

# FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## BILL ANALYSIS

*This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.*

**BILL #:** [CS/HB 513](#)

**TITLE:** Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Initiative

**SPONSOR(S):** Black

**COMPANION BILL:** [CS/SB 578](#) (Simon)

**LINKED BILLS:** None

**RELATED BILLS:** [CS/SB 578](#) (Simon)

### Committee References

[Human Services](#)

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## SUMMARY

### Effect of the Bill:

PCS for HB 513 creates a new statewide public awareness campaign focused on educating Floridians on Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia.

### Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The Department of Elder Affairs will incur an insignificant negative fiscal impact implementing the provisions of this bill which is absorbable by the department. See Fiscal or Economic Impact.

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## ANALYSIS

### EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill requires the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) to contract with a nonprofit organization to develop and implement the Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Initiative, ensuring that Florida residents affected by [Alzheimer's disease](#) and related dementias can access information validated by national research. (Section [1](#)).

The bill requires the contracted nonprofit organization to have a statewide presence, and a history of focusing on individuals affected by Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, including a history of providing online resources to caregivers and people living with the disease and through community-based events. (Section [1](#))

The initiative must include a comprehensive public website addressing the advantages of early detection and diagnosis, how to reduce risk factors, the importance of brain health, the importance of discussing the need for screening and assessment with a healthcare provider, healthy aging strategies, recent developments in Alzheimer's research, available clinical trials, and community resources for affected individuals. (Section [1](#))

The bill requires print and digital advertising, and advertising on social media platforms, as well as the establishment of a statewide mobile in-person outreach program that prioritizes underserved communities by providing information on Alzheimer's disease, related forms of dementia, brain health, risk reduction, early detection, available community resources, and referrals to DOEA. (Section [1](#))

The bill also requires the initiative to incorporate DOEA's Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias [Resource Guide](#) as part of its educational materials. Additionally, the initiative must promote healthcare provider education in partnership with the Department of Health (DOH), to assist in improving care and services to patients living with Alzheimer's disease and related forms of dementia. (Section [1](#))

The bill requires the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee to annually evaluate the initiative and recommend future funding needs to the department and the Legislature. (Section [1](#))

**STORAGE NAME:** h0513.HSS

**DATE:** 2/4/2026

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2026. (Section [2](#))

## FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

### STATE GOVERNMENT:

The Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) can support the Alzheimer’s Disease Awareness Initiative, using current resources, up to \$500,000, from its Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative (ADI) fund, which it believes is sufficient to develop and implement this initiative.

## RELEVANT INFORMATION

### SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

#### Alzheimer’s Disease and Related forms of Dementia

Dementia is an overall term for a particular group of symptoms. Dementia symptoms are the result of changes in the brain and include trouble with memory, language and problem-solving; difficulty concentrating; and struggling to understand and express thoughts. Other symptoms are confusion, poor judgment and acting impulsively, among others.<sup>1</sup>

There are many different types of dementias<sup>2</sup>, each are associated with distinct pathological changes in the brain and several diseases may result in dementia. Below are common types of dementia and diseases that could result in dementia:<sup>3</sup>

#### Types of Dementia<sup>4</sup>

- Cerebrovascular Disease (Vascular Dementia)
- Frontotemporal Degeneration (FTD)
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB)
- Mixed Pathologies/ Mixed Dementia

#### Diseases That Can Result in Dementia<sup>5</sup>

- Hippocampal Sclerosis (HS)
- Parkinson’s Disease (PD)

[Alzheimer’s disease](#) is a form of dementia. It is a progressive brain disorder that damages and eventually destroys brain cells, leading to memory loss and changes in the functions of the brain. Alzheimer’s disease accounts for 60 to 80 percent<sup>6</sup> of dementia cases. In the early stages of Alzheimer’s disease, memory loss is mild; in late-stages,

<sup>1</sup> Alzheimer’s Association, *2025 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures*, p. 5, available at <https://www.alz.org/getmedia/ef8f48f9-ad36-48ea-87f9-b74034635c1e/alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf> (last visited January 30, 2026).

<sup>2</sup> Alzheimer’s Association, *Types of Dementia*, available at <https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/what-is-dementia/types-of-dementia> (last visited January 13, 2026).

<sup>3</sup> Alzheimer’s Association, *2025 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures*, p. 6, available at <https://www.alz.org/getmedia/ef8f48f9-ad36-48ea-87f9-b74034635c1e/alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf> (last visited January 31, 2026).

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Alzheimer’s Association, *2025 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures*, p. 5, available at <https://www.alz.org/getmedia/ef8f48f9-ad36-48ea-87f9-b74034635c1e/alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf> (last visited January 29, 2026).

individuals lose the ability to carry on a conversation and respond to their environment. Currently, the disease has no cure, but treatment can temporarily slow the worsening of symptoms.

There are an estimated 7.2 million people in the United States with Alzheimer’s disease.<sup>7</sup> By 2060, the number of people age 65 and older with Alzheimer’s disease in the U.S. is expected to double to a projected 13.8 million people.<sup>8</sup> Florida has an increasing number of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease. An estimated 580,000 Floridians age 65 and older have Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias (ADRD), which is the second highest total number in the nation.<sup>9</sup>

## The Department of Elder Affairs

DOEA is the state’s primary agency responsible for serving older adults, caregivers, and individuals with dementia through a statewide network of programs and community partners. DOEA oversees the state’s 11 Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) and Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs), which function as centralized access points for long-term care information and services.<sup>10</sup>

DOEA administers several programs that support older adults living with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias, including the Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative (ADI), Memory Disorder Clinics, and respite care services and support for caregivers.<sup>11</sup>

DOEA works with clinical providers, community organizations, and local Dementia Care and Cure Initiative (DCCI)<sup>12</sup> community task forces to promote dementia awareness, support caregivers, improve care coordination, and strengthen dementia-capable communities.<sup>13</sup>

### Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative (ADI)

The Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative (ADI), established by the Legislature in 1985 and administered by DOEA, provides a statewide system of services and supports for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias (ADRD) and their caregivers.<sup>14</sup>

ADI services are delivered through Florida’s 11 AAAs<sup>15</sup> and include in-home and facility-based respite care, caregiver support services, and access to the state’s network of Memory Disorder Clinics.<sup>16</sup>

### *Respite Care Services*

<sup>7</sup> Alzheimer’s Association, *2025 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures*, p. 29, available at <https://www.alz.org/getmedia/ef8f48f9-ad36-48ea-87f9-b74034635c1e/alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf> (last visited January 29, 2026).

<sup>8</sup> Alzheimer’s Association, *2025 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures*, p. 39, available at <https://www.alz.org/getmedia/ef8f48f9-ad36-48ea-87f9-b74034635c1e/alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf> (last visited January 29, 2026).

<sup>9</sup> Department of Elder Affairs, *Florida State Plan on Aging 2022-2025*, p. 22, available at <https://www.advancingstates.org/sites/default/files/u34188/FINAL-Florida-State-Plan-on-Aging-2022-2025-10182021%20-%20compress.pdf> (last visited January 30, 2026).

<sup>10</sup> Department of Elder Affairs, *Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs)*, available at <https://elderaffairs.org/resource-directory/aging-and-disability-resource-centers-adrcs/> (last visited January 10, 2026).

<sup>11</sup> Department of Elder Affairs, *Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative (ADI)*, available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-and-services/alzheimers-disease-initiative-adi>; Department of Elder Affairs, *Memory Disorder Clinics*, available at <https://elderaffairs.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-MDC-Map.pdf> (last visited January 10, 2026).

<sup>12</sup> Department of Elder Affairs, *Dementia Care & Cure Initiative*, available at <https://elderaffairs.org/programs-and-services/dementia-care-cure-initiative-dcci/> (last visited January 31, 2026).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> *Supra* Note 11.

<sup>15</sup> S. 430.203, F.S., an “area agency on aging” is a public or nonprofit private agency or office designated by the department to coordinate and administer the department’s programs and to provide, through contracting agencies, services within a planning and service area. An area agency on aging serves as both the advocate and the visible focal point in its planning and service area to foster the development of comprehensive and coordinated service systems to serve older individuals.

<sup>16</sup> *Supra* Note 11.

ADI provides services to support individuals and their families who have been diagnosed with, or are likely to have, ADRD, and who are experiencing cognitive impairments in their daily lives. ADI services consist of in-home respite, adult day care, and facility-based care, designed to give caregivers temporary relief from their caregiving responsibilities. These services are designed so the individual can remain safely in their home, while reducing caregiver stress or placement in a group home.<sup>17</sup>

### *Support for Caregivers*

ADI offers training and support to help caregivers manage the challenges associated with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. Caregiver support includes skills training, counseling, access to community resources, and assistance with planning long-term care decision making. These programs are designed to assist with the well-being of the caregiver and help with the quality of care provided to individuals with dementia, while ensuring caregivers can balance the emotional, behavioral, and practical demands of caregiving.<sup>18</sup>

### *Memory Disorder Clinics*

The Legislature established 17 Memory Disorder Clinics (MDCs)<sup>19</sup> in statute under the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative (ADI) to improve the identification, diagnosis, and treatment of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (ARDR).<sup>20</sup>

MDCs were created to provide comprehensive clinical assessments and referrals for individuals exhibiting symptoms of memory disorders, with an emphasis on early detection and coordinated care.<sup>21</sup>

### Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee

The Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee was established in statute to provide guidance on state policy and program needs related to Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. The 15-member committee is composed of Florida residents with expertise in research, clinical care, long-term care, public safety, and caregiving, and it advises the department on programmatic, legislative, and administrative matters.<sup>22</sup> Members are appointed by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to staggered four-year terms.<sup>23</sup>

The committee meets quarterly and is required to submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of DOEA detailing its recommendations on Alzheimer's disease policies, state funded programs, and service delivery across clinical, institutional, and home and community-based settings.<sup>24</sup>

Every three years, the committee must also review the state's Alzheimer's disease plan to assess existing services, identify gaps, and evaluate the current and projected impact of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias on the state.<sup>25</sup>

### [ADRD Resource Guide](#)

<sup>17</sup> *Supra* Note 11.

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> S. [430.502\(1\)](#), F.S.

<sup>20</sup> *Supra* Note 11.

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> S. [430.501](#), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*

DOEA is required to provide education on Alzheimer’s disease and related forms of dementia to the general public.<sup>26</sup> This education must address the most common types of dementia, how to recognize signs and symptoms, effective coping and communication strategies, ways to respond to behavioral and cognitive changes, planning for the future, and how to access additional resources about dementia. DOEA publishes this information within its Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias Resource Guide, published on its website.<sup>27</sup>

## BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
<a href="#">Human Services Subcommittee</a>	17 Y, 0 N, As CS	2/4/2026	Mitz	Aderibigbe

THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE  
COMMITTEE:

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**THIS BILL ANALYSIS HAS BEEN UPDATED TO INCORPORATE ALL OF THE CHANGES DESCRIBED ABOVE.**  
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<sup>26</sup> S. [430.5025](#), F.S.

<sup>27</sup> Department of Elder Affairs, *Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementia’s Resource Guide*, available at [https://www.floridahealth.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/SHIPPA9ADRDResourceGuide\\_final.pdf](https://www.floridahealth.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/SHIPPA9ADRDResourceGuide_final.pdf) (last visited January 30, 2026).