

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

APPROPRIATIONS
Senator Latvala, Chair
Senator Flores, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, October 25, 2017
TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.
PLACE: Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Latvala, Chair; Senator Flores, Vice Chair; Senators Baxley, Bean, Benacquisto, Book, Bracy, Bradley, Brandes, Braynon, Gainer, Galvano, Gibson, Grimsley, Montford, Passidomo, Powell, Simmons, Simpson, Stargel, and Stewart

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Update on Hurricane Irma Expenditures -Wes Maul, Interim Director, Division of Emergency Management -Cynthia Kelly, Director, Governor's Office of Policy and Budget		Presented
2	Discussion of Potential Responses to Hurricane Irma -Amy Baker, Coordinator, Office of Economic and Demographic Research -Trey Price, Executive Director, Florida Housing Finance Corporation		Presented
3	Discussion of Potential Impacts of Immigration of Victims of Hurricane Maria -Senator Victor M. Torres, Jr., District 15 -Commissioner Pam Stewart, Department of Education -Secretary Mike Carroll, Department of Children and Families -Secretary Justin Senior, Agency for Health Care Administration		Presented
4	Presentation on Medical Marijuana Implementation -Christian Bax, Director of Office of Medical Marijuana Use, Department of Health -Jennifer Langston, Legislative Affairs Director, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles		Not Considered
5	Update on Low Income Pool Implementation, Including Discussion of Federally Qualified Health Center Policies -Secretary Justin Senior, Agency for Health Care Administration -Andy Behrman, President and CEO, Florida Association of Community Health Centers, Inc.		Not Considered

Other Related Meeting Documents

Hurricane Irma Budget Impacts
 Cost Projections as of October 23, 2017
 Amounts in Millions

Costs	General Revenue	Trust Funds	Total
FEMA Public Assistance - State Agencies	340.7	308.1	648.8
<i>Budget Amendments Processed</i>	96.8	67.6	164.4
<i>Potential Budget Amendments to be Processed</i>	243.9	240.5	484.4
Anticipated Federal FEMA Reimbursement	322.9	275.6	598.5
State Agencies Net Adjusted Cost	17.8	32.5	50.3
FEMA Individual Assistance - Other Needs	64.1		64.1
<i>Budget Amendment to be Processed</i>	64.1		64.1
FEMA Public Assistance - Local Entities	115.4		115.4
<i>Legislative Appropriations expected over many years</i>	115.4		115.4
Bridge Loan for Small Businesses	20.0		20.0
Bridge Loan for Citrus Growers	25.0		25.0
<i>Budget Amendments Processed</i>	45.0		45.0

**Preliminary State Agency Damage Estimates
From Hurricane Irma
For Possible Reimbursement at 75% or Greater from FEMA**

Disaster: 2017 Hurricane Irma
Report Date: 10/23/2017
Reporting Period: 9/5/17-10/23/17

REPORTING ENTITY	CATEGORIES							Total Cost	
	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G		
	Debris	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control	Buildings/Equipment	Public Utilities	Other	Projections	Total
	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Total
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS		2,100				93		\$ 2,193	\$ 2,193
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION	-	444,487	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 444,487	\$ 444,487
AGENCY FOR STATE TECHNOLOGY		182,646			200	1,392		\$ 184,238	\$ 184,238
AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES	19,486	19,762,753	1,831,412		3,142,974	-	8,096	\$ 24,764,721	\$ 24,764,721
ATTORNEY GENERAL/LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS		5,256						\$ 5,256	\$ 5,256
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION		242,238						\$ 242,238	\$ 242,238
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	59,141	612,939	94,170	-	200,066	471,358	51,000	\$ 1,488,674	\$ 1,488,674
CITRUS	1,700	-			6,210			\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910
COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY SERVICE (Volunteer Florida)		107,084						\$ 107,084	\$ 107,084
COMMISSION ON OFFENDER REVIEW	1,255	94			23,667			\$ 25,017	\$ 25,017

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	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G	Projections	Total
	Debris	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control	Buildings/Equipment	Public Utilities	Other		
Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Total
CORRECTIONS		5,491,530			30,805,325			\$ 36,296,855	\$ 36,296,855
EDUCATION								\$ -	\$ -
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	1,500	1,355			8,636			\$ 11,491	\$ 11,491
ELDER AFFAIRS		33,579						\$ 33,579	\$ 33,579
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	83,150,942	6,772,157	5,062,470	140,453	22,718,781	2,700,543	24,296,625	\$ 144,841,971	\$ 144,841,971
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT		175,413,638						\$ 175,413,638	\$ 175,413,638
FINANCIAL SERVICES & FIREFIGHTER MUTUAL AID		3,822,511						\$ 3,822,511	\$ 3,822,511
HEALTH		22,650,655						\$ 22,650,655	\$ 22,650,655
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES		9,047,603						\$ 9,047,603	\$ 9,047,603
JUVENILE JUSTICE	167,152	323,619			4,476,687			\$ 4,967,458	\$ 4,967,458

**Preliminary State Agency Damage Estimates
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	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G		
	Debris Projections	Protective Measures Projections	Road Systems Projections	Water Control Projections	Buildings/Equipment Projections	Public Utilities Projections	Other Projections	Projections	Total
FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION	37,958,601	3,212,901	281,000	320,000	890,022	86,624	666,721	\$ 43,415,869	\$ 43,415,869
LAW ENFORCEMENT (FDLE) and LE MUTUAL AID	1,500	913,000			34,500			\$ 949,000	\$ 949,000
LOTTERY		3,658				1,000	-	\$ 4,658	\$ 4,658
MANAGEMENT SERVICES	41,259	596,005			918,589	54,000		\$ 1,609,853	\$ 1,609,853
MILITARY AFFAIRS/ NATIONAL GUARD		22,379,800						\$ 22,379,800	\$ 22,379,800
OFFICE OF EARLY LEARNING		-						\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		-						\$ -	\$ -
REVENUE		477			1,857			\$ 2,334	\$ 2,334
STATE	18,029	6,542						\$ 24,571	\$ 24,571
STATE COURTS SYSTEM	11,000				26,000			\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000
TRANSPORTATION*	114,642,597	35,162,083	2,538,762		-			\$ 152,343,442	\$ 152,343,442
VETERANS AFFAIRS	3,680	509,889			2,970,567			\$ 3,484,136	\$ 3,484,136

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	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Cat G	Projections	Total
	Debris	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control	Buildings/Equipment	Public Utilities	Other		
Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Projections	Total
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES		5,454			147,656			\$ 153,110	\$ 153,110
Sub Total State Agencies	236,077,842	307,706,053	9,807,814	460,453	66,371,737	3,315,010	25,022,442	648,761,352	648,761,352
SOUTH FLORIDA WMD	4,052,300	2,527,667		4,632,500	1,124,000			\$ 12,336,467	\$ 12,336,467
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD		310,717						\$ 310,717	\$ 310,717
NORTHWEST FLORIDA WMD		14,300					835	\$ 15,135	\$ 15,135
ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD	213,744	177,926	350,000	1,136,000	418,695		425,100	\$ 2,721,465	\$ 2,721,465
SUWANNEE RIVER WMD	83,000	19,804				3,500	3,500	\$ 109,804	\$ 109,804
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA	15,467	63,170			12,842		5,318	\$ 96,797	\$ 96,797
Sub Total Non State Agencies	4,364,511	3,113,584	350,000	5,768,500	1,555,537	3,500	434,753	15,590,385	15,590,385
STATE AGENCY TOTALS	\$ 240,442,353	\$ 310,819,637	\$ 10,157,814	\$ 6,228,953	\$ 67,927,274	\$ 3,318,510	\$ 25,457,195	\$ 664,351,736	\$ 664,351,736

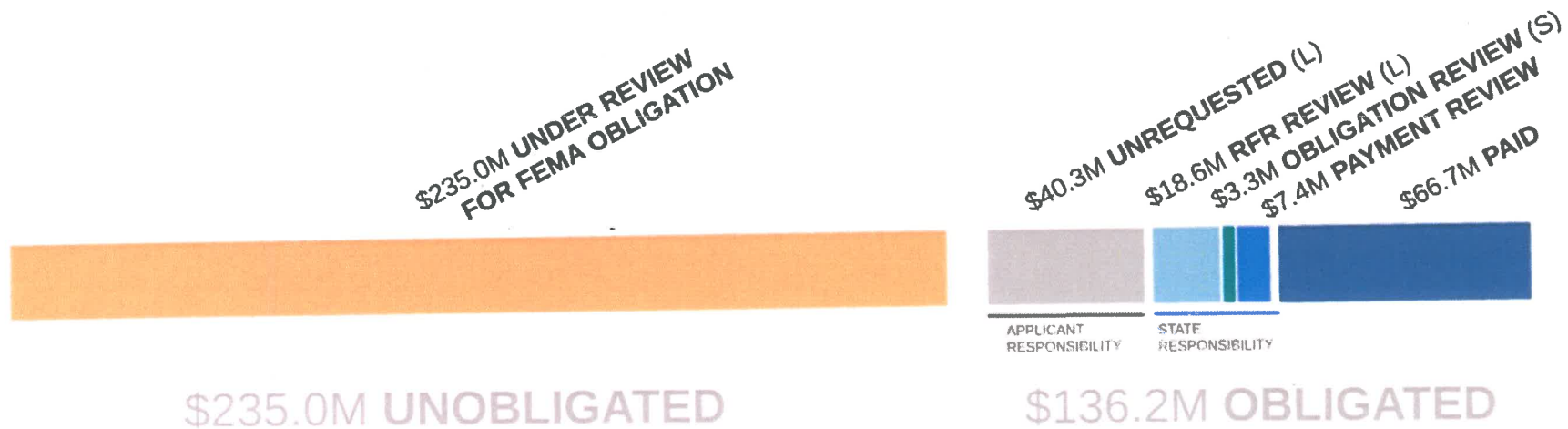
*All state, FHWA (\$119,674,099) and possible FEMA (\$152,343,442) projected costs

Hurricane Emergency Budget Amendments - Approved

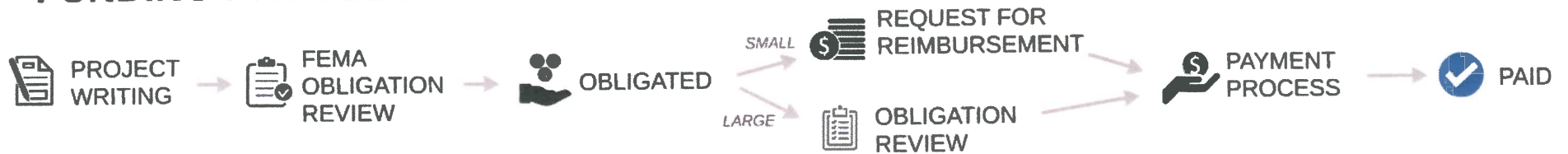
Date	EOG#	Agency	Event	Funding			FEMA Category
				General Revenue	Trust Fund	Total	
9/8/17	B0137	DMA/National Guard	Hurricane Irma	72,994	92,006	165,000	Protective Measures (Cat B)
9/19/17	B0147	DMA/National Guard	Hurricane Irma	25,072,176		25,072,176	Protective Measures (Cat B)
9/21/17	B0143	FDLE / Public Assistance - State Ops	Hurricane Irma		750,000	750,000	Protective Measures (Cat B)
9/21/17	B0152	DFS / Public Assistance - State Ops	Hurricane Irma		162,600	162,600	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/2/17	B0146	DACS/mosquito spraying	Hurricane Irma	6,000,000		6,000,000	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/6/17	B0175	DVA/Generators	Hurricane Irma		2,930,910	2,930,910	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/9/17	B0134	DOH/County Health Departments	Hurricane Irma		21,902,142	21,902,142	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/9/17	B0171	DFS / Public Assistance - State Ops	Hurricane Irma		170,500	170,500	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/10/17	B0165	DACS/food, ice and water	Hurricane Irma	12,073,022		12,073,022	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/13/17	B0178	DEM / Emergency Response / Disaster Activity (includes double budget)	Hurricane Irma	27,568,019	27,568,019	55,136,038	Protective Measures (Cat B)
10/13/17	B0136	DEP/Debris Removal	Hurricane Irma	26,000,000	10,000,000	36,000,000	Debris Removal and Disposal Activities (Cat A)
10/13/17	B0176	FWCC/Public Assistance - State Ops	Hurricane Irma		3,852,734	3,852,734	Categories A, B, E, F, G
10/16/17	B0184	DFS / Public Assistance - State Ops	Hurricane Irma		191,600	191,600	Protective Measures (Cat B)
Subtotal				96,786,211	67,620,511	164,406,722	
9/14/17	B0138	DEO/Bridge Loan	Hurricane Irma	10,000,000		10,000,000	NA
10/9/17	B0182	DEO/Citrus Loan Program	Hurricane Irma	25,000,000		25,000,000	NA
10/13/17	B0185	DEO/Bridge Loan	Hurricane Irma	10,000,000		10,000,000	NA
Grand Total				141,786,211	67,620,511	209,406,722	

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

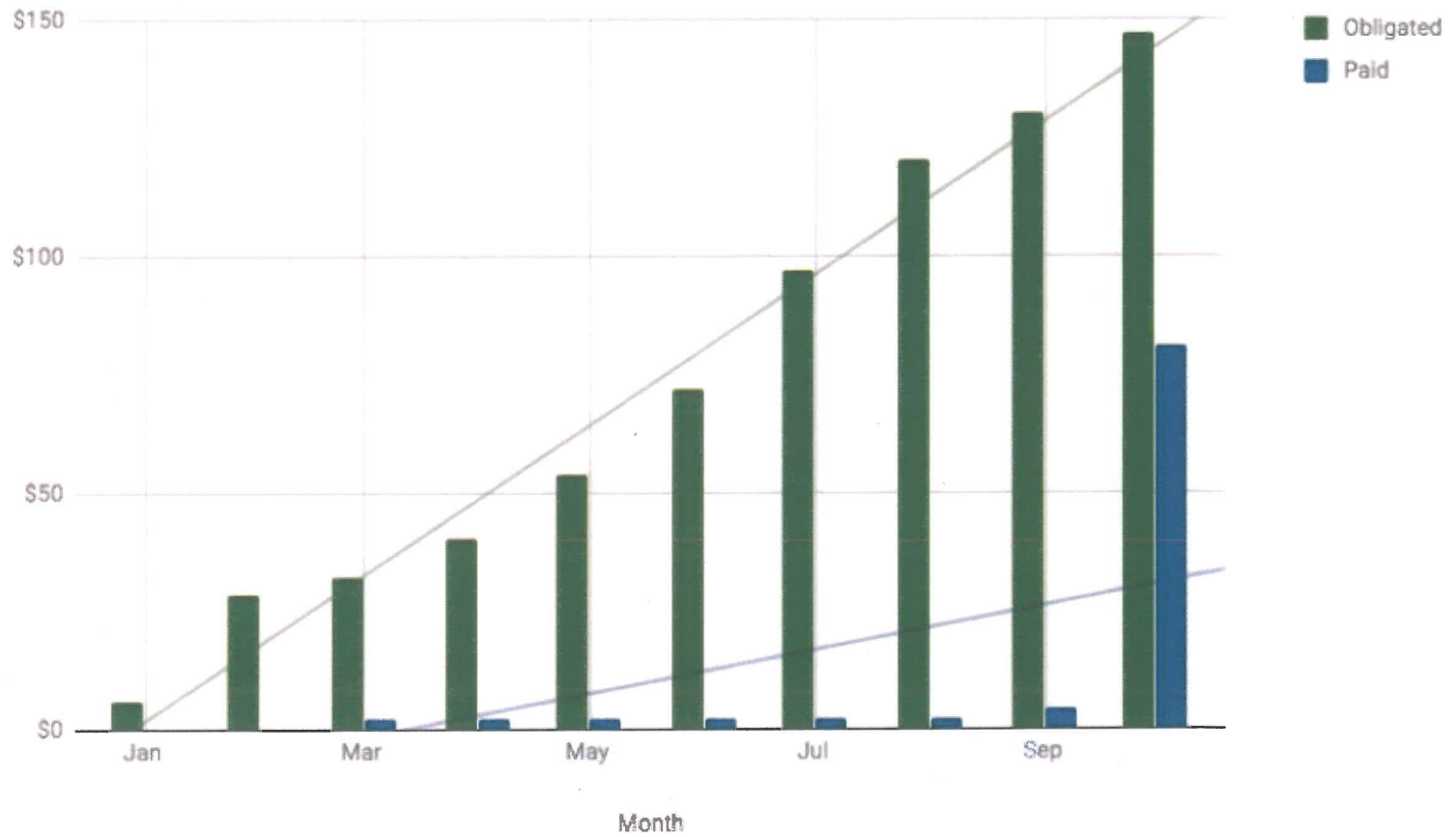
HERMINE & MATTHEW FEDERAL SHARE



FUNDING PROCESS



Obligated vs. Paid - Federal & State (2017)



County	Obligated	Paid	Payment Review	Obligation Review	RFR Review	Unrequested
Alachua	\$1,116,098.32	\$128,585.66	\$39,011.91	\$6,313.48	\$0.00	\$942,187.27
Baker	\$10,788.81	\$0.00	\$10,788.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bradford	\$43,110.17	\$12,009.14	\$5,897.20	\$27,798.23	\$0.00	(\$2,594.40)
Brevard	\$15,470,661.20	\$11,569,825.65	\$615,307.33	\$227,496.64	\$1,665,272.23	\$1,392,759.35
Broward	\$1,994,942.65	\$282,018.46	\$105,413.04	\$674,286.13	\$0.00	\$933,225.02
Citrus	\$884,953.80	\$273,868.89	\$3,017.57	\$0.00	\$433,398.35	\$174,668.99
Clay	\$3,777,436.48	\$1,022,948.78	\$1,118.76	\$136,925.83	\$0.00	\$2,616,443.11
Columbia	\$86,683.50	\$86,683.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dixie	\$3,790,877.82	\$1,131,151.66	\$13,495.46	\$0.00	\$645,821.52	\$2,000,409.18
Duval	\$1,183,814.34	\$86,141.45	\$13,476.17	\$228,541.98	\$0.00	\$855,654.74
Flagler	\$6,379,005.83	\$223,041.91	(\$2,328.05)	\$105,651.97	\$0.00	\$6,052,640.00
Franklin	\$715,145.73	\$396,950.97	\$0.00	\$16,684.63	\$0.00	\$301,510.13
Gadsden	\$2,219,522.95	\$2,201,003.87	\$18,519.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hernando	\$498,763.95	\$273,898.66	\$46,366.68	\$24,282.22	\$0.00	\$154,216.39
Indian River	\$1,944,823.74	\$12,574.65	\$154,410.88	\$101,678.42	\$696,222.64	\$979,937.15
Jefferson	\$124,473.01	\$107,470.52	\$15,362.71	\$3,834.45	\$0.00	(\$2,194.67)
Lafayette	\$54,129.83	\$54,129.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lake	\$461,129.39	\$16,534.90	\$435,528.10	\$11,656.79	\$0.00	(\$2,590.40)
Leon	\$15,996,508.71	\$1,442,795.07	\$3,510,612.31	\$25,967.19	\$7,901,170.03	\$3,115,964.11
Levy	\$1,615,139.78	\$1,574,991.60	\$26,428.31	\$12,543.04	\$0.00	\$1,176.83
Liberty	\$10,233.81	\$10,233.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Madison	\$1,016,185.44	\$193,467.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$822,718.23
Manatee	\$1,449,959.20	\$246,296.46	\$6,562.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,197,100.24
Marion	\$250,566.31	\$243,630.92	\$4,517.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,417.64
Martin	\$599,431.06	\$115,620.65	(\$5,769.52)	\$178,083.12	\$0.00	\$311,496.81
Nassau	\$1,497,077.77	\$383,291.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$278,871.95	\$834,914.22
Orange	\$1,062,193.76	\$280,999.49	\$26,865.88	\$32,133.83	\$45,070.28	\$677,124.28
Osceola	\$745,285.53	\$20,284.56	\$224,188.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500,812.80
Palm Beach	\$6,319,398.15	\$180,407.48	\$1,520,613.23	\$241,025.37	\$915,082.60	\$3,462,269.47
Pasco	\$1,087,899.55	\$335,906.02	\$0.00	\$26,255.67	\$0.00	\$725,737.86
Pinellas	\$3,524,735.93	\$1,780,627.65	\$201,176.04	\$30,911.33	\$413,552.07	\$1,098,468.84
Putnam	\$3,059,108.86	\$76,288.43	\$6,381.87	\$158,450.66	\$1,061,731.83	\$1,756,256.07
Sarasota	\$243,138.82	\$106,575.38	\$11,417.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125,145.62
Seminole	\$1,069,345.87	\$72,805.44	\$206,885.46	\$244,251.02	\$136,501.49	\$408,902.46
St. Johns	\$2,308,273.72	\$1,005,022.07	\$5,135.71	\$22,847.71	\$290,456.46	\$984,811.77
St. Lucie	\$4,152,136.06	\$27,881.09	\$250,021.08	\$94,537.15	\$3,286,566.93	\$493,129.81
Statewide	\$43,841,525.77	\$49,392,584.91	(\$12,126,453.20)	\$646,034.18	\$0.00	\$5,929,359.88
Sumter	\$1,776,874.09	\$535,879.67	\$237,590.89	\$0.00	\$742,161.73	\$261,241.80
Suwannee	\$867,009.63	\$610,169.96	\$3,366.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$253,472.88
Taylor	\$2,248,229.52	\$505,110.28	\$82,485.22	\$33,619.15	\$831,050.16	\$795,964.71
Union	\$8,334.01	\$8,334.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Volusia	\$11,115,071.50	\$4,355,738.99	\$358,406.13	\$433,333.15	\$1,303,994.28	\$4,663,598.95
Wakulla	\$343,946.56	\$185,366.41	(\$1,197.76)	\$43,119.27	\$0.00	\$116,658.64

West Park, City of	\$3,728.98	\$0.00	\$3,728.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,196.27	\$0.00	\$3,196.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$532.71	\$0.00	\$532.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017	
West Volusia Memorial Hospital	\$28,497.14	\$0.00	\$20,482.64	\$6,987.00	\$0.00	\$1,027.50	\$28,497.14	\$0.00	\$21,510.14	\$6,987.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$1,027.50)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,027.50	10-24-2017	
Williston, City Of	\$23,217.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,900.36	\$19,900.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,316.72	\$3,316.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017	
Wilton Manors, City of	\$12,120.86	\$0.00	\$12,120.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,389.31	\$0.00	\$10,389.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,731.55	\$0.00	\$1,731.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017	
Winter Park, City of	\$164,530.82	\$164,530.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$141,026.42	\$141,026.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,504.40	\$23,504.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017	
Winter Springs, City of	\$157,142.43	\$0.00	\$20,640.92	\$0.00	\$136,501.49	\$0.02	\$143,126.04	\$0.00	\$17,692.22	\$0.00	\$125,433.80	\$0.02	\$140,016.39	\$0.00	\$2,948.70	\$0.00	\$11,067.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017
Withlacoochee River Electric Coope	\$413,043.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,057.30	\$0.00	\$393,985.89	\$413,043.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,057.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017
Yankeetown, Town of	\$140,675.88	\$139,699.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,176.84	\$128,326.41	\$127,244.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,081.42	\$12,454.47	\$12,454.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95.42	10-24-2017	
Zephyrhills, City of	\$52,789.29	\$52,789.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,982.84	\$45,982.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,806.45	\$6,806.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10-24-2017	

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/25/2017

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Hurricane Irma Spending

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Cynthia Kelly

Job Title Director, Office of Policy and Budget

Address 400 South Monroe St. Suite 1702

Phone 850-717-9431

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32399

Email holli.mclanahan@laspbs.state.fl.us

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing Executive Office of the Governor

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/25/17

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Emergency Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Wesley Maul

Job Title Director

Address 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd

Phone 850 815 4000

Street

Tallahassee FL 32301

Email alberto.moscoso@em.mylflcard.com

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing FIDEM

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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Meeting Date _____

Bill Number (if applicable) _____

Topic Hurricane Irma

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) _____

Name Mike Daw

Job Title Secretary - FDOT

Address 605 Suwanee Street

Phone 850-414-5205

Tallahassee FL 32399
City State Zip

Email mike.daw@dot.state.fl.us

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing FDOT

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

October 25, 2017

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic FDEM Presentation by Wes Maul

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Erica Klevers

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State

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Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing St. Lucie County Emergency Management

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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S-001 (10/14/14)

Potential Hurricane Issues: State-Funded Revenue & Expenditures

October 25, 2017

Presented by:



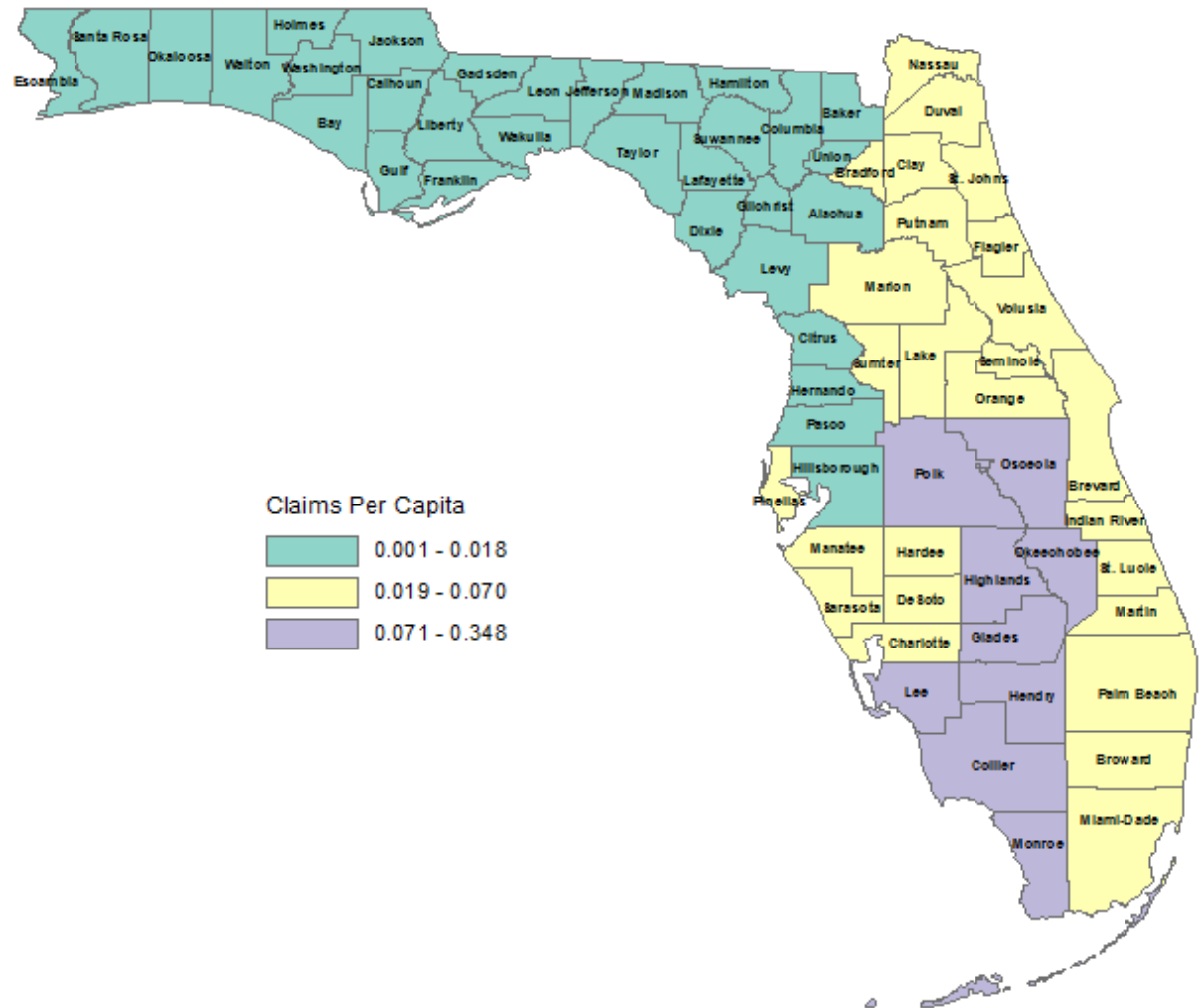
The Florida Legislature
Office of Economic and
Demographic Research
850.487.1402
<http://edr.state.fl.us>

Hurricane Irma: Indexed Insured Claims (YTD)

- On a per capita basis, the largest number of claims is in Monroe County
- In absolute number, Miami-Dade has the largest number of claims

Counties with Over 20,000 Claims

COUNTY	CLAIMS
MIAMI-DADE	98,883
BROWARD	63,288
ORANGE	62,917
LEE	57,432
COLLIER	52,959
POLK	46,494
BREVARD	35,531
DUVAL	31,800
PALM BEACH	31,703
MONROE	26,721
OSCEOLA	24,663
VOLUSIA	21,826
PINELLAS	21,250
SEMINOLE	21,043
LAKE	20,649



Source: Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, Claims filed as of October 20, 2017

Hurricanes: Economic Phases

Phase	Defining Characteristics	Statewide Economic Consequences
Preparatory Phase <i>(approximately 72 hours in advance of the hurricane to landfall)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of Emergency Supplies (canned food, batteries, radios, candles, flashlights, charcoal, gas, propane, water, ice, shutters, boards / plywood, etc.) • Evacuation Expenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In-State...hotels and lodging, transportation costs like rental cars and gas ○ Out-of-State...leakage 	<p>Demand ...Localized increase in demand for specific items, and potential non -affected a rea increase in lodging demand, but largely undetectable</p> <p>State Budget ...Shifting of costs from normally provided services to emergency management, as well as unanticipated overtime and shelter costs</p> <p>State Revenues ...Slight uptick, but largely undetectable</p>
Crisis Phase <i>(landfall to several weeks after landfall)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue and relief efforts (largely public, charitable , or free) • Roads closed due to debris • Private structures and public infrastructure damaged • Utility disruptions • Businesses and non-essential parts of government closed • Temporary homelessness • Violence and looting 	<p>Demand ...Localized decrease in overall demand; significance depends on the event</p> <p>State Budget ...Government agencies provide goods and services and incur new expenditures that may or may not be matched at a later time by the federal government</p> <p>State Revenues ...Detectable downtick; significance depends on the event</p>
Recovery Phase <i>(subsequent to the Crisis Phase and generally lasting up to two or three years)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased spending related to deductibles, repair , and replacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private Savings / Loans ○ State Spending ○ FEMA and Federal Spending ○ Insurance Payments • Competition for scarce resources (contractors, roofers, supplies, construction workers, building materials, debris removal, etc.) 	<p>Demand ...Localized increase in overall demand, and prices likely increase for some items</p> <p>Employment ...Will temporarily see gains as relief and recovery workers move into the area</p> <p>State Budget ...Reallocation of state and local government spending to the affected area</p> <p>State Revenues ...Discernible and significant uptick</p>
Displacement Phase <i>(subsequent to the Recovery Phase and lasting from two to six years)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in normal purchasing behavior for items that were bought or replaced ahead of schedule • Demographic and labor shifts related to dislocated households and economic centers 	<p>Demand ...Localized decrease in overall demand, but largely undetectable at the state level</p> <p>State Revenues ...Slight downtick, but largely undetectable</p>

Approaches Related to Property Tax

Property tax relief for specified taxpayers has been used as a disaster response in the past:

- Provide rebates of taxes paid on property damaged by hurricanes (expenditure issue).
 - Who pays: State or Local Government?
 - Who is covered: homesteads, residential, or all?
 - What is covered: Real and/or Tangible Personal Property?
 - **2005 Storms:** *No program.*
 - **2004 Storms:** *Homesteaded property tax reimbursement for properties uninhabitable for 60 or more days (\$20 million from General Revenue in 2004-474, of which \$7 million was reverted by 2005-70 and appropriated for another hurricane-related purpose).*
- Continue agricultural assessment for properties that no longer strictly qualify for a specified time after a hurricane.

Approaches Related to Sales Taxes

- Building / Construction Supplies
 - What form: Exemption or Refund?
 - What type of activity is covered: homesteads, residential, or all?

- Mobile Homes
 - **2004 Storms:** *Reimbursement of Sales Taxes paid on mobile homes purchased to replace damaged mobile homes used as permanent residences (\$15 million from General Revenue in 2004-474 of which \$8 million was reverted by 2005-70 and appropriated for a different hurricane-related purpose).*

The Legislature created the Hurricane Andrew Recovery and Rebuilding Trust Fund during a December 1992 special session. The Trust Fund was funded with anticipated Sales Tax revenues accruing to the

Year	Initial Revenue Estimates	Final Revenue Transfers	Value in 2017 Dollars
FY 1992-93	\$198.5 million	\$228.8 million	\$396.0 million
FY 1993-94	\$290.4 million	\$190.0 million	\$320.8 million
FY 1994-95		\$159.0 million	\$261.1 million
Total	\$488.9 million	\$577.8 million	\$977.9 million

General Revenue Fund as a result of the Recovery / Rebuilding phase, as determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference. A total of \$577.8 million was transferred from the General Revenue Fund to the Trust Fund during Fiscal Years 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95. Trust Fund Expenditures ran from FY 1992-93 through FY 2004-05, but ultimately came close to exhausting the entire amount. This approach is arguably inefficient and not the best response to a disaster with statewide impact.

Local Government Approaches

- Broad grants provided to local governments to offset revenue losses resulting from the hurricane.
 - **2004 Storms:** Offset revenue losses for 12 identified counties (\$15 million from General Revenue in 2005-70, the GAA).
 - **1992 Hurricane Andrew:** Offset revenue losses for identified local governments, Dade School District and Miami Dade Community College for a two-year period (\$97.0 million from diverted General Revenue sales tax revenue transferred to the Hurricane Andrew Recovery and Rebuilding Trust Fund in 93-186).
- Direct grants to local governments to address specific needs resulting from the hurricane.
 - **2004 Storms:** Establish cash flow loan program to expedite the reconstruction of public educational facilities while insurance settlements and federal disaster assistance payments are being processed (\$100 million from General Revenue in 2004-481).
 - **2004 Storms:** Provide grants to broadly address recovery needs for school districts, community colleges and universities (\$12.7 million from General Revenue in 2005-70, the GAA).

Known Irma Expenditures

- FEMA Match (known exceptions to general requirements):
 - Public Assistance for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities: 75/25 except for a period of up to 30 days from the start of the incident period, FEMA is authorized to provide federal funding for emergency protective measures (Category B), including direct federal assistance, at 100 percent of the total eligible costs.
 - The Federal share for debris removal, including direct Federal assistance, has been increased to 90 percent of the total eligible costs for one period of 30 consecutive days established by the State of Florida, applicable to all eligible applicants.
 - The Payment and reimbursement process typically occurs over multiple years.
 - **2005 Storms:** *Final cost was \$401.3 million.*
 - **2004 Storms:** *Final cost was \$403.0 million.*
- Unreimbursed State Expenditures
 - State bears the full cost for items expected to be reimbursed but later denied.
- Infrastructure and Building Repairs
 - **2005 Storms:** *Repairs (\$35.1 million from General Revenue and state trust funds in 2006-25, the GAA).*

Potential Irma Expenditures

- Affordable Housing
 - Trust Fund Transfers to General Revenue are typically available from the housing-related trust funds. In FY 2017-18, the General Appropriations Act transferred \$154.4 million. In FY 2016-17, the General Appropriations Act transferred \$116.9 million.
 - **2005 Storms:** *Appropriated funds for affordable housing recovery in those areas of the state which sustained housing damage due to hurricanes (\$108 million from surplus nonrecurring balances in Housing Trust Funds that likely otherwise would have been swept to General Revenue in 2006-69).*
 - **2004 Storms:** *Appropriated funds for hurricane-related housing recovery, affordable rental housing recovery, farm worker housing recovery, special housing assistance and several other efforts with a focus on assisting citizens with low incomes. The funds were targeted primarily to the 28 counties most affected by the 2004 hurricanes, with emphasis on persons with low or extremely low incomes. (\$250 million from surplus nonrecurring balances in Housing Trust Funds that likely otherwise would have been swept to General Revenue in 2005-92).*
- Agricultural Programs
 - Florida's congressional delegation has asked for additional federal financial resources, but so far this has not been forthcoming.
 - **2004 Storms:** *Tree and plant disease and pest eradication and control (\$7.1 million from General Revenue and \$6 from DACS Contracts and Grants TF in 2004-476).*

Potential Expenditures Continued...

- Beach Restoration
 - Requirement for local match?
 - EDR 2014 Study estimating expected beach restoration costs after a major storm or high-impact disaster (\$79 million). Overall Program ROI: 5.4 to 1
 - **2005 Storms:** *Recovery for damaged beach and dune systems (#1--\$20 million from General Revenue and \$30 million from the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund in 2006-25, the GAA, and #2--the reversion and redirection of \$15 million in General Revenue provided for general beach restoration activities in the prior year to expedite hurricane-related beach restoration activities, also in the GAA).*
 - **2004 Storms:** *Recovery for damaged beach and dune systems (\$64.6 million from General Revenue and \$7.4 million from LATF in 2004-475).*
- Marinas
 - **2005 Storms:** *Grants to marinas that provide public access to waterways and suffered uninsured damages from named hurricanes (\$2.5 million from General Revenue in 2006-25, the GAA).*

Issues Related to Mitigation or Future Hurricanes

State Fee or Tax Breaks Related to:

- Generators (sales tax and/or property tax)
- Hurricane Supplies (sales tax)
 - Covered Items?
 - What form: One-time Holiday or Pre-Disaster triggered by Declaration, Watch or Warning?
- Transient Rentals or Hotels during hurricanes (sales and / or tourist development taxes)
 - Florida residents and/or recovery workers
- Motor Fuel for all emergency or recovery-related vehicles
- Building Permit & Other Fees related to recovery & rebuilding

State Expenditures Related to:

- Assistance with Mitigation Efforts and Hardening
- Petroleum Reserve
- Separately funding shelter construction and/or operational costs outside the Education budget for PreK-12 facilities.

Role of Budget Stabilization Fund?

Constitutional Provisions [Article III, Section 19(g)]

- The Legislature must provide criteria for withdrawing funds.
- Withdrawals may only be made to cover revenue shortfalls of the General Revenue Fund or to provide funding for an emergency.
- General law must provide for the restoration of the fund.

Statutory Provisions [Sections 216.222 and 215.32(2)(c)]

- BSF funds may be transferred to the General Revenue Fund for:
 - ❖ Offsetting a deficit in the GR Fund.
 - A deficit occurs when the official estimate of funds available in GR for a fiscal year falls below the amount appropriated from GR for that fiscal year.
 - ❖ Providing funding for an emergency.
 - ❖ Providing temporary transfers to GR to cover a deficiency.
- BSF funds may be transferred to the State Risk Management Trust Fund to provide funding for an emergency.
 - An emergency exists when uninsured losses to state property exceed \$2 million per occurrence or \$4 million annual aggregate.
- Expenditures from the BSF must be restored in five equal annual transfers beginning in the third fiscal year following the expenditure.
 - The Legislature may establish a different restoration schedule.

Potential Conference Impacts

Most conferences will see temporary effects from the Preparatory and Crisis Phases. Multi-year effects will likely be confined to a few areas as indicated below.

Conference	Event	Comment on Potential Impact
Demographic Estimating Conference	Irma and Maria	Temporary shifts out of most-damaged areas and increases related to evacuees.
Voluntary PreK Estimating Conference	Maria	Increases related to evacuees.
Education Estimating Conference	Maria	Increases related to evacuees, including Florida Virtual School.
Ad Valorem (Revenue Estimating Conference)	Irma	Impact on taxable value and growth rates.
Documentary Stamp & Intangibles Tax (REC)	Irma	To be determined; both upward and downward pressures.
Sales Tax (Revenue Estimating Conference)	Irma	Negative during Preparatory and Crisis Phases; positive during Recovery / Rebuilding Phase.
Medicaid Caseload & Expenditures (SSEC)	Irma and Maria	Potential increases.
TANF / Wages (SSEC)	Irma and Maria	Potential increases.
Kidcare (SSEC)	Irma and Maria	Potential Increases.



Florida Housing Finance Corporation Hurricane Irma Response and Recovery Efforts

Florida Housing has been working with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and FEMA on initial response actions. A major disaster declaration provides a wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work.

Florida Housing staff participates in DEM's Disaster Recovery Housing Task Force and the regular Housing Recovery Support Function Conference calls with FEMA and HUD staff and has provided information during those calls about our response activities.

While Florida Housing is involved in shorter term response strategies outlined below, our primary capability in disaster recovery is long term housing provision, described at the end of this document.

SHORT-TERM RESPONSE STRATEGIES

Augmented Housing Locator Service

In collaboration with FEMA, Florida Housing has signed a short-term disaster service contract affiliated with our current www.FloridaHousingSearch.org affordable rental housing locator service. Through the disaster service contract, the provider will conduct extensive and frequent surveys with rental property owners in the impacted counties regarding available and suitable housing for households that cannot return to their homes. The survey also helps to determine which landlords will execute short-term leases with displaced households and accept FEMA rental assistance vouchers. The property owners being surveyed include those in Florida Housing's portfolio, as well as other landlords that currently have their properties and units registered with FloridaHousingSearch.org. As part of the disaster recovery efforts, the locator's call center is working with FEMA and local emergency management efforts to recruit and add more rental property owners to the locator's rental unit data base. Florida Housing provides DEM and FEMA weekly locator updates on available rental units in communities across the impacted areas.

The provider has extended its call center hours and has significantly increased the number of call center specialists, including bilingual staff, to adequately respond to households looking for rental housing and landlords that have available units.

Disaster Recovery Resources Page on Florida Housing's Website

Florida Housing is working with state and federal officials to provide information on short- and long-term housing solutions. Staff has created a page on the Corporation's website devoted entirely to disaster relief resources and information. The page details Florida Housing resources that are available throughout the state, as well as other federal, state and local resources. Visitors can access this information by clicking on the icon on the homepage of our site titled Disaster Relief Resources and Information at www.floridahousing.org.

SHIP

Under Section 420.9073(5), Florida Statutes, Florida Housing is authorized to hold back up to \$5 million each fiscal year from the SHIP appropriation for recovery efforts for declared disasters. In previous years, recovery efforts include response to hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding and wildfires. While SHIP's role is primarily in the long-term recovery through each eligible local government's local housing assistance plan (LHAP), each SHIP local government has an adopted disaster strategy that allows for assistance in the immediate aftermath of a declared disaster. The strategies include, temporary relocation and rent assistance, and as short-term repairs to prevent further damage to the structure or to allow for occupancy until further repairs are made.

Local governments are required to use their unencumbered (i.e., uncommitted) SHIP funds for disaster recovery before they request SHIP disaster recovery funds. As of mid-September, most have unencumbered funding they can use for this purpose.

Asset Management Actions

The U.S. Treasury revenue procedures provide relief from income and non-transient requirements in Sections 42 and 142 of the Internal Revenue Code through September 30, 2018. This allows all vacant units at properties financed through, Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bonds or allocated through Housing Credits to be rented at restricted rents to individuals from areas that have a Presidentially declared disaster declaration for individual assistance. Vacant units at properties financed through the State Apartment Incentive Loan program can be rented at restricted rents so long as the development maintains the statutory 20 percent set-aside for the units. Owners are authorized, but not required, to provide emergency housing relief to displacees, but no existing qualified household can be evicted solely to provide emergency housing for a displaced household.

Asset Management immediately commenced and continues to conduct a damage assessment of the multifamily rental properties in Florida Housing's portfolio to gain a better understanding of the impact of the hurricane on the residents, and condition of the development and units. Information on the condition of the housing stock is shared with DEM, FEMA, HUD and others.

FEMA offers a program called Multifamily Rental Properties Lease and Unit Repair Program (MLRP). Florida Housing would like to share information on FEMA's program with owners of Low-Income Housing Credit developments that want to take advantage of MLRP. We contacted the Department of Treasury and IRS to request further relief from the time restrictions in Treasury's revenue procedures to conform with MLRP (up to 18 months from the date of the disaster declaration, vs. twelve months from the end of the month in which the President declared the Major Disaster) and to confirm that Treasury would recognize FEMA applicants as a permitted preference under the general public use requirements of Internal Revenue Code §42(g)(9). Under MLRP FEMA actually leases the units, whereas the Internal Revenue Code requires only individuals to lease units, so Treasury would have to consent to this approach. Under MLRP, FEMA contracts to repair or make improvements to multifamily units as part of providing direct temporary housing assistance to eligible FEMA applicants displaced by a disaster. Based on feedback from Treasury, we contacted FEMA to inquire whether FEMA would limit the MLR program

to house FEMA eligible applicants for 12 months from the date of the disaster declarations, rather than 18. We are awaiting definitive responses from both agencies. Property owners would be eligible to participate in the program, but are not required.

Multifamily Request for Applications (RFA) Actions

Florida Housing has modified its RFA timeline in response to the disaster to allow applicants in affected regions to be able to participate/compete for available resources to finance rental housing. The following RFA timelines were changed.

RFA 2017-107 SAIL and HC Financing for the Construction of Workforce Housing – Removed the requirement that Applicants must submit verification of electricity as of the application deadline, signed by the electricity provider: and RFA application due date changed from 9/28/17 to 10/18/17. (The deadline later changed to 10/23/17, but not for reasons directly associated with hurricane).

RFA 2017-108 SAIL Financing of Affordable Multifamily Housing to be Used in Conjunction with Tax-Exempt Bonds and Non-Competitive HC –Removed the requirement that Applicants must submit verification of electricity as of the application deadline, signed by the electricity provider; and RFA application due date changed from 10/5/17 to 10/12/17.

RFA 2017-111 Housing Credit Financing for Affordable Housing Developments Located in Medium and Small Counties - RFA application due date changed from 12/1/17 to 12/20/17.

RFA 2017-112 Housing Credit Financing for Affordable Housing Developments Located in Miami-Dade County - RFA application due date changed from 12/6/17 to 12/18/17.

RFA 2017-113 Housing Credit Financing for Affordable Housing Developments Located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas Counties - RFA application due date changed from 12/13/17 to 12/28/17.

Access to FEMA Damage and Destruction Data

Florida Housing has reached out to DEM and FEMA to obtain damage data that we can use both to assist in allocating the \$5 million in SHIP disaster funds and to be used in targeted efforts for any additional federal or state disaster appropriations that Florida Housing might receive in the future.

LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Florida Housing's most useful role in responding to disasters is long term housing recovery to provide additional housing to Florida communities by targeting funding based on where damage/destruction has occurred. Examples of strategies are provided below. The infrastructure used by Florida Housing through its existing programs is flexible enough that we have been able to adapt existing programs and program structures to meet the specific needs of each disaster.

SHIP: SHIP disaster funds primarily have been used for long-term recovery through Local Government LHAPs. This allows for each affected local government to address the specific needs of its community

based on the types of units that were damaged (e.g., homeownership or rental). All strategies in the LHAP are eligible to be used for disaster recovery, but the most common are owner occupied rehabilitation and emergency repair on the homeownership side and the rehabilitation or construction of new units on the rental side. Depending on the nature of the declared disaster, local governments may be given an adjusted timeframe in which funds are required to be expended. Technical assistance and training are also provided to local governments on how to best administer these funds.

Other Long-Term Recovery Funding: In response to the four hurricanes that made landfall in Florida during 2004, Governor Bush created a hurricane housing work group to make recommendations to assist in Florida's long-term housing recovery efforts. From that plan, the 2005 Legislature appropriated \$250 million for housing recovery: \$208 million for a SHIP-like program, and another \$42 million for a SAIL-like program, with an additional \$93 million in hurricane rental funding. Both programs targeted funding based on formulas developed using FEMA damage data. In 2006, another \$15 million was appropriated to fund two additional recovery programs recommended by that work group: a special needs program and a farmworker recovery program. Overall, in the SHIP like program we were able to assist over 10,000 families with homeownership and rental assistance, and created over 1,600 units in the areas of impact.

Generators for Community Residential Homes: The 2017 Legislature appropriated \$10 million in grant funding for nonprofit organizations to develop supportive housing for persons with Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities, with specific proviso to Florida Housing to include funding for Community Residential Homes (CRHs). CRHs are small, licensed group homes that serve persons receiving Medicaid-waiver services through the Florida Agency for Persons with Disabilities. Florida Housing anticipates using up to \$2 million of the appropriation to offer grants for the installation of standby or permanent generators in more than 70 CRHs that were funded through previous Florida Housing RFAs.

List of Hurricanes and Storms 1992-2017 that Affected Florida

(From Wikipedia)

1992

June 25, 1992 - **Tropical Depression One** strikes western Florida, dropping heavy rainfall peaking at 25 inches (635 mm) in Arcadia. The rainfall causes over \$2.1 million in damage (1992 USD) and 2 deaths.

August 24, 1992 - **Hurricane Andrew** makes landfall on Homestead, just south of Miami, as a Category Five hurricane with winds of 165 mph (265 km/h). The winds destroy 25,524 homes and damage 101,241 others in southern Florida, leaving up to one-quarter million people temporarily homeless. In Homestead, more than 99% of all mobile homes are completely destroyed. Hurricane Andrew causes \$25.5 billion in damage (1992 USD, \$39.2 billion 2008 USD) in south Florida and 15 direct deaths. At the time, Andrew is the costliest North Atlantic hurricane in the history of the United States, though has since dropped to fifth after Hurricanes Katrina, Ike, Sandy, and Harvey.

September 29, 1992 - **Tropical Storm Earl** turns to the north while located off the coast of northeastern Florida, dropping over 7 inches (175 mm) of rain near Lake Okeechobee.

1993

June 1, 1993- **Tropical Depression One** passes to the southeast of the state, producing heavy rainfall peaking at 9.4 inches (239 mm) in Tavernier.

1994

July 3, 1994- **Tropical Storm Alberto** makes landfall near Destin, dropping moderate rainfall across the state including over 20 inches (500 mm) along the Florida Panhandle. Heavy rainfall throughout the area results in extensive flooding, with the Apalachicola and Chipola Rivers exceeding a 100-year flood event. 300,000 chickens and 90% of the oyster crop in Apalachicola Bay perish. Damage in Florida totals \$80 million (1994 USD, \$116 million 2008 USD).

August 15, 1994- **Tropical Storm Beryl** strikes Panama City, producing moderate rainfall reaching a maximum of 10.69 inches (272 mm) in Apalachicola. The storm results in \$6.9 million in damage (1994 USD).

October 2, 1994- The remnants of **Tropical Depression Ten** produces rough seas and heavy rainfall, flooding roads and homes in western Florida. Damage totals \$5 million (1994 USD, \$7.3 million 2008 USD).

November 16, 1994- **Tropical Storm Gordon** makes landfall near Fort Myers. The storm drops heavy rainfall across the southern portion of the state, including over 16 inches (406 mm) in Broward County. The rainfall results in heavy agricultural damage, and throughout the state Gordon causes 8 casualties and around \$400 million in damage (1994 USD, \$582 million 2008 USD).

1995

June 5, 1995- **Tropical Storm Allison** first strikes near Alligator Point and later near Saint Marks. Allison produces a 6.8 foot (2 m) storm surge in Apalachee Bay as well as scattered tornadoes, with damage amounting to \$860,000 (1995 USD, \$1.2 million 2008 USD).

July 27, 1995- The precursor disturbance to **Tropical Storm Dean** produces over 5 inches (125 mm) of precipitation in portions of western Florida.

August 2, 1995- **Hurricane Erin** strikes near Vero Beach and days later near Fort Walton Beach, producing moderate rainfall including totals of 10.14 inches (258 mm) in Melbourne and 20 inches (560 mm) in DeFuniak Springs on the Florida Panhandle. Thousands of homes are damaged near the hurricane's two landfalls, with monetary damage totaling about \$700 million (1995 USD, \$990 million 2008 USD). Rip currents kill a surfer off Palm Beach County, and two people die in the Gulf of Mexico when their boat capsizes.

August 23, 1995- **Tropical Storm Jerry** makes landfall near Jupiter and drops heavy rainfall throughout the state which peaks at 16.8 inches (427 mm) near Naples. Freshwater flooding from the rainfall damages 340 homes in Collier County, with damage amounting to \$20.5 million (1995 USD, \$29 million 2008 USD).

October 4, 1995- **Hurricane Opal** hits Pensacola Beach with winds of 115 mph (185 km/h). The hurricane drops moderate rainfall across much of the state, and a tornado spawned by Opal kills one person — the only direct casualty in the state from the hurricane. Strong winds and rough seas damage or destroy large portions of coastal towns along the Florida Panhandle, with serious damage extending eastward to Apalachicola. At the time, Opal is the third costliest tropical cyclone in the United States, with damage totaling over \$1 billion (1995 USD) in Florida.

1996

July 11, 1996- **Hurricane Bertha** parallels the east coast of Florida about 175 miles (280 km) offshore, producing a storm tide of 2 feet (0.6 m) at Jacksonville Beach, as well as rip currents along the coast. Two people drown in rip currents in Miami Beach, and one pilot dies indirectly due to the storm when an evacuating military jet crashes into a house.

September 2, 1996- Large swells from **Hurricane Fran** in the open Atlantic Ocean knock five people out of a fishing boat off Jupiter Inlet; all are rescued.

October 8, 1996- **Tropical Storm Josephine** strikes the eastern portion of Apalachicola Bay with winds of 70 mph (115 km/h), producing a peak storm tide of 9.3 feet (2.8 m) in Suwannee and spawning at least 16 tornadoes. A tornado in Edgewater severely damages 30 houses, with the storm surge resulting in widespread coastal flooding.

October 18, 1996- **Hurricane Lili** moves northeastward to the south of the state after striking Cuba, dropping moderate rainfall including a maximum of 12.08 inches (307 mm) in southeastern Florida.

1997

July 19, 1997- **Hurricane Danny** hits near Mullet Point, Alabama, producing tropical storm force winds and moderate rainfall peaking at 6.78 inches (172 mm) in Pensacola.

1998

September 3, 1998 - **Hurricane Earl** makes landfall near Panama City, resulting in an estimated storm surge of around 8 feet (2.4 m) and moderate to heavy rainfall peaking at 16.38 inches (416 mm) where it struck land. Two people die as a result of a boat being capsized off Panama City, and damage in Florida totals \$70 million (1998 USD, \$93 million 2008 USD).

September 20, 1998 - The outer rainbands of **Tropical Storm Hermine** produce moderate amounts of rainfall throughout the state, peaking at 14.14 inches (359 mm) in Fort Lauderdale.

September 25, 1998 - **Hurricane Georges** passes over Key West as a Category 2 hurricane, and days later it moves eastward through the Florida Panhandle after hitting Biloxi, Mississippi. In the Florida Keys, the hurricane produced 8.41 inches (214 mm) of rain in Tavernier and wind gusts peaking at 110 mph (177 km/h) in Marathon. There, Georges damages 1,363 homes and destroys 173 houses, with damage amounting to \$270 million (1998 USD) in the Keys. In the Florida Panhandle, the storm drops 38.46 inches (977 mm) of rain in Munson and results in \$70 million in damage (1998 USD, \$93 million 2008 USD).

November 5, 1998 - **Tropical Storm Mitch** makes landfall near Naples and drops up to 11.2 inches (284 mm) of rainfall in Boca Raton. The storm spawns five tornadoes, injuring 65 people and damaging or destroying 645 homes. Two people die in Monroe County when their respective fishing boats capsize, and damage in the state amounts to \$40 million (1998 USD, \$53 million 2008 USD).

1999

August 29, 1999- High surf from **Hurricane Dennis** paralleling the east coast of Florida causes four fatalities.

September 15, 1999- Once predicted to make a landfall on the state as a major hurricane, **Hurricane Floyd** parallels the eastern coastline about 115 miles (185 km) offshore. At least 330 homes are damaged by fallen trees, and rough surf results in heavy beach erosion. Monetary damage totals \$61 million (1999 USD, \$79 million 2008 USD).

September 21, 1999- **Tropical Storm Harvey** strikes Everglades City with a storm surge of over 2 feet (0.6 m). The storm drops over 10 inches (250 mm) of rain, flooding several homes. Damage from Harvey totals \$15 million (1999 USD, \$19 million 2008 USD).

October 15, 1999- **Hurricane Irene** makes landfall on Key West and later Cape Sable, producing heavy rainfall peaking at 17.45 inches (443 mm) in Boynton Beach. The rainfall led to flooding which isolated thousands. Five people are electrocuted from the floodwaters, and three people drown when driving into flooded canals. Damage in the state amounts to \$800 million (1999 USD).

2000

August 23, 2000 – The National Hurricane Center forecasts **Hurricane Debby** to pass through the Florida Keys as a Category 2 hurricane, with one computer model predicting a Category 4 hurricane in the area. This results in officials declaring a mandatory evacuation for all non-residents in the keys, causing a significant loss of tourism revenue for Monroe County. Debby dissipates before hitting the area, though its remnants produce heavy rainfall across southern Florida.

September 9, 2000 – Moisture from **Tropical Depression Nine** produce light rainfall in the western Florida Panhandle.

September 18, 2000 – **Tropical Storm Gordon** makes landfall on Cedar Key, dropping up to 9.48 inches (240 mm) of rainfall in Mayo. Hundreds of homes are damaged from floodwaters or fallen trees, and damage in the state amounts to at least \$5.1 million (2000 USD, \$7.2 million 2017 USD). A surfer drowns in rough seas near Pensacola.

September 22, 2000 – **Tropical Storm Helene** hits near Pensacola, damaging hundreds of homes from floodwaters. Monetary damage totals over \$1 million (2000 USD, \$1.5 million 2017 USD).

October 3, 2000 – The precursor disturbance to **Tropical Storm Leslie** produces 10–20 inches (255–510 mm) of rainfall across southeastern Florida, flooding about 93,000 houses. The flooding causes \$950 million in damage (2000 USD, \$1.4 billion 2017 USD), along with three indirect deaths.

2001

June 12, 2001 – **Subtropical Depression Allison** moves through Alabama and Georgia, with its outer rainbands producing up to 10.1 inches (357 mm) of rain at the Tallahassee Regional Airport. The rainfall destroys 10 homes and damages 599 others, with monetary damage totaling \$20 million (2001 USD, \$27.3 million 2017 USD). Eight people die in the state, five of which due to rip currents.

August 6, 2001 – After meandering for several days in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, **Tropical Storm Barry** makes landfall at Santa Rosa Beach, producing heavy rainfall across much of Florida which peaks at 11.7 inches (297 mm) in Stuart. The storm kills two in the state and leaves \$1.5 million in damage (2001 USD, \$2.05 million 2017 USD).

September 14, 2001 – **Tropical Storm Gabrielle** hits Venice, dropping moderate to heavy rainfall including a peak total of 15.1 inches (384 mm) in Parrish. The combination of flooding from rainfall and gusty winds causes \$230 million in damage (2001 USD) and one direct death, and high waves from the storm indirectly kills a person in the Florida Keys.

November 5, 2001 – **Hurricane Michelle** passes to the south of the state, dropping up to 4.99 inches (127 mm) of rainfall. The hurricane spawns two tornadoes, resulting in minor damage.

2002

July 13, 2002 – The precursor disturbance to **Tropical Storm Arthur** moves across the Florida Panhandle and produces heavy amounts of precipitation peaking at 4.79 inches (122 mm) in two locations.

August 4, 2002 – High surf from **Tropical Storm Bertha** kills one person at Perdido Key State Recreation Area.

September 4, 2002 – **Tropical Storm Edouard** hits near Ormond Beach as a minimal tropical storm. While crossing the peninsula from east to west, the storm drops up to 7.64 inches (194 mm) of rain in DeSoto City, resulting in some flooding and minimal damage.

September 14, 2002 – **Tropical Storm Hanna** strikes near the state border of Alabama and Mississippi and produces moderate precipitation across the state. Three people die in rip currents from the storm.

September 26, 2002 – **Tropical Storm Isidore** hits southern Louisiana, though its large circulation drops rainfall across the state peaking at 9.1 inches (231 mm) in Pensacola. Tornadoes spawned by the storm damage multiple mobile homes, with monetary damage across the state totaling over \$11 million (2002 USD, \$14.8 million 2017 USD).

October 3, 2002 – **Hurricane Lili** makes landfall on southern Louisiana, and drops 1.04 inches (26 mm) of rainfall in Pensacola.

October 11, 2002 – **Tropical Storm Kyle** turns northward to the east of the state, producing up to 2.05 inches (52 mm) of precipitation in Fernandina Beach and a light storm surge.

2003

April 20, 2003 – Swells from **Tropical Storm Ana** capsize a boat near Jupiter, killing two of the four passengers aboard.

June 30, 2003 – **Tropical Storm Bill** hits southern Louisiana, producing over 7 inches (178 mm) of rainfall in portions of the western Florida Panhandle. At least 40 houses are damaged, totaling in over \$1 million (2003 USD, \$1.4 million 2017 USD) in damage, and rip currents from the storm kill two surfers in Panama City Beach.

July 2003 – A man dies after suffering a heart attack while swimming in high surf caused by **Hurricane Claudette**.

July 25, 2003 – **Tropical Depression Seven** forms to the east of the state and drops light precipitation.

August 14, 2003 – The precursor disturbance to **Hurricane Erika** produces heavy amounts of precipitation across the state.

August 30, 2003 – Moisture from **Tropical Storm Grace** drops about 1 inch (25 mm) of rain in the Florida Keys and over 3 inches (75 mm) in portions of northern Florida.

September 6, 2003 – **Tropical Depression Henri** hits Clearwater, producing 9.09 inches (231 mm) in Hialeah which leads to minor flooding and damage; lightning caused by the storm injures a man in Lee County.

September 13, 2003 – Rip currents produced by **Hurricane Isabel** kill a surfer in Nassau County.

2004

August 12, 2004 – **Tropical Storm Bonnie** moves ashore on Saint Vincent Island, producing light rainfall and minor damage along its path.

August 13, 2004 – **Hurricane Charley** makes landfall on Cayo Costa with winds of 150 mph (240 km/h) and hours later hits the mainland portion of the state at Punta Gorda, becoming the strongest hurricane to hit the United States since Hurricane Andrew in 1992. The winds damage or destroy thousands of homes, knock down tens of thousands of trees, and leave more than 2 million Floridians without power. Charley results in eight direct fatalities, 20 indirect casualties, and 792 reported injuries. Throughout the state, damage is estimated at \$13.5 billion (2004 USD, \$17.5 billion 2017 USD), at the time the second costliest hurricane in United States history; it has since dropped to sixth.

September 5, 2004 – **Hurricane Frances** strikes the southern end of Hutchinson Island as a slow-moving Category 2 hurricane, producing heavy rainfall peaking at 15.84 inches (402 mm) at High Springs. The hurricane damages 15,000 homes and 2,400 businesses in Palm Beach County alone, with damage across the state totaling \$8.32 billion (2004 USD, \$10.8 billion 2017 USD). Hurricane Frances kills five people directly in the state and is indirectly responsible for 32 deaths.

September 16, 2004 – **Hurricane Ivan** strikes Orange Beach, Alabama as a major hurricane, with its large and powerful circulation producing peak wind gusts of 107 mph (173 km/h) in Pensacola. The winds down more than 125,000 ft³ (3,540 m³) at a forest near Pensacola, while strong waves and a 10–15 foot (3–4.5 m) storm surge severely damages the Interstate 10 bridge in Pensacola. Throughout the state damage totals \$8 billion (2004 USD, \$10.3 billion 2017 USD), and 14 people die in the state from the hurricane. The remnants of Ivan later cross over the southern portion of the state on September 21 after looping southward, and ultimately reform in the Gulf of Mexico on September 23.

September 25, 2004 – **Hurricane Jeanne** hits the southern portion of the state very near where Frances struck three weeks prior, producing moderate winds and rainfall reaching 11.97 inches (304 mm) at Kenansville. Jeanne produces hurricane-force winds across an area previously affected by one or two other hurricanes, causing about \$3.5 billion in damage (2004 USD, \$4.5 billion 2017 USD). The passage of Hurricane Jeanne results in three deaths; two due to winds and one from flooding.

October 10, 2004 – **Tropical Storm Matthew** hits southern Louisiana, with its outer rainbands producing light rainfall across the western portion of Florida.

2005

June 11, 2005 – **Tropical Storm Arlene** strikes just west of Pensacola, bringing moderate precipitation throughout the state and causing breaches on barrier islands on the Florida Panhandle. Damage totals over \$3.5 million (2005 USD, \$4.5 million 2017 USD), and one person dies in Miami Beach from rip currents caused by the storm.

July 6, 2005 – **Hurricane Cindy** hits south-central Louisiana, with its large circulation resulting in moderate beach erosion and fallen trees along the western Florida Panhandle; damage is minor.

July 10, 2005 – **Hurricane Dennis** makes landfall just west of Navarre Beach as a major hurricane, producing moderate rainfall and 9 tornadoes throughout the state. 2 people drown in the Gulf of Mexico, and the hurricane was indirectly responsible for twelve other fatalities. Damage in the state totals about \$1.5 billion (2005 USD, \$1.89 billion 2017 USD).

August 25, 2005 – **Hurricane Katrina**, category 1 at the time, makes landfall near the Broward/Miami-Dade County border producing gusty winds and heavy rainfall peaking at 16.33 inches (415 mm) in Perrine. Damage amounts to \$523 million (2005 USD, \$656 million 2017 USD) in the southern portion of the state, and twelve people die in southern Florida; three from drowning, three from falling trees, and six from indirect causes. Minor damage is reported along the Florida Panhandle from its landfall in Mississippi.

September 12, 2005 – High surf from **Hurricane Ophelia** kills a surfer in Palm Beach County.

September 20, 2005 – **Hurricane Rita** passes south of the Florida Keys, producing a 5-foot (1.5 m) storm surge which affects up to 200 residencies and severely injures a bicyclist.

October 5, 2005 – **Tropical Storm Tammy** hits near Atlantic Beach, resulting in moderate rainfall and light damage.

October 24, 2005 – **Hurricane Wilma** makes landfall near Cape Romano as a major hurricane, producing hurricane-force winds and moderate precipitation across much of southern portion of the state. The winds of the hurricane leave 98% of South Florida without power. The passage of Wilma results in hundreds of damaged or destroyed homes, with damage reaching \$20.6 billion (2005 USD, \$25.8 billion 2017 USD), the fourth costliest tropical cyclone in United States history. Five people die in the state as a result of the hurricane.

2006

June 13, 2006 – **Tropical Storm Alberto** hits near Adams Beach, producing 4.51 inches (115 mm) of rainfall in Sarasota and a storm tide unofficially reaching 9 feet (2.7 m) in Dixie County. The passage of Alberto causes flood damage to dozens of homes.

August 30, 2006 – **Tropical Storm Ernesto** strikes Plantation Key and a short while later on the southwest Florida coastline. The storm spawns two tornadoes in the state, while moderate rainfall peaking at 8.72 inches (221 mm) in South Golden Gate floods 13 houses in Palmdale.

2007

May 9, 2007 – **Subtropical Storm Andrea** forms to the northeast of the state, and produces strong waves that cause severe beach erosion in some locations. Light rainfall, of up to 0.77 inches is reported in Jacksonville. Some coastal areas receive tropical storm force wind gusts.

June 2, 2007 – **Tropical Storm Barry** makes landfall near Tampa Bay as a disorganized tropical cyclone, and drops moderate precipitation across the drought-ridden state that peaks at 6.99 inches (178 mm) in Palm Beach. The rainfall causes slick roads, leading to two indirect traffic casualties. Damage in the state is minor.

August 23, 2007 – Rip currents from **Hurricane Dean** kill one person at Siesta Key.

September 8, 2007 - Rough surf from **Tropical Storm Gabrielle** drowned one surfer and forced the rescue of 200 swimmers.

September 13, 2007 – The remnants of **Hurricane Humberto** drop light rainfall on the western Florida Panhandle.

September 22, 2007 – **Tropical Depression Ten** moves ashore near Fort Walton Beach and produces light to moderate rainfall, with its precursor system spawning a damaging tornado in Eustis.

October 31, 2007 – The interaction between **Hurricane Noel** and a ridge to its north produces strong winds and high waves along the state's eastern coastline.

December 13, 2007 – The remnants of **Tropical Storm Olga** drop moderate precipitation in the state.

2008

July 16, 2008 – The precursor to **Tropical Storm Cristobal** drops moderate rainfall, causing minor street flooding and little damage.

July 22, 2008 – Rip currents from **Hurricane Dolly** kill one person and injures four at beaches along the panhandle.

August 18–23, 2008 – **Tropical Storm Fay** made a record four landfalls in Florida. Extreme flooding was reported in many counties in central Florida and the Florida panhandle. According to the National Hurricane Center's Tropical Cyclone Report on Fay, five people were killed throughout the state.

August 31 – September 1 – **Hurricane Gustav** brushed the Florida Keys before tracking into central Louisiana, producing six tornadoes, heavy rain up to 4.12 in (105 mm), and strong rip currents throughout the state. The outer rain bands produced three waterspouts in the Panhandle, each coming ashore near Valparaiso. Four people drowned as a result of the rip currents in southern Florida.

September 2, 2008 – Rip currents from **Hurricane Hanna** are reported along the Southeast U.S. Coast. A 14-year-old boy drowned at John U. Lloyd Beach State Park near Hollywood, Florida as a result of the rip currents brought up by the distant Hanna. Two more deaths were reported off the coast of Fort Lauderdale, Florida as they drowned in the high seas.

2009

August 16–18, 2009 – **Tropical Storm Claudette** hits Santa Rosa Island, killing two people. An EF-0 tornado spawned by the storm in Cape Coral, Florida damaged 11 homes, leaving \$103,000 in damage.

August 21–22, 2009 – **Hurricane Bill** produced waves between 5 and 6 ft (1.5 and 1.8 m) along the east coast of Florida, resulting in one fatality at New Smyrna Beach.

November 9–11, 2009 – The extratropical remnants of **Hurricane Ida** brings rainfall, strong waves and power outages to the panhandle, leaving roughly \$250,000 in losses.

2010

June 30, 2010 – **Tropical Storm Alex** passes through the area affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, causing tarballs from the spill as large as apples to wash onshore portions of the panhandle from high storm tides created by the storm.

July 23, 2010 – **Tropical Storm Bonnie** makes landfall near Cutler Bay, Florida as a minimal tropical storm, bringing light rainfall and winds to southern parts of the state.

August 10, 2010 – **Tropical Depression Five** develops off the southwest coast, producing high surf that indirectly causes two drowning deaths along Anna Maria Island.

September 2, 2010 – **Hurricane Earl** passes a couple of hundred miles offshore as a category four, bringing deadly rip currents and rough surf to the coastline, drowning one surfer in New Smyrna Beach.

September 29, 2010 – **Tropical Storm Nicole** dissipates just as it bears down on the coastline, bringing a very brief period of heavy rainfall amounting up to 2 inches (51 mm).

2011

July 17, 2011 – **Tropical Storm Bret** forms just off the East Coast, generating rough surf up to 7 feet (2.1 m) offshore as well as several rescues and minor injuries. Several waterspouts are also reported near the coast.

August 25–26, 2011 – **Hurricane Irene** passes about 150–200 miles (240–320 km) to the east as a major hurricane generating rough surf up to 12 feet (3.7 m) offshore which kills two people off the East Coast injuring several others, on-and-off rainfall of up to 3 inches (76 mm) from its large circulation and gusts of up to 40 mph (65 km/h) which cause very minor wind damage and isolated power outages near the coast.

September 3–5, 2011 – **Tropical Storm Lee** makes landfall in Central Louisiana and rides east through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia with its large circulation dumping up to 7 inches (180 mm) of rainfall causing flash flooding, winds gusting up to 50 mph (75 km/h) and a few weak tornadoes as well in northwestern Florida. Some light damage such as downed tree limbs and scattered power outages were also reported. Rough surf was reported along much of the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to Fort Myers as well as a large chunk of the East Coast from Jacksonville down to the Vero Beach area.

2012

May 28–30 – **Tropical Storm Beryl** made landfall in Jacksonville Beach, Florida with winds of 70 mph (110 km/h). However, as it went further inland, the storm weakened into a tropical depression, but still bringing heavy rain to Florida, the Alabama border, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The storm killed one person indirectly, due to a car accident.

June 23–27 - **Tropical Storm Debby** made landfall near Steinhatchee, Florida with winds of around 40 mph. Record-breaking inland/river flooding had occurred throughout North Florida and the system's outer bands also helped spawn an unusually widespread tornado outbreak for South Florida. One tornado killed a woman in Lake Placid. Widespread rainfall amounts of 1 to 2 feet fell in the Florida Panhandle, isolated amounts of up to around 29 inches was recorded in Wakulla County. A total of 7 deaths were confirmed in Florida with damage amounting up to \$45.3 million (2017 USD).

August 25–29 - **Hurricane Isaac** passed just to the SW of Key West, Florida on August 25 with winds of up to 65 mph. It produced heavy rains in the southern peninsula.

October 25–27 - **Hurricane Sandy** passed to the east of the state producing tropical storm force winds with heavy surf along the Atlantic coast and moderate rain in the peninsula.

2013

June 5–6 - **Tropical Storm Andrea**, with sustained winds of 60 miles per hour, brought heavy rains and wind gusts up to 48 miles per hour in the central part of the state, including the Tampa and Miami areas.[85] Andrea is believed to have produced at least one tornado in West Palm Beach.[86]

2014

July 2 - **Hurricane Arthur** passed just off the coast of Eastern Florida. Its outer rainbands caused strong straight line winds from thunderstorms, peaking at 83 mph, though these winds only caused \$23,000 (2015 USD). About 2 inches of rain fell in the state as well. Strong rip currents and waves caused about a dozen swimmers to be rescued at Daytona Beach. Damage totaled to no more than \$25,800 (2017 USD).

2015

August 30–31 - **Tropical Storm Erika** threatened the eastern coast, as it was initially forecast to make landfall as a Category 1 hurricane, but instead was torn up by the mountains of Hispaniola. Its remnants passed towards the west coast and produced rain.

October 1–2 - **Hurricane Joaquin** caused swells on the eastern coast as it nearly stalled in the eastern Bahamas.

2016

June 6 - **Tropical Storm Colin** made landfall in the Big Bend of Florida at Apalachee Bay. Flooding and Tropical Storm Force Winds were felt across areas of North and Central Florida; South FL had some rain and breezy conditions for the most part. Tropical Storm Warnings were issued from the panhandle down to Fort Myers, FL on West Coast and from Jacksonville to Melbourne on East Coast of Florida. Colin was the earliest "C" Storm on record.

September 1 - **Hurricane Hermine** made landfall near the Big Bend of Florida, making it the first hurricane landfall to the state since Hurricane Wilma in 2005. Many counties received flooding up to nine feet due to river swelling.

September 14 - **Tropical Storm Julia** was the only named storm on record to form over Florida. Parts of eastern Florida are drenched by almost a foot of rain.

October 7 - **Hurricane Matthew** moved north along the east coast, previously hitting Cuba and Haiti, it moved into Florida as a much weaker hurricane than before. Matthew never made landfall, as the eye barely missed Cape Canaveral. Matthew killed twelve people in the state, and creates flooding, high winds, and knocks out power to 1.1 million people.

2017

June 21–22 - **Tropical Storm Cindy** brought floods in Florida Panhandle and a EF0 tornado was reported in Fort Walton Beach

July 31 - **Tropical Storm Emily** made landfall in Florida with winds of 45 mph (75 km/h). Emily also brought heavy rain to the state.

September 10–11 - **Hurricane Irma** makes landfall on Cudjoe Key as a Category 4 hurricane with sustained winds of 130 mph (215 km/h), then makes a second landfall on Marco Island with winds of 115 mph (185 km/h). It is the strongest hurricane in terms of windspeed to hit the state since Charley in 2004, and the most intense in terms of pressure since Andrew in 1992. Irma has killed at least 82 people in the state.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10.25.17

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Senate Appropriations Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Trey Price

Job Title Executive Director

Address 227 N. Bronough St., Suite 5000

Phone 850.488.4197

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

Email trey.price@florida

City

State

Zip

housing.org

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing Florida Housing Finance Corporation

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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

S-001 (10/14/14)



October Student Enrollment Survey

Florida Senate
Appropriations Subcommittee on PreK-12 Education
October 25, 2017



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
fldoe.org

www.FLDOE.org

PreK-12 Student Enrollment Survey October 2017

- The student enrollment survey is scheduled for October 9-13, 2017 – Students who are enrolled and in attendance are reported for funding through the Florida Education Finance Program.
- Alternate Survey – An alternate survey must be conducted within nine weeks of the regular survey. The ninth week is December 11-15, 2017.

	<u>School Districts</u>	<u>Charter Schools</u>
• November 6-10	1	
• November 13-17	5	10
• November 27 - December 1		1
• December 4-8	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
	11	20

- Student enrollment data will be available December 21, 2017
- The PreK-12 Student enrollment conference is tentatively scheduled for January 5, 2018



www.FLDOE.org



THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

9/25/17

Meeting Date

N/A

Bill Number (if applicable)

N/A

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Topic Hurricane Impact

Name Pam Stewart

Job Title Commissioner

Address 325 W. Gaines Street

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Tallahassee

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City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing DOE

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date _____ Bill Number (if applicable) _____
Topic P.R. Evacuee / DSAP - (Maria) (Irma)
Name Mike Carroll Amendment Barcode (if applicable) _____
Job Title Secretary - Department of Children + Families
Address _____ Phone _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Email _____

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

Representing DCF

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No
Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Office Of Medical Marijuana Use

Low-THC Cannabis & Medical Marijuana

MedicalMarijuanaUse@FLHealth.gov



What is *Medical* Marijuana in Florida



Authorized Use

- Full potency medical marijuana, *and* low-THC cannabis under 381.986. F.S., for all qualifying conditions.
- Medical use is the acquisition, possession, use, delivery, transfer, or administration of marijuana authorized by a qualified ordering physician.
- Medical marijuana is only provided through an approved Medical Marijuana Treatment Center (MMTC).

Unauthorized Use

- Marijuana that was not purchased or acquired from a MMTC.
- Marijuana in forms for smoking, commercially produced food items other than edibles, and marijuana seeds or flower, except for flower in a sealed, tamper-proof receptacle for vaping.
- Use in a manner inconsistent with the qualified physician's directions or certification.
- Transfer of marijuana to a person other than an authorized qualified patient or the qualified patient's caregiver on their behalf.

MMTC Licensure Phases

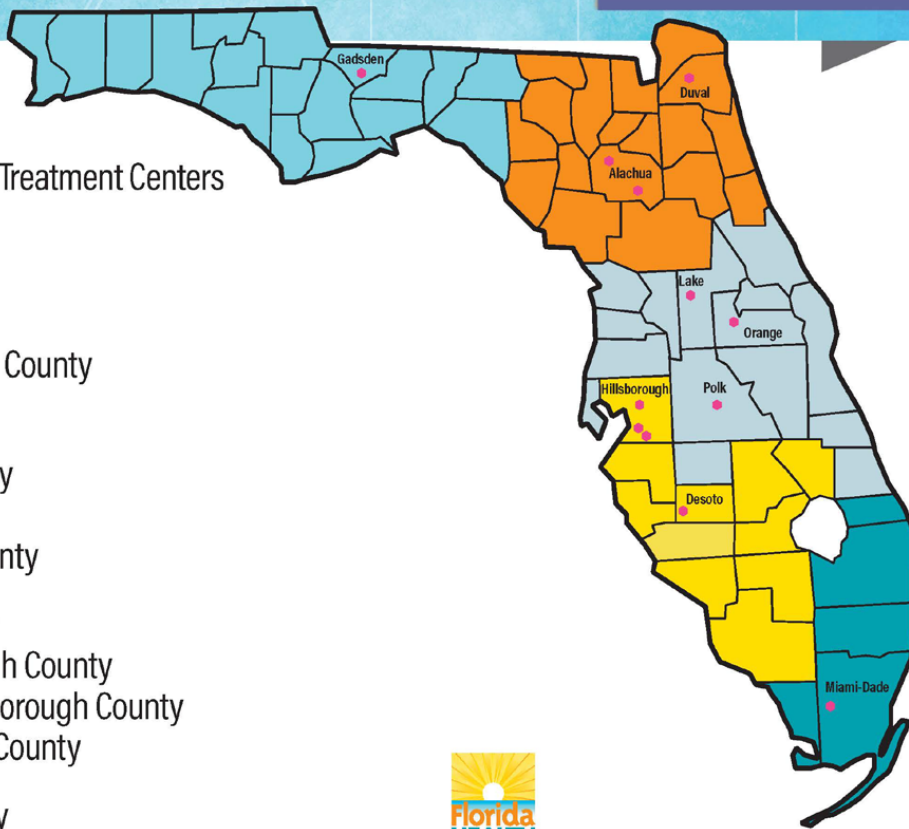


- Phase 1: By July 3, 2017, DOH must license any entity that holds an active, license under former Compassionate Use Act.
- Phase 2: By August 1, 2017, DOH must license any applicant whose application was scored but denied a license by DOH under the Compassionate Use Act, and which had an ongoing administrative or judicial challenge as of January 1, 2017, or had a final ranking within one point of the highest final ranking in its region.
- Phase 3: By October 3, 2017, DOH must issue additional licenses for MMTCs, one of which is a recognized class member of Pigford v. Glickman and is a member of the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association (Florida Chapter).
- Phase 4: Upon reaching 100,000 patients in the registry, and for each additional 100,000 patients thereafter, DOH must license 4 more MMTCs within 6 months.


Office of Medical Marijuana Use

Low-THC Cannabis & Medical Marijuana

Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers



 Approved Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers


 Trulieve—Gadsden County

Aphria—Alachua County

 The Green Solution—Alachua County

Loop's—Duval County

Knox Medical—Orange County

 GrowHealthy—Polk County

Treadwell Nursery—Lake County

3 Boys—Hillsborough County

 Plants of Ruskin—Hillsborough County

Surterra Therapeutics—Hillsborough County

Sun Bulb Company—DeSoto County

 Curaleaf—Miami-Dade County



10/23/17



Phase 1 and 2
Approved
MMTCs by
Region

Dispensary Distribution Method and Current Dispensing Locations



Dispensary Distribution	MMTC*	Retail Dispensary Locations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide Maximum - Each MMTC may have up to 25 dispensaries statewide, before the patient population reaches 100,000. Each MMTC gets an additional 5 dispensaries for each additional 100,000 patients. • Regional Maximum - The statewide maximum is distributed in the 5 regions (Northwest, Northeast, Central, Southwest and Southeast) based on regional population. • MMTCs may purchase dispensary slots from other MMTCs. • These limits sunset on April 1, 2020. 	Surterra Therapeutics	Tallahassee, Tampa
	Trulieve	Bradenton, Clearwater, Edgewater, Jacksonville, Miami, Lady Lake, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tallahassee, Tampa
	Knox Medical	Gainesville, Jacksonville, Lake Worth, Orlando, Tallahassee
	Curaleaf	Kendall, Miami

* These are the only MMTCs currently operating retail dispensaries.

MMTC Rules and Regulations



The department is in the process of developing rules for:

- Pesticide use
- Fine and fee collection
- MMTC license renewals
- Labeling and packaging standards
- Edible standards
- Dosing guidelines
- Testing laboratory Certification

Physicians and Patients



- Only a qualified physician may issue a certification for low-THC cannabis and medical marijuana for patients. 1,066 qualified physicians are currently registered with DOH.
- To be a qualified physician, a doctor must:
 - Have a clear/active license as a medical or osteopathic physician (ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S.)
 - Complete a course and examination provided by the Florida Medical Association or the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association.
- Only a qualified patient may use low-THC cannabis and medical marijuana. There are currently 45,445 qualified patients in the OMMU Registry.
- To be a qualified patient, a person must:
 - Be a Florida resident
 - Have a qualifying medical condition
 - Be placed in the registry by physician and linked to only one physician
 - Have an Office of Medical Marijuana Use Identification Card

Identification Cards



Identification card statutory requirements:

- Must be renewed annually
- Must be resistant to counterfeiting and tampering
- Must include:
 - The name, address, and date of birth of the qualified patient or caregiver.
 - A full-face, passport-type, color photograph of the qualified patient or caregiver taken within the 90 days immediately preceding registration or the Florida driver license or Florida identification card photograph of the qualified patient or caregiver obtained directly from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
 - The expiration date of the identification card.
- DOH has released an ITN, and is currently in negotiations to outsource the production of cards, as directed by SB 8-A.
- Each qualified patient must have an approved application prior to filling an order at an MMTC
- The current processing time for identification cards is approximately 30 days
- The OMMU has issued over 20,000 identification cards
- Common application deficiencies: Photo submitted is not a passport style photo, payment not signed, application not signed

Statutory Deadlines



July 3, 2017	Grant MMTC licenses to licensed dispensing organizations
Aug 1, 2017	Grant MMTC licenses (5) to any denied DO with a pending legal challenge as of January 1, 2017, or a final ranking within one point the regional winner that proves it has the infrastructure and ability to begin cultivating within 30 days
Oct 3, 2017	Grant MMTC license to a one member of the Black Farmers, give preference to two applicants that own citrus processing facilities and two more to reach the requirement
Oct 3, 2017	Must begin issuing patient and caregiver ID cards
Jan 1, 2018	Physician certification pattern review panel shall submit an annual report to Governor, President and Speaker. Department and applicable boards shall initiate nonemergency rulemaking pursuant to Ch. 120
Jan 15, 2018	DOH must submit to the research board and quarterly thereafter data sets for each patient registered in the registry, including condition and daily dose amounts
Jan 31, 2018	Submit to Governor, President and Speaker the annual evaluation of the marijuana use and prevention campaign as assessed by an independent entity
May 1, 2018	Establish supplemental fees to cover costs of marijuana education and use prevention campaign, as well as Medical Marijuana Research and Education at H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center

Implementation Update



- Granted seven MMTC licenses to existing Dispensing Organizations
- Approved five new MMTCs and have commenced cultivation authorization inspections
- Issued MMTC application grading RFQ
- Established OMMU organizational structure for 28 initial FTEs as well as the 27 FTEs held in reserve by SB-8A
- Developed position descriptions, class codes and pay bands for each new position
- Assembled screening and interview teams that have begun establishing these positions and hiring candidates
- Developed RFP for Statewide Seed-to-Sale Tracking
- Developed ITN for Medical Marijuana Identification Card outsourcing and have commenced negotiations with vendors
- Engaged Moffitt in order to fulfill their requirements of SB 8-A and are finalizing an agreement with the organization
- Established a relationship with the University of Florida to fulfill the research and educational requirements of SB 8-A

Legal Challenges



- Home Grow:
 - Redner v. DOH, et. al., 13th Judicial Circuit Case No. 17-CA-5677
- Smoking Ban:
 - People United for Medical Marijuana v. DOH, et. al.,
2d Judicial Circuit Case No. 2017-CA-1394
- Constitutionality of Black Farmers Provision 381.986(8)(a)2 F.S.
 - Smith v. DOH, 2d Judicial Circuit Case No. 2017-CA-001972
- MMTC Licensure:
 - Tropiflora, LLC v. DOH, 2d Judicial Circuit Case No. 2016-CA-1330
 - Keith St. Germain v. DOH Case No. 17-5011

Questions?



Implementation Update

Medical Use of Marijuana

October 25, 2017
Senate Appropriations

A SAFER
FLORIDA
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES



DHSMV Responsibilities

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

DOH is required to issue marijuana use registry identification cards for qualified patients and caregivers. Section 381.986(7)(a) F.S. requires the identification card to include a full-face, passport-type, color photograph of the qualified patient or caregiver taken within the 90 days immediately preceding registration or the Florida driver license or Florida identification card photograph of the qualified patient or caregiver obtained directly from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles."

ACTION ITEM

The Department is working with DOH to facilitate an MOU to provide digital photographs for the purposes of issuing identification cards. The photos will be shared with DOH through real-time webservice access. The anticipated implementation of the photo webservice is December 2017.

DHSMV Responsibilities

STATEWIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

Pursuant to s. 381.989 (3)(a), the Department is required to implement a statewide impaired driving education campaign **to raise awareness and prevent marijuana-related and cannabis-related impaired driving.**

\$5 million was appropriated by the legislature to the Department to contract with one or more vendors to implement the campaign and may use television messaging, radio broadcasts, print media, digital strategies, social media, and any other form of messaging deemed necessary and appropriate by the department to implement the campaign.

ACTION ITEMS

- The Department has contracted with the Florida Survey Research Center to gather data utilizing an initial baseline survey and post-media campaign survey. The focus of the surveys is to determine the public's awareness of the issue and stated behavior.
- The Department is taking steps to contract with a vendor to conduct an Impaired Driving Campaign. The campaign will target five major media markets statewide through June 2018. The campaign will consist of multiple advertising methods and is slated to begin January 2018.

DHSMV Responsibilities

ANNUAL REPORT

Pursuant to s. 381.989, F.S. the Department or a contracted vendor shall at a minimum, establish baseline data on the number of marijuana-related DUIs, traffic arrests, traffic crashes, and traffic fatalities, which is to be tracked annually.

Each year the Department, or a contracted vendor, shall evaluate and compile a report on the efficacy of the campaign based on those measures and other measures established by the Department. By January 31 of each year, the Department shall submit the report to the Governor and legislature.

ACTION ITEM

The Department is building the necessary elements to collect the “marijuana-related” data by amending the Traffic Crash Reporting process. A few of the impacts of the implementation efforts include providing internal programming of IT systems, technology changes to state and local law enforcement crash reporting systems, as well as, education to local and state law enforcement agencies. Existing crash forms currently do not distinguish this level of detail. The anticipated roll out of the new crash reporting fields is January 2018.

DHSMV Responsibilities

FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERTS (DREs)

\$100,000 was appropriated to the Department for training law enforcement officers as DREs. These experts are law enforcement officers who have received over 100 hours of specialized training and have been certified by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to evaluate suspects and determine if a subject is impaired, what drug category(s) is/are causing the impairment, and if a medical condition is causing the impairment. The cost of the training is approximately \$3,000 not including salaries. Additionally, every two years the troopers must be recertified at a cost of \$225, not including salaries or lodging expenses, etc.

DRE prerequisites include:

- Successful completion of a 24-hour NHTSA DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Course
- Successful completion of a 16-hour Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) course
- Obtaining an endorsement from a local Assistant State Attorney, another DRE and a department chief or designee and
- Providing two DUI case reports completed within the previous year.

ACTION ITEM

The Florida Highway Patrol continues to accept DRE applicants, in addition to the 48 current DREs, in an effort to meet its goal of having 300 DREs to effectively combat drug impaired driving. The Department would like to discuss the possibility of expanding the appropriated funds to be used for recertification and the prerequisite ARIDE Training Course. The Patrol has certified two members as DRE instructors who will train troopers as DREs in order to increase the pool of troopers able to become DRE certified.

DHSMV Responsibilities

Questions?

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10-25-17

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic 8A

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Christian Bove

Job Title Director-Office of Medical Marijuana Use

Address 4052 Bald Cypressway

Phone 850-245-4444

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32399

Email

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing Florida Department of Health

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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

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

S-001 (10/14/14)

No materials for this item.



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, *Chair*
Agriculture
Appropriations
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health
and Human Services
Education
Gaming
Health Policy
Regulated Industries
Rules

SENATOR BILL GALVANO
26th District

October 25, 2017

Senator Jack Latvala
Florida Senate
201 Capitol
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Chairman Latvala:

I am writing to request approval to be excused from the Committee on Appropriations meeting scheduled today, Wednesday, October 25, 2017. I apologize for the delay in sending this request.

I appreciate your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill".

Bill Galvano

Cc: Mike Hansen
Alicia Weiss

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alicia Weiss".

REPLY TO:

- 1023 Manatee Avenue West, Suite 201, Bradenton, Florida 34205
- 326 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5026

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

DON GAETZ
President of the Senate

GARRETT RICHTER
President Pro Tempore

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: KN 412

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Appropriations Committee

Judge:

Started: 10/25/2017 9:03:07 AM

Ends: 10/25/2017 10:59:31 AM Length: 01:56:25

9:04:21 AM Sen. Latvala (Chair)
9:04:51 AM TAB 1 - Update on Hurricane Irma Expenditures
9:05:06 AM Cynthia Kelly, Director, Governor's Office of Policy and Budget
9:11:01 AM Sen. Bradley
9:12:02 AM C. Kelly
9:12:39 AM Sen. Bradley
9:12:52 AM C. Kelly
9:13:17 AM Sen. Gibson
9:13:47 AM C. Kelly
9:14:41 AM Sen. Gibson
9:14:47 AM C. Kelly
9:15:07 AM Sen. Gibson
9:15:20 AM C. Kelly
9:15:40 AM Sen. Montford
9:16:15 AM Wes Maul, Interim Director, Division of Emergency Management
9:24:40 AM Sen. Latvala
9:25:00 AM W. Maul
9:28:19 AM Sen. Latvala
9:28:35 AM W. Maul
9:31:08 AM Sen. Latvala
9:31:20 AM W. Maul
9:34:53 AM Sen. Latvala
9:34:58 AM W. Maul
9:37:40 AM Sen. Latvala
9:37:52 AM Sen. Passidomo
9:38:19 AM W. Maul
9:39:12 AM Sen. Latvala
9:40:41 AM W. Maul
9:41:58 AM Sen. Latvala
9:42:05 AM W. Maul
9:42:17 AM Sen. Gibson
9:42:59 AM W. Maul
9:43:30 AM Sen. Gibson
9:43:44 AM W. Maul
9:43:56 AM Sen. Gibson
9:44:00 AM W. Maul
9:44:37 AM Sen. Book
9:44:55 AM W. Maul
9:45:10 AM Sen. Montford
9:46:52 AM W. Maul
9:47:11 AM Sen. Montford
9:47:38 AM W. Maul
9:47:44 AM Sen. Montford
9:47:54 AM W. Maul
9:48:01 AM Sen. Montford
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9:56:21 AM W. Maul
9:56:25 AM Sen. Bradley
9:56:33 AM W. Maul
9:56:43 AM Sen. Bradley
9:57:17 AM W. Maul
9:57:43 AM Sen. Bradley
9:58:29 AM W. Maul
9:58:51 AM Sen. Bradley
9:59:02 AM Sen. Gibson
9:59:31 AM W. Maul
9:59:49 AM Sen. Latvala
10:00:02 AM Secretary
10:00:15 AM Sen. Latvala
10:00:42 AM Secretary Mike Dew, Department of Transportation
10:01:53 AM Sen. Latvala
10:01:59 AM M. Dew
10:02:40 AM Sen. Latvala
10:02:45 AM M. Dew
10:03:01 AM Sen. Stewart
10:03:32 AM M. Dew
10:04:20 AM *Sen. Braynon
10:04:22 AM M. Dew
10:04:41 AM Sen. Braynon
10:05:13 AM M. Dew
10:05:42 AM Sen. Braynon
10:06:08 AM M. Dew
10:06:44 AM Sen. Stargel
10:07:32 AM Sen. Latvala
10:08:09 AM Erica Klevers, Emergency Management Project Manager/Consultant, St. Lucie County Emergency Management
10:09:34 AM Sen. Latvala
10:09:39 AM E. Klevers
10:09:49 AM Sen. Latvala
10:09:58 AM E. Klevers
10:10:50 AM Sen. Latvala
10:11:21 AM E. Klevers
10:11:39 AM TAB 2 - Discussion of Potential Responses to Hurricane Irma
10:11:53 AM Amy Baker, Coordinator, Office of Economic and Demographic Research
10:32:35 AM Sen. Powell
10:32:52 AM A. Baker
10:33:19 AM Sen. Stewart
10:33:29 AM A. Baker
10:33:45 AM Sen. Baxley
10:34:03 AM A. Baker
10:35:18 AM Trey Price, Executive Director, Florida Housing Finance Corporation

10:39:57 AM Sen. Latvala
10:41:00 AM T. Price
10:41:35 AM TAB 3 - Discussion of Potential Impacts of Immigration of Victims of Hurricane Maria
10:41:58 AM Sen. Torres