mission area and is led by a representative from the state agency that best reflects the authorities, resources, and capabilities of the ESF.

ESF 14 (External Affairs) is responsible for the dissemination of information to the media and general public. The Executive Office of the Governor Office of Communications serves as the lead agency in ESF 14. One of their primary functions is to provide clear and consistent direction to citizens before, during, and after a disaster. It is a current practice of ESF 14 to include a qualified interpreter in all televised broadcasts during emergency situations.⁸

National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

The Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID) is a non-profit organization and national membership organization that advocates for excellence in the delivery of interpretation and

² Section 252.35(2)(a), F.S.

³ Id.

⁴ Section 252.38(1)(a), F.S. The FDEM is required to adopt standards and requirements for county CEMPs, assist local governments in preparing and maintaining their CEMP's, and periodically review local government CEMPs for consistency with the state CEMP and the standards and requirements adopted by the FDEM. See s. 252.35(2)(b), F.S.

⁵ Section 252.38(2), F.S.

⁶ FDEM, *The State of Florida 2016 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*, 5 (2016), <https://www.floridadisaster.org/globalassets/importedpdfs/2016-state-cemp-complete-final-draft.pdf> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

⁷ Id.

⁸ FDEM, *Senate Bill 1466 Agency Analysis* (Jan. 22, 2018) (on file with the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security).

transliteration services between people who use sign language and people who use spoken language.⁹ RID encourages the growth of the profession through the establishment of a national standard for qualified sign language interpreters and transliterators, ongoing professional development, and adherence to a code of professional conduct.¹⁰

RID currently offers certified, associate, student, supporting, and organizational memberships.¹¹ Certified members of RID must hold the National Interpreter Certification (NIC) or be a Certified Deaf Interpreter (CDI). Associate members must be engaged in interpreting or transliterating and enrolled in a continuing education program.¹² There are currently 564 RID certified and 299 associate members in Florida.¹³

The NIC requires demonstrated general knowledge in the field of interpreting, ethical decision making, and interpreting skills. Candidates earn NIC Certification if they demonstrate professional knowledge and skills that meet or exceed the minimum professional standards¹⁴ necessary to perform in a broad range of interpretation and transliteration assignments.¹⁵

Interpreters who are a CDI are deaf or hard of hearing and have demonstrated knowledge and understanding of interpreting, deafness, the Deaf community, and Deaf culture. A CDI has specialized training and/or experience in the use of gesture, mime, props, drawings and other tools to enhance communication. Holders possess native or near-native fluency in American Sign Language and are recommended for a broad range of assignments where an interpreter who is deaf or hard-of-hearing would be beneficial.¹⁶

Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

The Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (FRID) is a non-profit corporation that initiates, sponsors, promotes, and executes policies and activities that further the profession of interpreting and transliterating.¹⁷ FRID works to improve the professional lives of interpreters and to improve quality and accessibility of interpreting services for the deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals living in Florida.¹⁸ Membership options include nationally certified, pre-certified associate,

⁹ Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc. (RID), *About RID*, <https://www.rid.org/about-rid/> (last visited Jan. 22, 2018). RID was established in 1964 and incorporated in 1972.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ RID, *Membership, Join/Renew Membership*, <https://www.rid.org/membership/join/> (last visited Jan. 22, 2018). Student members must be currently enrolled, at least part-time, in an interpreting program and provide proof of enrollment. Supporting and organizational membership are intended for individuals or organizations who are not engaged in interpreting or simply support RID's purposes and activities.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ RID, *Membership*, <https://www.rid.org/membership/> (last visited Jan. 22, 2018).

¹⁴ RID's Standard Practice Papers articulate the consensus of its membership by outlining standard practices and positions on various interpreting roles and issues. See RID, *Interpreting Resources, Standard Practice Papers*, <https://www.rid.org/about-rid/about-interpreting/standard-practice-papers/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

¹⁵ RID, *National Interpreter Certification (NIC)*, <https://www.rid.org/rid-certification-overview/nic-certification/> (last visited Jan. 22, 2018). This credential has been available since 2005.

¹⁶ RID, *Certified Deaf Interpreter (CDI)*, <https://www.rid.org/rid-certification-overview/cdi-certification/> (last visited Jan. 22, 2018). This credential has been available since 1998.

¹⁷ Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (FRID), *Mission Statement*, <http://www.fridcentral.org/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

¹⁸ FRID, *About FRID*, <http://www.fridcentral.org/about-us> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

organizational, and supporting memberships.¹⁹ FRID members are eligible to apply for testing and monetary scholarships to pursue national certifications such as the NIC and CDI, and other professional development opportunities.²⁰

Beginning in 2012, FRID began a partnership with the FDEM, Florida Department of Health, and other emergency management personnel from across the state to discuss interpreting services and to provide training. As part of the training, officials were taught the logistics of having interpreters in public briefings, what information interpreters would need to be successful, and that the interpreter needed to remain visible in the frame at all times.²¹ FDEM and the Executive Office of the Governor currently include a qualified interpreter in all televised broadcasts during emergency situations.²²

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 252.35, F.S., to require the Division of Emergency Management to include in the state comprehensive emergency management plan (CEMP) a provision mandating that a qualified interpreter is included in any televised broadcast of a developing emergency.²³ A qualified interpreter is defined in the bill as a person who is certified by the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf or the Florida Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf.

County and municipal emergency management agencies are required by law²⁴ and in rule²⁵ to establish a CEMP coordinated and consistent with the state CEMP. This effectively requires the provisions of the bill to also apply to county and municipal emergency management agencies.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2018

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

¹⁹ FRID, *New Member Online Application*, <http://www.fridcentral.org/apply-online> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018). Individuals seeking a nationally certified or pre-certified associate membership in FRID must, respectively, already be a certified or associate member of RID.

²⁰ FRID, *FRID Scholarships*, <http://www.fridcentral.org/scholarships> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

²¹ FRID, *FRID's Statement on Hurricane Irma, Manatee County, and Access to Emergency Information for Florida's Deaf Community* (Sept. 28, 2017), <http://www.fridcentral.org/FRID-Blog/5285203> (last visited Jan. 23, 2018).

²² *Supra* note 8.

²³ The three types of emergencies include manmade, natural, and technological. See s. 252.34, F.S.

²⁴ See s. 252.38, F.S.

²⁵ See Rules 27P-6.0023 and 27P-6.0095, F.A.C.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 252.35 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**CS by Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security on January 25, 2017:**

The CS requires that a qualified interpreter is included in a televised broadcast of any developing emergency, not only weather emergencies.

B. Amendments:

None.



657358

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
01/25/2018	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

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

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete line 94
and insert:
televised broadcast of a developing emergency. As used

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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 5

and insert:



657358

11

include a qualified interpreter in emergency

By Senator Farmer

34-01322-18

20181466__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the state emergency communications and warning system; amending s. 252.35, F.S.; requiring the Division of Emergency Management to include a qualified interpreter in certain emergency broadcasts; defining the term "qualified interpreter"; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 252.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.35 Emergency management powers; Division of Emergency Management.—

(2) The division is responsible for carrying out the provisions of ss. 252.31-252.90. In performing its duties, the division shall:

(a) Prepare a state comprehensive emergency management plan, which shall be integrated into and coordinated with the emergency management plans and programs of the Federal Government. The division must adopt the plan as a rule in accordance with chapter 120. The plan shall be implemented by a continuous, integrated comprehensive emergency management program. The plan must contain provisions to ensure that the state is prepared for emergencies and minor, major, and catastrophic disasters, and the division shall work closely with local governments and agencies and organizations with emergency management responsibilities in preparing and maintaining the plan. The state comprehensive emergency management plan shall be

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

34-01322-18

20181466__

operations oriented and:

1. Include an evacuation component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes intergovernmental coordination of evacuation activities. This component must, at a minimum: contain guidelines for lifting tolls on state highways; ensure coordination pertaining to evacuees crossing county lines; set forth procedures for directing people caught on evacuation routes to safe shelter; establish strategies for ensuring sufficient, reasonably priced fueling locations along evacuation routes; and establish policies and strategies for emergency medical evacuations.

2. Include a shelter component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes coordination of shelter activities between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. This component must, at a minimum: contain strategies to ensure the availability of adequate public shelter space in each region of the state; establish strategies for refuge-of-last-resort programs; provide strategies to assist local emergency management efforts to ensure that adequate staffing plans exist for all shelters, including medical and security personnel; provide for a postdisaster communications system for public shelters; establish model shelter guidelines for operations, registration, inventory, power generation capability, information management, and staffing; and set forth policy guidance for sheltering people with special needs.

3. Include a postdisaster response and recovery component that includes specific regional and interregional planning provisions and promotes intergovernmental coordination of postdisaster response and recovery activities. This component

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59 must provide for postdisaster response and recovery strategies
 60 according to whether a disaster is minor, major, or
 61 catastrophic. The postdisaster response and recovery component
 62 must, at a minimum: establish the structure of the state's
 63 postdisaster response and recovery organization; establish
 64 procedures for activating the state's plan; set forth policies
 65 used to guide postdisaster response and recovery activities;
 66 describe the chain of command during the postdisaster response
 67 and recovery period; describe initial and continuous
 68 postdisaster response and recovery actions; identify the roles
 69 and responsibilities of each involved agency and organization;
 70 provide for a comprehensive communications plan; establish
 71 procedures for monitoring mutual aid agreements; provide for
 72 rapid impact assessment teams; ensure the availability of an
 73 effective statewide urban search and rescue program coordinated
 74 with the fire services; ensure the existence of a comprehensive
 75 statewide medical care and relief plan administered by the
 76 Department of Health; and establish systems for coordinating
 77 volunteers and accepting and distributing donated funds and
 78 goods.

79 4. Include additional provisions addressing aspects of
 80 preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation as determined
 81 necessary by the division.

82 5. Address the need for coordinated and expeditious
 83 deployment of state resources, including the Florida National
 84 Guard. In the case of an imminent major disaster, procedures
 85 should address predeployment of the Florida National Guard, and,
 86 in the case of an imminent catastrophic disaster, procedures
 87 should address predeployment of the Florida National Guard and

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20181466__

88 the United States Armed Forces.

89 6. Establish a system of communications and warning to
 90 ensure that the state's population and emergency management
 91 agencies are warned of developing emergency situations and can
 92 communicate emergency response decisions. Such system shall
 93 require that a qualified interpreter is included in any
 94 televised broadcast of a developing weather emergency. As used
 95 in this subparagraph, the term "qualified interpreter" means a
 96 person who is certified by the National Registry of Interpreters
 97 for the Deaf or the Florida Registry of Interpreters for the
 98 Deaf.

99 7. Establish guidelines and schedules for annual exercises
 100 that evaluate the ability of the state and its political
 101 subdivisions to respond to minor, major, and catastrophic
 102 disasters and support local emergency management agencies. Such
 103 exercises shall be coordinated with local governments and, to
 104 the extent possible, the Federal Government.

105 8. Assign lead and support responsibilities to state
 106 agencies and personnel for emergency support functions and other
 107 support activities.

108
 109 The complete state comprehensive emergency management plan shall
 110 be submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the
 111 House of Representatives, and the Governor on February 1 of
 112 every even-numbered year.

113 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

Page 4 of 4

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations Subcommittee on Higher Education
Appropriations Subcommittee on Pre-K - 12 Education
Banking and Insurance
Education
Environmental Preservation and Conservation

SENATOR GARY M. FARMER, JR.
34th District

January 19th, 2018

Chair Gibson
Committee on Military and Veteran Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100
Sent via email to Gibson.Audrey@flsenate.gov

Chair Gibson,

I respectfully request that you place SB 1466 relating to our State Emergency Communications Warning system on the agenda of the Committee Military and Veteran Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security at your earliest convenience.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me or my office. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary M. Farmer, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Senator Gary Farmer
District 34

CC:

Elizabeth Ryon, Staff Director
Margaret Sanders, Legislative Analyst
Lois Graham, Committee Administrative Assistant
Farisha Hamid, Legislative Assistant to Senator Gibson
Theresa Williams-Elam, Legislative Assistant to Senator Gibson

REPLY TO:

- Broward College Campus, 111 East Las Olas Boulevard, Suite 913, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301 (954) 467-4227
- 216 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5034

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

JOE NEGRON
President of the Senate

ANITERE FLORES
President Pro Tempore



THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD FOUNDATION

***Direct Support Organization
Update Brief***

To The

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

***Major General (Retired) Don Tyre
DSO President***



PROGRAM OVERVIEW



1. Time period 1 Jul 17 – 31 Dec 17, 20 SM \$48,815.05;

\$1500 Gift Cards for FRCs

Time Period 1 Jul 16 – 30 Jun 17, 33 SM \$61,744;

\$1500 Gift Cards for FRCs

Since 2003, the Foundation has provided support to over 1400 Soldiers and Airmen, providing over \$1.4M in assistance to Florida National Guard service members and their families

2. Scholarships Awarded 2017 \$48,100.00

(\$25,000 awarded from "In God We Trust"),

Since 2008 the Foundation has awarded \$131,350.00 in scholarships.



REVIEW UPDATE



1. The DSO Review by the State of Florida identified several weaknesses. The Foundation has implemented corrective actions for all identified weaknesses to include;

a. Finding: FNG DSO reports were signed by DMA and addressed to the Governor.

Corrective action: The DSO Reports are signed by either the President or Vice President of the Board.

b. Finding: Each DSO must adopt a code of ethics that contains the standards of conduct and disclosures.

Corrective action: New Code of Ethics has been signed by all current members of the Board and posted to the Foundation website.



REVIEW UPDATE



c. Finding: The DSO is required to submit its' annual financial audit to the Auditor General for years when expenditures exceed \$100,000.00. DSO only provided audit for FY 2014-15.

Corrective action: Copies of all missing audits have been submitted as required. The Foundation performs an audit every year, the most current audit and taxes have been sent to SQM, State Auditor and to the Auditor General.

d. Finding: The DSO must review the financial transactions of the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program. The DSO board of directors did not hold an official Board of Directors meeting in 2010 or 2013.

Corrective action: The Board and the SQM reviewed and approved all financial transactions of the Foundation. The Foundation Board has held quarterly board meetings (exception during Hurricane Matthew/deployment of board members), announcements published as required by state statute.



REVIEW UPDATE



e. Finding: The DSO application for certification was signed by the DSO executive director; the application was not submitted on or before November 30; the DSO did not provide all required documents with it's application; and the DSO did not report annually DSO certification in its meeting minutes.

Corrective action: The Foundation has submitted all required documents for continuation of DSO on time. The DSO application for certification has been signed by President and /or Vice President of the Board and annual DSO certification is included in board meeting minutes.



THE WAY FORWARD



Goal #1: Provide economic support to the all FLNG Service members and/or their families who demonstrate a bonified need.

Goal #2: Establish and maintain a professional working relationship with state and federal agencies to ensure the best service and support possible for the members of the Florida National Guard in their time of need.

Goal #3: Collection and secure all available historical military artifacts, preserving the rich heritage, the dedication and many sacrifices of Warriors.

Goal 4: Insure all FLNG service members and/or Family members are aware of the Foundation's vision and mission.

The Florida Senate

**Review of the Department of Military Affairs Direct-support Organization:
Florida National Guard Foundation, Inc.**
(review pursuant to s. 250.115(8), F.S.)

STAFF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by: Professional Staff of the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs,
Space, and Domestic Security

March 6, 2017

The DSO is required to submit a DSO report to the DMA by August 1 of each year (see s. 20.058(1), F.S.).

Finding 1:

The DSO report was signed by and addressed to the incorrect entities.

Recommendation:

Future DSO reports should be signed by the DSO, addressed to the DMA, and submitted by August 1.

Compliance Status

The DMA intends to address deficiency for future DSO reports.

The DMA must publish the DSO report required by s. 20.058(1), F.S., on the DMA's website (see s. 20.058(2), F.S.).

Finding 2:

As of March 6, 2017, the DSO report was not available on the DMA's website.

Recommendation:

The DMA should publish the most recent DSO report on its website and ensure timely publication of future DSO reports.

Compliance Status

Not yet compliant.

The DSO is required to adopt a code of ethics that contains the standards of conduct and disclosures required under ss. 112.313 and 112.3143(2), F.S. (see s. 112.3251, F.S.).

Finding 3:

At the time of the review, the DSO's code of ethics did not include the standards of conduct and disclosures required by s. 112.3251, F.S.

Recommendation:

The DSO should adopt a revised code of ethics compliant with s. 112.3251, F.S.

Compliance Status:

The DSO adopted an amended code of ethics compliant with the applicable provisions of s. 112.3251, F.S., at its February 22, 2017 meeting of the board of directors.

For each year the DSO's expenditures exceed \$100,000, it must provide for an annual financial audit and submit the audit to the Auditor General within nine months after the end of the fiscal year (see s. 215.981, F.S.).

Finding 4:

The DSO annual expenditures exceeded \$100,000 in FYs 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15. At the time of the review, the DSO had only submitted the FY 2014-15 annual audit to the Auditor General.

Recommendation:

The DSO should submit its annual audits to the Auditor General for past fiscal years when expenditures exceeded \$100,000. The DSO should ensure timely submission of future audits to the Auditor General.

Compliance Status:

The DSO submitted the past due audits to the Auditor General on December 3, 2016.

The DSO board of directors is required by s. 250.115, F.S., and the DMA-DSO contract to perform certain functions that necessitate at least one annual meeting.

Finding 5:

The DSO board of directors did not conduct an official board of directors meeting in 2010 and 2013.

Recommendation:

The DSO board of directors should meet at least annually to conduct official DSO business.

Compliance Status:

The DSO board of directors conducted an official meeting on February 22, 2017.

The DMA must annually certify that the DSO is compliant with the terms of the DMA-DSO contract. The DSO must report the annual DMA certification in the DSO meeting minutes (see s. 250.115(3), F.S.).

Finding 6:

The DMA and DSO have not fully complied with the annual certification procedure established in the DMA-DSO contract (see Part 7, DMA-DSO contract). Deficiencies identified by Senate staff include:

- The DSO application for certification was not signed by the appropriate authority.
- The DSO did not submit its application for certification to the DMA prior to the deadline.
- The DSO did not attach all required documents with its application for certification.
- The DMA did not respond in writing to the DSO's application for certification in a timely manner.
- The DSO did not report the annual DSO certification in its meeting minutes.

Recommendation:

The DMA and DSO should comply with the DSO certification process provided in Part 7 of the DMA-DSO contract.

Compliance Status:

The DSO reported the annual certification in its meeting minutes on November 8, 2016.

The DMA and DSO intend to comply with the established certification process for future certification proceedings

The DSO is required to submit its annual budget to the DMA (see s. 250.115(6), F.S.).

Finding 7:

The DSO did not submit its annual budget to the DMA.

Recommendation:

The DSO should submit its annual budget each year to the DMA.

Compliance Status:

The DSO intends to submit future annual budgets to the DMA.

Each quarter the DSO must review the financial transactions of the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program and provide the review to the DMA (see s. 250.116(6), F.S., and Part 8, DMA-DSO contract).

Finding 8:

The DSO did not conduct the quarterly reviews of the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program and submit to the DMA.

Recommendation:

The DSO board of directors should review the financial transactions of the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program each quarter and submit the review to the DMA.

Compliance Status:

The DSO intends to conduct future quarterly reviews and submit to the DMA.

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 Committee on Appropriations

BILL: SB 7010

INTRODUCER: Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

SUBJECT: Department of Military Affairs Direct-support Organization

DATE: March 15, 2017

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
	<u>Sanders</u>	<u>Ryon</u>		MS Submitted as Committee Bill
1.	<u>Wells</u>	<u>Pitts</u>	<u>ATD</u>	Recommend: Favorable
2.	<u>Wells</u>	<u>Hansen</u>	<u>AP</u>	Favorable

I. Summary:

SB 7010 saves from repeal the statutory authority granted to the Florida Department of Military Affairs to establish a direct-support organization.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state funds. The direct-support organization is funded through private sector contributions.

II. Present Situation:

Citizen Support Organizations and Direct-Support Organizations

Citizen support organizations (CSOs) and direct-support organizations (DSOs) are statutorily created entities that are generally required to be non-profit corporations and are authorized to carry out specific tasks in support of public entities or public causes. The functions and purpose of a CSO or DSO are prescribed by its enacting statute and also, for most, by a written contract with the agency the CSO or DSO was created to support.

CSO and DSO Transparency and Reporting Requirements (s. 20.058, F.S.)

In 2014, the legislature created s. 20.058, F.S., establishing a comprehensive set of transparency and reporting requirements for CSOs and DSOs.¹ Specifically, the law requires each CSO and DSO to annually submit by August 1, the following information to the agency it supports:²

- The CSO or DSO's name, mailing address, telephone number, and website address;
- The statutory authority or executive order that created the CSO or DSO;
- A brief description of the mission of, and results obtained by, the CSO or DSO;
- A brief description of the CSO or DSO's plans for the next three fiscal years;

¹ Chapter 2014-96, Laws of Fla.

² Section 20.058(1), F.S.

- A copy of the CSO or DSO's code of ethics; and
- A copy of the CSO or DSO's most recent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 990.³

Additionally, the information submitted annually by a CSO or DSO must be available on the respective agency's website along with a link to the CSO or DSO's website if one exists.⁴ Any contract between an agency and a CSO or DSO must be contingent upon the CSO or DSO submitting the required information to the agency and posting of the information on the agency's website.⁵ If a CSO or DSO fails to submit the required information to the agency for two consecutive years, the agency head must terminate its contract with the CSO or DSO.⁶

By August 15 of each year, the agency must report to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability the above information submitted by the CSO or DSO along with the agency's recommendation to continue, terminate, or modify the agency's association with the CSO or DSO.⁷

Laws creating or authorizing a CSO or DSO repeal on October 1 of the fifth year after enactment unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the legislature. CSOs and DSOs in existence prior to July 1, 2014, must be reviewed by the legislature by July 1, 2019.⁸

CSO and DSO Audit Requirements (s. 215.981, F.S.)

Section 215.981, F.S., requires each CSO and DSO created or authorized pursuant to law with annual expenditures in excess of \$100,000 to provide for an annual financial audit of its accounts and records.⁹ The audit must be conducted by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with rules adopted by the Auditor General. The audit report must be submitted within nine months after the end of the fiscal year to the Auditor General and to the state agency the CSO or DSO supports. Additionally, the Auditor General may, pursuant to his or her own authority, or at the direction of the Legislative Auditing Committee, conduct audits or other engagements of a CSO's or DSO's accounts and records.¹⁰

CSO and DSO Ethics Code Requirement (s. 112.3251, F.S.)

Section 112.3251, F.S., requires a CSO or DSO created or authorized pursuant to law to adopt its own ethics code. The ethics code must contain the specified standards of conduct and disclosures provided in ss. 112.313 and 112.3143(2), F.S.¹¹ A CSO or DSO may adopt additional or more

³ The IRS Form 990 is an annual information return required to be filed with the IRS by most organizations exempt from federal income tax under 26 U.S.C. 501.

⁴ Section 20.058(2), F.S.

⁵ Section 20.058(4), F.S.

⁶ Id.

⁷ Section 20.058(3), F.S.

⁸ Section 20.058(5), F.S.

⁹ The independent audit requirement does not apply to a CSO or DSO for a university, district board of trustees of a community college, or district school board. Additionally, the expenditure threshold for an independent audit is \$300,000 for a CSO or DSO for the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

¹⁰ Section 11.45(3)(d), F.S.

¹¹ Some of the standards of conduct and disclosures in ss. 112.313 and 112.3143(2), F.S., include misuse of public position, solicitation or acceptance of gifts, unauthorized compensation, and voting conflicts.

stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements and must conspicuously post its code of ethics on its website.¹²

Florida Department of Military Affairs and Florida National Guard

The Florida Department of Military Affairs (DMA) is a state agency created to provide management oversight and administrative support to the Florida National Guard.¹³ The DMA is responsible for:

- Combat readiness and emergency preparedness of the Florida National Guard;
- Responding to disasters and civil disturbances;
- Drug interdiction operations; and
- Assisting Floridians at risk.¹⁴

The Adjutant General, who is a federally recognized general officer, is an appointee of the Governor and serves as both the agency head of the DMA and the commanding officer of the Florida National Guard. Under the Adjutant General's command are nearly 12,000 servicemembers of the Army and Air Force National Guard and over 400 DMA state employees.¹⁵ Members of the Florida National Guard may be called to state active duty by the Governor¹⁶ or activated by the federal government to support national security objectives, protect the public safety of citizens and their property, or defend the State of Florida.

Direct-support Organization for the Department of Military Affairs

In 2000, the legislature created s. 250.115, F.S., authorizing a DSO for the DMA.¹⁷ The law requires the DMA DSO to be a Florida non-profit corporation¹⁸ that operates exclusively to:

- Raise funds and request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of moneys;
- Acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer in its own name securities, funds, or property;
- Support the processing of requests for assistance from the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program¹⁹ or similar programs, as directed by the Adjutant General; and
- Make expenditures for the direct or indirect benefit of the DMA or the Florida National Guard.²⁰

The statutory authority for the DMA DSO is scheduled to repeal on October 1, 2017, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the legislature.²¹

¹² Section 112.3251, F.S.

¹³ DMA, *Adjutant General's Report: Fiscal Year 2014*, 4 (March 10, 2015), available at <http://dma.myflorida.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/AGReport2014.pdf> (last visited Jan. 30, 2017).

¹⁴ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Gov't Accountability, Florida Legislature, *Government Program Summaries: Department of Military Affairs*, available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/profiles/4109> (last visited Jan. 30, 2017).

¹⁵ Florida Department of Military Affairs, *Department of Military Affairs Mission*, available at <http://dma.myflorida.com/about-us/> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

¹⁶ See s. 250.01(21), F.S.

¹⁷ Chapter 2000-258, Laws of Fla.

¹⁸ Section 250.115(1)(a)1., F.S.

¹⁹ The Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program is established in s. 250.116, F.S., to provide emergency financial assistance to Florida National Guard members who are on or were recently on federal active duty orders and their families.

²⁰ Section 250.115(1)(a)2., F.S.

²¹ Section 250.115(8), F.S.

Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program

Section 250.116, F.S., assigns the DMA DSO funding and administration responsibilities for the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program (Program). The legislature established the Program in 2010 as a means to provide financial assistance and services to certain Florida National Guard members on federal active duty orders and their families.²² Program eligibility is limited to Florida National Guard members who are currently, or were recently on federal active duty orders, and their dependent family members.²³

The Program is funded by the DMA DSO²⁴ and administered by both the DMA and the DMA DSO.²⁵ The types of assistance available under the Program may include housing, basic living needs, vehicles, health care, and other reasonable services or expenses.²⁶ The financial committee of the DMA DSO board of directors is required to review the financial transactions of the Program on a quarterly basis and provide the review to the DMA.²⁷

Florida National Guard Foundation, Inc.

Florida National Guard Foundation, Inc., (FLNGF) serves as the DSO for the DMA. The FLNGF was initially founded as a non-profit corporation in 1983 to support Florida National Guard members and their families²⁸ and became the DMA DSO following enactment of s. 250.115, F.S., in 2000, which authorizes and prescribes the duties of the DMA DSO.

The mission of the FLNGF is to:

- Provide support to Florida National Guard members in times of emergencies and deployments;
- Honor and assist those soldiers and airmen who have sacrificed their health and well-being for the security of the state and nation; and
- Preserve the Florida National Guard's rich history so the sacrifices of the soldiers and airmen are not forgotten.²⁹

The FLNGF is currently governed by an eight-member board of directors and operates pursuant to a written contract with the DMA.³⁰ The FLNGF occupies a small office in the DMA

²² Chapter 2010-98, Laws of Fla.

²³ See s. 250.116(4), F.S. Eligible Florida National Guard members include those who are on federal active duty serving in the Global War on Terrorism or Overseas Contingency Operations, or are within 120 days of termination of such orders; and those deployed by the Federal Government and participating in state operations for homeland defense, or are within 120 days of return from such deployment. Dependent family members must be designated on the servicemember's U.S. Department of Defense Form 93.

²⁴ Section 250.116(2), F.S.

²⁵ Section 250.116(1), F.S.

²⁶ Section 250.116(3), F.S.

²⁷ Section 250.116(6), F.S.

²⁸ FLNGF Articles of Incorporation (March 29, 1983) (on file with the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee).

²⁹ FLNGF website, *Our Mission*, available at <http://www.floridanationalguardfoundation.org/index.html> (last visited Jan. 11, 2017).

³⁰ DMA-FLNGF Contract (June 20, 2011) (on file with the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee).

headquarters building in St. Augustine, Florida, which is staffed by a part-time employee of the DMA who serves as the FLNGF executive director.

The FLNGF is funded primarily by individual and corporate charitable contributions. However, for FY 2016-17, the FLNGF received state funding for the first time, in the amount of \$500,000, to be used exclusively to support Florida National Guard members and their immediate families in circumstances of exceptional financial need.³¹

Tables 1 and 2 below provide the FLNGF’s total annual revenue and expenditure amounts, respectively, for fiscal year 2009-10 through fiscal year 2014-15.³²

Table 1: Florida National Guard Foundation Revenue Totals³³ FY 2009-10 through FY 2014-15							
Fiscal Year	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Revenue	\$755,323	\$89,403	\$242,990	\$290,902	\$295,407	\$166,820	\$1,840,845

Table 2: Florida National Guard Foundation Total Annual Expenditures³⁴ FY 2009-10 through FY 2014-15							
Fiscal Year	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>Total</u>
DSO Services Expenses³⁵	\$770,041	138,233	\$111,556	\$245,724	\$243,745	\$120,935	\$1,630,234
Administrative Expenses³⁶	\$79,585	\$18,662	\$10,387	7,856	\$9,313	\$8,762	\$134,565
Fundraising Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,735	\$51,643	\$1,000	\$145,378
Total Expenditures	\$849,626	\$156,895	\$121,943	\$346,315	\$304,701	\$130,697	\$1,910,177

For fiscal year 2014-15, the FLNGF’s services expenditures were 93 percent of the organization’s total expenditures. Administrative and fundraising expenses were 6 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Florida National Guard Foundation Program Services

The FLNGF’s primary function is to fund and administer an emergency financial assistance program and a scholarship grant program for current members of the Florida National Guard,

³¹ See 2016 General Appropriations Act (HB 5001), Line 2952

³² The FLNGF FY 2015-16 financial audit and the FY 2015-16 IRS Form 990 are not yet available.

³³ Data retrieved from the FLNGF’s IRS Form 990, Part VIII.

³⁴ Data retrieved from FLNGF’s IRS Form 990, Part IX.

³⁵ DSO services expenses include, but are not limited to, emergency financial assistance and scholarship grants for Florida National Guard members, grants to other organizations, and other FLNGF non-administrative activities.

³⁶ Administrative expenses include, but is not limited to, contract services, travel and meetings, office expenses and supplies, audit and legal fees, insurance, and other miscellaneous expenses.

and in some cases their families. All current members of the Florida National Guard are eligible to apply for both grant types.

The FLNGF's emergency financial assistance program provides grants to current Florida National Guard members, and their families, during times of serious financial need. Grants are provided to cover expenses relating to housing, food, child care, utilities, transportation, medical, and other immediate needs. Grants are generally provided on a one-time basis and funds are paid directly to the appropriate vendor.³⁷ Only in extreme cases are funds issued directly to the servicemember.³⁸

The emergency financial assistance program serves those who are eligible for the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program³⁹ in addition to all other traditional Florida National Guard members not on federal active duty orders.⁴⁰ From fiscal year 2009-10 through fiscal year 2015-16, the FLNGF distributed approximately \$1.6 million in emergency financial assistance grants to 1,429 recipients.⁴¹ Of that amount, approximately \$42,260 was distributed to 40 recipients under the authority of the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program.⁴²

The FLNGF's scholarship program provides grants to Florida National Guard members and their dependents pursuing advanced academic and vocational opportunities. Current students in good standing at an accredited college, university, or vocational technical school in Florida, and graduating high school seniors, are eligible to receive a FLNGF scholarship grant.⁴³ Since fiscal year 2008-09, the FLNGF has awarded \$69,400 in scholarship grants to 43 participants.⁴⁴

Senate Professional Staff Review of the DMA and the FLNGF

Section 250.115, F.S., the statutory authority for the DMA DSO, is scheduled to repeal on October 1, 2017, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the legislature. Professional staff of the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security reviewed the FLNGF to verify its compliance with applicable Florida Statutes.

Senate professional staff reviewed relevant FLNGF records from fiscal year 2009-10 to present, and found that the FLNGF is an active DSO that supports the DMA primarily by providing emergency financial assistance and scholarship grants to members of the Florida National Guard.

³⁷ FLNGF Standard Operating Procedures (on file with the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee).

³⁸ Id.

³⁹ See s. 250.116, F.S.

⁴⁰ See FLNGF website, available at <http://www.floridanationalguardfoundation.org/assistance.html> (last visited, Jan. 12, 2017).

⁴¹ Data retrieved from FLNGF's IRS Form 990, Schedule I, Part III, and e-mail correspondence from the Department of Military Affairs on January 10, 2017 (on file with the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee).

⁴² Data received from FLNGF staff (on file with the Senate Military and Veteran Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee).

⁴³ Supra note 40.

⁴⁴ Supra note 41.

Senate professional staff identified eight deficiencies in which the DMA and the FLNGF were not in full compliance with the applicable Florida Statutes.⁴⁵ These deficiencies are largely administrative or procedural and may be easily addressed. In response to Senate professional staff's findings, the DMA and the FLNGF developed an internal checklist of statutory requirements to ensure future compliance.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 250.115, F.S., to save from repeal the Florida Department of Military Affairs direct-support organization, which is currently scheduled to repeal on October 1, 2017.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2017.

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 saving the DMA DSO from repeal, SB 7010 sustains a source of financial assistance and scholarship grants for Florida National Guard members and their families.

C. Government Sector Impact:

By saving the DMA DSO from repeal, the bill allows the DMA DSO to continue to provide funding for the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program, pursuant to s. 250.116, F.S.

⁴⁵ See Florida Senate Review of the Department of Military Affairs Direct-support Organization, Staff Findings and Recommendations (March 6, 2017) (on file with the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee).

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 250.115, Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

The Florida Senate

2017 Florida Statutes

Title XVII MILITARY AFFAIRS AND RELATED MATTERS	Chapter 250 MILITARY AFFAIRS Entire Chapter	SECTION 115 Department of Military Affairs direct-support organization.
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250.115 Department of Military Affairs direct-support organization.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Direct-support organization” means an organization that is:

1. A Florida corporation not for profit, incorporated under chapter 617, and approved by the Department of State.
2. Organized and operated exclusively to raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of moneys; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer in its own name securities, funds, or property; support the processing of requests for assistance from the Soldiers and Airmen Assistance Program or similar programs, as directed by the Adjutant General; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Department of Military Affairs or the Florida National Guard.

3. Determined by the Department of Military Affairs to be operating in a manner consistent with the goals of the Department of Military Affairs and the Florida National Guard and in the best interest of the state. Any organization that is denied certification by the Adjutant General may not use the name of the Florida National Guard or the Department of Military Affairs in any part of its name or its publications.

(b) “Personal services” includes full-time or part-time personnel as well as payroll processing.

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The organization shall be governed by a board of directors. The Adjutant General, or his or her designee, shall appoint a president of the board. The board of directors shall be appointed by the president of the board.

(3) CONTRACT.—The direct-support organization shall operate under a written contract with the department. The written contract must provide for:

(a) Certification by the department that the direct-support organization is complying with the terms of the contract and is doing so consistent with the goals and purposes of the department and in the best interests of the state. This certification must be made annually and reported in the official minutes of a meeting of the direct-support organization.

(b) The reversion of moneys and property held by the direct-support organization:

1. To the department if the direct-support organization is no longer approved to operate by the department;
2. To the department if the direct-support organization ceases to exist; or
3. To the state if the department ceases to exist.

(c) The disclosure of the material provisions of the contract and the distinction between the department and the direct-support organization to donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, including such disclosure on all promotional and fundraising publications.

(4) USE OF PROPERTY.—

(a) The Department of Military Affairs may permit the use of property, facilities, and personal services of the Department of Military Affairs by the direct-support organization, subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) The Department of Military Affairs may prescribe by rule any condition with which a direct-support organization organized under this section must comply in order to use property, facilities, or personal services of the Department of Military Affairs.

(c) The Department of Military Affairs may not permit the use of its property, facilities, or personal services by any direct-support organization organized under this section which does not provide equal employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, national origin, gender, age, or religion.

(5) ACTIVITIES; RESTRICTIONS.—Any transaction or agreement between the direct-support organization organized pursuant to this section and another direct-support organization must be approved by the Department of

Military Affairs.

(6) ANNUAL BUDGETS AND REPORTS.—The direct-support organization shall submit to the Department of Military Affairs its annual budget and financial reports, its federal Internal Revenue Service Application for Recognition of Exemption form (Form 1023), and its federal Internal Revenue Service Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax form (Form 990).

(7) ANNUAL AUDIT.—The direct-support organization shall provide for an annual financial audit in accordance with s. [215.981](#).

History.—s. 1, ch. 2000-258; s. 86, ch. 2001-266; s. 927, ch. 2002-387; s. 11, ch. 2003-68; s. 1, ch. 2010-98; s. 38, ch. 2013-35; s. 7, ch. 2014-96; s. 1, ch. 2017-7.

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CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: LL 37

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee

Judge:

Started: 1/25/2018 1:31:57 PM

Ends: 1/25/2018 2:30:47 PM **Length:** 00:58:51

1:31:59 PM Meeting called to order by Chair Gibson
1:32:12 PM Roll call by CAA Lois Graham-quorum announced
1:32:31 PM Pledge of Allegiance led by Senator Simmons
1:33:01 PM Opening comments by Chair Gibson
1:33:20 PM Tab 1 - SR 550-Gulf of Mexico Range Complex by Senator Broxson
1:33:31 PM Senator Broxson explains the bill
1:35:36 PM Chair Gibson calls for questions
1:35:44 PM Appearance Forms - Richard Turner, Senior Vice-President, Florida Restaurant and Lodging Association
1:35:52 PM David Mica, Director, Florida Petroleum Council
1:39:05 PM Chair Gibson calls for questions
1:39:11 PM Senator Simmons with question
1:39:16 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:40:17 PM Senator Simmons with follow-up
1:40:29 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:41:43 PM Chair Gibson with question
1:41:51 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:43:21 PM Chair Gibson with follow-up
1:43:35 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:44:30 PM Chair Gibson with follow-up
1:44:36 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:44:45 PM Chair Gibson with follow-up
1:44:48 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:45:00 PM Senator Simmons with question
1:45:11 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:45:27 PM Senator Simmons with follow-up
1:45:33 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:45:56 PM Senator Simmons with comments
1:46:08 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:46:18 PM Senator Simmons with follow-up
1:46:24 PM Mr. Mica responds
1:46:49 PM Chair Gibson calls for questions/debate
1:46:59 PM Senator Broxson closes on SR 550
1:47:47 PM Roll call on SR 550
1:48:11 PM SR 550 reported favorably
1:48:19 PM Tab 2 -SB 1466 State Emergency Communications and Warning System by Senator Farmer
1:48:28 PM Senator Farmer explains the bill
1:50:10 PM Chair Gibson recognizes amendment
1:50:20 PM Senator Broxson has question on bill
1:50:31 PM Senator Broxson with question on bill

1:51:05 PM Senator Farmer responds
1:51:52 PM Follow-up by Senator Broxson
1:52:01 PM Senator Farmer responds
1:52:29 PM Follow-up by Senator Broxson
1:52:44 PM Senator Farmer responds
1:52:52 PM Chair Gibson with comments
1:53:03 PM Chair Gibson takes up amendment Barcode 657358
1:53:11 PM Senator Farmer explains the amendment
1:53:30 PM Chair Gibson calls for questions on amendment
1:53:48 PM Senator Farmer waives close on amendment
1:53:52 PM Amendment adopted
1:53:58 PM Back on bill as amended
1:54:01 PM Senator Broxson with question
1:54:33 PM Senator Farmer responds
1:56:00 PM Senator Gainer with questions
1:56:52 PM Senator Farmer responds
1:57:58 PM Follow-up by Senator Gainer
1:58:23 PM Senator Farmer with response
1:59:26 PM Follow-up by Senator Gainer
1:59:30 PM Senator Farmer with response
2:00:24 PM Senator Gainer with follow-up
2:00:28 PM Senator Farmer with response
2:00:49 PM Senator Gainer with question
2:00:53 PM Senator Farmer responds
2:01:17 PM Senator Stargel with question
2:01:53 PM Senator Farmer responds
2:02:59 PM Follow-up by Senator Stargel
2:03:26 PM Senator Farmer responds
2:03:47 PM Senator Simmons with question
2:04:53 PM Senator Farmer responds
2:05:17 PM Chair Gibson with questions
2:05:53 PM Senator Farmer responds
2:06:29 PM Chair Gibson with follow-up
2:07:42 PM Senator Farmer responds
2:08:49 PM Chair Gibson calls for appearance cards/debate
2:09:00 PM Senator Taddeo with comments
2:11:17 PM Senator Farmer closes on amended bill
2:11:58 PM Roll call on CS/SB 1466
2:12:12 PM CS/SB 1466 reported favorably
2:12:33 PM Tab 3 - Update from Florida National Guard Foundation
2:13:40 PM Major General (Retired) Don Tyre, Florida National Guard Foundation President presents
2:28:01 PM Chair Gibson calls for questions
2:28:10 PM Chair Gibson with question
2:28:22 PM Major General Tyre responds
2:29:31 PM Chair Gibson with comments
2:29:54 PM Major General responds
2:30:09 PM Senator Bean moves to adjourn
2:30:13 PM Meeting adjourned
2:30:22 PM Recording Paused
2:30:37 PM Monitor has changed View
2:30:40 PM Recording Resumed