



State Affairs Committee

Friday, March 06, 2015

10:00 AM

Morris Hall (17 HOB)

Meeting Packet

Steve Crisafulli
Speaker

Matt Caldwell
Chair

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State Affairs Committee

Start Date and Time: Friday, March 06, 2015 10:00 am
End Date and Time: Friday, March 06, 2015 11:30 am
Location: Morris Hall (17 HOB)
Duration: 1.50 hrs

Consideration of the following bill(s):

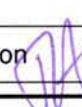

HB 7005 OGSR/Commission for Independent Education by Government Operations Subcommittee, Ingoglia
HB 7011 OGSR/Public Transit Providers by Government Operations Subcommittee, Fant

Presentation by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection: Overview of the State Lands Program

NOTICE FINALIZED on 03/04/2015 15:54 by Love.John

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 7005 PCB GVOPS 15-02 OGSR/Commission for Independent Education
SPONSOR(S): Government Operations Subcommittee, Ingoglia
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 7004

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Government Operations Subcommittee	11 Y, 0 N	Harrington	Williamson
1) State Affairs Committee		Harrington 	Camechis 

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Open Government Sunset Review Act requires the Legislature to review each public record and each public meeting exemption five years after enactment. If the Legislature does not reenact the exemption, it automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after enactment.

The Commission for Independent Education (commission) is created within the Department of Education. It approves applications submitted by independent postsecondary education institutions for licensure to operate in the state and to award diplomas and degrees. The commission is authorized to deny, revoke, or place on probation any license that it has granted and to investigate any suspected violation of chapter 1005, F.S., or commission rules. The results of an investigation are reported to a probable cause panel.

Current law provides a public record exemption for certain commission investigatory records. Specifically, investigatory records held by the commission in conjunction with an investigation are exempt from public record requirements for a period not to exceed 10 days after the panel makes a determination regarding probable cause. Those portions of a meeting of a probable cause panel at which exempt investigatory records are discussed are exempt from the public meeting requirements. In addition, the recording of a closed portion of a meeting and the minutes and findings of such meeting are exempt from public record requirements for a period not to exceed 10 days after the panel makes a determination of probable cause.

The bill reenacts the public record and public meeting exemptions, which will repeal on October 2, 2015, if this bill does not become law.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act¹ sets forth a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public record or public meeting exemptions. It requires an automatic repeal of the exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.

The Act provides that a public record or public meeting exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose. In addition, it may be no broader than is necessary to meet one of the following purposes:

- Allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption.
- Protects sensitive personal information that, if released, would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety; however, only the identity of an individual may be exempted under this provision.
- Protects trade or business secrets.

If, and only if, in reenacting an exemption that will repeal and the exemption is expanded (essentially creating a new exemption), then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.² If the exemption is reenacted with grammatical or stylistic changes that do not expand the exemption, if the exemption is narrowed, or if an exception to the exemption is created³ then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are not required.

Commission for Independent Education

The Commission for Independent Education (commission) is created within the Department of Education (department).⁴ The department serves as the administrative agent for the commission, but the commission otherwise exercises independently all powers, duties, and functions prescribed by law.⁵ The commission functions in matters concerning independent postsecondary educational institutions in consumer protection, program improvement, and licensure for institutions under its purview.⁶ The commission consists of seven members who are residents of this state. Commission members are appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate.⁷ The members serve 3-year terms.⁸ The commission must meet at least four times per fiscal year.⁹

The commission approves applications submitted by independent postsecondary education institutions for licensure to operate in the state and to award diplomas and degrees.¹⁰ An institution under the jurisdiction of the commission may not operate a program unless specific authority is granted in its

¹ Section 119.15, F.S.

² Section 24(c), Art. I of the State Constitution.

³ An example of an exception to a public record exemption would be allowing another agency access to confidential and exempt records.

⁴ Section 1005.21(1), F.S.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 1005.21(2), F.S.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Section 1005.21(3), F.S.

⁹ Section 1005.21(4), F.S.

¹⁰ Sections 1005.21(1) and 1005.31 F.S.

license.¹¹ According to the commission's annual report, 436 degree-granting institutions are under the jurisdiction of the commission, and 582 licensed institutions only offer non-degree programs.¹²

The commission is authorized to deny, revoke, or place on probation any license that it has granted and to initiate an investigation of any suspected violation of chapter 1005, F.S., or commission rules.¹³ The results of an investigation are reported to a probable cause panel. The determination for probable cause must be made by a majority vote of the probable cause panel.¹⁴ After the panel makes a finding of probable cause, the commission may issue an administrative complaint and prosecute such complaint under chapter 120, F.S.¹⁵

Public Record and Public Meeting Exemptions under Review

In 2005, the Legislature created a public record and public meeting exemption for the commission.¹⁶ Investigatory records held by the commission in conjunction with an investigation of a suspected violation of chapter 1005, F.S., or commission rules, are exempt¹⁷ from public record requirements for a period not to exceed 10 days after the panel makes a determination regarding probable cause. That portion of a meeting of a probable cause panel at which exempt records are discussed is exempt from public meeting requirements.

In 2010, the Legislature amended the public meeting exemption to require a recording to be made of the closed portion of the probable cause panel meeting and to require the commission to maintain the recording.¹⁸ In addition, the Legislature expanded the public record exemption to include the recording of the closed portion of the meeting, and the minutes and findings of such meeting, for a period not to exceed 10 days after the panel makes a determination regarding probable cause.¹⁹

Pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the public record and public meeting exemptions will repeal on October 2, 2015, unless reenacted by the Legislature.²⁰

During the 2014 interim, subcommittee staff sent a questionnaire to the commission as part of the Open Government Sunset Review process. As part of its questionnaire response, the commission recommended reenactment of the public record and public meeting exemptions under review.²¹

¹¹ Section 1005.31(8), F.S.

¹² A copy of the 2013-2014 annual report can be found online at: <http://www.fldoe.org/policy/cie> (last visited January 30, 2015).

¹³ Sections 1005.31(6) and 1005.38, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 1005.38(6)(d), F.S.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Chapter 2005-203, L.O.F.; codified as s. 1005.38(6)(b), F.S. The 2005 public necessity statement provides that “[t]he exemptions created by this act relating to investigations conducted by the Commission for Independent Education prevent unfounded complaints and investigations from being used to damage the good name of an institution or persons associated with the institution. Because the information made exempt under this act will be available to the public after a determination regarding probable cause is made, public oversight will be maintained.”

¹⁷ There is a difference between records the Legislature designates as exempt from public record requirements and those the Legislature deems confidential and exempt. A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. *See WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So.2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), review denied 892 So.2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So.2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991). If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released by the custodian of public records to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in statute. *See Attorney General Opinion 85-62* (August 1, 1985).

¹⁸ Chapter 2010-77, L.O.F.; codified as s. 1005.38(6)(b)1. and 2., F.S.

¹⁹ *Id.* The 2010 public necessity statement provides that “[r]elease of such recordings, minutes, or findings would compromise those discussions of the commission members which took place during a closed meeting, thus negating the public meeting exemption. In addition, the temporary nature of the public records exemption for the recording of a closed meeting of the probable cause panel ensures that public oversight is provided.”

²⁰ Section 1005.38(6)(b)3., F.S.

²¹ The commission questionnaire response is on file with the Government Operations Subcommittee.

Effect of the Bill

The bill removes the repeal date, thereby reenacting the public record and public meeting exemptions for the commission.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 1005.38, F.S., to save from repeal the public record and public meeting exemptions of the Commission for Independent Education.

Section 2 provides an effective date of October 1, 2015.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

None.

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to a review under the Open Government
 3 Sunset Review Act; amending s. 1005.38, F.S., relating
 4 to exemptions from public records and public meeting
 5 requirements for records of investigations conducted
 6 by the Commission for Independent Education,
 7 discussions of such investigatory records at probable
 8 cause panel meetings, and the recordings, minutes, and
 9 findings from the closed portions of such meetings;
 10 removing the scheduled repeal of the exemptions;
 11 providing an effective date.

12
 13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 14

15 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section
 16 1005.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

17 1005.38 Actions against a licensee and other penalties.—

18 (6) The commission may conduct disciplinary proceedings
 19 through an investigation of any suspected violation of this
 20 chapter or any rule of the commission, including a finding of
 21 probable cause and making reports to any law enforcement agency
 22 or regulatory agency.

23 (b)1. All investigatory records held by the commission in
 24 conjunction with an investigation conducted pursuant to this
 25 subsection are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of
 26 the State Constitution for a period not to exceed 10 days after

27 | the panel makes a determination regarding probable cause.

28 | 2.a. Those portions of meetings of the probable cause
 29 | panel at which records made exempt pursuant to subparagraph 1.
 30 | are discussed are exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of
 31 | the State Constitution. The closed portion of a meeting must be
 32 | recorded and no portion of the closed meeting may be off the
 33 | record. The recording shall be maintained by the commission.

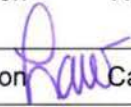

34 | b. The recording of a closed portion of a meeting and the
 35 | minutes and findings of such meeting are exempt from s.
 36 | 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution for a
 37 | period not to exceed 10 days after the panel makes a
 38 | determination regarding probable cause.

39 | ~~3. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset~~
 40 | ~~Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed~~
 41 | ~~on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from repeal~~
 42 | ~~through reenactment by the Legislature.~~

43 | Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2015.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 7011 PCB GVOPS 15-01 OGSR/Public Transit Providers
SPONSOR(S): Government Operations Subcommittee, Fant
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 7000

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Government Operations Subcommittee	10 Y, 0 N	Williamson	Williamson
1) State Affairs Committee		Williamson 	Camechis 

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Open Government Sunset Review Act requires the Legislature to review each public record and each public meeting exemption five years after enactment. If the Legislature does not reenact the exemption, it automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after enactment.

The Florida Public Transit Act provides, in part, that the Department of Transportation (department) must develop a statewide plan that provides for public transit and intercity bus service needs. The plan must incorporate plans adopted by local and regional planning agencies that are consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with adopted strategic policy plans and approved local government comprehensive plans for the region and units of local government covered by the plan. In addition, the department must coordinate activities between public and private entities on matters relating to public transit and intercity bus services. Public transit systems may be governmentally owned or privately owned.

Current law provides a public record exemption for certain information held by a public transit provider. Specifically, personal identifying information held by a public transit provider for the purpose of facilitating the prepayment of transit fares or the acquisition of a prepaid transit fare card is exempt from public record requirements.

The bill reenacts the public record exemption, which will repeal on October 2, 2015, if this bill does not become law. It also transfers the public record exemption to the Florida Public Transit Act.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act¹ (Act) sets forth a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public record or public meeting exemptions. It requires an automatic repeal of the exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.

The Act provides that a public record or public meeting exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose. In addition, it may be no broader than is necessary to meet one of the following purposes:

- Allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption.
- Protects sensitive personal information that, if released, would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety; however, only the identity of an individual may be exempted under this provision.
- Protects trade or business secrets.

If, and only if, in reenacting an exemption that will repeal and the exemption is expanded (essentially creating a new exemption), then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.² If the exemption is reenacted with grammatical or stylistic changes that do not expand the exemption, if the exemption is narrowed, or if an exception to the exemption is created³ then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are not required.

Public Transit

The Florida Public Transit Act⁴ provides, in part, that the Department of Transportation (department) must develop a statewide plan that provides for public transit and intercity bus service needs at least five years in advance.⁵ The plan must incorporate plans adopted by local and regional planning agencies that are consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with adopted strategic policy plans and approved local government comprehensive plans for the region and units of local government covered by the plan.⁶ In addition, the department must coordinate activities between public and private entities on matters relating to public transit and intercity bus services.⁷

Section 341.031(6), F.S., defines the term "public transit" to mean

[T]he transporting of people by conveyances, or systems of conveyances, traveling on land or water, local or regional in nature, and available for use by the public. Public transit systems may be either governmentally owned or privately

¹ Section 119.15, F.S.

² Section 24(c), Art. I of the State Constitution.

³ An example of an exception to a public record exemption would be allowing another agency access to confidential and exempt records.

⁴ Sections 341.011 – 341.061, F.S.

⁵ Section 341.041(1), F.S.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Section 341.041(6), F.S.

owned. Public transit specifically includes those forms of transportation commonly known as "paratransit."⁸

Public Record Exemption under Review

In 2010, the Legislature created a public record exemption for certain information held by a public transit provider.⁹ Specifically, personal identifying information held by a public transit provider for the purpose of facilitating the prepayment of transit fares or the acquisition of a prepaid transit fare card is exempt¹⁰ from public record requirements. A public transit provider is a public agency providing public transit service, including rail authorities created in chapter 343, F.S.¹¹

Chapter 2010-196, L.O.F., provides that the personal identifying information is made exempt from public record requirements in order to put individuals choosing a prepayment option for transit fares on equal footing with public transit users paying fares in cash.¹² The 2010 public necessity statement provides that "[a]llowing individuals to use a prepaid transit fare card is a more efficient and effective system for collecting transit fares, and not only saves individuals time in accessing the transit system in comparison with individuals who pay cash, but also costs significantly less to administer."¹³ In addition, the public necessity statement finds that without the public record exemption the effective and efficient administration of the prepayment option for public transit programs would be hindered because individuals would be less inclined to prepay for public transit services if their personal information was made publicly available.¹⁴

Pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the public record exemption will repeal on October 2, 2015, unless reenacted by the Legislature.¹⁵

During the 2014 interim, subcommittee staff sent questionnaires to public transit providers as part of the Open Government Sunset Review process.¹⁶ Public transit providers were asked if their agency recommended that the Legislature repeal the public record exemption under review, reenact the public record exemption, or reenact it with changes. Of those responding, some public transit providers did not answer the question, others indicated they currently do not offer prepaid transit services and therefore have no recommendation, while the remaining respondents recommended reenacting the public record exemption.¹⁷

Effect of the Bill

The bill removes the repeal date, thereby reenacting the public record exemption for personal identifying information held by a public transit provider for the purpose of facilitating the prepayment of

⁸ Section 341.041(5), F.S., defines the term "paratransit" to mean "those elements of public transit which provide service between specific origins and destinations selected by the individual user with such service being provided at a time that is agreed upon by the user and the provider of the service. Paratransit service is provided by taxis, limousines, 'dial-a-ride' buses, and other demand-responsive operations that are characterized by their nonscheduled, nonfixed route nature."

⁹ Chapter 2010-196, L.O.F.; codified as s. 341.3026, F.S.

¹⁰ There is a difference between records the Legislature designates as exempt from public record requirements and those the Legislature deems confidential and exempt. A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. *See WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So.2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), review denied 892 So.2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So.2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991). If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released by the custodian of public records to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in statute. *See* Attorney General Opinion 85-62 (August 1, 1985).

¹¹ Section 341.031(1), F.S.

¹² *See* s. 2, chapter 2010-196, L.O.F., providing the public necessity statement.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Section 341.3026(2), F.S.

¹⁶ Staff sent questionnaires to 32 public transit providers. Sixteen provided responses, while one questionnaire was returned as undeliverable. Responses are on file with the Government Operations Subcommittee.

¹⁷ *Id.* at question 7.

transit fares or the acquisition of a prepaid transit fare card. The bill transfers s. 341.3026, F.S., and renumbers it as s. 341.0521, F.S., in order to include the public record exemption in the Florida Public Transit Act.¹⁸ By relocating the public record exemption to the Florida Public Transit Act, the cross-reference to the definition of "public transit provider" is no longer necessary because the definition in the act will now apply to the public record exemption.¹⁹

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 transfers, renumbers, and amends s. 341.3026, F.S., to save from repeal the public record exemption for certain personal identifying information held by a public transit provider.

Section 2 provides an effective date of October 1, 2015.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

¹⁸ Sections 341.011 – 341.061, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 341.031, F.S., provides definitions for the Florida Public Transit Act, which definitions are limited to ss. 341.011 – 341.061, F.S.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

None.

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A bill to be entitled
 An act relating to a review under the Open Government
 Sunset Review Act; transferring, renumbering, and
 amending s. 341.3026, F.S., relating to an exemption
 from public records requirements for certain personal
 identifying information held by a public transit
 provider; removing the scheduled repeal of the
 exemption; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 341.3026, Florida Statutes, is
 transferred and renumbered as section 341.0521, Florida
 Statutes, and amended to read:

341.0521 ~~341.3026~~ Public records exemption.—

~~(1)~~ Personal identifying information held by a public
 transit provider, ~~as defined in s. 341.031,~~ for the purpose of
 facilitating the prepayment of transit fares or the acquisition
 of a prepaid transit fare card or similar device is exempt from
 s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

~~(2) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset
 Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed
 on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from repeal
 through reenactment by the Legislature.~~

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2015.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection



Division of State Lands

Division of State Lands

March 6, 2015



Division of State Lands



Mission Statement

The core mission of Division of State Lands is to provide consistent and efficient real estate and land management services to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

**Board of Trustees Ownership
12 million acres**

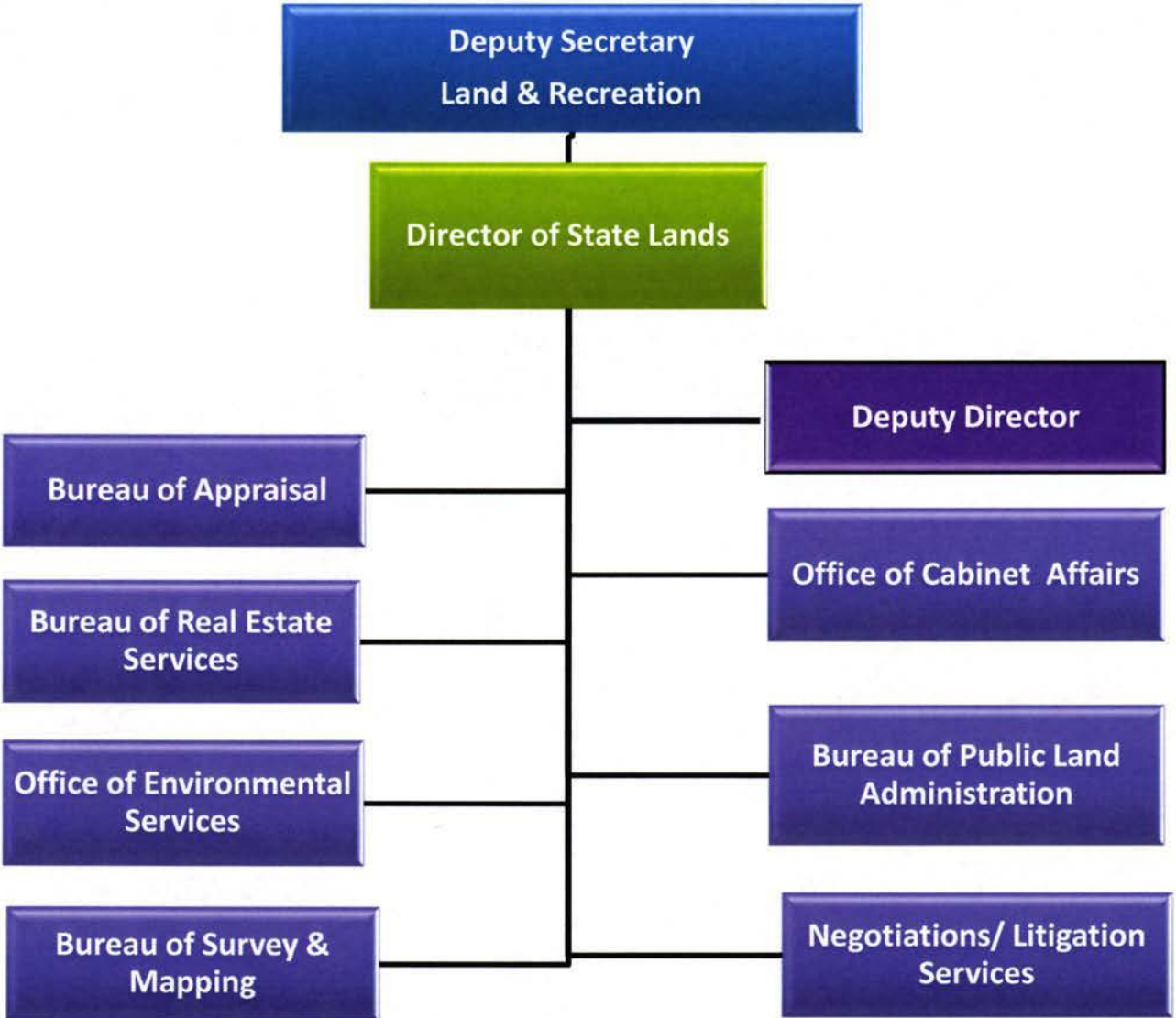
3.2 million acres – conservation

113,000 acres – non-conservation

9 million acres – sovereign submerged



Division of State Lands

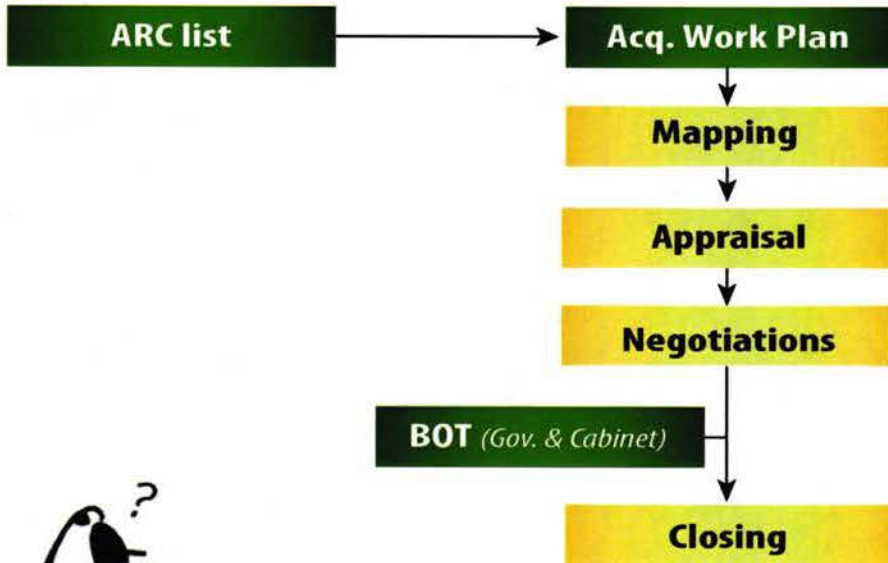




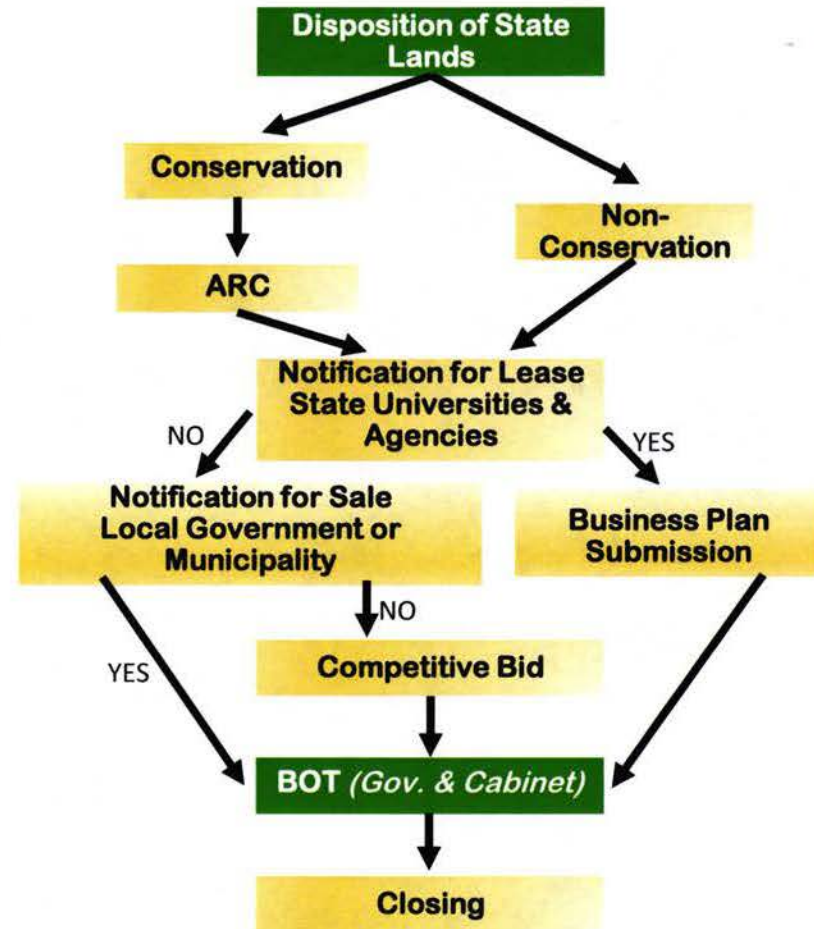
Bureau of Real Estate Services



Acquisition



Disposition

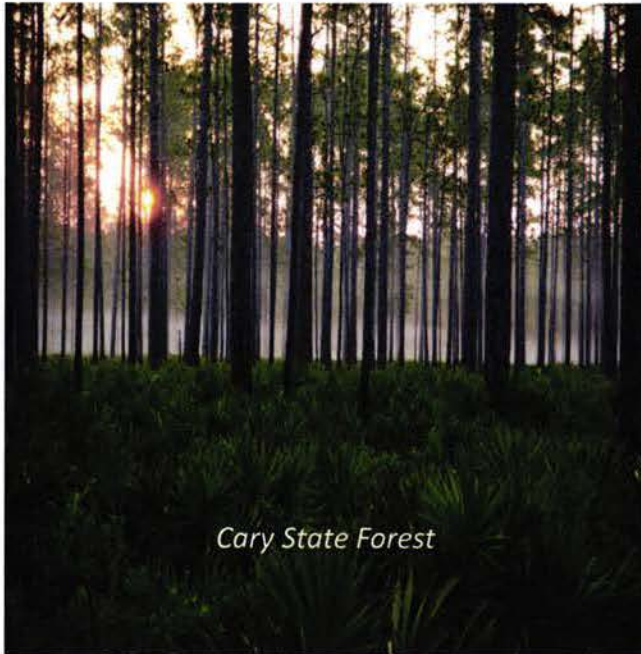




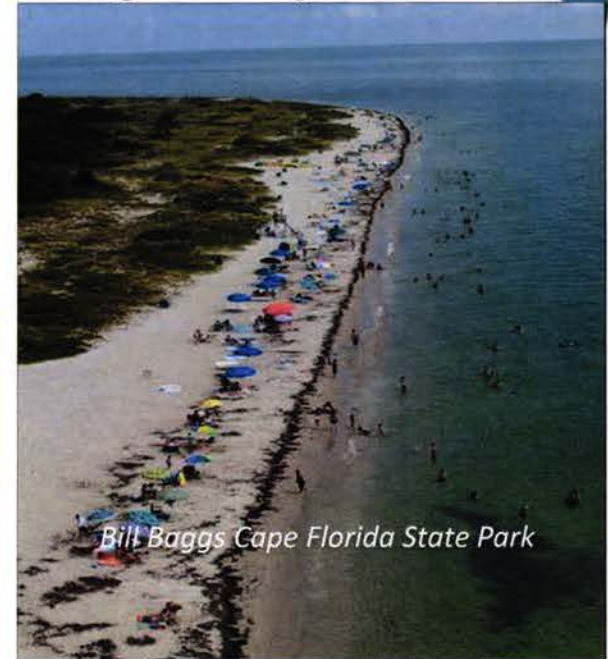
Public Land Administration



Conservation Land: 3.2 million acres



Sovereign Submerged : 9 million acres



Non-Conservation Land: 113,000 acres

Source: Board of Trustees Property Inventory Database, March 2015



Office of Environmental Services



DACS Florida
Forest Service



DEP Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed
Areas



Florida Fish & Wildlife
Conservation Commission



DOS Division
of Historical
Resources



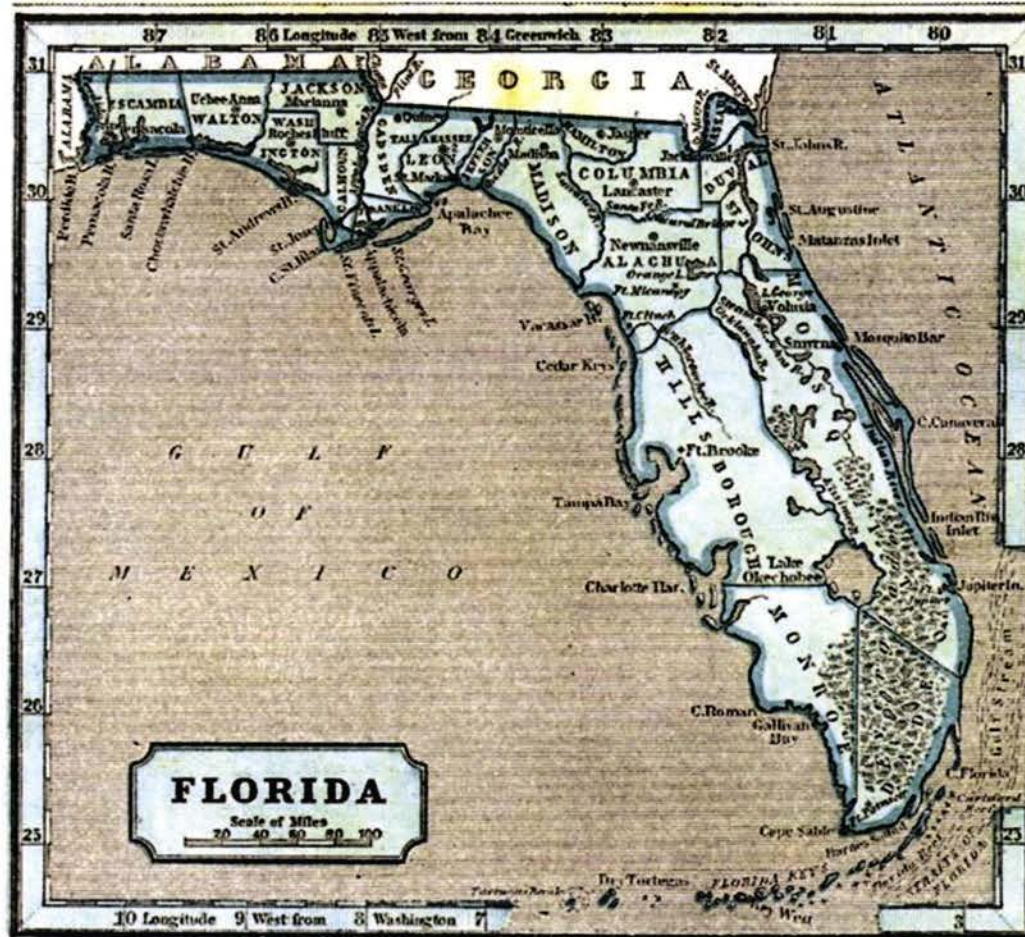
DEP Office of
Greenways & Trails



DEP Division of
Recreation & Parks



Bureau of Survey & Mapping





Cabinet Affairs



Serves as DEP's clearinghouse for all cabinet agenda items for presentation to the Governor and Cabinet



FL - SOLARIS



**Florida
State-Owned Lands
and Records
Information System**



FL - SOLARIS



Conservation Acres Owned by Agency

Agency	Conservation Acres	% Conservation of Agency Total	Non-Conservation Acres	Total Acres
Dept. of Environ. Protection (BOT)	3,203,560	96.57%	113,890	3,317,450
WMD-South Florida WMD	587,670	72.25%	225,770	813,440
WMD-St. Johns River WMD	678,210	100.00%	0	678,210
WMD-Southwest Florida WMD	341,120	99.39%	2,100	343,220
WMD-Northwest Florida WMD	211,790	99.98%	40	211,830
WMD-Suwannee River WMD	157,940	100.00%	0	157,940
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm.	139,640	99.98%	30	139,670
Department of Military Affairs	0	0.00%	73,890	73,890
Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Svcs.	0	0.00%	790	790
Department of Citrus	0	0.00%	40	40
Dept. of Economic Opportunity	0	0.00%	30	30
TOTALS	5,319,930	92.74%	416,580	5,736,510

NOTE:

Because FL-SOLARIS LITS is new and the initial inventory data were derived by automated processes, there are known errors that must be quality controlled through manual procedures before the inventory can be relied upon as accurate.

FL-SOLARIS LITS is a dynamic system and therefore data depicted herein is a snapshot of the State Owned Land inventory on the above referenced date. Find current information from the FL-SOLARIS Public Interface. The link is shown below. Requires no special access.

<http://webapps.dep.state.fl.us/DslPI>

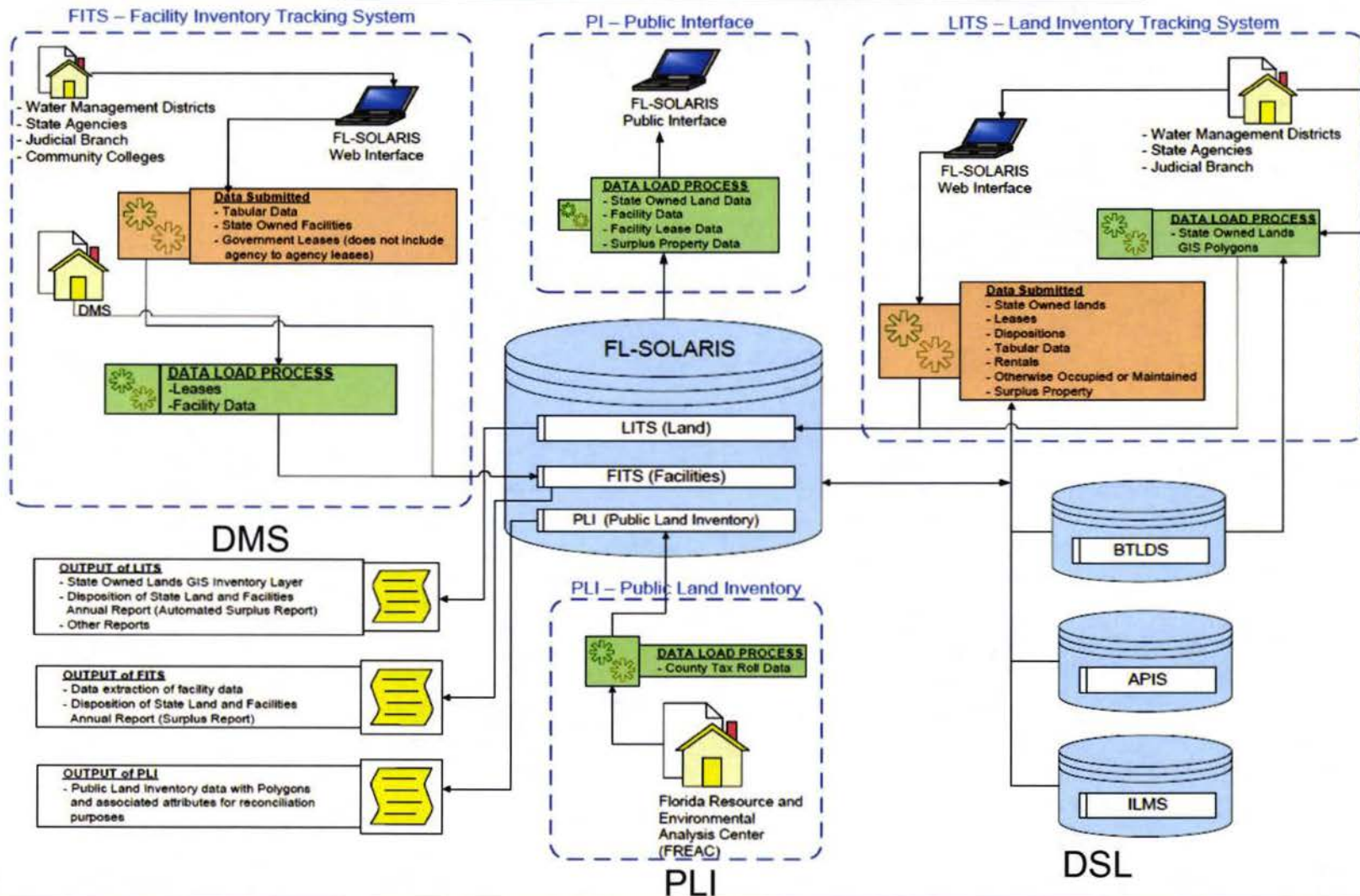
Leased, less than fee, and otherwise occupied lands are not depicted herein. The figures herein include State Agency owned lands only.



FL - SOLARIS



FL-SOLARIS High Level Process Overview





FL - SOLARIS

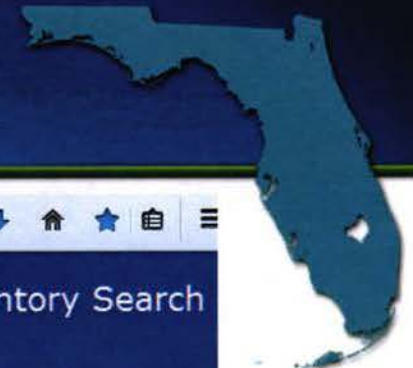


Benefits:

- **An inventory of all state-owned lands and facilities are now available in one place.**
- **State owned land records are compared and reconciled with DOR tax assessor records information.**
- **GIS mapping showing the location of all facilities and lands is available to users.**
- **Allows agencies to identify lands and facilities that are candidates for disposition.**
- **Provides users the ability to download reports based on selected criteria.**



FL - SOLARIS



webapps.dep.state.fl.us/DslPi/splash?Create=new Search



State of Florida Lands and Facilities Inventory Search



Home >

12/15/2014

NAVIGATION

- Dashboard
- State Lands
- State Facilities
- Search
 - Search Map
 - Search State Lands
 - Search State Facilities

Welcome to the Florida State Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS).

This site is administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Department of Management Services (DMS).

This web site allows searching **FL-SOLARIS** records by selecting parcels or facilities on a map or by entering information to search a database.

Data represents State owned Land and Facility inventory updated as of yesterday.

Future enhancements planned for this site are for expanded Land and Facility information, including:

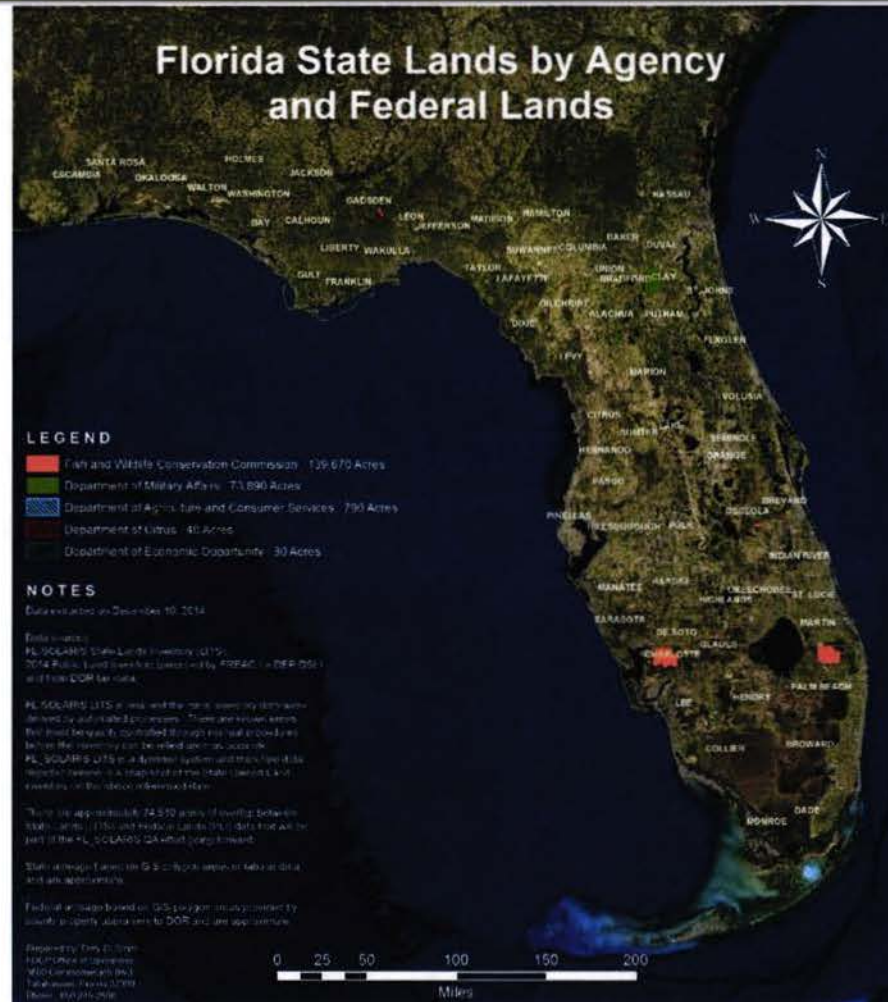
- Surplus identification
- Lease data
- Otherwise occupied data



Disclaimer: No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data herein, its use, or its interpretation.



FL - SOLARIS



Information from:
 Florida State Owned Land and Records Information System Land Inventory Tracking System
 and

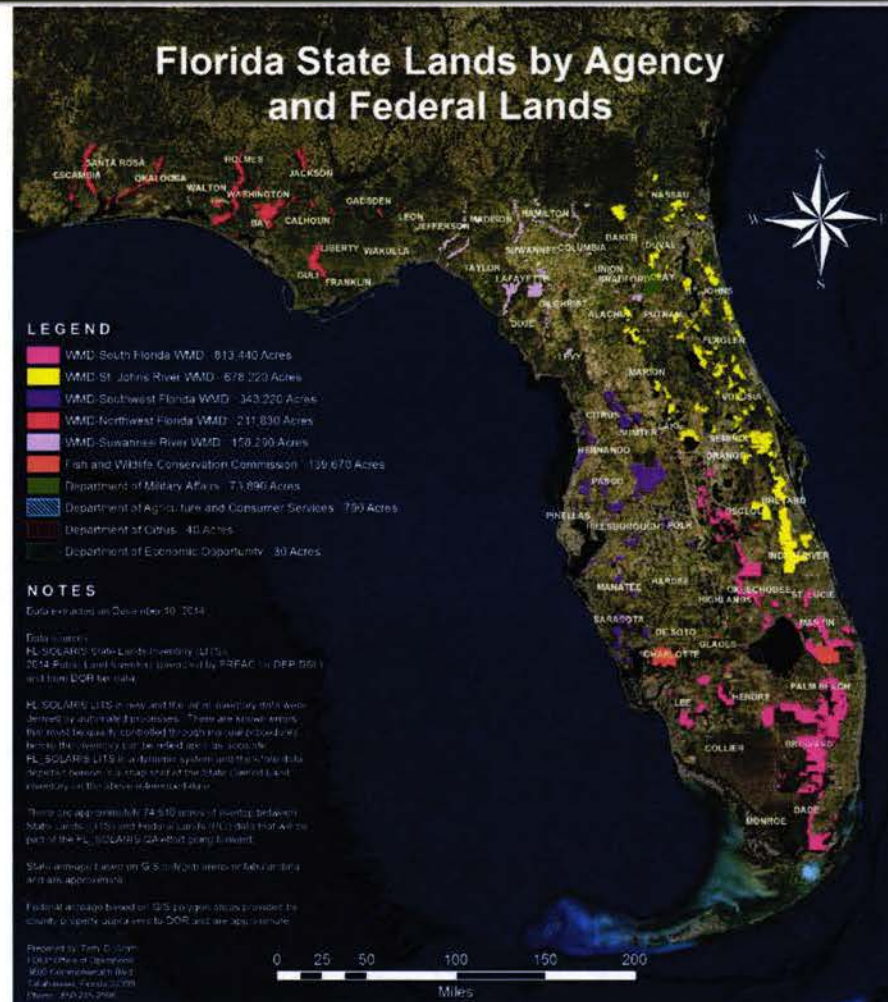
Public Land Inventory prepared by FREAC from DOR county tax parcel data.
FOR ILLUSTRATIVE AND INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

File location: FL_SLI_UTS_CFO_Report\20141209\Facilities07.mxd





FL - SOLARIS





FL - SOLARIS



Information from:
 Florida State Owned Land and Records Information System Land Inventory Tracking System
 and

Public Land Inventory prepared by FREAC from DOR county tax parcel data.

FOR ILLUSTRATIVE AND INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

File location: F:\LITS_CFO_Reports\20141209\atlStateFP1.rpt





FL - SOLARIS



Information from:
 Florida State Owned Land and Records Information System Land Inventory Tracking System
 and

Public Land Inventory prepared by FREAC from DOR county tax parcel data.

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File location: F:\LITS_DFO_Report\20141209\FedStateFD_141209.rpt





Questions?



Florida State Parks 2014 Photo Contest
www.FloridaStateParks.org

Photo by Jason Boeckman
Gasparilla Island State Park

Florida State Parks 2014 Photo Contest Winner