

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #: HB 1321

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:

SPONSOR(S): Rader

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**COMPANION SB 1202
BILLS:**

GOVERNOR'S ACTION: Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

HB 1321 passed the House on March 8, 2016, as SB 1202.

The bill requires county and municipal parks and recreation departments to provide discounts on local park entrance fees to the following individuals who present any information satisfactory to the county or municipal department, which evidences the individual's eligibility:

- Current members, honorably discharged veterans, and veterans with a service-connected disability, of the United States Armed Forces, or their reserve components, including the Air or Army National Guard;
- The surviving spouse or parent of a deceased member of the United States Armed Forces, or their reserve components, including the Air or Army National Guard, who died in the line of duty under combat-related conditions; and
- The surviving spouse and parents of a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or an emergency medical technician or paramedic employed by state or local government.

For the purpose of minimizing any potential fiscal impact on county or municipal revenue, the bill:

- Allows a county or municipal park to determine the amount of the discount; and
- Narrowly defines a "park entrance fee" to exclude "additional fees for amenities."

The bill also requires regional transportation authorities to provide disabled veterans, who provide information satisfactory to the authority, with discounts on fares or charges.

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) reviewed a similar bill, HB 1095, during the 2015 legislative session and estimated that the bill would have had a negative indeterminate fiscal impact to local governments. However, most local parks do not charge entrance fees. As a result, the bill will likely have an insignificant fiscal impact. In addition, the bill will likely have a positive fiscal impact on veterans, their families, and the families of deceased veterans, law enforcement, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics.

The bill was approved by the Governor on April 6, 2016, ch. 2016-196, L.O.F., and will become effective July 1, 2016.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Present Situation

Military and Veteran Presence in Florida

Current law defines a “veteran” as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released under honorable conditions, or who later received an upgraded discharge under honorable conditions.¹

A person who is on active duty works for the military full time, may live on a military base, and can be deployed at any time. Persons in the reserves or National Guard are not full-time active duty military personnel, although they can be deployed at any time should the need arise.²

The reserves are comprised of seven components (the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve). The purpose of the seven reserve components, as codified in 10 U.S.C. 10102, is to “provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components.”

Florida is home to over 61,000 active-duty military servicemembers,³ over 36,000 reservists,⁴ and over 1.5 million veterans.⁵ Approximately 299,000 of Florida’s 1.5 million plus veterans are service-disabled.⁶ The Florida National Guard (Guard) has nearly 12,000 members, with 9,900 National Guard personnel and 2,000 Air National Guard personnel.⁷

Florida State Park System

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), through its Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), oversees Florida’s 161 state parks, 10 state trails, nearly 800,000 acres, and 100 miles of beaches.⁸ Florida state parks and trails welcomed more than 31 million visitors during the 2014-2015

¹ s. 1.01(14), F.S.

² USDVA Veterans Employment Toolkit Handout created April 6, 2012, available at:

http://www.va.gov/vetsinworkplace/docs/em_activeReserve.html last visited January 21, 2016).

³ Enterprise Florida, Inc., “Florida The Perfect Climate For Business, DEFENSE/HOMELAND SECURITY, available at:

<https://www.enterpriseflorida.com/wp-content/uploads/brief-defense-homeland-security-florida.pdf> (last visited January 18, 2016).

⁴ Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Community and Family Policy), under contract with ICF International, “2014 Demographics, PROFILE OF THE MILITARY COMMUNITY”, at page 115, available at:

http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0ahUKEwiuv9fjprbKAhVH1h4KHdVzCJwQFggiMAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdownload.militaryonesource.mil%2F12038%2FMOS%2FReports%2F2014-Demographics-Report.pdf&usg=AFQjCNG_LrPZb-IBHXLAYuLQg8IK14xG-g&sig2=QNyKLB2s3OC2dDArQpN0ww (last visited January 18,

2016). According to the report, reserve components include the Department of Defense’s Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, and DHS’s Coast Guard Reserve.

⁵ FDVA, Annual Report Fiscal Year 2014-2015, page 18, available at:

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:yH3YPyF1VNkJ:floridavets.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Cabinet-Meeting-Material.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us> (last visited January 18, 2016).

⁶ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Benefits Administration, Annual Benefits Report, Fiscal Year 2014, page 22 of 80, available at: <http://www.benefits.va.gov/REPORTS/abr/ABR-IntroAppendix-FY13-09262014.pdf> (Last visited January 18, 2016).

⁷ Florida National Guard website, available at: http://www.floridaguard.army.mil/?page_id=7 (last visited January 18, 2016).

⁸ Florida Department of Environmental Protection website, available at: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/parks/> (last visited January 18, 2016).

fiscal year.⁹ During this same time period, Florida state parks and trails generated over \$2.8 billion in direct economic impact, and approximately \$184 million in increased sales tax revenue.¹⁰

To administer, improve, and maintain Florida state parks and trails, the DPR charges reasonable fees for the use or operation of park and trail facilities.¹¹ Typically, these fees are categorized as entrance fees and activity fees, although other fees may be charged in some cases.¹² Daily entrance fees are typically charged per vehicle and range from \$4.00-\$6.00 for a single-occupant vehicle (or motorcycle admission) to \$5.00-\$10.00 for vehicles with two to eight occupants.¹³ Annual entrance passes are also available.¹⁴ The regular price for an annual entrance pass is \$60 for an individual and \$120 for a family.¹⁵

State Park Fee Discounts

Currently, DPR provides discounts on state park fees to certain persons who present written documentation. An active-duty military servicemember or honorably discharged veteran is eligible for a 25-percent discount on an annual entrance pass, and as a result, would only pay \$45 for an individual entrance pass or \$90 for a family entrance pass.¹⁶

An honorably discharged veteran who has a service-connected disability is eligible to receive lifetime family annual entrance passes at no charge.¹⁷ Also, the surviving spouse and parents of the following persons are eligible to receive lifetime family annual entrance passes at no charge:

- A member of the United States Armed Forces, National Guard, or reserve components who was killed in combat.
- A law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10(1), F.S., or a firefighter, as defined in s. 633.102, F.S., who died in the line of duty.

State Park Entrance Fee Discounts: FY 2014-2015¹⁸		
Discount Type	Estimated Passes Sold	Revenue
Individual Annual Entrance Pass	11,470	\$688,199.35
Individual Annual Entrance Pass (Military Discount)	1,466	\$65,957.50
Family Annual Entrance Pass	19,291	\$2,314,890
Family Annual Entrance Pass (Military discount)	4,687	\$421,813.70

⁹ Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Economic Impact Assessment for the Florida State Park System, January 19, 2016. On file with Veteran & Military Affairs Subcommittee staff.

¹⁰ *Id.* ‘Direct economic impact’ is defined as “the amount of new dollars spent in the local economy by non-local park visitors and park operations. “Increased State Sales Tax” is defined as “the estimated amount of tax dollars the state receives as a result of park visitor expenditures.”

¹¹ s. 258.014, F.S.

¹² A county surcharge is an example of an “other fee.” Florida State Parks website, “Fees,” available at:

<https://www.floridastateparks.org/things-to-know/fees#daily> (last visited January 18, 2016).

¹³ Florida State Parks Fee Schedule, available at:

<https://www.floridastateparks.org/sites/default/files/Division%20of%20Recreation%20and%20Parks/documents/FPSFeeSchedule.pdf> (last visited January 18, 2016).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ s. 258.0145(1), F.S.

¹⁷ s. 258.0145(2), F.S.

¹⁸ DEP provided the estimated sales information to the Veteran & Military Affairs Subcommittee on January 19, 2016.

Lifetime Military Entrance Pass (distribution based on inventory numbers since no revenue collected)	10,977	
Total for FY 2013-2014	47,891	\$3,490,860.55

County and Municipal Parks

According to the Florida Recreation & Park Association, there are over 260 county and municipal parks and recreation agencies in Florida, and most of them do not charge entrance fees.

Disabled Veterans

Section 295.07(1)(a), F.S., requires the state and its political subdivisions to give preference in employment to disabled veterans. The law defines disabled veterans as follows:

- Those who have served on active duty in any branch of the United States Armed Forces, received an honorable discharge, and have a service-connected disability pursuant to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; or
- Those who are receiving compensation, disability retirement benefits, or pension by reason of public laws administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the United States Department of Defense.

Law Enforcement, Firefighters, Emergency Medical Technicians, and Paramedics

Current law defines a “law enforcement officer” as any person who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof. Such persons are vested with the authority to bear arms, make arrests, prevent and detect crime, and enforce the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state. This definition includes all certified supervisory and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, guidance, and management responsibilities of full-time law enforcement officers, part-time law enforcement officers, or auxiliary law enforcement officers. The definition does not include support personnel employed by the employing agency.¹⁹

The State Fire Marshal within the Department of Financial Services regulates firefighters. A “firefighter” is defined as an individual who holds a current and valid Firefighter Certificate of Compliance or Special Certificate of Compliance issued by the Division of State Fire Marshal within the Department of Financial Services, under s. 633.408, F.S.²⁰

The Department of Health (DOH), Division of Emergency Operations regulates emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics. EMTs and paramedics are regulated pursuant to ch. 401, Part III, F.S. During fiscal year 2013-2014, there were over 31,000 active in-state licensed EMTs and over 28,000 active in-state licensed paramedics in Florida.²¹

“Emergency Medical Technician” is defined to mean a person who is certified by DOH to perform basic life support.²² “Paramedic” means a person who is certified by DOH to perform basic and advanced life support.²³

¹⁹ s. 943.10, F.S.

²⁰ s. 633.102, F.S.

²¹ Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, Annual Report and Long Range Plan: 2014-2015 (pg. 10), available at: <http://mqawebteam.com/annualreports/1415/#13/z> (last visited January 21, 2016).

²² s. 401.23(11), F.S.

²³ s. 401.23(2), F.S.

“Basic life support” means the assessment or treatment by a person qualified under this part through the use of techniques described in the EMT-Basic National Standard Curriculum or the National EMS Education Standards of the United States Department of Transportation and approved by the department. The term includes the administration of oxygen and other techniques that have been approved and are performed under conditions specified by rules of the department.²⁴

“Advanced life support service” means any emergency medical transport or nontransport service which uses advanced life support techniques.²⁵

Florida Transportation Authorities and Passenger Rail Systems

Chapters 343, and 349, F.S., provide for various Regional Transportation Authorities in the state. Chapter 343, F.S., provides for the creation of the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, the Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority, the Northwest Florida Transportation Corridor Authority, and the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority. Chapter 349, F.S., establishes the Jacksonville Transportation Authority.

Tri-Rail, operated by the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, is the only publicly funded passenger rail system in the state.²⁶ Tri-Rail currently offers a 50 percent discount on Fare EASY Cards to persons with disabilities. A few of the acceptable forms of documentation to present at the ticket kiosk include a Disabled Veterans ID, a letter from a physician, a driver license indicating disability, a Medicare Card, or Social Security documentation for Disability Benefits.²⁷ The second commuter service is Lynx, which is operated by the Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority.²⁸

Section 163.567, F.S., provides that any two or more contiguous counties, municipalities, other political subdivisions, or combinations thereof in this state are authorized and empowered to convene a charter committee for the purpose of developing a regional transportation authority.²⁹ However, no county, municipality, or other political subdivision may be a member in more than one authority created under this part.³⁰ Currently, no authorities have been created pursuant to this section.

Effect of Bill

Local Park Entrance Fee Discounts

The bill requires county and municipal parks to provide a full or partial discount on park entrance fees to the following individuals:

- Current members, honorably discharged veterans, and honorably discharged veterans with a service-connected disability, of the United States Armed Forces, or their reserve components, including the Air National Guard or Army National Guard;
- The surviving spouse or parent of a deceased member of the United States Armed Forces, or their reserve components, including the Air National Guard or Army National Guard, who died in the line of duty under combat-related conditions; and
- The surviving spouse or parent of the following:
 - Law enforcement officers as defined in s. 943.10, F.S.;
 - Firefighters as defined in s. 633.102;

²⁴ s. 401.23(7), F.S.

²⁵ s. 401.23(2), F.S.

²⁶ South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, Overview, <http://www.sfrta.fl.gov/overview.aspx> (last visited January 18, 2016).

²⁷ Tri-Rail, Discount Policy, <http://www.tri-rail.com/fares/discount-policy/> (last visited January 18, 2016).

²⁸ See the LYNX website available at: <http://www.golynx.com/> (last visited January 18, 2016).

²⁹ s. 163.597, F.S.

³⁰ *Id.*

- Emergency medical technicians (EMT) employed by state or local government; or
- Paramedics employed by state or local government.

In order to take advantage of the discount, a park visitor must present any “information” satisfactory to the county or municipal department, which evidences the individual’s eligibility. Typically, documentation for an active duty military servicemember includes a current, valid military identification card, which may include the Common Access Cards (CAC),³¹ which is the standard identification for active duty uniformed service personnel, Selected Reserve, Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees, and eligible contractor personnel.³²

For an honorably discharged veteran, sufficient written documentation may include a copy of the veteran’s separation from service documents, or the Uniformed Services ID Card,³³ which allows access to various military service benefits or privileges.³⁴ There are seven types of Uniformed Services ID Cards and the benefits associated with each card depend on who the individual is.³⁵

Documentation may also include an original, renewal, or replacement Florida driver license³⁶ or identification card³⁷ with the capital “V” designation, that Florida veterans are authorized to purchase.

It may be difficult for the family of a fallen veteran, fallen law enforcement officer, fallen firefighter, EMT, or paramedic to obtain written documentation regarding their fallen family member. Allowing the county, municipality, or regional transportation Authority to require any “information”, instead of “written documentation,” will allow flexibility in determining proof of eligibility, and thus, be less restrictive and onerous to the family members of the fallen persons who may not have written documentation.

The bill does not require Florida residency.

For the purpose of minimizing any potential fiscal impacts to county or municipal revenue, the bill:

- Allows a county or municipal park to determine the amount of the discount in accordance with its financial circumstances; and
- Narrowly defines a “park entrance fee” to exclude other expanded campground fees for the use of amenities such as:
 - Aquatic facilities,
 - Stadiums or arenas,
 - Special events,
 - Boat launching,
 - Golf,
 - Zoos,
 - Museums,
 - Gardens, or
 - Programs taking place within public lands.

³¹ An example of a CAC card can be found on the Department of Defense website on Common Access Cards, *available at* <http://www.cac.mil/common-access-card/>

³² Department of Defense website on Common Access Cards, (last visited January 18, 2016) *available at* <http://www.cac.mil/common-access-card/>

³³ An example of a Uniformed Services ID Card can be found on the Department of Defense website on Uniformed Services ID Cards, *available at* <http://www.cac.mil/uniformed-services-id-card/>

³⁴ Department of Defense website on Uniformed Services ID Cards, (last visited January 18, 2016) *available at* <http://www.cac.mil/uniformed-services-id-card/>

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ s. 322.12, F.S.

³⁷ s. 322.051, F.S.

By restricting the park fee discounts to entrance fees, this may increase any potential positive fiscal impact on county or municipal revenue.

Although county and municipal parks may currently provide a full or partial discount on park entrance fees to these individuals, there may be a benefit from the uniformity that a state law would provide.

Transportation Fare Discounts

The bill also provides disabled veterans, as described in section 295.07(1)(a), with discounts when using a transportation system or facility owned or operated by a regional transportation authority as defined in ch. 163, F.S., ch. 343, F.S or ch. 349, F.S. The regional transportation authority shall provide a partial or full discount on fares for the use of a fixed-route transportation system operated by the authority. The veteran must present information satisfactory to the authority evidencing eligibility for the discount.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The REC has yet to hear the bill. However, the REC heard a similar bill, HB 1095, during the 2015 legislative session and determined the bill would have had a negative indeterminate fiscal impact to local governments. However, most local parks do not charge entrance fees.

To the extent that county and municipal parks do charge park entrance fees, county and municipal parks may experience a decrease in revenue generated from park entrance fees.

However, publicity generated from such park entrance fee discounts may lead to an overall increase in revenue for local governments.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Generally, the bill will have a positive fiscal impact on veterans, their families, and the families of deceased veterans and first responders.

Park fee discounts at county and municipal parks will be available to certain active-duty military servicemembers, honorably discharged veterans, honorably discharged disabled veterans, and certain

family members of servicemembers who have died during combat. The surviving spouse or parent of an EMT, LEO, firefighter, or paramedic, who has died while in the line of duty is also included.

Disabled veterans will be eligible for a full or partial discount when using a system or facility owned or operated by a regional transportation authority.

Publicity generated from discounts to regional transportation authority facilities may lead to an increase in revenue to the communities surrounding such facilities.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

To the extent that disabled veterans may use a transportation system or facility owned or operated by a regional transportation authority, regional transportation authorities may experience a decrease in revenue generated from the discounted rates, fees and charges.

However, publicity generated from discounts to regional transportation authority facilities may lead to an increase in revenue to the facilities and surrounding communities.