



Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

**Wednesday, January 13, 2010
9:00 AM - 12:00 PM
306 HOB**

**Larry Cretul
Speaker**

**Robert C. "Rob" Schenck
Chair**

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

Start Date and Time: Wednesday, January 13, 2010 09:00 am
End Date and Time: Wednesday, January 13, 2010 12:00 pm
Location: 306 HOB
Duration: 3.00 hrs

Presentation by the Department of the Lottery:

1. Operations of on-line games and new security procedures implemented by the Department
2. Procedures used by the Department to monitor the use of the kill switch on instant ticket vending machines

Presentation by the Department of Management Services:

1. Status report on the inventory of state-owned real property
2. Office Depot contract for office supplies

Presentation by the Department of State, Division of Elections, regarding the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (MOVE Act)

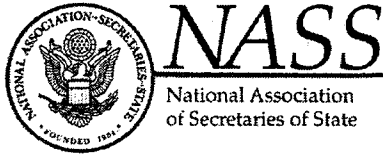
Presentation by the State Board of Administration:

1. Protecting Florida's Investments Act – Divestment update
2. Securities & Exchange Commission Investigation

NOTICE FINALIZED on 01/06/2010 15:11 by Ellinor.Martha

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4. Senate Bill 1804: Final Report to the Legislature, Plan for a Comprehensive Database of State-owned Real Property (January 4, 2010)
5. Summary of the current state contract for office supplies provided by the Department of Management Services
6. Memorandum No.: #618-001-07-ACS-3 regarding the continuation of the current state contract for office supplies
7. Letter from Secretary DiBenigno to Chairman Schenck (October 28, 2009) regarding, in part, usage of the remotely activated kill switch for the Instant Ticket Vending Machines



NASS Summary of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (MOVE Act)

Passed by Congress on October 22nd, 2009

The President is expected to sign the bill on Wednesday, October 28, 2009

I. PROVISIONS CONCERNING STATES

A. Clarification of State Responsibilities (Sec. 576)

- States may delegate the responsibilities under the Act to jurisdictions within the State.

B. Transmitting Voter Registration Applications & Absentee Ballot Applications (Sec. 577)

- States must establish procedures that allow UOCAVA voters to request voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications by mail or electronically for general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office. The procedures must include a means for the voter to designate how they want to receive the application – by mail or electronically.
- The State must transmit the voter registration application or absentee ballot application based on the preference selected by the voter. If the voter does not indicate a preference, the application must be delivered in accordance with State law. In the absence of any relevant State law, the application must be delivered by mail.
- To the extent practicable, the procedures must :(1) protect the security and integrity of the voter registration and absentee ballot application request process and (2) protect the privacy of the identity and personal data of the UOCAVA when the voter requests, and is sent a voter registration application or absentee ballot application.
- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

C. Designating a Means of Electronic Communication (Sec. 577)

- Each State must designate at least one means of electronic communication for the following purposes: (1) for use by UOCAVA voters to request voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications; (2) for use by the States to send voter registration and absentee ballot applications to voters; and (3) for providing UOCAVA voters with election and voting information.
- In addition to the means of electronic communication designated by the State, the State may provide a means of electronic communication for jurisdictions within the State to communicate with UOCAVA voters.
- The State must include the designated means of electronic communication on all information and instructional materials that accompany balloting materials sent by the State to UOCAVA voters.
- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

D. Transmitting Blank Ballots (Sec. 578)

- The States must develop procedures for transmitting blank ballots to UOCAVA voters by mail and electronically for general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office.
- The procedures must include a means for the voter to designate how they want to receive the blank ballot – by mail or electronically. The State must transmit the ballot based on the preference selected by the voter. If the voter does not indicate a preference, the ballot must be delivered in accordance with State law. In the absence of any relevant State law, the ballot must be delivered by mail.

- To the extent practicable, the procedures must : (1) protect the security and integrity of absentee ballots and (2) protect the privacy of the identity and personal data of the UOCAVA voter throughout the transmission process
- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

E. Ballot Tracking Mechanism (Sec. 580(h))

- Each Chief State Election Official must work with local jurisdictions to develop a free access system that allows a UOCAVA voter to determine whether his/her absentee ballot was received by the election official.
- **The above provision applies with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

F. Accepting UOCAVA Ballot Materials (Sec. 581(a) & 582)

- Expands the use of the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to include all special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office. **This requirement goes into effect on December 31, 2010.**
- Prohibits States from refusing to accept and process an otherwise valid voter registration application, absentee ballot application, voted ballot, or FWAB from an overseas voter due to notarization requirements, paper type, weight and size, or envelope type, weight and size. **These provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

G. Single Application for Multiple Elections (Sec. 585)

- Removes the UOCAVA requirement that a single absentee ballot request serve as a request to receive absentee ballots through the subsequent two Federal election cycles.

H. Ballot Transmittal Time (Sec. 579)

- Absentee ballots must be sent at least 45 days before the election to any UOCAVA voter who has submitted a request by that date. **Note:** In 2010, 45 days before the November 2nd Election is Saturday, September 18th.
- If the request is received less than 45 days before the election, the ballot may be sent in accordance with State law and, if practicable, in an expedited manner.
- A State may request a waiver from the 45 day transit time provision if the Chief State Election Official determines that the State cannot meet the requirements due to undue hardship. The undue hardship must be one of the following: (1) the date of the State primary; (2) a delay in generating ballots due to a legal contest; or (3) the State constitution prohibits the state from complying with the time frame requirements.
- The waiver request must include: (1) a recognition that the purpose of the 45 day transit time is to allow UOCAVA voters enough time to vote in Federal elections; (2) an explanation of why the State cannot meet the requirement; (3) the number of days prior to Federal elections that the State requires absentee ballots be sent to UOCAVA voters; and (4) a comprehensive plan to ensure that overseas voters are able to receive and submit an absentee ballot in time for it to be counted.
- If the undue hardship is based on either the State primary date or the State constitution, the waiver request must be submitted no later than 90 days before the upcoming election. **Note:** In 2010, 90 days before the November 2nd Election is Wednesday, August 4th. After consulting with the Attorney General, the Department of Defense must grant the waiver request if the comprehensive plan is deemed sufficient. The Department of Defense must approve or deny a waiver request based on

the State primary date or State constitution no later than 65 days before the Election. **Note:** In 2010, 65 days before the November 2nd Election is Sunday, August 29th.

- If a State requests a waiver based on a delay in generating ballots due to a legal contest, the request must be submitted as soon as practicable. The Department of Defense must approve or deny the request no later than 5 days after the waiver request is received.
- If a waiver request is granted, it is valid only for the Election for which the request was submitted.
- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

I. Runoff Election Plan (Sec. 579(b))

- If a State holds a runoff election, it must have a written plan to make absentee ballots available to UOCAVA voters with sufficient time to vote.
- **The above provision applies with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

J. Requirements Payments (Sec. 588)

- Amends the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) by authorizing the appropriation of “such sums as necessary” for FY 2010 and beyond as requirements payments to the States specifically for implementing the MOVE Act. Any funds appropriated under this provision may only be used to carry out the requirements of the MOVE Act.
- Nothing in the MOVE Act prohibits the States from using existing HAVA funds (or those authorized by a future appropriations bill) to implement the MOVE Act.
- If a State receives a FY 2010 requirements payment specifically authorized for implementation of the MOVE Act, it has until the last day of the 2011 fiscal year (September 30, 2012) to comply with the 5% match requirement.
- States must amend their State plans to indicate how they will comply with the requirements of the MOVE Act.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE/FVAP

A. Election Official Database (Sec. 577(e)(4))

- The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) must maintain a public online database that includes state contact information for Federal elections, including the single State office designated under UOCAVA and the designated means of electronic communication that each State has established to communicate with UOCAVA voters.
- **The above provision applies with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

B. Ballot Collection/Delivery (Sec. 580)

- The Department of Defense must establish procedures for collecting and delivering the absentee ballots of voters who are overseas by reason of active duty or service. The procedures only apply to regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office.
- The Department of Defense must utilize the United States Postal Service expedited delivery service for mailing voted absentee ballots to the appropriate State election official in time to be counted.
- The expedited service must be available for any ballot collected before noon on the seventh day preceding the date of the election. **Note:** In 2010, the seventh day before the general election is Tuesday, October 26th. If the Department of Defense determines that that this deadline is not

sufficient for timely delivery due to remoteness of location or other factors, the Department may establish an earlier deadline for those locations.

- No postage is required on the absentee ballots collected and delivered under these procedures.
- The ballots collected under these procedures are postmarked as of the date they are mailed.
- The Department of Defense must inform and educate uniformed service voters about the ballot collection and delivery procedures.
- The Department of Defense must take action to: (1) ensure the privacy of voters who cast ballots at Department of Defense locations or facilities and (2) protect the privacy of absentee ballots when the ballots are in the control or possession of the Department.
- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

C. Voter Registration Outreach (Sec. 583)

- The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) must develop online portals to inform absent uniformed service voters about voter registration and absentee ballot procedures.
- FVAP must establish a program to provide absent uniformed service voters with voter registration information and resources through the military Global Network. The information must be provided 90, 60, and 30 days prior to each Federal election.
- No later than 180 days after the MOVE Act is enacted, the Secretaries of each military department must designate an office on each installation to provide voter registration and absentee ballot information to uniformed service members and their family members. The Department of Defense must inform absent uniformed service members of the assistance available at the designated offices.
- The Secretary of Defense may authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to designate offices on military installations as voter registration agencies under the National Voter Registration Act.
- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

D. Reporting (Sec. 584 & 586)

- The Department of Defense must work with the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and the Chief Election Official in each State to develop standards for the States to report on the number of ballots transmitted and received and other data as the Department determines appropriate.
- No later than 180 days after enactment of the MOVE Act, the Department of Defense must submit to Congress a report on (1) the status of implementing the ballot collection and delivery procedures; (2) an assessment of the effectiveness of the Voting Assistance Officer Program; and (3) a description of steps taken towards implementation of voter registration assistance on military installations.
- No later than March 31st of each year, the Department of Defense must submit to Congress a report containing: (1) an assessment of FVAP activities; (2) an assessment of voter registration and participation by absent uniformed service voter; (3) an assessment of voter registration and participation by overseas voters not affiliated with the uniformed services; (4) a description of the cooperation between States and the Federal Government; (5) a description of voter registration assistance programs implemented by each military department; (6) the number of absent uniformed service voters who utilized voter registration assistance provided at military installations; and (7) in the case of a report submitted in the years following a regularly scheduled Federal election, a description of the procedures used to collect and deliver absentee ballots for expedited service,

including the number of ballots collected and delivered, and the number of ballots which were not delivered by the time the polls closed on Election Day.

- **The above provisions apply with respect to the November 2010 General Election.**

E. Utilizing Technology (Sec. 581(b) & 589)

- Requires that the Department of Defense utilize technology to implement a system that allows a UOCAVA voter to enter his/her address or other information relevant to the local election jurisdiction and receive a list of all candidates for Federal office in that jurisdiction. The voter must also be able to print the FWAB with instructions for submitting it to the appropriate State election office, and the mailing address of the single State office designated under UOCAVA. **This provision must be implemented by December 31st, 2011.**
- The Department of Defense may establish pilot programs to test technology that assists UOCAVA voters. Issues to be considered for any pilot program include: the secure electronic transmittal of voting materials; information security techniques; utilizing vote stations at military bases; and document delivery and upload systems.
- The Department of Defense must submit a report to Congress on the outcomes of any pilot program and recommendations for any additional programs.
- The EAC and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) must provide the Department of Defense with standards to support the pilot program(s). The standards must be in accordance with the electronic absentee voting guidelines established under the 2005 National Defense Authorization Act (which delayed the implementation of an electronic voting demonstration project until the EAC developed guidelines).
- If the EAC has not established electronic absentee voting guidelines required under the 2005 NDAA within 180 days of the enactment of the MOVE Act, the EAC must submit to Congress a report containing: (1) the reasons the guidelines have not been established by that date; (2) a detailed timeline for the establishment of the guidelines; and (3) a detailed explanation of the EAC's actions in establishing the guidelines since the date of enactment of the 2005 NDAA.

Subtitle H--Military Voting

SEC. 575. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the 'Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act'.

SEC. 576. CLARIFICATION REGARDING DELEGATION OF STATE RESPONSIBILITIES TO LOCAL JURISDICTIONS.

Nothing in the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.) may be construed to prohibit a State from delegating its responsibilities in carrying out the requirements of such Act, including any requirements imposed as a result of the provisions of and amendments made by this Act, to jurisdictions in the State.

SEC. 577. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES FOR ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS AND OVERSEAS VOTERS TO REQUEST AND FOR STATES TO SEND VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS AND ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS BY MAIL AND ELECTRONICALLY.

(a) In General- Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1) is amended--

(1) in subsection (a)--

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking 'and' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting '; and'; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

'(6) in addition to any other method of registering to vote or applying for an absentee ballot in the State, establish procedures--

'(A) for absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters to request by mail and electronically voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications with respect to general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office in accordance with subsection (e);

'(B) for States to send by mail and electronically (in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter under subparagraph (C)) voter registration

applications and absentee ballot applications requested under subparagraph (A) in accordance with subsection (e); and` (C) by which the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter can designate whether the voter prefers that such voter registration application or absentee ballot application be transmitted by mail or electronically.'; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

`(e) Designation of Means of Electronic Communication for Absent Uniformed Services Voters and Overseas Voters To Request and for States To Send Voter Registration Applications and Absentee Ballot Applications, and for Other Purposes Related to Voting Information-

`(1) IN GENERAL- Each State shall, in addition to the designation of a single State office under subsection (b), designate not less than 1 means of electronic communication--

`(A) for use by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters who wish to register to vote or vote in any jurisdiction in the State to request voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications under subsection (a)(6);

`(B) for use by States to send voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications requested under such subsection; and

`(C) for the purpose of providing related voting, balloting, and election information to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters.

`(2) CLARIFICATION REGARDING PROVISION OF MULTIPLE MEANS OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION- A State may, in addition to the means of electronic communication so designated, provide multiple means of electronic communication to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters, including a means of electronic communication for the appropriate jurisdiction of the State.

`(3) INCLUSION OF DESIGNATED MEANS OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION WITH INFORMATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS THAT ACCOMPANY BALLOTING MATERIALS- Each State shall include a means of electronic communication so designated with all informational and instructional materials that accompany balloting materials sent by the State to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters.

`(4) AVAILABILITY AND MAINTENANCE OF ONLINE REPOSITORY OF STATE CONTACT INFORMATION- The Federal Voting Assistance Program of the Department of Defense shall maintain and make available to the public an online repository of State contact information with respect to elections for Federal office, including the single State office designated under subsection (b) and the means of electronic communication designated under paragraph (1), to be used by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters as a resource to send voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications to the appropriate jurisdiction in the State.

`(5) TRANSMISSION IF NO PREFERENCE INDICATED- In the case where an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter does not designate a preference under subsection (a)(6)(C), the State shall transmit the voter registration application or absentee ballot application by any delivery method allowable in accordance with applicable State law, or if there is no applicable State law, by mail.

`(6) SECURITY AND PRIVACY PROTECTIONS-

`(A) SECURITY PROTECTIONS- To the extent practicable, States shall ensure that the procedures established under subsection (a)(6) protect the security and integrity of the voter registration and absentee ballot application request processes.

`(B) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS- To the extent practicable, the procedures established under subsection (a)(6) shall ensure that the privacy of the identity and other personal data of an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter who requests or is sent a voter registration application or absentee ballot application under such subsection is protected throughout the process of making such request or being sent such application.'

(b) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

SEC. 578. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES FOR STATES TO TRANSMIT BLANK ABSENTEE BALLOTS BY MAIL AND ELECTRONICALLY TO ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS AND OVERSEAS VOTERS.

(a) In General- Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1), as amended by section 577, is amended--

(1) in subsection (a)--

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking `and' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting `; and'; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(7) in addition to any other method of transmitting blank absentee ballots in the State, establish procedures for transmitting by mail and electronically blank absentee ballots to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters with respect to general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office in accordance with subsection (f).'; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

`(f) Transmission of Blank Absentee Ballots by Mail and Electronically-

`(1) IN GENERAL- Each State shall establish procedures--

`(A) to transmit blank absentee ballots by mail and electronically (in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter under subparagraph (B)) to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters for an election for Federal office; and

`(B) by which the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter can designate whether the voter prefers that such blank absentee ballot be transmitted by mail or electronically.

`(2) TRANSMISSION IF NO PREFERENCE INDICATED- In the case where an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter does not designate a preference under paragraph (1)(B), the State shall transmit the ballot by any delivery method allowable in accordance with applicable State law, or if there is no applicable State law, by mail.

`(3) SECURITY AND PRIVACY PROTECTIONS-

`(A) SECURITY PROTECTIONS- To the extent practicable, States shall ensure that the procedures established under subsection (a)(7) protect the security and integrity of absentee ballots.

`(B) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS- To the extent practicable, the procedures established under subsection (a)(7) shall ensure that the privacy of the identity and other personal data of an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter to whom a blank absentee ballot is transmitted under such subsection is protected throughout the process of such transmission.'

(b) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

SEC. 579. ENSURING ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS AND OVERSEAS VOTERS HAVE TIME TO VOTE.

(a) In General- Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1(a)(1)), as amended by sections 577 and 578, is amended--

(1) in subsection (a)--

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking `and' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(8) transmit a validly requested absentee ballot to an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter--

`(A) except as provided in subsection (g), in the case in which the request is received at least 45 days before an election for Federal office, not later than 45 days before the election; and

`(B) in the case in which the request is received less than 45 days before an election for Federal office--

`(i) in accordance with State law; and

`(ii) if practicable and as determined appropriate by the State, in a manner that expedites the transmission of such absentee ballot.';

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

`(g) Hardship Exemption-

`(1) IN GENERAL- If the chief State election official determines that the State is unable to meet the requirement under subsection (a)(8)(A) with respect to an election for Federal office due to an undue hardship described in paragraph (2)(B), the chief State election official shall request that the Presidential designee grant a waiver to the State of the application of such subsection. Such request shall include--

`(A) a recognition that the purpose of such subsection is to allow absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters enough time to vote in an election for Federal office;

`(B) an explanation of the hardship that indicates why the State is unable to transmit to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters an absentee ballot in accordance with such subsection;

`(C) the number of days prior to the election for Federal office that the State requires absentee ballots be transmitted to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters; and

`(D) a comprehensive plan to ensure that absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters are able to receive absentee ballots which they have requested and submit marked absentee ballots to the appropriate State election official in time to have that ballot counted in the election for Federal office, which includes--

`(i) the steps the State will undertake to ensure that absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters have time to receive, mark, and submit their ballots in time to have those ballots counted in the election;

`(ii) why the plan provides absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters sufficient time to vote as a substitute for the requirements under such subsection; and

`(iii) the underlying factual information which explains how the plan provides such sufficient time to vote as a substitute for such requirements.

`(2) APPROVAL OF WAIVER REQUEST- After consulting with the Attorney General, the Presidential designee shall approve a waiver request under paragraph (1) if the Presidential designee determines each of the following requirements are met:

`(A) The comprehensive plan under subparagraph (D) of such paragraph provides absent uniformed services voters and

overseas voters sufficient time to receive absentee ballots they have requested and submit marked absentee ballots to the appropriate State election official in time to have that ballot counted in the election for Federal office.

`(B) One or more of the following issues creates an undue hardship for the State:

`(i) The State's primary election date prohibits the State from complying with subsection (a)(8)(A).

`(ii) The State has suffered a delay in generating ballots due to a legal contest.

`(iii) The State Constitution prohibits the State from complying with such subsection.

`(3) TIMING OF WAIVER-

`(A) IN GENERAL- Except as provided under subparagraph (B), a State that requests a waiver under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Presidential designee the written waiver request not later than 90 days before the election for Federal office with respect to which the request is submitted. The Presidential designee shall approve or deny the waiver request not later than 65 days before such election.

`(B) EXCEPTION- If a State requests a waiver under paragraph (1) as the result of an undue hardship described in paragraph (2)(B)(ii), the State shall submit to the Presidential designee the written waiver request as soon as practicable. The Presidential designee shall approve or deny the waiver request not later than 5 business days after the date on which the request is received.

`(4) APPLICATION OF WAIVER- A waiver approved under paragraph (2) shall only apply with respect to the election for Federal office for which the request was submitted. For each subsequent election for Federal office, the Presidential designee shall only approve a waiver if the State has submitted a request under paragraph (1) with respect to such election.'

(b) Runoff Elections- Section 102(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1(a)), as amended by subsection (a) and sections 577 and 578, is amended--

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking 'and' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting '; and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(9) if the State declares or otherwise holds a runoff election for Federal office, establish a written plan that provides absentee ballots are made available to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters in manner that gives them sufficient time to vote in the runoff election.'

(c) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

SEC. 580. PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS OF ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS.

(a) In General- The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 103 the following new section:

SEC. 103A. PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS OF ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS.

(a) Establishment of Procedures- The Presidential designee shall establish procedures for collecting marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters in regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office, including absentee ballots prepared by States and the Federal write-in absentee ballot prescribed under section 103, and for delivering such marked absentee ballots to the appropriate election officials.

(b) Delivery to Appropriate Election Officials-

(1) IN GENERAL- Under the procedures established under this section, the Presidential designee shall implement procedures that facilitate the delivery of marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters for regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office to the appropriate election officials, in accordance with this section, not later than the date by which an absentee ballot must be received in order to be counted in the election.

(2) COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE- The Presidential designee shall carry out this section in cooperation and coordination with the United States Postal Service, and shall provide expedited mail delivery service for all such marked absentee ballots of absent uniformed services voters that are collected on or before the deadline described in paragraph (3) and then transferred to the United States Postal Service.

(3) DEADLINE DESCRIBED-

(A) IN GENERAL- Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the deadline described in this paragraph is noon (in the location in which the ballot is collected) on the seventh day preceding the date of the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office.

(B) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH ALTERNATIVE DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN LOCATIONS- If the Presidential designee determines that the deadline described in subparagraph (A) is not sufficient to ensure timely delivery of the ballot under paragraph (1) with respect to a particular location because of remoteness or other factors, the Presidential designee may

establish as an alternative deadline for that location the latest date occurring prior to the deadline described in subparagraph (A) which is sufficient to provide timely delivery of the ballot under paragraph (1).

`(4) NO POSTAGE REQUIREMENT- In accordance with section 3406 of title 39, United States Code, such marked absentee ballots and other balloting materials shall be carried free of postage.

`(5) DATE OF MAILING- Such marked absentee ballots shall be postmarked with a record of the date on which the ballot is mailed.

`(c) Outreach for Absent Overseas Uniformed Services Voters on Procedures- The Presidential designee shall take appropriate actions to inform individuals who are anticipated to be absent overseas uniformed services voters in a regularly scheduled general election for Federal office to which this section applies of the procedures for the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots established pursuant to this section, including the manner in which such voters may utilize such procedures for the submittal of marked absentee ballots pursuant to this section.

`(d) Absent Overseas Uniformed Services Voter Defined- In this section, the term `absent overseas uniformed services voter' means an overseas voter described in section 107(5)(A).

`(e) Authorization of Appropriations- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presidential designee such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.'

(b) Conforming Amendment- Section 101(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)) is amended--

(1) by striking `and' at the end of paragraph (6);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting `; and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(8) carry out section 103A with respect to the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters in elections for Federal office.'

(c) State Responsibilities- Section 102(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1(a)), as amended by sections 577, 578, and 579, is amended--

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking `and' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting `; and'; and

(3) by adding the following new paragraph:

`(10) carry out section 103A(b)(1) with respect to the processing and acceptance of marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters.'

(d) Tracking Marked Ballots- Section 102 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

`(h) Tracking Marked Ballots- The chief State election official, in coordination with local election jurisdictions, shall develop a free access system by which an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may determine whether the absentee ballot of the absent uniformed services

voter or overseas voter has been received by the appropriate State election official.'.

(e) *Protecting Voter Privacy and Secrecy of Absentee Ballots- Section 101(b) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)), as amended by subsection (b), is amended--*

(1) by striking `and' at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting `; and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(9) to the greatest extent practicable, take such actions as may be necessary--

`(A) to ensure that absent uniformed services voters who cast absentee ballots at locations or facilities under the jurisdiction of the Presidential designee are able to do so in a private and independent manner; and

`(B) to protect the privacy of the contents of absentee ballots cast by absentee uniformed services voters and overseas voters while such ballots are in the possession or control of the Presidential designee.'.

(f) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

SEC. 581. FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOT.

(a) Use in General, Special, Primary, and Runoff Elections for Federal Office-

(1) IN GENERAL- Section 103 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-2) is amended--

(A) in subsection (a), by striking `general elections for Federal office' and inserting `general, special, primary, and runoff elections for Federal office';

(B) in subsection (e), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking `a general election' and inserting `a general, special, primary, or runoff election for Federal office'; and

(C) in subsection (f), by striking `the general election' each place it appears and inserting `the general, special, primary, or runoff election for Federal office'.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE- The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on December 31, 2010, and apply with respect to elections for Federal office held on or after such date.

(b) Promotion and Expansion of Use- Section 103(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-2) is amended--

(1) by striking `General- The Presidential' and inserting `General- (1) FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOT- The Presidential'; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(2) PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF USE OF FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOTS-

`(A) IN GENERAL- Not later than December 31, 2011, the Presidential designee shall adopt procedures to promote and expand the use of the Federal write-in absentee ballot as a back-up measure to vote in elections for Federal office.

`(B) USE OF TECHNOLOGY- Under such procedures, the Presidential designee shall utilize technology to implement a system under which the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter may--

`(i) enter the address of the voter or other information relevant in the appropriate jurisdiction of the State, and the system will generate a list of all candidates in the election for Federal office in that jurisdiction; and

`(ii) submit the marked Federal write-in absentee ballot by printing the ballot (including complete instructions for submitting the marked Federal write-in absentee ballot to the appropriate State election official and the mailing address of the single State office designated under section 102(b)).

`(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presidential designee such sums as may be necessary to carry out this paragraph.'

SEC. 582. PROHIBITING REFUSAL TO ACCEPT VOTER REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS, MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS, AND FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOTS FOR FAILURE TO MEET CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Voter Registration and Absentee Ballot Applications- Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

`(i) Prohibiting Refusal To Accept Applications for Failure To Meet Certain Requirements- A State shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid voter registration application or absentee ballot application (including the official post card form prescribed under section 101) or marked absentee ballot submitted in any manner by an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter solely on the basis of the following:

`(1) Notarization requirements.

`(2) Restrictions on paper type, including weight and size.

`(3) Restrictions on envelope type, including weight and size.'

(b) Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot- Section 103 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-2) is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

`(f) Prohibiting Refusal To Accept Ballot for Failure To Meet Certain Requirements- A State shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid Federal write-in absentee ballot submitted in any manner

by an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter solely on the basis of the following:

- `(1) Notarization requirements.
- `(2) Restrictions on paper type, including weight and size.
- `(3) Restrictions on envelope type, including weight and size.'

(c) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

SEC. 583. FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) Federal Voting Assistance Program Improvements-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.), as amended by section 580(a), is amended by inserting after section 103A the following new section:

SEC. 103B. FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) Duties- The Presidential designee shall carry out the following duties:

- `(1) Develop online portals of information to inform absent uniformed services voters regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures to be used by such voters with respect to elections for Federal office.
- `(2) Establish a program to notify absent uniformed services voters of voter registration information and resources, the availability of the Federal postcard application, and the availability of the Federal write-in absentee ballot on the military Global Network, and shall use the military Global Network to notify absent uniformed services voters of the foregoing 90, 60, and 30 days prior to each election for Federal office.

(b) Clarification Regarding Other Duties and Obligations- Nothing in this section shall relieve the Presidential designee of their duties and obligations under any directives or regulations issued by the Department of Defense, including the Department of Defense Directive 1000.04 (or any successor directive or regulation) that is not inconsistent or contradictory to the provisions of this section.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the Department of Defense (or a successor program) such sums as are necessary for purposes of carrying out this section.'

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS- Section 101 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff), as amended by section 580, is amended--

- (A) in subparagraph (b)--
 - (i) by striking 'and' at the end of paragraph (8);

(ii) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (9) and inserting `; and'; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(10) carry out section 103B with respect to Federal Voting Assistance Program Improvements.'; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

`(d) Authorization of Appropriations for Carrying Out Federal Voting Assistance Program Improvements- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presidential designee such sums as are necessary for purposes of carrying out subsection (b)(10).'

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE- The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

(b) Voter Registration Assistance for Absent Uniformed Services Voters-

(1) IN GENERAL- Chapter 80 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1566 the following new section:

`Sec. 1566a. Voting assistance: voter assistance offices

`(a) Designation of Offices on Military Installations as Voter Assistance Offices- Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 and under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (f), the Secretaries of the military departments shall designate offices on installations under their jurisdiction to provide absent uniformed services voters, particularly those individuals described in subsection (b), and their family members with the following:

`(1) Information on voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures (including the official post card form prescribed under section 101 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff).

`(2) Information and assistance, if requested, including access to the Internet where practicable, to register to vote in an election for Federal office.

`(3) Information and assistance, if requested, including access to the Internet where practicable, to update the individual's voter registration information, including instructions for absent uniformed services voters to change their address by submitting the official post card form prescribed under section 101 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to the appropriate State election official.

`(4) Information and assistance, if requested, to request an absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.).

`(b) Covered Individuals- The individuals described in this subsection are absent uniformed services voters who--

`(1) are undergoing a permanent change of duty station;

- `(2) are deploying overseas for at least six months;*
- `(3) are returning from an overseas deployment of at least six months; or*
- `(4) otherwise request assistance related to voter registration.*

`(c) Timing of Provision of Assistance- The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (f) shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with military necessity, that the assistance provided under subsection (a) is provided to a covered individual described in subsection (b)--

- `(1) if described in subsection (b)(1), as part of the administrative in-processing of the covered individual upon arrival at the new duty station of the covered individual;*
- `(2) if described in subsection (b)(2), as part of the administrative out-processing of the covered individual in preparation for deployment from the home duty station of the covered individual;*
- `(3) if described in subsection (b)(3), as part of the administrative in-processing of the covered individual upon return to the home duty station of the covered individual; or*
- `(4) if described in subsection (b)(4), at the time the covered individual requests such assistance.*

`(d) Outreach- The Secretary of each military department, or the Presidential designee, shall take appropriate actions to inform absent uniformed services voters of the assistance available under subsection (a), including--

- `(1) the availability of information and voter registration assistance at offices designated under subsection (a); and*
- `(2) the time, location, and manner in which an absent uniformed services voter may utilize such assistance.*

`(e) Authority To Designate Voting Assistance Offices as Voter Registration Agency on Military Installations- The Secretary of Defense may authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to designate offices on military installations as voter registration agencies under section 7(a)(2) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-5(a)(2)) for all purposes of such Act. Any office so designated shall discharge the requirements of this section, under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (f).

`(f) Regulations- The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations relating to the administration of the requirements of this section. The regulations shall be prescribed before the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010, and shall be implemented for such general election for Federal office and for each succeeding election for Federal office.

`(g) Definitions- In this section:

- `(1) The term 'absent uniformed services voter' has the meaning given that term in section 107(1) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6(1)).*

'(2) The term 'Federal office' has the meaning given that term in section 107(3) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6(3)).

'(3) The term 'Presidential designee' means the official designated by the President under section 101(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(a)).'

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT- The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 80 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1566 the following new item:

'1566a. Voting assistance: voter assistance offices.'

SEC. 584. DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR REPORTING AND STORING CERTAIN DATA.

(a) In General- Section 101(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)), as amended by sections 580 and 583, is amended--

(1) by striking 'and' at the end of paragraph (9);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (10) and inserting '; and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

'(11) working with the Election Assistance Commission and the chief State election official of each State, develop standards--

'(A) for States to report data on the number of absentee ballots transmitted and received under section 102(c) and such other data as the Presidential designee determines appropriate; and

'(B) for the Presidential designee to store the data reported.'

(b) Conforming Amendment- Section 102(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1(a)), as amended by sections 577, 578, 579, and 580, is amended--

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking 'and' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at the end and inserting '; and'; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

'(11) report data on the number of absentee ballots transmitted and received under section 102(c) and such other data as the Presidential designee determines appropriate in accordance with the standards developed by the Presidential designee under section 101(b)(11).'

(c) Effective Date- The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

SEC. 585. REPEAL OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO USE OF SINGLE APPLICATION FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT ELECTIONS.

(a) *In General-* Subsections (a) through (d) of section 104 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-3) are repealed.

(b) *Conforming Amendments-* The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.) is amended--

(1) in section 101(b)--

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ` , for use by States in accordance with section 104'; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ` for use by States in accordance with section 104'; and

(2) in section 104, as amended by subsection (a)--

(A) in the section heading, by striking ` **USE OF SINGLE APPLICATION FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT ELECTIONS**' and inserting ` **PROHIBITION OF REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS ON GROUNDS OF EARLY SUBMISSION**'; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking `(e) Prohibition of Refusal of Applications on Grounds of Early Submission- '.

SEC. 586. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 105 the following new section:

SEC. 105A. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) *Report on Status of Implementation and Assessment of Programs-* Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act, the Presidential designee shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress a report containing the following information:

(1) The status of the implementation of the procedures established for the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters under section 103A, and a detailed description of the specific steps taken towards such implementation for the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2010.

(2) An assessment of the effectiveness of the Voting Assistance Officer Program of the Department of Defense, which shall include the following:

(A) A thorough and complete assessment of whether the Program, as configured and implemented as of such date of enactment, is effectively assisting absent uniformed services voters in exercising their right to vote.

(B) An inventory and explanation of any areas of voter assistance in which the Program has failed to accomplish its

stated objectives and effectively assist absent uniformed services voters in exercising their right to vote.

`(C) As necessary, a detailed plan for the implementation of any new program to replace or supplement voter assistance activities required to be performed under this Act.

`(3) A detailed description of the specific steps taken towards the implementation of voter registration assistance for absent uniformed services voters under section 1566a of title 10, United States Code.

`(b) Annual Report on Effectiveness of Activities and Utilization of Certain Procedures- Not later than March 31 of each year, the Presidential designee shall transmit to the President and to the relevant committees of Congress a report containing the following information:

`(1) An assessment of the effectiveness of activities carried out under section 103B, including the activities and actions of the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the Department of Defense, a separate assessment of voter registration and participation by absent uniformed services voters, a separate assessment of voter registration and participation by overseas voters who are not members of the uniformed services, and a description of the cooperation between States and the Federal Government in carrying out such section.

`(2) A description of the utilization of voter registration assistance under section 1566a of title 10, United States Code, which shall include the following:

`(A) A description of the specific programs implemented by each military department of the Armed Forces pursuant to such section.

`(B) The number of absent uniformed services voters who utilized voter registration assistance provided under such section.

`(3) In the case of a report submitted under this subsection in the year following a year in which a regularly scheduled general election for Federal office is held, a description of the utilization of the procedures for the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots established pursuant to section 103A, which shall include the number of marked absentee ballots collected and delivered under such procedures and the number of such ballots which were not delivered by the time of the closing of the polls on the date of the election (and the reasons such ballots were not so delivered).

`(c) Definitions- In this section:

`(1) ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER- The term 'absent overseas uniformed services voter' has the meaning given such term in section 103A(d).

`(2) PRESIDENTIAL DESIGNEE- The term 'Presidential designee' means the Presidential designee under section 101(a).

`(3) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED- The term 'relevant committees of Congress' means--

- `(A) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Rules and Administration of the Senate; and*
- `(B) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and House Administration of the House of Representatives.'.*

SEC. 587. ANNUAL REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT.

Section 105 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973f-4) is amended--

- (1) by striking 'The Attorney' and inserting '(a) In General- The Attorney'; and*
- (2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:*
- `(b) Report to Congress- Not later than December 31 of each year, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress an annual report on any civil action brought under subsection (a) during the preceding year.'*

SEC. 588. REQUIREMENTS PAYMENTS.

(a) Use of Funds- Section 251(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15401(b)) is amended--

- (1) in paragraph (1), by striking 'paragraph (2)' and inserting 'paragraphs (2) and (3)'; and*
- (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*
- `(3) ACTIVITIES UNDER UNIFORMED AND OVERSEAS CITIZENS ABSENTEE VOTING ACT- A State shall use a requirements payment made using funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization under section 257(a)(4) only to meet the requirements under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act imposed as a result of the provisions of and amendments made by the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act.'*
- (b) Conditions for Receipt of Funds-*
 - (1) INCLUSION OF COMPLIANCE IN STATE PLAN-*
 - (A) IN GENERAL- Section 254(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15404(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*
 - `(14) How the State will comply with the provisions and requirements of and amendments made by the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act.'*
 - (B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT- Section 253(b)(1)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 15403(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking 'section 254' and inserting 'section 254(a) (or, for purposes of determining the eligibility of a State to receive a requirements payment appropriated pursuant to the authorization provided under section 257(a)(4), contains the element described in paragraph (14) of such section)'*

(2) **WAIVER OF PLAN FOR APPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES-** Section 253(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 15403(b)(2)) is amended--

(A) by striking `(2) The State' and inserting `(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the State'; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

`(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply for purposes of determining the eligibility of a State to receive a requirements payment appropriated pursuant to the authorization provided under section 257(a)(4).`.

(3) **SPECIAL RULE FOR PROVISION OF 5 PERCENT MATCH-** Section 253(b)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 15403(b)(5)) is amended--

(A) by striking `(5) The State' and inserting `(5)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the State'; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

`(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply for purposes of determining the eligibility of a State to receive a requirements payment appropriated pursuant to the authorization provided under section 257(a)(4) for fiscal year 2010, except that if the State does not appropriate funds in accordance with subparagraph (A) prior to the last day of fiscal year 2011, the State shall repay to the Commission the requirements payment which is appropriated pursuant to such authorization.`.

(c) **Authorization-** Section 257(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15407(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

`(4) For fiscal year 2010 and subsequent fiscal years, such sums as are necessary for purposes of making requirements payments to States to carry out the activities described in section 251(b)(3).`.

SEC. 589. TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **Definitions-** In this section:

(1) **ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER-** The term `absent uniformed services voter' has the meaning given such term in section 107(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.).

(2) **OVERSEAS VOTER-** The term `overseas voter' has the meaning given such term in section 107(5) of such Act.

(3) **PRESIDENTIAL DESIGNEE-** The term `Presidential designee' means the individual designated under section 101(a) of such Act.

(b) **Establishment-**

(1) **IN GENERAL-** The Presidential designee may establish 1 or more pilot programs under which the feasibility of new election technology is tested for the benefit of absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters claiming rights under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.).

(2) DESIGN AND CONDUCT- The design and conduct of a pilot program established under this subsection--

- (A) shall be at the discretion of the Presidential designee; and*
- (B) shall not conflict with or substitute for existing laws, regulations, or procedures with respect to the participation of absent uniformed services voters and military voters in elections for Federal office.*

(c) Considerations- In conducting a pilot program established under subsection (b), the Presidential designee may consider the following issues:

- (1) The transmission of electronic voting material across military networks.*
- (2) Virtual private networks, cryptographic voting systems, centrally controlled voting stations, and other information security techniques.*
- (3) The transmission of ballot representations and scanned pictures in a secure manner.*
- (4) Capturing, retaining, and comparing electronic and physical ballot representations.*
- (5) Utilization of voting stations at military bases.*
- (6) Document delivery and upload systems.*
- (7) The functional effectiveness of the application or adoption of the pilot program to operational environments, taking into account environmental and logistical obstacles and State procedures.*

(d) Reports- The Presidential designee shall submit to Congress reports on the progress and outcomes of any pilot program conducted under this subsection, together with recommendations--

- (1) for the conduct of additional pilot programs under this section; and*
- (2) for such legislation and administrative action as the Presidential designee determines appropriate.*

(e) Technical Assistance-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Election Assistance Commission and the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall provide the Presidential designee with best practices or standards in accordance with electronic absentee voting guidelines established under the first sentence of section 1604(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1277; 42 U.S.C. 1977ff note), as amended by section 567 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375; 118 Stat. 1919) to support the pilot program or programs.

(2) REPORT- In the case in which the Election Assistance Commission has not established electronic absentee voting guidelines under such section 1604(a)(2), as so amended, by not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Election Assistance Commission shall submit to the relevant committees of Congress a report containing the following information:

(A) The reasons such guidelines have not been established as of such date.

(B) A detailed timeline for the establishment of such guidelines.

(C) A detailed explanation of the Commission's actions in establishing such guidelines since the date of enactment of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375; 118 Stat. 1919).

(3) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED- *In this subsection, the term `relevant committees of Congress' means--*

(A) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(B) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(f) Authorization of Appropriations- *There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.*

Protecting Florida's Investments Act (PFIA)
Quarterly Report – October 27, 2009



3Q / 2009

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION



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Introduction

On June 8, 2007, the Protecting Florida's Investments Act ("PFIA") was signed into law. The PFIA requires the State Board of Administration ("SBA"), acting on behalf of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund (the "FRSTF"), to assemble and publish a list of "Scrutinized Companies" that have prohibited business operations in Sudan and Iran. Once placed on the list of Scrutinized Companies, the SBA and its investment managers are prohibited from acquiring those companies' securities and are required to divest those securities if the companies do not cease the prohibited activities or take certain compensating actions. The implementation of the PFIA by the SBA will not affect any FRSTF investments in U.S. companies. The PFIA will solely affect foreign companies with certain business operations in Sudan and Iran involving the petroleum or energy sector, oil or mineral extraction, power production or military support activities. This quarterly report is developed pursuant to Section 215.473 (4), Florida Statutes.

Primary Requirements of the PFIA

The PFIA created new reporting, engagement, and investment requirements for the SBA, including:

1. Quarterly reporting to the Board of Trustees of every equity security in which the SBA has invested for the quarter, along with its industry category. This report is posted on the SBA website.
2. Quarterly presentation to the Trustees of a "Scrutinized Companies" list for both Sudan and Iran for their approval. Scrutinized Company lists are available on the SBA's website, along with information on the FRSTF direct and indirect holdings of Scrutinized Companies.
3. Written notice to external investment managers of all PFIA requirements. Letters request that the managers of actively managed commingled vehicles (i.e., those with FRSTF and other clients' assets) consider removing Scrutinized Companies from the product or create a similar actively managed product that excludes such companies. Similar written requests must be provided to relevant investment managers within the defined contribution plan.
4. Written notice to any company with inactive business operations in Sudan or Iran, informing the company of the PFIA and encouraging it to continue to refrain from reinitiating active business operations. Such correspondence continues semiannually.
5. Written notice to any Scrutinized Company with active business operations, informing the company of its Scrutinized Company status and that it may become subject to divestment. The written notice must inform the company of the opportunity to clarify its Sudan-related or Iran-related activities and encourage the company, within 90 days, to cease its scrutinized business operations or convert such operations to inactive status.
6. A prohibition on further investment on behalf of the FRSTF in any Scrutinized Company once the Sudan and Iran scrutinized lists have been approved by the Trustees. All publicly traded securities of Scrutinized Companies must be divested within 12 months after the company's initial (and continued) appearance on the Scrutinized Companies list. Divestment does not apply to indirect holdings in actively managed commingled investment funds—i.e., where the SBA is not the sole investor in the fund. Private equity funds are considered to be actively managed.
7. Reporting to each member of the Board of Trustees, President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Scrutinized Company lists within 30 days of creation, and public disclosure of each list.
8. Quarterly reporting of the following to each member of the Board of Trustees, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the United States Presidential Special

Envoy to Sudan and, if one is appointed, the United States Presidential Special Envoy to Iran. The report is made publicly available and posted to the SBA's website.

- a. A summary of correspondence with engaged companies;
 - b. A listing of all investments sold, redeemed, divested, or withdrawn;
 - c. A listing of all prohibited investments;
 - d. A description of any progress related to external managers offering PFIA compliant funds; and
 - e. A list of all publicly traded securities held directly by the state.
9. Adoption and incorporation into the Investment Policy Statement (IPS) of SBA actions taken in accordance with the PFIA. Changes to the IPS are reviewed by the Investment Advisory Council and approved by the Trustees.
10. Relevant Sudan or Iran portions of the PFIA are discontinued if the Congress or President of the United States passes legislation, executive order, or other written certification that:
- a. Darfur genocide has been halted for at least 12 months;
 - b. Sanctions imposed against the Government of Sudan are revoked;
 - c. Government of Sudan honors its commitments to cease attacks on civilians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance, and allow for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;
 - d. Government of Iran has ceased to acquire weapons of mass destruction and support international terrorism;
 - e. Sanctions imposed against the government of Iran are revoked; or
 - f. Mandatory divestment of the type provided for by the PFIA interferes with the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.
11. Cessation of divestment and/or reinvestment into previously divested companies may occur if the value of all FRSTF assets under management decreases by 50 basis points (0.5%) or more as a result of divestment. If cessation of divestment is triggered, the SBA is required to provide a written report to each member of the Board of Trustees, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to initial reinvestment. Such condition is required to be updated semiannually.
12. In 2009, the Florida Legislature approved a bill requiring the SBA to identify and offer, by March 1, 2010, at least one terror-free investment product for the FRS Investment Plan. The product must allocate its funds among securities not subject to divestiture, as provided in section 215.473, Florida Statutes.

Definition of a Scrutinized Company

The following is a brief review of the criteria on which the active business operations of companies must be judged, in accordance with subsection (1) (t) of the Section 215.473, F.S.

Sudan:

1. Have a material business relationship with the government of Sudan or a government-created project involving oil related, mineral extraction, or power generation activities, or
2. Have a material business relationship involving the supply of military equipment, or
3. Impart minimal benefit to disadvantaged citizens that are typically located in the geographic periphery of Sudan, or
4. Have been complicit in the genocidal campaign in Darfur.

Iran:

1. Have a material business relationship with the government of Iran or a government-created project involving oil related or mineral extraction activities, or
2. Have made material investments in and significantly enhancing Iran's petroleum sector.

Affiliates of companies with scrutinized business operations are also subject to the requirements of the PFIA. An affiliated company is generally defined as any other company that either directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the company conducting scrutinized active business operations. Control generally means the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. As well, many companies have parent—subsidiary relationships whereby a parent company may own several other companies. In such cases, the SBA has included any known parent and/or subsidiaries which can be clearly linked to a company with scrutinized active business operations. The SBA has used a 50 percent ownership threshold in determining whether or not companies are affiliated, examining parent company—subsidiary ownership on a pro rata basis.

The SBA views companies which have explicit plans and activities related to discontinuation of active business operations as meeting the PFIA definition of substantial action. For all identified companies, the SBA will request information detailing what a company has actually done, if anything, to discontinue its active business operations or if it has pursued humanitarian efforts (applicable to Sudan only).

SBA Scrutinized Companies Identification Methodology

The SBA has developed two lists of Scrutinized Companies with active business operations by principally relying on the research and findings of four "External Research Providers:"

1. Conflict Risk Network (CRN). CRN is a project of the Genocide Intervention Network, a non-profit organization focused on fundraising for the UN-supported African Union Mission in Darfur and political activism to pressure governments and the UN to pursue a comprehensive strategy to end the genocide in Darfur. CRN was formerly known as the Sudan Divestment Task Force (SDTF).
2. RiskMetrics Group (ISS). RiskMetrics delivers proxy voting and corporate governance solutions to institutional clients. RiskMetrics offers screening services to help pension funds and their investment managers comply with the specific and unique components of state law pertaining to investments in sanctioned countries, including Sudan and Iran.
3. KLD Research & Analytics (KLD). KLD is an investment research firm producing a Sudan Targeted Divestment Compliance product, which meets the requirements of the CRN. While KLD consults with the CRN on legislative criteria and certain companies, KLD independently performs all of the research involved in creating the product. KLD also produces an Iran Compliance product, which identifies companies generally meeting the criteria of the federal government elements of the Iran Sanctions Act.
4. American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC). AIPAC works on public policy issues with the intent to strengthen the U.S.-Israel relationship. AIPAC produces a list of foreign companies at risk of being sanctioned by the U.S. for investing in Iran's oil and natural gas sector, in violation of the Iran Sanctions Act (ISA).

The SBA Investment Programs and Governance unit and other senior investment professionals review the assessments of the External Research Providers and other publicly available information. The SBA has utilized the following sources to evaluate over 200 companies and affiliates with reported links to Sudan or Iran:

Company disclosures:

- SEC filings (DEF 14A Proxy Statements, 10-K & 20-F Annual Reports, etc.)
- Investor Relations/company websites
- Industry publications and analyst research

Investment/Finance Organizations:

- Industry Analysts
- Index Providers (e.g., Russell)
- Other Institutional Investors/Private Investors

U.S Government Agencies:

- SEC Office of Global Security (EDGAR)
- U.S. Treasury, Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC)
- Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA)
- Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

- American Enterprise Institute (AEI)
- Amnesty International
- Yale University (Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Project)
- Human Rights Watch

Other Sources:

- SBA External Investment Managers
- U.S. Federal Sanctions Laws covering State Sponsors of Terror
- Any other publicly available information.

Using the previous information sources, the SBA has developed two separate categorizations of a company's involvement in Sudan and/or Iran.

1. **"Scrutinized"** — All applicable External Research Providers indicate that a company meets the classification of a Scrutinized Company as defined by the PFIA as set forth in Section 215.473 (1)(t)1., 2., or 3. [Sudan] or Section 215.473 (4)(t)1. [Iran]. For Sudan, CRN, RiskMetrics Group, and KLD must unanimously agree on the company's status under the PFIA. For Iran, AIPAC, RiskMetrics Group, and KLD must unanimously agree on the company's status under the PFIA. Upon SBA review, no other information sources clearly contradict the conclusions of the External Research Providers.
2. **"Continued Examination"** — At least one, but not all applicable External Research Providers indicates that a company meets the classification of a Scrutinized Company as defined by the PFIA as set forth in Section 215.473, (1)(t)1., 2., or 3. [Sudan] or Section 215.473, (4)(t)1. [Iran]. In other words, the External Research Providers do not agree on the status of a company and the SBA is unable to definitively categorize the company's activities as scrutinized without further research to resolve the differences. For companies classified as "Continued Examination" the SBA will begin an engagement process to clarify each firm's current business relationships.

About the State Board of Administration

The statutory mission of the State Board of Administration (SBA) is to invest, manage and safeguard assets of the Florida Retirement System (FRS) Trust Fund and a variety of other funds for state and local governments. FRS Trustees are dedicated to ensuring that the SBA invests assets and discharges its duties in accordance with Florida law, guided by strict policies and a code of ethics to ensure integrity, prudent risk management and top-tier performance. The SBA is an investment fiduciary under law, and subject to the stringent fiduciary duties and standards of care defined by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), as incorporated into Florida law. The SBA has three Trustees: the Governor, as Chairman, the Chief Financial Officer, as Treasurer, and the Attorney General, as Secretary.

As of September 30, 2009, the net asset value of total funds under SBA management was approximately \$132 billion. The FRS Pension Plan provides defined pension benefits to 1.1 million beneficiaries and retirees. The strong long-term performance of the FRS Pension Plan, the fourth-largest public pension fund in the nation, reflects our commitment to responsible fiscal management. The SBA strives to meet the highest ethical, fiduciary and professional standards while performing its mission, with a continued emphasis on keeping operating and investment management costs as low as possible for the benefit of Florida taxpayers.

We encourage you to review additional information about the SBA and FRS on our website at www.sbafila.com.

Key Changes since the Previous PFIA Quarterly Report

Sudan

Companies **removed** from the Sudan Scrutinized list this quarter:

- Arab Aluminum Co. SAE has been removed from Scrutinized status since it is no longer structured as a majority-owned affiliate of a Scrutinized company (Egypt Kuwait Holding Co. SAE).
- AREF Investment Group has been removed from Scrutinized status since it is no longer structured as a majority-owned affiliate of a Scrutinized company (AREF Energy Holding Company).

Companies **added** to the Sudan Continued Examination list this quarter:

- AREF Investment Group
- Mercator Lines Limited (Mercator Lines Singapore)
- Oil India Limited

Iran

Companies **added** to the Iran Scrutinized list this quarter:

- Shell International Finance BV has been added to the Iran Scrutinized list. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell plc, a Scrutinized Company.
- Petrobras International Finance Company has been added to the Iran Scrutinized list. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Petroleo Brasileiro, a Scrutinized Company.

Table 1: Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan
No companies were added this quarter.

Company	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
Alstom	France	September 19, 2007
Alstom Projects India	India	April 14, 2009
AREF Energy Holdings Co.	Kuwait	July 28, 2009
AviChina Industry & Technology Company Limited	China	September 19, 2007
Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd.	India	September 19, 2007
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals	India	September 19, 2007
Chennai Petroleum Corp Ltd	India	September 19, 2007
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (CPCC) Sinopec	China	September 19, 2007
CNPC Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong	September 19, 2007
Daqing Huake Group Co Ltd	China	March 25, 2008
Dietswell SA	France	January 13, 2009
Dongan Motor (aka Harbin Dongan Auto Engine)	China	September 19, 2007
DongFeng Automobile Co Ltd	China	September 19, 2007
Egypt Kuwait Holding Co. SAE	Kuwait	January 13, 2009
Electricity Generating Public Co	Thailand	September 19, 2007
Favelle Favco	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Gas District Cooling (Putrajaya) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Hafei Aviation Industry Co Ltd	China	September 19, 2007
Harbin Power Equipment	China	September 19, 2007
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	India	September 19, 2007
Jiangxi Changhe Automobile	China	September 19, 2007
Jiangxi Hongdu Aviation (aka Hongdu Aviation)	China	September 19, 2007
Jinan Diesel Engine Co. Ltd.	China	July 28, 2009
Kejuruteraan Samudra Timur Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Kencana Petroleum Berhad	Malaysia	December 18, 2007
Khanom Electricity Generating Co	Thailand	December 18, 2007
Kingdream PLC	China	April 14, 2009
KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
KMCOB Capital Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Kuwait Finance House	Kuwait	April 14, 2009
Lanka IOC Ltd	India	September 19, 2007
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd	India	September 19, 2007
Midciti Resources Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
MISC Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
MISC Capital Ltd.	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Muhibbah Engineering BHD	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	India	September 19, 2007

Company	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
Optimal Olefins Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
PECD Bhd.	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
PetroChina	China	September 19, 2007
PetroKazakhstan Finance BV	Canada	July 28, 2009
Petroliam Nasional (Petronas)	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Capital Limited	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Dagangan Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Gas Berhad	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Ranhill Bhd	Malaysia	September 16, 2008
Ranhill Labuan Ltd.	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Ranhill Powertron Sdn	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
SAJ Holdings	Malaysia	July 28, 2009
Scomi Engineering BHD	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Scomi Group Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Sinopec Finance	China	April 14, 2009
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd	Bermuda	September 19, 2007
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical	China	September 19, 2007
Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre	China	March 25, 2008
Wartsila Oyj	Finland	December 18, 2007
Wuhan Boiler Company	China	September 19, 2007
# of Companies	57	

The following companies were **removed** from the Scrutinized Company list for SUDAN during the quarter.

Removed Company	Country of Incorporation
<i>Arab Aluminum Co SAE</i>	<i>Egypt</i>
<i>AREF Investment Group</i>	<i>Kuwait</i>

Table 2: Continued Examination Companies with Activities in Sudan
New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Company	Country of Incorporation
ABB Ltd.	Switzerland
AREF Investment Group	Kuwait
Areva SA	France
Bharat Electronics Limited	India
Bollore Group	France
China North Industries Group Corp (CNGC/Norinco)	China
GAZ Group	Russia
Korea Plant Service and Engineering Co. Ltd.	South Korea
La Mancha Resources	Canada
LS industrial Systems Co. Ltd.	South Korea
Managem	Morocco
Mercator Lines Limited (Mercator Lines Singapore)	India
MMC Bhd	Malaysia
Nam Fatt	Malaysia
Oil India Limited	India
PetroFac	United Kingdom
Sinohydro	China
Sudan Telecommunications (Sudatel)	Sudan
Total SA	France
# of Companies	19

No companies were **removed** from the Continued Examination list for SUDAN during the quarter.

Table 3: Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector
New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Company	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (CPCC) Sinopec	China	September 19, 2007
CNPC Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong	September 19, 2007
ENI	Italy	September 19, 2007
Gas District Cooling (Putrajaya) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Gazprom	Russia	September 19, 2007
Gazprom Neft	Russia	September 16, 2008
GS Engineering & Construction Corp.	S. Korea	September 16, 2008
GS Holdings	S. Korea	September 19, 2007
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	India	September 19, 2007
Inpex Corp.	Japan	September 19, 2007
Kingdream PLC	China	April 14, 2009
KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Midciti Resources Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
MISC Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
MISC Capital Ltd.	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Mosenergo	Russia	September 16, 2008
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	India	September 19, 2007
Optimal Olefins Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Persian Gold PLC	United Kingdom	July 28, 2009
Petrobras Energia (Participaciones)	Argentina	April 14, 2009
Petrobras International Finance Company	Cayman Islands	October 27, 2009
PetroChina	China	September 19, 2007
Petroleo Brasileiro (Petrobras)	Brazil	September 19, 2007
Petroleum Nasional (Petronas)	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Capital Limited	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Dagangan Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Gas Berhad	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Repsol YPF	Spain	September 19, 2007
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	United Kingdom	September 19, 2007
Shell International Finance BV	Netherlands	October 27, 2009
Sinopec Finance	China	April 14, 2009
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd	Bermuda	September 19, 2007
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical	China	September 19, 2007
Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre	China	March 25, 2008
Snam Rete Gas	Italy	September 19, 2007
StatoilHydro	Norway	September 19, 2007
Total (Nigeria) PLC	Nigeria	March 25, 2008
Total SA	France	September 19, 2007
# of Companies	38	

No companies were **removed** from the Scrutinized list for IRAN during the quarter.

Table 4: Continued Examination Companies with Petroleum Energy Activities in Iran
No companies were added this quarter.

Company	Country of Incorporation
Aker Kvaerner ASA	Norway
CNOOC Ltd.	China
Daelim Industrial Co.	South Korea
Edison Spa	Italy
Engineers India Ltd.	India
GAIL Ltd.	India
GVA Consultants	Sweden
Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co.	South Korea
Hyundai Heavy Industries	South Korea
Liquefied Natural Gas LNG	Australia
Lukoil OAO	Russia
OMV AG	Austria
Petrofac Ltd.	United Kingdom
PT Citra Tubindo Tbk	Indonesia
PTT Exploration & Production PCL	Thailand
Samsung Engineering Co. Ltd.	Korea
Sasol Ltd.	South Africa
Siam Cement PCL	Thailand
Siemens AG	Germany
Technip	France
Trevi-Finanziaria Industriale SpA	Italy
Welspun-Gujarat Stahl Rohren Ltd.	India
# of Companies	22

No companies were **removed** from the Continued Examination list for IRAN during the quarter.

Table 5: Correspondence & Engagement Efforts with Scrutinized Companies

In accordance with Section 215.473(3)(a), F.S., the SBA began to engage companies on the September 19, 2007, Scrutinized Company lists. The SBA sent letters to each Scrutinized Company that was owned and held as of September 19, 2007, per the requirements of the law.

The SBA also sent written communication to other scrutinized firms since the initial company engagement effort in September 2007. Each letter encouraged the company to cease any active business operations within 90 days or convert such operations to inactive status to avoid qualifying for divestment by the SBA. In addition, the SBA sent a second letter to scrutinized companies on January 25, 2008, again requesting companies to provide all information necessary to avoid divestment.

On September 30, 2008, the SBA sent a follow-up letter to all Scrutinized Companies. Although, these companies are no longer held by the SBA, the September 30, 2008, letter was intended to once again provide notice of the requirements of the PFIA. Since our original correspondence, several companies on the scrutinized list have replied with valuable information. Each company's response and classification status is summarized below. Any company that responded to the SBA's written correspondence is highlighted in blue text.

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Status
ABB	Yes; January 29, 2009	Moved to Sudan Continued Examination List
Alstom	Yes; October 1, 2007	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Yes; October 4, 2007	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Bow Valley Energy	Yes; October 22, 2008	Removed from Iran Scrutinized List
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Yes; October 16, 2008	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (Sinopec)	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
CNPC Hong Kong Limited	Yes; October 5, 2007 and May 24, 2008	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Electricity Generating PCL	No	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
ENI	Yes; February 13, 2008	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Gazprom	Yes; November 1, 2007	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Harbin Power Equipment	No	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Inpex Corp.	Yes; October 15, 2007	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Kencana Petroleum	Yes; October 31, 2008	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Lukoil OAO	Yes; October 8, 2007	Moved to Iran Continued Examination List
Lundin Petroleum AB	Yes; October 17, 2008	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
Lundin International SA	No	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
MISC Bhd	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Norsk Hydro	Yes; November 30, 2007	Removed from Iran Scrutinized List
OMV AG	Yes; November 6, 2007	Moved to Iran Continued Examination List
PetroChina	Yes; December 22, 2008	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Petroleo Brasileiro (Petrobras)	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Ranhill Bhd	Yes; October 22, 2008	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Status
Repsol YPF	Yes; October 15, 2007	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	Yes; October 5, 2007	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Sinopec Kantons Holdings	No	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical Company	No	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Snam Rete Gas	Yes; October 9, 2008	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
StatoilHydro	Yes; February 4, 2008	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Total SA	Yes; October 12, 2007	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Wärtsilä Oyj	Yes; December 4, 2007	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues

Table 6: Correspondence & Engagement Efforts with Continued Examination Companies

In addition to Scrutinized Companies, the SBA engaged companies on our initial September 19, 2007, Continued Examination company lists. The SBA also sent written communication to firms added to the Continued Examination list since the initial company engagement effort in September 2007. Such companies were asked to provide information to the SBA in order to assist us in determining the extent of their activities, if any, in Sudan and Iran. The SBA sent a follow-up letter to all companies on September 30, 2008. Each company's response and classification is summarized below.

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Continued Examination Status
Actividades de Construccion y Servicios S.A.(ACS)	No	Removed from Iran List
Aggreko PLC	Yes; January 28, 2008	Removed from Iran List
Air Liquide	Yes; November 30, 2007 January 28, 2008	Removed from Iran List
Aker Kvaerner ASA	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
AREF Investment Group	No	Removed from Sudan List
Areva SA	Yes; October 27, 2008	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Bauer Aktiengesellschaft	Yes; March 13, 2008	Removed from Sudan List
BG Group	Yes; November 23, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Bharat Electronics Limited	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Bollere Group	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
CNOOC Ltd	Yes; October 28, 2008	Iran CE Classification Continues
Costain Group PLC	Yes; November 5, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Daelim Industrial Co.	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
Engineers India Ltd.	Yes; October 16, 2008	Iran CE Classification Continues
Essar Oil	Yes; January 9, 2009	Removed from Iran List
Finmeccanica SpA	No	Removed from Sudan List
GVA Consultants	Yes; September 26, 2007	Iran CE Classification Continues
ICSA India Limited	No	Removed from Sudan List
Itochu Corp	Yes; May 9, 2008	Removed from Iran List
JGC Corp	Yes; October 1, 2007	Removed from Iran List
La Mancha Resources	Yes; October 21, 2008	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Linde AG	Yes; November 14, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Liquefied Natural Gas LNG	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.	Yes; October 26, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Mitsui & Co.	Yes; October 17, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding	Yes; November 21, 2007 December 18, 2007	Removed from Iran and Sudan Lists
MMC Bhd	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Nam Fatt	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Saipem	Yes; December 12, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Samsung Engineering Co. Ltd.	No	Iran CE Classification Continues

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Continued Examination Status
Samsung Heavy Industries Co. Ltd.	No	Removed from Iran List
Sasol Ltd.	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
Schlumberger Limited NV	Yes; October 19, 2007	Removed from Iran and Sudan Lists
Siam Cement PCL	Yes; October 21, 2008	Iran CE Classification Continues
SNC - Lavalin Group Inc.	Yes; September 25, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Sudan Telecommunications (Sudatel)	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Technip	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
The Weir Group PLC	Yes; November 16, 2007	Removed from Iran and Sudan Lists
Total SA	Yes; October 12, 2007	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Weatherford International, Ltd.	No	Removed from Sudan List

Key Dates for PFIA Activities

June 8, 2007 — Legislation's effective date, upon becoming a law.

August 6, 2007 — SBA letter to state agencies requesting data on all publicly traded securities held directly by the State.

August 20, 2007 — First of two letters to investment managers providing written notice of PFIA enactment and amendment to Schedule B of investment management contracts.

September 19, 2007 — SBA assembles initial Scrutinized Companies lists for Sudan and Iran.

September 20, 2007 — SBA engages companies classified as either Scrutinized or needing Continued Examination through written correspondence, subsequent conference calls and additional communication. SBA disclosed the Scrutinized Companies lists on its website, including reporting of all equities held by the State.

September 21, 2007 — Second of two letters to investment managers providing Scrutinized Companies lists.

October 16, 2007 — SBA formally submits the Scrutinized Companies lists to the Legislature and the United States Special Envoy to Sudan, and continues to do so every quarter.

November 30, 2007 — SBA sends notification via email to any owned scrutinized company that has not responded to initial written correspondence. Similar notification was sent to each company classified as needing continued examination.

January 25, 2008 — SBA sends additional notice of divestment and request for information to all Scrutinized Companies, with emphasis to companies that have been unresponsive to the SBA's prior request for the necessary information.

July 1, 2008 — In March 2008, the SBA developed a policy approach directing all affected managers to sell their remaining PFIA related holdings no later than July 1, 2008, approximately three months earlier than the statutory deadline of September 18, 2008.

September 18, 2008 — Statutory deadline for the SBA to complete divestment of *initial* Scrutinized Companies (i.e., within 12 months of their initial appearance on the September 19, 2007 list), if they do not stop scrutinized active business operations.

March 1, 2010— Prior to this date, the SBA is to identify and offer at least one terror-free investment product for the FRS Investment Plan.

Quarterly Reporting—SBA provides quarterly updates to the Scrutinized Companies lists for Sudan and Iran, including a summary of engagement activities. PFIA quarterly reports have been issued on the following dates:

September 19, 2007
December 18, 2007
March 25, 2008
June 10, 2008
September 16, 2008
January 13, 2009
April 14, 2009
July 28, 2009
October 27, 2009

Summary of Investments Sold, Redeemed, Divested or Withdrawn

In accordance with the PFIA, the SBA must divest all holdings of any scrutinized companies within 12 months of their original appearance on the prohibited securities list. External managers are contractually responsible for administering investments in accordance with restrictions set forth by the SBA, including the prohibited securities list of the PFIA. Beginning in April 2008, the SBA developed a policy approach that directed all affected managers to sell their remaining PFIA related holdings no later than July 1, 2008, approximately three months earlier than the statutory deadline of September 18, 2008. Historical divestment transaction data is contained in prior PFIA Quarterly Reports.

Below is a table showing the aggregate amounts divested by the SBA, by company, since the PFIA's inception:

Royal Dutch Shell	\$215,784,700.79
Total SA	\$214,536,015.45
Petroleo Brasileiro SA	\$206,135,264.10
ENI	\$141,403,034.78
Gazprom (a.k.a. OAO Gazprom)	\$71,275,453.14
Alstom	\$65,897,698.67
Repsol YPF	\$53,420,179.87
StatoilHydro	\$46,792,677.58
China Petroleum and Chemical Corp (CPCC) Sinopec	\$38,455,440.48
PetroChina	\$25,723,158.75
Inpex Corp.	\$24,835,110.63
MISC Bhd	\$16,448,397.44
Snam Rete Gas	\$9,596,905.78
Lukoil OAO**	\$9,487,631.46
OMV AG **	\$8,601,977.98
Wärtsilä Oyj	\$1,797,871.96
Petrofac Ltd **	\$1,496,881.43
The Weir Group PLC **	\$1,322,666.62
Lundin Petroleum AB **	\$1,133,120.04
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	\$945,363.83
Petrobras Energia (Participaciones)	\$298,632.08
Dongfeng Motor Group	\$158,623.49
Electricity Generating Public Company	\$121,321.38
Gazprom Neft	\$37,892.73
	\$1,155,706,021
** Denotes a company which is no longer on the Prohibited Companies list.	

In accordance with the PFIA, the SBA will report on the performance implications of PFIA-related divestitures and restrictions. Generally, the impact of PFIA legislation on performance is measured as the opportunity cost of not being able to hold prohibited securities, measured by comparing the monthly return of the standard foreign equity benchmark (i.e., the MSCI ACWI ex-US) to a custom foreign equity benchmark based upon PFIA divestiture requirements. The difference in returns between the standard benchmark and custom benchmark represents the opportunity cost to the SBA of not being able to invest in (or hold) prohibited companies. The percent return difference is then applied to the average monthly balance of foreign equity investments to determine a dollar impact. Monthly dollar impacts, whether positive or negative, are added together through time and then compared to the total value of the FRS Pension Plan to determine the percentage or basis point impact of PFIA legislation.

Table 7: List of Prohibited Investments (Scrutinized Companies)

New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Company	Scrutinized Country	Country of Incorporation	Initial Appearance on Scrutinized List	Full Divestment
Alstom	Sudan	France	September 19, 2007	Yes
Alstom Projects India	Sudan	India	April 14, 2009	Yes
AREF Energy Holdings Co.	Sudan	Kuwait	July 28, 2009	Yes
AviChina Industry & Technology Company Limited	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd.	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Chennai Petroleum Corp Ltd	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (CPC) Sinopec	Sudan & Iran	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
CNPC Hong Kong Ltd.	Sudan & Iran	Hong Kong	September 19, 2007	Yes
Daqing Huake Group Co Ltd	Sudan	China	March 25, 2008	Yes
Dietswell SA	Sudan	France	January 13, 2009	Yes
Dongan Motor (aka Harbin Dongan Auto Engine)	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
DongFeng Automobile Co Ltd	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Egypt Kuwait Holding Co. SAE	Sudan	Kuwait	January 13, 2009	Yes
Electricity Generating Public Co	Sudan	Thailand	September 19, 2007	Yes
ENI	Iran	Italy	September 19, 2007	Yes
Favelle Favco	Sudan	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
Gas District Cooling (Putrajaya) Sdn Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
Gazprom	Iran	Russia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Gazprom Neft	Iran	Russia	September 16, 2008	Yes
GS Engineering & Construction Corp.	Iran	S. Korea	September 16, 2008	Yes
GS Holdings	Iran	S. Korea	September 19, 2007	Yes
Hafei Aviation Industry Co Ltd	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Harbin Power Equipment	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	Sudan & Iran	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Inpex Corp.	Iran	Japan	September 19, 2007	Yes
Jiangxi Changhe Automobile	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Jiangxi Hongdu Aviation (aka Hongdu Aviation)	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Jinan Diesel Engine	Sudan	China	July 28, 2009	Yes
Kejuruteraan Samudra Timur Bhd	Sudan	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Kencana Petroleum Berhad	Sudan	Malaysia	December 18, 2007	Yes
Khanom Electricity Generating Co	Sudan	Thailand	December 18, 2007	Yes
Kingdream PLC	Sudan & Iran	China	April 14, 2009	Yes
KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
KMCOB Capital Bhd	Sudan	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Kuwait Finance House	Sudan	Kuwait	April 14, 2009	Yes
Lanka IOC Ltd	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Midciti Resources Sdn Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
MISC Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes

Company	Scrutinized Country	Country of Incorporation	Initial Appearance on Scrutinized List	Full Divestment
MISC Capital Ltd.	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
Mosenergo	Iran	Russia	September 16, 2008	Yes
Muhibbah Engineering BHD	Sudan	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	Sudan & Iran	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Optimal Olefins Sdn Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
PECD Bhd.	Sudan	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Persian Gold	Iran	United Kingdom	July 28, 2009	Yes
Petrobras Energia (Participaciones)	Iran	Argentina	April 14, 2009	Yes
Petrobras International Finance Company	Iran	Cayman Islands	October 27, 2009	October 26, 2010
PetroChina	Sudan & Iran	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
PetroKazakhstan Finance BV	Sudan	Canada	July 28, 2009	Yes
Petroleo Brasileiro (Petrobras)	Iran	Brazil	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petroliam Nasional (Petronas)	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Capital Limited	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Dagangan Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Gas Berhad	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Ranhill Bhd	Sudan	Malaysia	September 16, 2008	Yes
Ranhill Labuan Ltd.	Sudan	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
Ranhill Powertron Sdn	Sudan	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
Repsol YPF	Iran	Spain	September 19, 2007	Yes
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	Iran	United Kingdom	September 19, 2007	Yes
SAJ Holdings	Sudan	Malaysia	July 28, 2009	Yes
Scomi Engineering BHD	Sudan	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Scomi Group Bhd	Sudan	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Shell International Finance BV	Iran	Netherlands	October 27, 2009	October 26, 2010
Sinopec Finance	Sudan & Iran	China	April 14, 2009	Yes
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd	Sudan & Iran	Bermuda	September 19, 2007	Yes
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical	Sudan & Iran	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre	Sudan & Iran	China	March 25, 2008	Yes
Snam Rete Gas	Iran	Italy	September 19, 2007	Yes
StatoilHydro	Iran	Norway	September 19, 2007	Yes
Total (Nigeria) PLC	Iran	Nigeria	March 25, 2008	Yes
Total SA	Iran	France	September 19, 2007	Yes
Wartsila Oyj	Sudan	Finland	December 18, 2007	Yes
Wuhan Boiler Company	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
# of Companies	75	-	-	

The following companies were **removed** from the Prohibited Investments list during the quarter.

Removed Company	Country of Incorporation
<i>Arab Aluminum Co. SAE</i>	<i>Egypt</i>
<i>AREF Investment Group</i>	<i>Kuwait</i>

Table 8: SBA Holdings in Prohibited Investments Subject to Divestment

[For the reporting period July 1, 2009 to September 30, 2009]

The following table provides SBA holdings in companies on the October 27, 2009 Prohibited Investments list in accounts subject to the PFIA divestiture requirements. Due to the initial appearance of Petrobras International Finance and Shell International Finance on the Prohibited Investments list this quarter, these holdings are subject to divestment no later than October 26, 2010.

Holdings as of:	Company	Number of Bonds	Account Name
09/30/2009	PETROBRAS INTL FIN CO GTD	1,000,000	FRSFF1019002
09/30/2009	SHELL INTL FIN B V GTD NT	5,110,000	FRSFF1038202
09/30/2009	SHELL INTERNATIONAL FIN	2,550,000	FRSFF1038102

StatoilHydro fixed income securities were purchased in error in April 2009 and fully divested on August 21, 2009, as detailed in the table below.

Date	Company	Action	Number of Bonds	Proceeds	Account Name
8/21/2009	STATOILHYDRO ASA	SOLD	2,000	\$2,144,015	FRSFF1019002

Summary of Progress, SBA Investment Manager Engagement Efforts

On August 20, 2007, the SBA sent letters to 66 external investment managers notifying them of the Act and informing them of new contract language that would enforce their cooperation with the requirements of the new law.

On September 19, 2007, the SBA sent letters to all affected managers outlining the list of prohibited securities for any future purchases. The letter described the SBA's engagement process with companies on the list, which affords companies a 90-day period in which to comply with the conditions of the law or clarify their activities. The letter directed these managers to cease purchase of securities on the list and to await the direction of the SBA for any divestment necessary in the event engagement fails, with a deadline for divestment under the law of September 18, 2008.

On September 19, 2007, the SBA sent letters to actively-managed, indirectly held funds holding scrutinized securities, including managers of the defined contribution program, asking the funds to review the list of scrutinized securities and consider eliminating such holdings from the portfolio or create a similar fund, devoid of such holdings, per the requirements of the law.

Each quarter, the SBA sends written and electronic notification to all affected managers about the list of prohibited companies.

The SBA has received responses noting our concerns in writing and by telephone from several of the contacted managers.

Listing of All Publicly Traded Securities (Including Equity Investments)

Due to the large number of individual securities and the volume of information, this list has been electronically posted to the SBA's website and is updated quarterly. A list of all publicly traded securities owned by the State of Florida can be found at www.sbafla.com within the PFIA information section. Please observe the electronic report's notes page for important clarifying explanations of included data.

For more information, please contact:

Florida State Board of Administration (SBA)
Investment Programs & Governance
1801 Hermitage Blvd., Suite 100
Tallahassee, FL 32308
www.sbafla.com

or send an email to:

pfia@sbafla.com

**Senate Bill 1804: Final Report
To the Legislature**

**Plan for a Comprehensive Database of State-owned
Real Property**

January 4, 2010

Note – this report contains information that is exempt from disclosure under public records law. This report contains information that was submitted to the Department of Management Services as part of a reply in response to an invitation to negotiate ("ITN"). Pursuant to section 119.071(1)(b)2.a., Florida Statutes, this information is exempt from disclosure under section 119.07(1) and section 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of a decision or intended decision pursuant to section 120.57(3)(a) or until 20 days after the final competitive sealed replies are all opened, whichever occurs earlier.

Information contained in this report that summarizes or relates to replies received in response to the above-mentioned ITN is identified via footnote.

**Department of Management Services
Division of Real Estate Development & Management**

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Executive Summary

To fulfill the requirements of Senate Bill 1804, the Department of Management Services (department) is providing this plan for a comprehensive database of state-owned real property containing information to support strategic real property decisions. As the bill requested, this report establishes methods to:

- Require specific information for each state-owned property.
- Update the database periodically.
- Identify and assess properties for potential disposition.
- Ensure notification to the department for conducting strategic valuation for disposition.

Research and Findings:

To develop this plan the department researched existing data sources within the state containing information about state-owned real property. The department found that independent legislation over the past three decades has created disparate public lands databases for specific reporting purposes. This appears to have created some redundancy. The department also identified gaps and inconsistencies in available real property information. These include:

- Multiple real property data sources have disparate data and are not currently integrated because existing data sources were not designed to reconcile. These data sources are:
 - The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Public Lands Inventory – A database of all public lands containing more than 67,000 state-owned parcels.
 - The DEP Florida Statewide Public Lands Inventory – A database of all public lands captured directly from county property appraisers and segregated by county.
 - The DEP Board of Trustees Land Document System – An independent document management system for state-owned lands owned by the Board of Trustees.
 - The DEP Lands Information Tracking System – A database under development that will contain funding, data, and mapping information related to lands acquired using Florida Preservation 2000 or the Florida Forever.
 - The Department of Revenue Tax Rolls – A data source of all private and public lands fed by county property appraisers to ensure counties meet minimum assessment standards.
 - The Department of Management Services State Facilities Inventory – a database of condition information on more than 3,800 state-owned buildings.
 - The Department of Financial Services Risk Management Database – A database used for insurance assessments, containing information on more than 20,000 state-owned buildings and structures.
- A lack of available operational data on state-owned real property.
 - State agencies have operational responsibility for their owned facilities, which means property information is scattered among state agencies.

- The physical characteristics of improved real property from 67 county property appraisers, the source for some of the state's real property databases, are inconsistent between counties and may not properly reflect the current size and condition of improvements.

Options:

Based on findings, the department evaluated the following three options for meeting the requirements of Senate Bill 1804:

Outsource Option:

- Use the private vendor community for implementation and management of the state-owned real property data. The department issued a competitive solicitation that is still active resulting in replies from 29 vendors. Costs range from [REDACTED]¹ and require further analysis and negotiation based on direction from the legislature; *or*

In-house Option One:

- The department develops a new database to meet the specific requirements of SB 1804, creating another database of real property information; *or*

In-house Option Two:

- The department or the DEP creates a new database that consolidates existing similar real property databases. This database would be used by any state agency as required to fulfill their responsibilities. This would eliminate redundancies and increase efficiencies. It would fulfill the requirements of the current real property databases in addition to the specific requirements of SB 1804.

Recommendation:

The department recommends In-house Option Two to:

- Minimize the redundancy among existing real property data sources; and
- Correct the root cause of inconsistencies and gaps in existing real property information.

While this option goes beyond the requirements of SB 1804, the department believes it delivers best and highest value to the state and its taxpayers.

Next Steps:

¹ Please note that this section contains information that was submitted to the Department of Management Services as part of a reply in response to an invitation to negotiate. Pursuant to section 119.071(1)(b)2.a., Florida Statutes, this information is exempt from disclosure under section 119.07(1) and section 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of a decision or intended decision pursuant to section 120.57(3)(a) or until 20 days after the final competitive sealed replies are all opened, whichever occurs earlier.

The department, working with the various agencies involved in real property databases, continues work to develop, and will provide estimated costs and a timeline for delivering In-house Option two by February 1, 2010. Legislative direction will be required to:

- Authorize authority to implement the recommendation to create a consolidated database to gain efficiencies and eliminate redundancies, while meeting the requirements of SB 1804.
- Address statutory revisions necessary to combine similar real property data sources.
- Require agencies and county property appraisers to deliver required state-owned real property information to DMS or DEP on an annual basis beginning July 1, 2010.

Purpose

This report in response to SB 1804, provides a plan to implement a comprehensive database of state-owned real property with information to support valuation and disposition as requested by the 2009 Florida Legislature during regular session.

Background

Passed during the 2008 Special Legislative Session, SB 44A required the Department of Management Services (department) to evaluate state-owned real property and submit a report on March 3, 2009, identifying surplus real property for disposition. The department reported progress in its initial analysis and identified a number of properties as candidates for disposition. However, inconsistencies in real property information, and redundancies and gaps in available data sources limited the department's ability to provide a thorough valuation for every state-owned property.

To address the problem, the legislature approved and the Governor Crist signed SB 1804 during the 2009 legislative session. The law requires the department to develop a plan for a comprehensive database of state-owned real property for the purpose of identifying and evaluating properties for disposition. The bill calls for the department to establish methods to:

- Require specific information for each state-owned property.
- Update the database periodically when changes in real property data occur.
- Identify and assess properties for potential disposition.
- Ensure notification to the department for conducting strategic valuation for disposition.

Identifying and Assessing Real Property

The strategic value of real property relies on both the value from the continued use of the property to support government functions as well as the potential value from the sale of the property under prevailing market conditions. A building may have a higher and better use serving a different agency, university or municipality, or the state may realize more benefit from sale to a private entity.

For the department to determine strategic value it must gain access to specific information about each property. This information includes:

- Geographic location
- Size and condition
- Improvements
- Legal interests and restrictions

- Property value
- Occupancy data
- Financial information

On the surface, it appeared that gathering this information should be relatively simple and straightforward; however, analysis of current sources of information uncovered numerous complications.

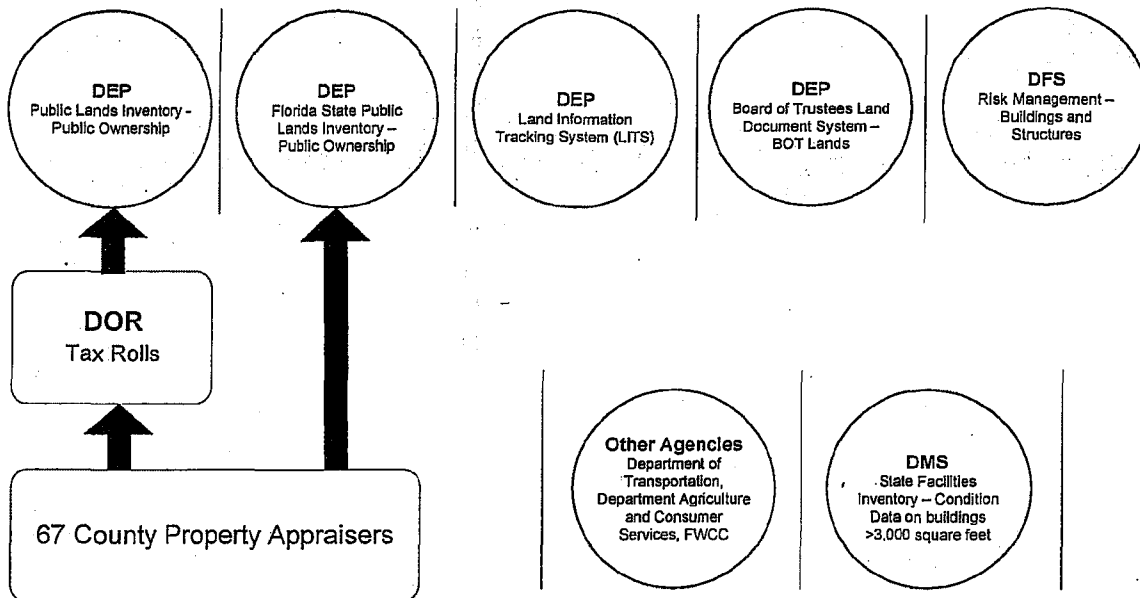
To ensure full and complete understanding of the various data sources, the department organized a workgroup with representatives from Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Department of Financial Services (DFS), Department of Management Services (DMS), Office of Policy and Budget (OPB), Florida County Property Appraisers, Technology Review Workgroup (TRW), the House and the Senate. The workgroup process engaged all the varied sources with state real property data for their input and vetting of this report.

Existing Real Property Information Sources

Over the last three decades, legislative direction created multiple unique real property data sources. The department identified multiple sources containing real property information, albeit disparate information. Information available to the state is scattered among multiple databases and formats, each serving a different purpose. The fragmented sources of information, as opposed to a comprehensive inventory of real property, lead to inconsistencies and gaps in data required to determine the strategic value of the property.

Figure 1:

Real Property Information Sources



The following summarizes each data source and its intended purpose.

County Property Appraisers

The most comprehensive of the data sources exists within each of the 67 Florida county property appraiser tax databases. Property appraisers maintain land ownership information for their county tax records including parcel location, description, ownership, use, area, value and other data attributes as well as tax parcel maps. Each county maintains tax data in its own unique format. County tax rolls contain hundreds of thousands of tax parcel records including both public and private ownership. The county tax rolls are the sources for several of the other land information systems in the state.

Section 193.023(2), F.S., requires county property appraisers to physically inspect property at least once every five years. Where geographically suitable, and at the discretion of the property appraiser, the property appraiser may use image technology in lieu of physical inspection to meet requirements. Property appraisers are also required to physically inspect any parcel of **taxable real property** upon request of the taxpayer or owner. Despite best efforts, property appraisers are not obligated to prioritize state-owned land for physical inspection and assessment. State-owned property is not prioritized for physical inspection and assessment because it is immune from taxation and not analyzed by the Department of Revenue in its annual review of assessment rolls. Property appraisers also may lack sufficient staff resources to closely scrutinize the physical characteristics and assessments of property not subject to taxation. This leads to inconsistencies in information about state-owned properties among the counties.²

Department of Revenue (DOR) Tax Rolls

The DOR has general supervision of the assessment and valuation of property in Florida to ensure counties maintain a tax assessment roll for all public and private lands. Each county property appraiser is required to submit assessment roll data and tax parcel maps twice a year containing information about each real property parcel. The DOR analyzes the information to make sure each assessment roll meets minimum standards set by statute and administrative rule.

Real property tax rolls are summary listings of all parcels and include unique parcel numbers for each parcel, basic property characteristics, and other relevant information. These assessment rolls reflect the status of properties at the date of submission. The rolls are not a consolidated database, rather a series of individual tables for each county. The data is available to other agencies and to the public in the form of tax tables and parcel maps.

² Source: Based on input from the Property Appraisers' Association of Florida (PAAF)

DEP Land Information Sources

The DEP Division of State Lands (DSL) oversees these databases:

Public Land Inventory (PLI)

The PLI was developed in 1979 under the direction of section 253.03, F.S. It is a central repository of all public lands. The Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center at Florida State University maintains the database under contract to the DSL. This inventory, annually submitted to the legislature, is a complete listing of approximately 67,000 state-owned parcels. In addition to the state-owned parcels, all publicly-owned parcels are submitted in this report. The data is pulled from the DOR tax rolls, which is fed from county property appraisers.

The PLI uses a set of processes to identify public lands in the DOR tax rolls, and to extract and classify the ownership information for reporting. The PLI contains all public-owned parcels, including:

- Federal government
- Counties
- Municipalities
- Water Management Districts and other special districts
- State government (every state agency) including but not limited to:
 - State Universities
 - Other special districts and authorities
 - Board of Trustees (TIITF)

PLI reporting requirements include annual inventory summary reports to the Senate President, Speaker of the House, and the State Library by March 1 every year.

Florida Statewide Public Land Inventory (FSPLI)

Established in law in 2003, the Florida Statewide Public Land is similar to the PLI. It is an effort to build an inventory of public lands segregated by county. The FSPLI is required to capture land ownership data directly from the county property appraisers rather than DOR tax rolls. The inventory provides a data repository of public lands on a county-by-county basis, establishes a distinction of lands essential for conservation purposes, and identifies lands that meet population land ownership criteria and quality for surplus. The FSPLI reports the population and percentages of public lands in each county, and includes identification of lands subject to annexation. The public land county summary report and others are available on the FSPLI County Tax Roll Internet Application.

Board of Trustees Land Database System (BTLDS)

The Board of Trustees Land Database System is an independent document management system developed in response to section 253.0325, Florida Statutes (F.S.), Modernization of State Lands Records Law of 1989. The BTLDS contains data only relating to the Board of Trustees' lands.

Land Inventory Tracking System (LITS)

The LITS is an integrated database that is currently under development and will contain funding, data, and mapping information related to lands acquired using Florida Preservation 2000 or the Florida Forever. A DSL feasibility study determined that the BTLDS system was not a viable option to comply with additional legislative requirements. As a result, the LITS is under development.

DFS Risk Management Database

The DFS Risk Management Database system contains information on more than 20,000 state-owned ***buildings and structures***. It supports the Division of Risk Management's efforts to calculate insurance premiums, secure excess insurance coverage and adjust property claims based on building information. State agencies supply the information and it is used to rate risks associated with building safety. The information is extensive, but it lacks land information critical to understanding the highest and best use of a property.

DMS State Facilities Inventory (SFI)

The SFI program was created in 1985, under section 216.015, F.S. The inventory provides condition information on state-owned ***buildings*** greater than 3,000 square feet in size, and mandates that the department provide an annual report of these findings.

The SFI includes more than 3,800 facilities and provides information on the ownership, management, location (GPS coordinates and address), occupancy type, size (square footage), age of facility, date of assessment, assessor, and condition. The information provided by the SFI ranges from current, within the last year, to three-years-old due to a three-year assessment rotation.

Other Agency-Owned Real Property Data Sources

A number of agencies are statutorily authorized to hold title to and manage their own lands. These properties are usually tracked in internal data sources. Agencies with extensive land holdings include the Department of Transportation, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Analysis of Existing Information Sources

The DSL published a white paper December 4, 2009, in response to the department's request for a comparison of its existing real property data sources, called "A Comparison of Florida Public Lands Inventories." The following are two excerpts from this white paper.

"At first glance it may appear that all of the land data sources discussed are alike. However, each database was developed to fulfill specific requirements mandated by the legislature. The county tax rolls serve each county and are then collected in a specific format by DOR for its oversight requirements. County and DOR data include all lands both private and public. PLI is a subset of public lands from DOR data while FSPLI is a subset of public lands from county data segregated by county and related to population. BTLDS is an autonomous document management system for BOT records. LITS will be a GIS (Geographic Information System) derived BOT and Florida Forever / P-2000 inventory. All of these systems have different reporting requirements yet are based on similar land information.

The existing Florida Land Inventories were mandated in a piecemeal fashion at different times for different purposes. Each inventory was designed to operate independently without regard to the possibility of integration with existing databases (With the exception of the LITS, which is being designed to take advantage of integration with other systems). Although the different inventories utilize the same basic land information, the structure and reporting capabilities for each inventory are geared towards the specific requirements of the enabling legislation."

The DSL acknowledges redundancies that exist today because of the fragmented establishment of multiple public lands databases, and concludes the need to consolidate databases as described in the following excerpt:

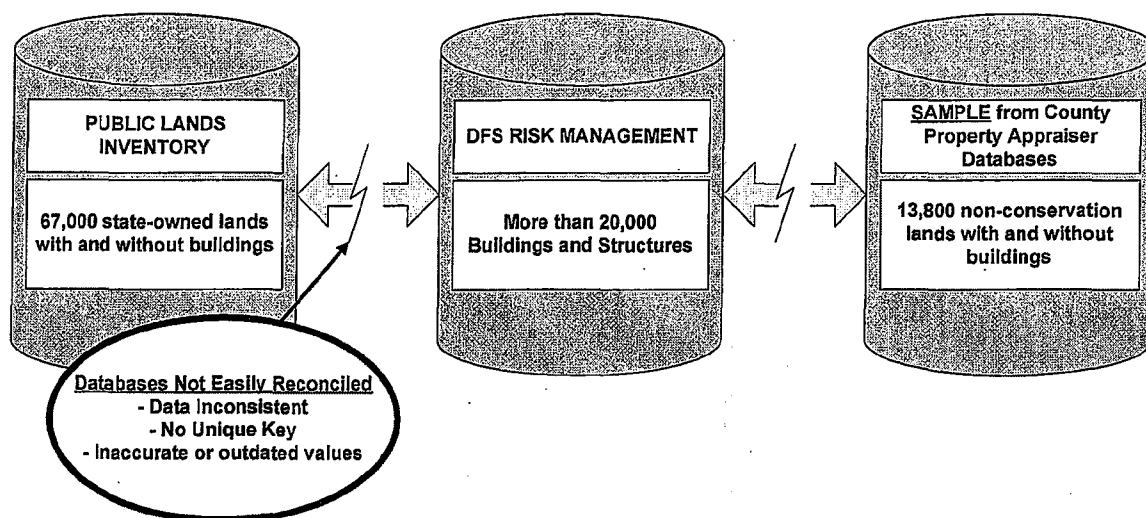
"There are many similarities between the 1979 PLI law and the 2003 FSPLI law as well as some differences" ... Combining the two databases into one inventory could fulfill the requirements of both laws and would reduce effort and costs associated with maintaining two separate but similar databases."

The department analyzed three of the data sources listed in the above "Existing Real Property Information Sources" section to determine if relationships could be made and the data joined to create a single source containing all the data elements in one unique record. The department evaluated the DFS Risk Management Database, the Public Land Inventory and a sample of data from the county property appraisers³. The department scrutinized available data like owner,

³ For its March 3, 2009, Interim Report on Surplus Real Property, the department obtained a sample from the Florida Association of Realtors data, which was drawn from county property appraisers' databases. The data set consists of non-conservation lands, zoned commercial. The sample contained 13,805 records.

addresses and location, and concurs with similar statements in the DSL white paper: existing data sources were not designed to reconcile. Data fields or combination of fields cannot be matched to join the disparate sources to a common data set and programming will not accomplish this due to the inconsistency of the data in commonly named fields. Unfortunately, information among the sources lacks consistency and field names contradict the data within.

Figure 2:



The following are high-level examples of challenges found in attempting to reconcile the information:

- In the PLI database, the address field is simply an address of the owner agency itself, not a property address. Of the 67,000 state-owned land records, there are 2,364 unique addresses, many of which are misspellings or different spellings of the same.
- In the county property appraiser databases' sample of 13,805 records, 8,974 contain no address and the rest contain variants of addresses.⁴
- In the DFS Risk Management database, there are building addresses but no property addresses since these records represent actual structures, several of which could be a single property parcel. The system does not store information to tie the building or structure back to a particular parcel.

⁴ Property appraisers use unique parcel numbers to track property and, for many years, only maintained a mailing address for the property owner. Effective for the 2009 assessment rolls, section 193.114(2)(r), F.S., requires physical addresses to be included. Most property appraisers expended significant resources obtaining the physical addresses available this year but there are a great many vacant parcels that have not been assigned a physical address by the responsible agency. – Property Appraisers Association of Florida

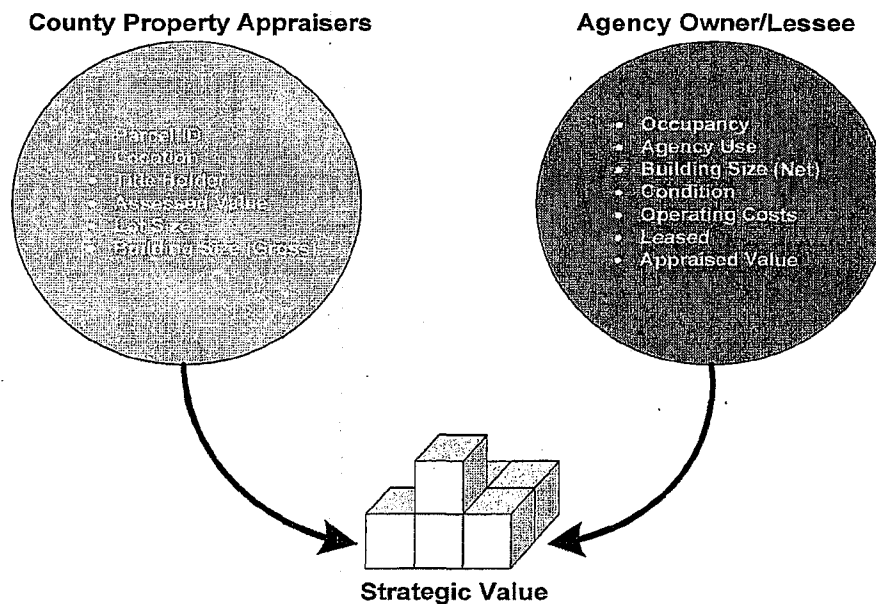
- In the PLI database, there are 1,531 unique owner names, but the majority of these are misspellings or different spellings of far fewer names.
- In the county property appraiser sample, there are 898 unique owner names, which again are variants and incorrect spellings. A cross check of several owner names in the data sample against the owner names in the PLI data base found no matches, indicating no consistency of information.
- In the DFS Risk Management database, the location name is simply a building name.

Identifying Information Gaps

The department's analysis of available information reveals that gaps exist between the information needed to conduct a strategic analysis of each state-owned property and the information provided by the county property appraisers and other state sources. To fill the gaps, the necessary information must come from two distinct sources.

- **County Tax Rolls** – This is the main source of physical land characteristics for the state's existing real property information. The county property appraisers feed the DOR tax rolls, which in turn feed the PLI. The county property appraisers also feed the FSPLI directly. This information is required to understand the geographic location of the land, its size and potential use.
- **The owning or leasing Agency** – This is the main source of critical real property utilization and operating information needed to understand the strategic importance of real property. This information is not consistently defined or tracked and resides among the multiple state agencies.

Figure 3:



Options for Fulfilling Senate Bill 1804 Requirements

The department considered three options: one outsourced to the private vendor community (contingent on legislative appropriation of funds), and two in-house options.

Outsource Option:

Use the private vendor community for implementation and management of the state-owned real property data. The department initiated a competitive solicitation⁵ from the vendor community requesting proposals to:

- 1) Work directly with the county property appraisers and state agencies to collect updated state-owned real property information.
- 2) Work with each agency to develop an approach for gathering and maintaining required information only available from the agencies.
- 3) Design, develop, and implement a comprehensive database of real property information.
- 4) Perform property valuations and report on potential dispositions as needed.

Twenty-nine firms submitted replies to the solicitation to address all or part of the scope of work. Costs ranged from [REDACTED]⁶, because each vendor's proposed scope of work varies. The competitive solicitation is active and the details are subject to change based on negotiations. The department can provide complete information once the solicitation is concluded. Procurement is contingent upon legislative direction and appropriation of funds.

The department also considered two in-house options for fulfilling Senate Bill 1804 requirements. While additional analysis will be required to determine the full extent of feasibility, each option provides an alternative to outsourcing with a private vendor.

-OR-

In-house Option One:

- 1) **Department-managed database:** The department creates a separate database specifically for the purposes of SB 1804. The department works directly with the county

⁵ See ITN No. DMS 09/10-020 - http://vbs.dms.state.fl.us/vbs/ad.view_ad?advertisement_key_num=83591

⁶ Please note that this section contains information that was submitted to the Department of Management Services as part of a reply in response to an invitation to negotiate. Pursuant to section 119.071(1)(b)2.a., Florida Statutes, this information is exempt from disclosure under section 119.07(1) and section 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of a decision or intended decision pursuant to section 120.57(3)(a) or until 20 days after the final competitive sealed replies are all opened, whichever occurs earlier.

property appraisers for initial and updated county information and with each agency on an approach for gathering and maintaining required information only available from the agencies. The department establishes processes for determining the strategic value of the property and reporting on potential dispositions.

This approach meets the requirements of SB 1804, but creates an additional source of real property information. Inconsistencies among the state's multiple real property data sources will continue.

-OR-

In-house Option Two:

- 2) **Comprehensive database managed by a single organization:** The DMS or DEP establishes and manages a database of public lands to include state-owned lands and would act as a consolidated public lands database to meet the needs of the various state property inventory systems, in particular the PLI and SFPLI, and the intent of SB 1804.

The DMS or DEP will work with county property appraisers for initial and updated county information. The responsible department will provide a means for agencies to update the agency-provided database fields that are required to satisfy SB 1804 and support existing requirements for similar state property inventory programs. The responsible department will establish processes for performing assessments and valuations and reporting on potential dispositions. County appraisers are willing to support this effort.

This strategic approach unifies multiple real property functions under DMS or DEP to create greater efficiency by eliminating redundancy.

Recommendation

The department recommends In-house Option 2, to establish a single, consolidated database for fulfilling the requirements of SB 1804. This builds on the conclusions of the DSL and establishes greater efficiency in allowing a single public lands database to serve many purposes.

Today, the PLI and FSPLI databases are replaced with each new feed from the county tax appraisers due to the requirement to simply report on the data provided rather than provide ongoing tracking and analysis of real property changes. The department's recommended approach begins by establishing a permanent database that can also satisfy the requirements of the PLI and the FSPLI.

- County property appraisers or DOR Tax Rolls feed initial information – this is the same data that makes up the current PLI and FSPLI, some of which satisfies the requirements of SB 1804.
- Each record will have a parcel ID and county code from the county property appraisers that, when combined, make each property record unique.
- Data fields will be added to this permanent database to allow it to fulfill the requirements of SB 1804. The information for these data fields will come from the agencies owning the property or leasing it from the Board of Trustees. Added data fields may include agency-updated fields that will intentionally duplicate some county tax roll data fields so that agencies can enter accurate information if the county information is inaccurate.

The minimum data fields recommended to accomplish this are included in Table 1.

Table 1:

Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Data Supplied By
Real Property Overview		
County Code	The county code where the asset is physically located. A unique numeric code.	County Tax Rolls
County Name	The name of the county associated with the county code.	County Tax Rolls
Parcel ID	The parcel ID assigned by the county property appraiser.	County Tax Rolls
Real Property Type	Indicates the asset as one of the following categories of real property: Improved or Unimproved.	County Tax Rolls
Conservation (Y/N value)	Conservation or non-conservation lands category, as determined by the managing agency.	Agencies
Status	Reflects the predominant operational status of the asset. Buildings, structures, and land will have one of the following attributes: Active, Inactive, Surplus, Disposed.	Agencies
Campus Identifier	Indicates the asset as part of a campus of buildings and structures. This is necessary to determine if the property can be sold as a standalone parcel.	Agencies
Legal Interest		
Title Entity	Reflects the owning agency as designated in county property tax rolls.	County Tax Rolls
Owning Agency	Refers to the predominant state agency owning the property.	Agencies
Using Agency	Refers to the state agency using the property if leased from the owning agency (For example, a land lease from owning agency).	Agencies

Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Data Supplied By
Leased (Y/N value)	Indicates the asset is leased to another entity by the owning agency.	Agencies
Lease Number	Indicates the ID number of the lease document(s). May be multiple leases for each asset. Populated if "Leased" = Y.	Agencies
Historical Significance (Y/N value)	Indicates the asset as having historic significance or a historic designation as defined by the Department of State.	Agencies
Restrictions Apply (Y/N value)	Limitations on the use of real property. For example, the asset contains environmental descriptions, natural resource restrictions, development restrictions, reversionary clauses, encumbrances, zoning restrictions, easements.	Agencies or County Tax Rolls
Size and Utilization		
Acres (Land)	The number of rural or urban acres associated with each land asset.	County Tax Rolls
Gross Square Feet (Buildings)	For buildings, the unit of measure is area in square feet and is designated as gross square Feet.	Agencies
Net Square Feet (Buildings)	For buildings, the unit of measure is area in square feet and is designated as the usable square feet, or gross square feet minus unusable space.	Agencies
Structural Unit Size (Structure)	Refers to the size and unit of measure relevant to the particular structure (i.e., Generator, Parking, Bridge, Utility, Communication, Monuments and Memorials).	Agencies
Zoning	How is the property zoned for use.	County Tax Rolls
Occupancy Rate	Ratio of occupancy to the maximum capacity at which the asset can operate.	Agencies
Full-time Employee (FTE)	The number of FTEs, contractors, and Other Personal Services (OPS) working in the property if applicable.	Agencies
Property Value Information		
Assessed Value	Refers to the tax value of the property as reported by county property appraisers.	County Tax Rolls
Appraised Value (provided by Certified Florida Property Appraiser)	Defined as the value associated with the highest and best use of the real property asset. This value takes into account the current condition of the assets, its location, and marketability.	Agencies
Appraisal Date	Defined as the date of the most recent appraisal for the real property asset.	Agencies
Replacement Value	Defined as the cost of replacing the existing asset at today's standards, independent of the land.	Agencies

Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Data Supplied By
Last Sale*	Defined as the last sale price recorded for the real property asset (if available from county property appraiser databases).	County Tax Rolls
Last Sale Date	Defined as the last sale date recorded for the real property asset.	County Tax Rolls
Condition	A general measure of a constructed asset's current condition. The methodology used to define the condition measure will be determined, but will take into account the level of repair required versus the value of the asset.	Agencies
Deficiencies	Amount required to ensure the building is restored to a condition equivalent to originally intended and designed capacity.	Agencies
Building Age*	Refers to the physical age of the building or structure.	Agencies
Mission Dependency	The value the asset brings to the performance of the using agency's mission as determined by the using agency. The asset may be: Mission Critical, Mission Dependent (not critical), Not Mission Dependent. This may be a free-form field.	Agencies
Annual Operating Information		
Maintenance and Repair	Recurring maintained and repair costs.	Agencies
Utilities	Plant operation and purchase of energy.	Agencies
Grounds Expenses	Grounds maintenance and landscaping.	Agencies
Janitorial	Cleaning costs, pest control, refuse collection, recycling.	Agencies
Revenues	Rental revenues as a result of operating the asset (if applicable).	Agencies
Physical Location Information		
Street Address*	A street address in geo-codable format, i.e., an address that can be mapped by a GIS software or used by overnight delivery service to deliver packages.	Agencies or County Tax Rolls
Latitude	The latitude and longitude coordinates of the assets physical address. Reported in decimal format or degrees, minutes, seconds and direction.	Agencies or County Tax Rolls
Longitude	The latitude and longitude coordinates of the assets physical address. Reported in decimal format or degrees, minutes, seconds and direction.	Agencies or County Tax Rolls
Township	Coordinate of a federal survey system used to accurately define U.S. locations.	County Tax Rolls
Section	Coordinate of a federal survey system used to accurately define U.S. locations.	County Tax Rolls
Range	Coordinate of a federal survey system used to accurately define U.S. locations.	County Tax Rolls

Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Data Supplied By
City	The city or town where the asset is physically located.	County Tax Rolls
ZIP code	The five-digit ZIP code associated with the physical location.	County Tax Rolls
Image Map	A link to a GIS aerial view of the property, if available.	County Tax Rolls

*Source data may come from both the agency and the county for comparison purposes. This means a separate field for each in the new database (i.e., County Reported Acreage vs. Agency Reported Acreage). In most cases, these should be the same value, but a discrepancy could indicate an error that needs to be corrected.

- Regularly scheduled feeds from the county property appraisers update the data; they perform physical inspections on state-owned properties on a five-year cycle currently. As a property record is updated to reflect changes, the owning agency will apply updates to agency fields through Web-based online access.
- Once all required data is loaded and updated, the database will contain enough information to begin the disposition evaluation process for any properties flagged by the owner agency as potential surplus.

Method for implementing database and content

Creating a single database of public lands to meet the needs of legislation established at different periods will allow for efficient management of this information, as well as efficient delivery of statutory requirements. Implementation involves establishing a single, permanent database, initially loading it with county tax information, and allowing agencies to update their property records with additional information. Required data will support the objective of property valuation.

Step	
1	Work with county property appraisers to get an initial feed of all public lands on their tax rolls today, similar to what is currently done to feed DOR and the Florida Statewide PLI database.
2	Design and create a permanent public land database to hold the information necessary to fulfill requirements of various state-owned real property systems as well as the requirements of SB 1804.
3	Load the data feeds from the DOR Tax Rolls or county property appraisers, populating those fields to be supplied by the county tax rolls.
4	Provide all the data, by county, to each agency that owns any state-owned property and ask them to provide a list of the properties owned by their agencies. Then update the property records accordingly.
5	Create a Web-based system that allows agencies to review and update property records for properties that belong to the agency.
6	Determine which property records represent conservation properties of DEP, and flag accordingly.
7	Create ability for agencies to feed updates to the database.

Step	
8	All agencies update the database fields intended to be updated by the agency for each property record, either on-line or through data feeds.

Method for maintaining and updating database

Currently the PLI and the FSPLI databases are overwritten with DOR tax data and direct county tax data respectively on a scheduled basis. The new database will be permanent, and instead of overlaying the data with county tax information, the records will be updated as necessary from the county tax data. This update will only impact database fields meant to show county tax information. The agencies will update the appropriate agency-provided fields of their property records as changes take place.

Step	
1	Create ability to accept the property records from the DOR Tax Rolls or county property appraisers and update the database based on parcel ID and county code. This will effectively process adds, changes, and deletes. Establish means to report discrepancies and resolve.
2	Accept and process the data provided by the DOR Tax Rolls or county property appraisers on a regular basis.
3	Each agency will establish internal processes targeted at keeping the information in the database relating to their properties current and accurate.

Method for identifying properties for strategic valuation and disposition analysis

Following the implementation of the new database, the department will implement a standardized method for identifying and assessing underutilized and unneeded properties. The method will rely on the accuracy and consistency of information provided by the county property appraisers and agency owners or lessees.

On an annual basis, state agencies will be required to assess their owned real property and their property leased from the Board of Trustees to determine if the property is still serving the agencies' needs. The agencies will update the status indicator in the database to the value "surplus" for any properties that the agency believes are candidates for potential disposition.

Step	
1	The database will contain a status indicator to identify underutilized or unneeded properties.
2	Agencies will annually update the status indicator during a periodic review of their owned property.
3	The department will run an annual report listing all properties identified as surplus by agency owners.
4	The department will launch a disposition analysis for each surplus property.

5	The department will submit completed analysis with recommendation to the Executive Office of the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives at a predetermined date each year.
6	The executive and legislative branches will recommend the agency owner proceed with disposition or transfer.
7	For a disposition or transfer, proceed with existing owning agency processes.

The department will run annual reports, listing all properties with the status of "surplus." Based on this information, the department will proceed with a disposition analysis. The outcome of the disposition analysis will include a recommendation to the Office of The Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to retain or dispose of the property.

Method for assessing properties for potential disposition

The decision to retain or dispose of state-owned property depends first upon the state's need for the property. A thorough understanding of the physical condition, financial performance, local demographics, market conditions, and restrictions is necessary to determine the property's highest and best use.

Though the comprehensive database will not contain all this information, it will provide the foundation for strategic analysis. The department will consider additional characteristics unique to each property in its analysis and make recommendations. The following is a sample of the information to be included in the disposition analysis:

Physical Description of the Property
• Location
• Site and building description
• Obsolescence
• Hazardous conditions
Market Demographics
• Description
• Occupancy
• Alternatives
Regulatory/Compliance
• Environmental Compliance
Financial Analysis
• Financial Summary
• Cash Flow Analysis
• Disposal Costs
Recommendation/Rationale
• The rationale for pursuing retention or disposal.

Timeline and Costs

Outsource Option

Department can provide once competitive solicitation is concluded.

In-house Option One

In-house option one includes the development and implementation of a new database and the establishment of systems and processes to kick off the operation of routinely identifying and evaluating properties for potential disposition. This option does not include the consolidation of existing similar data sources and it will not cure inconsistencies among these existing sources.

Project activities would consist of:

- Define and design the database
- Create the database and perform the initial load
- Refine the data
- Develop Web interface to enable data updates
- State agencies update records
- Testing

Time and cost estimates require a more extensive requirements analysis, and will likely incorporate the use of contractors to augment existing staff for the roles of business analyst, database administrator, Web application developer, and quality assurance (QA) tester and coordinator. The department would provide project management and oversight of these functions. After implementation, the routine identification and evaluation of properties for disposition will be conducted with department resources.

Agencies will also incur resource costs associated with gathering and submitting the required information about their properties.

In-house Option Two

In-house option two calls for consolidating several of the existing databases. The development and implementation of a single new database with sufficient reporting and functionality would fulfill the requirements of several existing public lands databases as well as SB 1804. Initial development and implementation costs would include those of in-house option one, plus the incremental costs of meeting the requirements of the similar public lands databases being displaced.

The systems that could be displaced and their annual recurring costs are as follows:

Other Databases - in place or planned	Annual Operational Costs
---------------------------------------	--------------------------

Other Databases - in place or planned	Annual Operational Costs
DEP Public Lands Inventory – <i>in place</i>	\$76,680
DEP Florida State Public Lands Inventory – <i>in place</i>	\$91,347
DEP Land Information Tracking System (LITS) – <i>planned</i>	TBD
DMS State Facilities Inventory – <i>in place</i>	\$10,896

Work on the LITS system is in the preliminary stages. In-house option two calls for combining this effort with the SB 1804 requirements, creating a single database to meet both purposes. The combined costs would be expected to be less than building two independent systems. LITS costs for the feasibility study and staff time through December 2009 are \$278,921.

The feasibility study conducted for LITS was based on using BTLDS information and GIS parcel data from the water management districts rather than data from county tax appraisers.

If LITS is to become the foundation for the comprehensive database system to capture all state owned real property, it would have to be modified to incorporate the new data requirements. This could be done during the design and development phase.

As with in-house option one, agencies will also incur resource costs associated with gathering and submitting the required information about their properties. The elimination of the annual recurring operational costs of the displaced databases makes in-house option two a more cost-effective option.

While not a required component of the plan, the department feels it is important to provide costs and a timeline for delivering this recommendation. The department is continuing to work with stakeholders to provide this information and will deliver its findings in an addendum to this plan by February 1, 2010.

Enabling Statutes

The department recommends an evaluation of applicable statutes to identify opportunities for efficiencies through consolidation. Several statutes enabling the creation of real property programs and information systems are listed below.

Table 2:

Statute	Name	Year	Owner	Description
253.03(8)(a),(b),(c), F.S. - Board of trustees to administer state lands; lands enumerated.	PLI - Public Lands Inventory	1979	DEP	An activity that compiles statewide tax data for lands owned by public entities in the State of Florida from the Department of Revenue (DOR) annual tax roll. The department contracts with FSU's Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center (FREAC) to provide an annual inventory and summary reports.

Statute	Name	Year	Owner	Description
253.0325(1),(2),(3), F.S. - Modernization of state lands records	BTLDS - Board of Trustees Land Document System	1999	DEP	A document management system that contains mapping data, tabular data, and Images related to the historic and current transfer of land into or out of Board of Trustees ownership.
253.034(8)(a),(b),(c), F.S. - State-owned lands; uses	FSPLI - Florida Statewide Public Lands Inventory System	2005	DEP	An information system that gathers data from each county within the State of Florida and provides a statewide inventory of publicly owned lands.
253.0325(1),(2),(3), F.S. - Modernization of state lands records	LITS - Lands Inventory Tracking System	2011	DEP	A geographic information system that will provide a statewide inventory of all lands purchased with Florida Forever & Preservation 2000 and will integrate with the DSL financial database.
Senate - 2009 General Appropriations Act Conference Committee Report	General Appropriations Act (GAA) Lease Report	2009	DEP	A report on leases and subleases of Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund owned lands. This information, pursuant to the provisions of SB,2600 (Ch. 2009-81, L.O.F.), contains a complete listing of Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund leases and subleases categorized and sorted by leasing agency.
216.0152(1),(2),(3) F.S., - Inventory of state-owned facilities or state-occupied facilities	SFI - State Facilities Inventory	1985	DMS	An inventory of state -owned buildings with condition information for buildings 3,000 square feet or more. Staff architects assess nearly 4,000 facilities once every three years for needed repairs and renovations. Reported information ranges from new to three years old. SFI does not include individual repair or renovation items costing less than \$5,000.
Chapter 2009-77, Laws of Florida	Comprehensive Database of State Owned Property	2009	DMS	Requires a plan for a comprehensive database of state-owned real property for the purpose of identifying and evaluating properties for disposition. The plan is to include methods for gathering real property information, creating and updating the database, and performing disposition analysis.
284.04 F.S., Notice and information required by Department of Financial Services of all newly erected or acquired state property subject to insurance	Department of Financial Services, Division of Risk Management Database	1917	DFS	Requires all agencies in charge of state property to notify the DFS of all newly erected or acquired property subject to insurance coverage as soon as erected or acquired, giving its value, type of construction, location, whether inside or outside of corporate limits, occupancy, and any other information the DFS may require in connection with such property. Agencies shall also notify provide DFS with any change in value or occupancy of any property covered by the fund. The DFS uses its in-house Risk Management Database to store information on buildings and structures only.

Next Steps

The department requires legislative direction to:

- Pursue the recommendation to create a database to gain efficiencies and eliminate redundancies, while meeting the requirements of SB 1804.
- Direct agencies and resources to implement the recommendation.
- Address statutory revisions necessary to combine similar real property data sources.
- Require agencies and county property appraisers to deliver the state-owned real property information highlighted in Table 1 to DMS or DEP on an annual basis beginning July 1, 2010.

Conclusion

It is critical that the strategic value of real property is based on accurate, reliable, and consistent data. The existence of multiple real property data sources in the state and the limited availability of real property operational data present numerous complications. Creating another stand-alone data source is inefficient and will not resolve the root cause of data inconsistencies.

The department recommends the state consolidate similar real property data sources into a single database containing all real property information required to support existing and future real property functions, with authority to a single organization to maintain the data. The department will provide estimated costs and timeline to accomplish this, by February 1, 2010. This approach requires strong support from county property appraisers to update state-owned property information and minimize inconsistencies, and commitments from state agencies to enhance their real property tracking and reporting capabilities.

The department strongly supports the need to understand the strategic value of each state-owned property. The department will continue to work with executive and legislative leadership to improve the current state of real property information.



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Governor Charlie Crist

Secretary Linda H. South

Current State Contract for Office Supplies-Definitions

State Term Contract (STC) A "term contract that is competitively procured by the department pursuant to s. 287.057 and that is used by agencies and eligible users pursuant to s. 287.056. A "term contract" is an indefinite quantity contract to furnish commodities or contractual services during a defined period."

Alternate Contract Source (ACS) These contracts are made available by DMS State Purchasing by the authority provided in Section 287.042(16), F.S., "To evaluate contracts let by the Federal Government, another state, or a political subdivision for the provision of commodities and contract services, and, if it is determined in writing to be cost-effective and in the best interest of the state, to enter into a written agreement authorizing an agency to make purchases under such contract." Examples include contracts under the Western States Contracting Alliance, Federal GSA (Technology Schedules 70 and 84) and in this case, the U.S. Communities, Office Depot Contract.

***NOTE:** The decision to competitively procure a State Contract or enter a contract as an Alternate Contract Source is made by the DMS Division of State Purchasing by continually assessing the needs of the state agencies for the most commonly used goods and services. Generally, the criteria for establishing a state term contract or to approve an Alternate Contract Source is that the commodity or service is purchased by at least three agencies and the annual spend is over \$1 million.

Single Award Contract A contract awarded as the result of a formal competitive procurement process as provided in Section 287.057, F.S. that results in a contract with a single contractor, rather than multiple vendors.

Single Source Contract (often referred to as "sole source") In accordance with Section 287.057(5)(c) "Commodities or contractual services available only from a single source may be excepted from the competitive-solicitation requirements."

Current State Contract for Office Supplies

- Prior to 2004, the state of Florida had six vendors for office supplies. Following strategic sourcing best practices, we moved to one vendor with better pricing resulting in \$5.9 million in annual savings.
- 2004 - Department of Management Services, Division of State Purchasing (the Division) conducted a competitive solicitation for a statewide term contract that was awarded on the basis of overall cost effectiveness and best value to Office Depot Inc. The Division used strategic sourcing methodology and a reverse auction.
 - The contract was utilized by the state agencies of Florida as well as a large number of eligible governmental entities such as the state's city and county governments, school districts and higher educational institutions.
 - The Division transitioned from six vendors to one vendor, resulting in an annual savings of \$5,988,102. Eleven vendors participated in the reverse auction.
- 2006 - The Division compared pricing under the State's contract with that of a competitively procured, governmental contract available under the U.S. Communities cooperative purchasing program.
 - The Division determined that the State of Florida could realize an additional \$1,425,987 annually through utilization of the U.S. Communities contract rather than the Division's State Term Contract.
- November 2006 - The Division transitioned from the designated statewide term contract with Office Depot to the U.S. Communities contract, as an alternate contract source (ACS). The ACS was made available to the state agencies and other eligible contract users to take advantage of additional price savings.
- Savings since the inception of the contract with Office Depot have totaled \$61,768,080. This includes savings achieved through the use of the original state term contract and the U.S. Communities contract.
- The Department is currently developing a new solicitation for office supplies and plans to release the solicitation within the year.



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Governor Charlie Crist

Secretary Linda H. South

Memorandum No.: #618-001-07-ACS-3

Date: December 8, 2009
To: User Agencies
From: Charles W. Covington, Director
Subject: Continuation of #618-001-07-ACS for Office and Classroom Supplies

The subject alternative contract source, Master Agreement #42595 between U.S. Communities and L.A. County, CA has been renewed through January 1, 2011. The State of Florida will continue to use the ACS for the period through January 1, 2011, unless sooner terminated, in whole or in part, as provided by the Master Agreement, or until another competitive buying solution is in place.

Any questions or problems in delivery or service that may arise regarding this contract should be directed to the Contract Administrator.

CWC/fs

CHARLIE CRIST
Governor



LEO DIBENIGNO
Secretary

FLORIDA LOTTERY

October 28, 2009

The Honorable Robert Schenck
Representative, District 44
Florida House of Representatives
The Lincoln Center, 12503 Spring Hill Drive
Spring Hill, Florida 34609-5005

Dear Mr. Chairman:

During the October 6 Governmental Affairs Policy Committee meeting, you and several other committee members asked Lottery staff a number of specific questions. I would like to take this opportunity to expand on a couple of our responses.

One member asked: Who is responsible for tracking information about compulsive gambling? Lottery staff responded that the Florida Council on Compulsive Gambling (FCCG) provides the Lottery with monthly reports outlining statistical information collected from their hotline (1-888-ADMIT-IT). A copy of a recent FCCG report is enclosed so that your committee can see the types of information provided to us in these reports. As you can see, the report itself and the work of the FCCG is not lottery specific. However, the Florida Lottery is by far the largest contributor of funds to the FCCG. Their work is focused on prevention, public information, developing training programs and operating the hotline – not providing treatment services.

At the end of the committee meeting, you asked Lottery staff to provide you with information on the usage of the remotely activated kill switch for the Instant Ticket Vending Machines (ITVMs). Our representative indicated that we would provide any available data; the ITVMs, as currently configured, do not have the capability to log in memory the number of times the kill switch is used. Establishing this capability will require manufacturing and installing a new chip in each of our 1,000 ITVMs at a cost not yet determined by our gaming system vendor and ITVM supplier, GTECH. The Lottery and GTECH continue to explore this option.

Our field staff tell us that in the short time ITVMs have been deployed, the usual retailer response to a minor attempting to use one of our ITVMs has been to quickly approach the child telling them that he or she is not allowed to use the machine rather than using the kill switch. It will be much more common for a minor to be simply looking at an ITVM or pushing a button rather than attempting to make an actual purchase. Also consider the possibility that a parent or adult may give their minor child a dollar to insert into the machine and make the purchase on their behalf. That is a much more likely scenario and the few reports we've received from retailers and Lottery field staff are along those lines instead of a minor illegally trying to purchase a lottery ticket from an ITVM for their personal use.

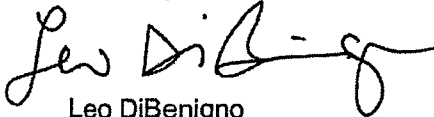


Nevertheless, underage play is against the law and something the Lottery takes very seriously. Underage play of lottery tickets is not a widespread phenomenon mainly due to the fact that all past purchases were required to be made at a counter from a retailer employee who could verify a customer's age. The Legislature understood that with a vending option, however, further strictures would be necessary. Thus, Chapter 24 calls for retailer "line of sight" location and a "lockout device". Additionally, the illegal purchase and sale of lottery tickets are considered first degree misdemeanors (see Chapter 24.116 and 24.117). The Florida Lottery is committed to upholding Chapter 24 as it pertains to underage play and ITVMs, and will work with the Legislature if further measures are proposed.

We have turned our attention to trying to broaden and improve the effectiveness of our current efforts to publicize the prohibition against underage lottery play. I asked our staff here to develop and implement a list of possible actions to be taken, e.g., regular reminders to our retailers through our terminal messaging system, partnering with the FCCG on a new public service announcement about underage play, periodic spot checks at retailer locations by our security officers. These and other ideas will ensure that over the long-term limiting underage play is part of the Lottery's public stance similar to fighting scams and being transparent with our odds of winning.

I would be happy to discuss this topic with you further if you wish. Also, if I can provide you with additional information on these issues or about the Florida Lottery in general, please don't hesitate to contact my office at (850) 487-7728 or the Office of Legislative Affairs at (850) 487-7729.

Sincerely,



Leo DiBenigno
Secretary

LD/bw/ms

Enclosed: FCCG report for September 2009



FLORIDA COUNCIL ON COMPULSIVE GAMBLING, INC.

**2009/2010 LOTTERY CONTRACT
September, 2009**

HelpLine Operation

The FCCG will continue to operate the HelpLine by providing 24-hour staffed intervention, information and referral supports to Florida residence by phone, email, and online contact throughout the 2009-20010 contract year. Based on history and experience the Council will:

#1 Respond to a minimum of 3,850 help and information contacts.

- Throughout the month of September, agency staff responded to 461 help and information contacts.

Period	Help and Information Contacts		Total
September, 2009	Help – 201	Info – 260	461

Year to date help/information contacts: 1,260

Please note "Help" contacts are people who contact FCCG seeking referrals for compulsive gambling help; "Information" contacts are people who contact FCCG seeking information about compulsive gambling, which could be used to assist compulsive gamblers.

#2 Maintain up-to-date professional and self-help resource referrals.

- Agency staff updated 38 resources throughout the month of September. New resources such as faith based groups and crisis centers were added to the resource directory.

#3 Provide professional and self-help referral resources, and offer informational materials including brochures, newsletters, recovery workbooks and other appropriate literature.

- Throughout the month of September, the FCCG mailed 1,720 pieces of literature, brochures and workbooks to individuals contacting the HelpLine.

#4 Compile demographic and related information from callers.

- The FCCG continues to compile demographic information on individuals contacting the HelpLine.

#5 Compile and report HelpLine data, in accordance with Lottery reporting directives, on a monthly basis and comprehensive findings at contract end.

- Based on 461 respondents, 61% (280 respondents) of the help and information contacts originated from south and south central Florida. The counties with the most contacts were; Broward (18% or 81 respondents), Miami-Dade (16% or 72 respondents), Leon (12% or 54 respondents) and Palm Beach with 8% (38 respondents).

The following information is based on 201 help contacts.

- Based on 200 respondents, 75% (149 respondents) of the help contacts were made by the gambler. Spouses made up 8% (16 respondents), friends accounted for 6% (11 respondents), parents had 4% (7 respondents) and the remaining 7% comprised of children (7 respondents), siblings (3 respondents), relatives (5 respondents) and significant others (2 respondents).
- Based on 201 respondents, relationship problems were the top reason why contact to the HelpLine was made with 26% (53 respondents), followed by difficulty paying bills (25% or 51 respondents) and substantial loss (16% or 33 respondents).

- Based on 196 respondents, 55% (108 respondents) of the gamblers were male and 45% (88 respondents) were female.
- Based on 170 respondents, more than one third (36% or 27 out of 76 respondents) of the female gamblers were of senior age (55+) compared to just 16% (15 out of 94 respondents) of the male gamblers that fit this age group.
- Based on 166 respondents, the ethnicity of the gambler was as follows; Caucasian 61% (102 respondents), Black/African American 22% (37 respondents), Latino/Hispanics 14% (23 respondents), Asian/Pacific Islander 2% (3 respondents) and Native American 1% (1 respondent).
- Based on 201 respondents, 8% (16 respondents) of the gamblers were either active, retired or had past military experience.
- Based on 155 respondents, 30% (47 respondents) of the gamblers claimed to have started wagering before the age of 20. Based on 160 respondents outlining when gambling became a problem, 19% (31 respondents) indicated onset after the age of 55. The chart below outlines full specifics.

Age at Which Gambling Started and When it Became a Problem

Age Range	Age Gambling Started	Age Became a Problem
	N=155	N=160
Under 18	10 (6%)	0 (0%)
18-20	37 (24%)	9 (6%)
21-25	18 (12%)	8 (5%)
26-30	21 (14%)	21 (13%)
31-39	19 (12%)	28 (18%)
40-49	28 (18%)	48 (30%)
50-54	7 (5%)	15 (9%)
55-60	11 (7%)	15 (9%)
61-64	2 (1%)	6 (4%)
65+	2 (1%)	10 (6%)
Total	155 (100%)	160 (100%)

- Based on 174 respondents, slot machines were the number one problem according to 47% (82 respondents). Cards and lottery games were second and third respectively with 28% (48 respondents) and 9% (16 respondents). When breaking down cards and lottery problems into specific games, 44% (21 out of 48 respondents) of card players stated that Blackjack was the game of choice, and 75% (12 out of 16 respondents) of lottery players cited scratch off tickets as the preferred game.
- Of the 74 respondents that noted secondary gambling problems, 65% (48 respondents) stated lottery games were also a problem.
- Based on 79 respondents, females favored slot machines over lottery games 68% (54 respondents) to 11% (9 respondents) and based on 95 respondents, males favored cards over slot machines 44% (42 respondents) to 29% (28 respondents).
- Based on 175 respondents, 62% (108 respondents) claimed that land based casinos were the primary gambling location of choice. This was followed by convenience stores at 10% (18 respondents). The chart below outlines specifics in regards to the primary location.

See Chart on Next Page

Primary Gambling Location

Gambling Location	Respondents
Day/Floating Casino	1 (1%)
Landbased casino	108 (62%)
Racino	7 (4%)
Jai-Alai	4 (2%)
Racetrack	11 (6%)
Convenience Store	18 (10%)
Friend's Home	2 (1%)
Home	1 (1%)
Internet	10 (6%)
*Other	13 (7%)
Total	175 (100%)

***Other includes: Bars, Bingo Halls, Bookies, Internet Cafes**

- Based on 114 respondents, the average income of the gambler was \$52,927. Based on 147 respondents, the average amount of money lost due to gambling was \$70,287 and based on 93 respondents, the average debt owed due to gambling was \$49,217.
- Based on 95 respondents who stated to whom the gambling debt was owed, 76% (72 respondents) said credit cards, 31% (29 respondents) stated banks/credit unions, 29% (27 respondents) cited family or friends, 20% (19 respondents) owed to loan companies and 2% (2 respondents) to bookies.
- Based on 123 respondents, 13% (16 respondents) had claimed bankruptcy due to gambling.
- Based on 163 respondents, 79% (128 respondents) were having difficulty paying house hold bills.
- Based on 148 respondents, 58% (86 respondents) had gambled away savings, retirement or equity.
- Based on 125 respondents, 42% (52 respondents) had sold or pawned assets in order to obtain money to gamble.
- Based on 158 respondents, 41% (64 respondents) had committed illegal acts to finance their gambling, and based on 140 respondents, 19% (26 respondents) had been subject to legal action because of their gambling addiction.
- Based on 167 respondents 58% (97 respondents) of the gamblers worked full time jobs and 14% (23 respondents) were unemployed. The chart below outlines specifics.

Employment Status of the Gambler

Status	Respondents
Disabled/Workers Comp	8 (5%)
Full Time	97 (58%)
Part Time	12 (7%)
Retired	20 (12%)
Student	3 (2%)
Homemaker	4 (2%)
Unemployed	23 (14%)
Other	0 (0%)
Total	167 (100%)

- Based on 178 respondents, 48% (85 respondents) of the gamblers were married, 19% (34 respondents) were never married, 13% (23 respondents) were divorced, 8% (14 respondents) were cohabitating, 7% (12 respondents) were widowed and 6% (10 respondents) were separated.

- Based on 165 respondents, 34% (56 respondents) of the gamblers had children under the age of 18 in the household.
- Gambling problems can cause a multitude of emotional and domestic problems. The chart below shows specifics in these areas.

Emotional and Domestic Problems

Problem	Respondents
Anxiety	87% (146 out of 168)
Depression	85% (142 out of 167)
Family Conflict	80% (128 out of 161)
Family Violence	4% (6 out of 150)
Family Neglect	72% (113 out of 158)
Problems at Work	45% (47 out of 105)
Problems at School	67% (2 out of 3)
Suicidal Ideations or Attempts	11% (22 out of 201)

- Based on 122 respondents, 32% (39 respondents) of the gamblers came from a family where gambling was a problem.
- Based on 137 respondents, 17% (24 respondents) of the gamblers were also having problems with alcohol and/or substance abuse, and based on 124 respondents, 33% (41 respondents) of the gamblers had a family history of alcohol and/or substance abuse.
- Based on 194 respondents, 86% (167 respondents) received referrals to 12 step meetings, 69% (133 respondents) received credit counseling referrals, 65% (127 respondents) received literature and recovery workbooks, 63% (122 respondents) received information regarding self-exclusion, 61% (119 respondents) received referrals to counseling services, and 20% (38 respondents) were supplied with legal resources.
- Based on 165 respondents the most popular ways individuals heard the FCCG HelpLine were billboards (22% or 36 respondents), gambling facilities (20% or 33 respondents), the Internet (14% or 23 respondents) and the phone book (8% or 14 respondents).

Advertising and Public Relations

FCCG will continue to promote and build awareness of the HelpLine and outreach initiatives included in this contract through the use of advertising and public relations. The following efforts are anticipated to reach in excess of 26,000,000 throughout the contract period.

#1 Contract with entities to aid in development of advertising concepts and designs, and the preparation of an advertising and public relations plan that builds awareness of the HelpLine statewide.

- During the month of September, the FCCG continued the development of its outreach plan to build awareness of the HelpLine during the 09/10 fiscal year.

#2 Develop and publish print ads in five (5) publications through media outlets including newspaper, magazine and event specific publications. Such advertising will increase awareness to over 500,000 Floridians across the State.

- The FCCG placed an ad in the September edition of Florida Council on Aging's AgeWise newsletter for Grandparents Day. A bonus article was secured in the issue which featured the copy from the "Seniors and Gambling" rackcard and the placement was upgraded from a quarter-page to a half-page at no additional cost. AgeWise is distributed to over 800 individuals and organizations yielding an estimated 8,000 impressions.

Year to date print ads: 2

Year to date exposures: 8,000

#3 Contract for radio and television advertisements in key markets using buy/match arrangements with station(s) to reach more than 5,000,000 listeners/viewers across the state. Provide Spanish video and public service announcements to media outlets targeting the Hispanic community.

- The Florida News Network was utilized to reach all 67 counties throughout the state of Florida with radio ads featuring the FCCG HelpLine number. All spots will air between Mon-Sun 6a-7pm. Bonus spots will match the number of paid spots. An additional component including Navteq network in Pensacola for focus on the panhandle complimented the statewide program by making up for a low number of Pensacola stations in the statewide network. The complete flight running on 61 stations produced an estimated 3.5 million impressions. Due to tight inventory, some spots will carry over into October to make good for preemptions in September.
- The FCCG also placed ads within cable programming targeting entertainment and music cable networks such as MTV, BET, MTV Espanol, and VH-1 in Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Miami. A projected 835,000 impressions for the 18-34 target audience were generated by the program. Due to tight inventory, some spots will carry over into October to make good for preemptions in September.

Year to date exposures: 4,335,000

#4 Contract for outdoor advertising including billboards and other options such as transit and bus shelters, exposing more than 10,000,000 Floridians to FCCG programs and services. The FCCG plans to achieve this through the purchase of at least 20 billboards, 30 taxi tops, 10 bus and 10 bus shelter advertisements.

- In September, the FCCG completed its outdoor plan and secured placement for billboard and transit ads for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Additionally, a new design was created to alternate with the standard FCCG outdoor board. As part of the "Family Matters" campaign, "Broken Heart" outdoor was developed to compliment the focus on the family for this year. The execution features a King of Hearts separated from his Jack and Queen – each with a broken heart as the suit of the card. The background resembles that of a card table with the green felt.
- During the month of September, FCCG ads featuring the HelpLine number remained posted on 80 bus shelters in the South Florida Region. These ads increased awareness of FCCG programs and services to over 39,200,000 Floridians during the month.
- Twenty-five buses in Dade County began display of the FCCG's HelpLine ad in September. Eight of the buses in Dade County feature the ad in Spanish and will travel on routes in predominantly Hispanic areas. The remaining buses will target routes to and from gaming facilities in the area such as Calder, Gulfstream, Miccosukee and Flagler. In addition, 25 ads featuring the FCCG HelpLine number remained on taxi tops in Tampa, and one bus ad continued to travel on a bus in the Bay County area during the month. These moving billboards will expose over 4,909,587 Floridians to FCCG programs and services during the month.

Year to date billboards: 0

Year to date taxi tops: 50

Year to date bus ads: 26

Year to date bus shelters: 80

Year to date exposures: 132,164,841

#5 Provide information about FCCG HelpLine in telephone books statewide. Expand telephone directory campaign to include online search engine ads. These ads are anticipated to reach more than 10,000,000 readers statewide.

- The FCCG exposed Floridian's to the helpline number and services through telephone directory advertising in the month of September. Outreach was made to the Hispanic population in the areas of Tampa and Orlando, with ads placed in Spanish language phone books in each of these areas. In addition, online advertising continued, which offers online search engine ads where viewers can access the HelpLine number through an Internet search. This interactive advertising achieved 866 impressions for the month. Potential exposures from all telephone directory print advertising exceeded 1,505,644 for the month.

Year to date exposures: 4,534,888

#6 Maintain the design of the FCCG homepage. Continue strong promotion of FCCG website and forum including internet links, search engine optimization, pay-per-click and website advertising as available, with overall hits/visits anticipated to exceed 1,200,000 through all combined efforts.

- This year, the FCCG continues to utilize the Internet to promote the HelpLine and related services through website advertising, internet links and pay-per-click services. During the month of September, the FCCG's website received 259,049 hits and 25,447 visits, 8,709 of which were unique visitors. The forums section of the site was the area visited most frequently. The agencies pay-per-click service revealed that the top three search terms utilized during this month were "gambling addiction", "gambling problem", and "gambling help".
- The FCCG maintained its Twitter account that was created last month, in an effort to reach out to a target demographic that may not otherwise have access to the FCCG HelpLine. Twitter.com is a social networking website that allows users to send short text messages up to 140 characters in length to a group of people. Twitter messages ("tweets") are not sent indiscriminately; they are only distributed to recipients who have elected to become followers. During the month of September, the FCCG sent 38 messages which included active links to our Webpage, Online Forums, Newsletters and FCCG PSAs to 36 followers.
- The FCCG continues to have links on various websites serving a variety of organizations across the state of Florida. Reported hits and visits for the month of September totaled 344,578.

Year to date hits/visits: 1,720,281

#7 The FCCG will utilize all forms of media to raise awareness about the FCCG and its 888-ADMIT-IT HelpLine service. Conduct thirty (30) interviews and issue six (6) press releases or media alerts. In addition, if there is a significant, newsworthy event or announcement, the FCCG will hold press conference(s) as appropriate.

- On July 17th Mid-Florida Public Radio conducted an interview with the FCCG. The interview aired on August 15th and reached over 58,000 listeners in Alachua, Marion, Gadsden, Leon Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Columbia, Union, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy and Putnam Counties.
- On September 4th The Miami Herald conducted an interview with the FCCG. The article was published in print on September 5th and online on September 6th, reaching over 2,435,000 readers in Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties. The article also received 2,000 page views online.
- On September 15th The Sun Sentinel conducted an interview with the FCCG. This article went to print on September 16th and was also posted online. This article reached 225,000 readers in Broward and West Palm Beach Counties. The article also received 20,000 page views online.
- On September 24th Fox 35 News conducted an interview with the FCCG. This interview aired on September 24th at 5pm, 10pm and 11pm and reached over 1.5 million viewers in Alachua, Brevard, Flagler, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia Counties. This interview also aired on September 25th from 5am-10am.

Year to date interviews: 14

Year to date press release/media alert: 1

Year to date exposures: 6,144,122

#8 The FCCG will continue to develop and maintain partnerships with media representatives in major regions of the state, who are responsible for conducting interviews and responding to media demands on behalf of the Agency. The FCCG will prepare, provide materials and train media partners for press interviews on problem gambling issues. Given the high cost of travel and lodging, this approach will be more cost efficient than utilization of FCCG staff.

- On September 30th, the FCCG provided training for the Miami-Dade media partner to respond to media requests in the South Florida region. Materials discussed and provided included current HelpLine statistics and fact sheets with updated information on problem gambling in the State of Florida.

Communication, Collateral & Web Development

FCCG will continue to promote and build awareness of the HelpLine and related services through the development of communications, collateral materials and promotional items for dissemination to help and information contacts and through compulsive gambling outreach initiatives.

#1 Print and distribute population-specific brochures, placards and posters to target general and specific under-served populations including Hispanics, African-Americans, and seniors. Through widespread dissemination, FCCG expects to reach more than 25,000 Floridians.

- During the month of September, the FCCG reached 4,930 general and under-served consumers through the dissemination of brochures and printed materials.

Year to date dissemination: 11,617

#2 Print and distribute A Chance for Change self-help recovery workbook series for gamblers, loved ones and older adult gamblers in English and Spanish, as a means of reaching out to target populations who may be unable to seek other avenues of help due to a lack of adequate services in their area, language and/or cultural barriers. The FCCG will offer workbooks to all HelpLine contacts in need of such supports, as well as to professionals servicing the targeted population, and expects to reach more than 7,500 Floridians.

- During the month of September, a total of 1,162 of the Council's Recovery Workbooks for Gamblers, Loved Ones and Seniors were disseminated to Floridians in need of assistance with a gambling problem.
- In addition, a total of 98 Spanish-Language Recovery Workbooks for Gamblers, Loved Ones and Senior Gamblers were disseminated to Spanish speaking Floridians in need of assistance with a gambling problem.

Year to date distribution: 3,906

#3 Design and distribute HelpLine awareness/outreach items which are designed to be kept and used by individuals for extended periods of time in order to provide the HelpLine number when people need assistance for a gambling problem. Exposures from this method of outreach will exceed 25,000.

- For the month of September 5,283 Helpline items featuring the agency's crisis number were distributed to individuals attending FCCG presentations, trainings, exhibits and conferences, as well as provided to callers upon request.

Year to date exposures: 11,542

#4 Prepare and distribute the FCCG's topical and educational newsletter, FOCUS, to at least 4,500 contacts with each issue and further distribute at conferences and other forums. Also, develop and distribute the Agency's SENIOR FOCUS newsletter to more than 3,500 senior consumers. SENIOR FOCUS will also be translated into Spanish and distributed to at least 1,500 Spanish speaking seniors in Florida.

- The FCCG's first edition of its FOCUS newsletter is earmarked for completion in late October. Production will begin following Agency approval and distribution will follow thereafter.
- Distribution of the General FOCUS newsletter during the month of September included the dissemination of 96 General FOCUS newsletters, various editions. In addition, a total of 63 Senior FOCUS newsletters were disseminated, 1 of those being a Spanish Senior FOCUS newsletter.

Year to date FOCUS contacts: 432

Year to date SENIOR FOCUS contacts: 245

Year to date Hispanic SENIOR FOCUS contacts: 35

#5 The FCCG will provide support for its forum members by monitoring all forums and assuring that staff is available to manage postings, including those requiring expeditious responses within a 24-hour period; and, increase promotion of the forums to populations most likely to use an online method of communication.

- Agency staff continues to monitor the forum on a daily basis for purposes of responding to posts if needed. Throughout the month of September, 20 new members joined the forum which brings the total to 312 registered users.

During the month of September, the FCCG added a Spanish language forum to its website. The existing English language topics were translated into Spanish to broaden the scope of assistance that the online forum offers.

In addition, a new web letter is being produced and will be posted in the near future.

#6 Support will be provided for the FCCG network of community educators through e-news on its forum Web site by including information about community educator activities, additional tools and resources, as well as newly identified trends.

- Partners and Community Educators were provided training to use the Forum while attending the annual partner training in Fort Lauderdale. Partners will begin posting events to the Forum monthly to meet a contract deliverable encouraging networking through e-news. The FCCG News And Events article, titled "2008/09 Statistics- A Gloomy Portrait" was posted in September.

#7 The FCCG will provide website access to its middle and high school lesson plans, for all FHSAA membership schools within the state. This website development will enable schools to access the lesson plans with greater ease and help to promote its implementation across the state.

- Planning is ongoing to determine the most effective manner for educators to access the lesson plans via the internet.

Community Education, Awareness and Prevention

The Florida Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc. (FCCG), in 2009-2010, will continue to cultivate relationships and partnerships in different arenas across the state to assure awareness and a strong local presence.

Community Education/Partnerships

#1 Expand the FCCG community educator listing in areas in the state whereby current supports are scarce by identifying and training new individuals to serve in this capacity.

- On September 30, 2009, six Community Educators (CE's) from the South Florida area were provided training on FCCG programs and Helpline services. Four CE's are bi-lingual and can provide FCCG services within Hispanic communities.

Year to date Community Educators trained: 7

#2 Partner with the Florida Crime Prevention Association to provide community outreach within the counties they serve. The FCCG would provide training, resources and networking opportunities to association membership, and participate in the FCPA annual conference, gaining over 1,000 exposures to the HelpLine.

- Sample FCCG collateral items, brochures and information regarding FCCG community outreach were provided to the Regional Directors at the Conference planning meeting in September. Regional Directors will receive training on FCCG materials and Helpline resources at the conference in October.

Year to date exposures: 0

#3 The FCCG relies heavily on its community based agency partners to represent the Agency at the local level. In 2009-2010, the Agency will utilize existing and/or solicit new community partners in the areas of Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Lee, Leon and Palm Beach counties. Each partner agency will be asked to focus on specific, underserved areas of the population. The FCCG will furnish portable exhibit displays featuring FCCG information and provide the background and materials necessary for partner agencies to staff exhibits and provide awareness and education within their local areas. Exposures derived through community partnerships will total 50,000 individuals, and professionals representing multiple organizations across the state.

- A Partner has been identified for Leon County and contract deliverables have been assigned. Agency managers were provided materials and training in September.
- The FCCG also conducted training in September with the Miami-Dade, Broward, West Palm and Duval partners to go over contract deliverables and program planning for the fiscal year.
- Contract deliverables have been assigned to the Hillsborough Partner and training will be held in early October for deliverable clarification reporting requirements.
- During the month of September, FCCG Partners provided a total of 3,313 exposures to the Helpline. Specifics are below.
 - The West Palm Beach Partner provided the FCCG with 415 exposures from the following events.
 - On September 24, 2009, the partner provided materials and information regarding problem gambling among seniors to 150 attendees at the Hadassah Regional Meeting and Wellness Expo.
 - On September 30, 2009, the partner exhibited at the Fearless Caregivers Conference providing 265 exposures to senior prevention materials.
 - The Miami-Dade Partner provided 1,541 exposures at the following events in September.
 - On September 12, 2009, the partner dispersed FCCG materials to 1,300 consumers at the Rally for Recovery at Bicentennial Park in Miami.
 - On September 16, 2009, the partner provided prevention resources to 125 adolescents at the We Are Change Workshop at the Miami Dade College Wolfson Campus.
 - On September 25, 2009, the partner provided 100 adults with FCCG materials at the Zion Baptist Church Re-Entry Fair.
 - On September 23, 2009 the partner presented FCCG information at a workshop for 16 members of the Christ Episcopal Church.
 - The Broward Partner provided the FCCG with 1,220 exposures in September at the following events.
 - On September 24, 2009 the partner provided ten (10) seniors residing at the Joseph Meyerhoff Senior Center with brochures and helpline information.
 - On September 5, 12, and 19, 2009, the Partner provided a total of 1,210 consumers attending the Southwest Regional Library in Pembroke Pines with promotional items and brochures. The library provides weekly community outreach events for a largely Hispanic population.
 - The Duval Partner provided 137 exposures to the Helpline resource at the following events.
 - On September 23, 2009, the Partner exhibited materials to 110 students and educators at the Florida State College in Jacksonville.
 - On September 26, 2009, the Partner provided a presentation on problem and compulsive gambling to twenty-seven (27) adolescents at the Empowerment Resources Workshop.

Year to date exposures: 3,993

#4 The FCCG will work with partner Agencies who will engage in community mobilization and outreach within Spanish speaking communities in the state. Outreach activities will include the distribution of the FCCG Spanish literature and collateral materials. Overall, it is anticipated that the FCCG will provide outreach to more than 5,000 individuals in the Hispanic community.

- The FCCG reached out to stakeholders in South Florida Hispanic communities in September in effort to engage these individuals and begin the community mobilization process. Several individuals were identified and attended the FCCG's Community Educator training (see Community Education #1 above). In addition, key officials at Doral Airport West Chamber of Commerce, South East Florida Venezuelan Lions Club, and Hispanic Unity, all agreed to future partnership in promotion of FCCG programs either through participation in events or utilization and dissemination of materials.
- In September, the FCCG provided resources and materials to a total of 230 Hispanic consumers at The Re-boot Your Community Kick-Off Rally and the Sembrando Flores Family Day.
- During the month of September, the FCCG reached 170 individuals in the Hispanic Community through the dissemination of brochures and printed materials.

Year to date exposures: 791

#5 Due to the high rate of suicide ideation among compulsive gamblers which can be as high as 55%, it is important to work with professionals and organizations in the field of suicide to better understand and identify those with gambling related problems in order to provide appropriate services for this population. The FCCG will educate crisis line staff in the State of Florida in order to screen for and refer individuals with gambling problems to the FCCG for services. The FCCG will work with other organizations in the state directly involved with reduction of suicide to identify gambling impacts on individuals exhibiting suicidal ideation.

- Throughout the month of September, agency staff made contact with various crisis centers around the state in order to educate them on the link between suicide and problem gambling. This involved making contact with individuals who perform intake procedures on incoming clients and the professional who subsequently counsel them.
- Plans were made to present and exhibit at the Broward County VA Hospital and the Miami-Dade County VA Hospital for their annual suicide prevention conference in early October. This event centers on suicide among veterans and is organized by the suicide prevention coordinators at the above VA hospitals. Specifics regarding this event will be posted next month.

#6 The FCCG will work to educate the insurance industry, their providers, and others, of the cost of untreated problem and pathological gambling, and will work to support the development of insurance coverage for gambling specific treatment by certified gambling professionals.

- In September, the FCCG contacted 15 providers who had previously received FCCG screening tools to utilize with existing clientele, along with materials for display in their waiting rooms. One facility indicated they had already begun the screening process (see Family Impacts Program #2 for specifics).

Youth and Young Adult Programs

#1 The FCCG will participate in at least 3 conferences geared toward school administrators and coaches, which will increase awareness among a population very likely to have direct exposure to students with gambling problems. Materials and resources that can be used to assist this population will be provided and exposure to the HelpLine from this initiative will exceed 750.

- The FCCG has secured an Exhibit Table at the 86th Annual 2009 PTA Convention in November.

Year to date conferences: 1

Year to date exposures: 300

#2 With gambling beginning in children's lives earlier and earlier, the Council routinely receives gambling related requests for resources from professionals working with elementary school youth. In order to address this need, the FCCG will develop an age appropriate elementary school lesson plan, designed to be utilized in schools as well as in other organizations serving this age group.

- The FCCG has developed content for the Lesson plans for grades 1st-3rd and 4th-5th, and they are currently in the internal review phase. The FCCG will then work with a pre-identified area educator, who has agreed to review with colleagues and furnish professional feedback to aid in the Agency's completion of the plans.

#3 The FCCG will continue its work with colleges to move forward on integrating gambling into their current health promotion activities and counseling, through utilization of FCCG college specific programs such as the College Workbooks, SAGA and Dire Stakes. Online problem gambling awareness on integration of these resources will be provided for college counselors. In addition, the FCCG will also participate in and provide materials to statewide groups such as FHE-ASAP, student organizations such as Bacchus or Active Minds, peer education groups, IFC, Pan and NPHC groups. Exposure to the HelpLine will exceed 100,000.

- In September, the FCCG began development of its peer education program for implementation of the SAGA program in colleges across the state. The package being developed will include a brief introductory letter geared toward the peer educators to introduce the program and express the objectives desired by the FCCG, a presentation for them to give to students, which will include info, questions to ask their groups, activities, a self-assessment (and discussion of way to lead it), some optional jeopardy questions, some brief addendums with extra info for special populations (athletes, freshmen), and pre/post tests and evaluations. The FCCG will also offer training to all interested schools on how to best implement on their respective campus.
- In addition, two university health fairs have been identified and secured to take place during the month of November.

Year to date exposures: 925

#4 The FCCG will continue to partner with the Florida High School Athletic Association to utilize the FCCG's lesson plan developed for high school athletes and to effect policy regarding sports wagering among high school student athletes and coaches.

- Planning is underway to provide the sports wagering lesson plan to coaches via the FCCG website, at which time, coaches will be provided the link to the lesson plan. The FCCG is also currently developing a power point workshop addressing the specifics of NCAA rules and regulations regarding sports wagering which coaches can request.

Year to date dissemination: 0

#5 The Youth toolkit includes information designed to educate, instruct and assist parents and teachers on how to prevent problem gambling and provide support to young people who may be experiencing gambling related problems. The FCCG will update the contents of the Youth toolkit, continue to distribute, and make it available online for parents and educators. This will enable users to download selected activities with the option to request additional materials and resources through the FCCG HelpLine. Over 1,000 Floridians will be exposed to the FCCG HelpLine through this initiative.

- The FCCG continues to provide educators and parent's information regarding gambling among adolescents as the gateway to other at-risk behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. An article addressing problem gambling among adolescents and inviting educators to request a copy of the toolkit was provided to the PTA membership committee for Broward Public Schools, the largest school district in the state. Future requests generated from the article will be reported.

Year to date exposures: 458

Senior Programs

#1 The FCCG will continue to provide assistance to Florida's senior population by promoting and distributing the FCCG's Playing it Safe education kits and continue to build the peer education program by working with individuals, local and State Agencies or organizations working specifically with the senior population.

- On September 11, 2009, the FCCG provided senior toolkits and additional senior specific materials to 120 attendees at the Mind Alert event geared toward older adults and mental health professionals.
- Thirteen (13) senior education kits were provided to FCCG partner agencies for training and programming for the partner contract deliverable specifically addressing the Peer Education Program for the senior population.

Year to date Senior Kit distribution: 22

Year to date exposures: 120

#2 The FCCG will utilize its care giver educational program, which provides caregivers information on the warning signs of problem and compulsive gambling and the inherent risks of developing a problem for seniors. This caregiver educational program will provide caregivers with the information they need to identify a person who is at-risk or demonstrating the signs of developing a problem with gambling or losing control, and it will also provide caregivers and residents information on how to set healthy gambling guidelines.

- During the month of September, the FCCG reached 156 senior caregivers through dissemination of the FCCG's caregiver educational program.

Year to date distribution: 465

#3 The FCCG will work with MAGEC (Miami Area Geriatric Education Center), to develop curriculum on problem and compulsive gambling, senior-specific for application and for use by medical school faculty, nursing institutions, clinical geriatric environments, adult day cares, assisted living and retirement facilities and veteran servicing organizations. The curriculum offered will enable users to assess the existence of at-risk, problem and compulsive gambling, as well as co-existence with other difficulties such as substance abuse, mental disorders and significant health problems.

- Discussions with MAGEC continued throughout September to determine plans for the new curriculum on senior specific problem gambling. Once developed, the curriculum will enable users to assess the existence of at-risk, problem and compulsive gambling as well as co-occurring disorders.

#4 The FCCG will develop a screening instrument for use within diverse medical and clinical environments to identify older adults in early to latter stages of a gambling disorder.

- In September, the FCCG continued to develop its content ideas to be included in the screening instrument designed for use within medical and clinical environments. Further development of the screen will remain ongoing in upcoming months.

#5 The FCCG will formulate a training program module geared towards older adults. This module will include training in preliminary assessment and referrals and will enable medical, mental health, addictions and other health care providers to obtain continuing education credit.

- Development of ideas for a senior training module continued throughout the month of September. Once complete this module will include PATS training and will also offer CEU's for successful completion.

#6 As many seniors are at a point in their lives where reading is difficult or impossible, the FCCG will work to provide easier access to its senior program materials by producing them in audio format where possible. This will allow for access to awareness and education on problem gambling for seniors with sight, hearing and reading limitations.

- The FCCG continued to work with its consultant during the month of September on the development of the audio program for seniors. It is still anticipated that this initiative will be completed in November and disseminated either at that time or later.

Family Impacts Program

The efforts outlined below are designed to address these issues and provide resources for individuals experiencing difficulties within their families due to gambling.

#1 Continue to participate in National Problem Gambling Awareness Week by highlighting issues relating to problem gambling and its impact on the family. PGAW materials will be sent to state agencies, domestic violence shelters, victim advocates, treatment professionals, social service agencies and any other relevant organizations. At least one collateral item will be developed and distributed as a part of PGAW. A general awareness campaign will also be held to increase distribution of HelpLine information to Florida residents through targeted libraries, YMCA's, Boys and Girls Clubs, Area Agencies on Aging and FCCG Partners. The FCCG website will feature information for groups to use related to Problem Gambling Week in Florida. Exposures gained from this program will exceed 7,500.

- Planning remains ongoing for this event.

Year to date exposures: 0

#2 The FCCG will continue to work with state agencies, domestic violence shelters and others to provide resources and information with regard to problem and compulsive gambling and its effects on families to over 2,500 individuals. The FCCG will also continue to build upon the need to screen with state and local agencies serving populations impacted by violence.

- The Family Justice Center of Hillsborough County (FJCHC) will be meeting with the FCCG in early October to discuss collaborative initiatives on this issue of family violence and neglect and the link between problem gambling. The FCCG will supply the FJCHC with screens and materials to disseminate among the different agencies under their scope so that they may begin to implement this into their intake process and refer individuals to the FCCG if gambling was or is an underlying issue for the family problems they are experiencing.
- One other center, the Advanced Psychiatric Group, which deals with family problems such as violence and neglect, has begun screening for gambling problems as well. They are currently treating one individual that screened positive for gambling problems and to date, have screened a total of 25 individuals.
- Also during the month of September, the FCCG disseminated 35 pieces of information relating to problem and compulsive gambling and its effects on families to state and local agencies reaching out to this population.

Year to date exposures: 135

#3 Develop and distribute an educational video designed to increase awareness of the impact gambling can have on the family. This video will focus on issues of family violence, relationship problems, financial issues, child abuse and neglect. It will highlight the need to screen and the ability to refer individuals for problem gambling help. This approach has the potential for broad use and can be utilized in any forum for providing awareness, education and prevention.

- The FCCG has completed the process of vendor selection for this project and development of the video script will be in the month of October.

Legal Program

#1 In an effort to better gauge and understand the impact of problem gambling on crime in Florida, the FCCG will conduct a pilot crime impact survey to determine the extent of illegal acts related to problem gambling within one major metropolitan area of the state. This survey data can serve to identify those individuals with gambling problems who become involved in crime as a result of their addiction, and can provide opportunities for intervention and diversion, ultimately reducing crime recidivism and costs to the state.

- The FCCG has been actively communicating with members of two law enforcement entities, each of which have their own internal chains of command that require approval each step of the way. One sheriff's office has declined participation and the Agency is awaiting a decision from the second. Pending the outcome, the FCCG will determine how to best proceed. Thus far, it appears that law enforcement is reluctant to take on any work that is not required, given severe budgetary and staffing cutbacks.

#2 The FCCG will continue to provide members within the Florida legal and judicial system with education regarding problem and pathological gambling to gain insight and understanding of the role gambling addiction plays in white collar crimes, check and insurance fraud, forgery, and related crimes. The Agency will work to provide additional educational opportunities on gambling related crime.

- In September, the FCCG was contacted by the Senior Health Services Administrator at Okaloosa Correctional Institution in Crestview, Florida in regards to the FCCG's legal program which they were in receipt of. Upon review of the program, they felt it could prove extremely beneficial to their inmate population and have become the first facility to officially agree to implement in its entirety.

In the legal program booklet, the FCCG provided simple screening questions which the facility will be using during their intake process in order to identify inmates that are experiencing difficulties due to gambling. As data relating to the specifics of these identified individuals is gathered, Okaloosa Correctional Institution will provide the FCCG with this information to further our knowledge about the incarcerated population as it relates to gambling.

The FCCG has also provided the facility with its "Chance for Change" Recovery Workbooks to be utilized as part of a professional counseling program with their onsite Psychologist or as part of the FCCG's Peer Connect Program which takes place via telephone. The FCCG will also be working with their Re-Entry program in effort to identify resources for those individuals that have completed their sentence and are re-entering society.

- Also during the month of September, the FCCG received confirmation from a County Court Judge in Broward County that implementation of the FCCG's screening tools will begin in October. Follow up with this court will remain ongoing in order to identify program outcomes.

Year to date exposures: 200

Conference's/Trainings

#1 The FCCG will continue to participate in conferences at the local and state levels as well as other forums serving general, target and underserved populations. Event exposures to FCCG programs and services will exceed 6,000 professionals.

- Plans are underway to identify conferences that will best meet the goals and objectives of FCCG programs.

Year to date exposures: 1,326

#2 Offer and conduct Continuing Education Unit (CEU) trainings for nationally certified Compulsive Gambling Counselors, for the Board of Addiction Professionals of Florida (Addictions/Counseling/Prevention/Criminal Justice), Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Clinical Social Work/Marriage and Family Therapy/Mental Health Counseling), the Department of Mental Health Board of Psychology and others as identified and secured.

- Planning remains ongoing to identify CEU workshops for the fiscal year. The first training will occur in November for the Florida Addictions Institute in Fort Myers.

Commitment to Certified Minority Business Enterprise (CMBE)

*The FCCG will continue to make every effort possible to identify and secure **CMBE** firms for the completion of FCCG contract work in the areas of public relations, promotional materials, printing, graphic design, advertising and office supplies.*

- Payments made to CMBE vendors during the month of September included payment to Advertising Concepts for promotional materials, Trademark Press for printing/production and n-tersections Communications for advertising/outreach.

Total year to date: \$46,533.89