

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA
**MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, SPACE, AND
 DOMESTIC SECURITY**
Senator Gibson, Chair
Senator Broxson, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Thursday, November 16, 2017
TIME: 8:30—10:30 a.m.
PLACE: *Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Office Building*

MEMBERS: Senator Gibson, Chair; Senator Broxson, Vice Chair; Senators Bean, Gainer, Simmons, Stargel, Taddeo, and Torres

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 326 Young (Similar H 179)	Services for Veterans and their Families; Requiring that the Department of Children and Families establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program to provide veterans and their families with behavioral health care referral and care coordination services; requiring that the department contract with managing entities to enter into agreements with Florida 211 Network participants for such services, etc. MS 11/16/2017 Fav/CS CF AP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
2	SM 442 Campbell (Similar HM 263)	Haiti's Temporary Protected Status; Urging the extension of Haiti's temporary protected status designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled January 22, 2018, expiration, etc. MS 11/16/2017 Favorable JU RC	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 2
3	Presentation by the Division of Emergency Management on the State Logistics Response Center and Response to Findings of Inspector General Audit Report No. 16-A001		Presented

Other Related Meeting Documents

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

BILL: CS/SB 326

INTRODUCER: Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee and Senator Young

SUBJECT: Services for Veterans and their Families

DATE: November 17, 2017 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Ryon	Ryon	MS	Fav/CS
2.	_____	_____	CF	_____
3.	_____	_____	AP	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 326 establishes the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program (program) within the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to provide statewide dedicated behavioral healthcare referral services to veterans and their families through Florida's 211 Network. The new program will model the pilot program begun in 2014 by the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay and the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. The bill requires DCF to contract with the managing entities to enter into agreements with Florida 211 Network participants to provide program services.

The bill appropriates \$2,000,155 in recurring General Revenue to the DCF for the program.

II. Present Situation:

Florida Veterans

There are more than 21 million living veterans in the United States, of which, over 1.5 million reside in Florida. This makes Florida the state with the third largest veteran population, behind California and Texas.¹

¹ Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs, *About Us*, <http://floridavets.org/about-us/> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017)

Section 1.01(14), F.S., defines a “veteran” as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released under honorable conditions only or who later received an upgraded discharge under honorable conditions. To receive benefits as a “wartime veteran,” a veteran must have served in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized or during a specified period of wartime service.² The qualifying periods of wartime service include the World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.³

Veterans and Mental Health

Mental Health Among Veterans

According to the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, between 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in a given year.⁴ Additionally, 12 percent of Gulf War Veterans and 15 percent of Vietnam Veterans have PTSD, and up to 30 percent of Vietnam Veterans will have PTSD in their lifetime.⁵

A 2016 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) analysis on veteran suicide found that in 2014:

- An average of 20 veterans died by suicide each day. Six of the 20 were recent users of USDVA Veteran Health Administration services in 2013 or 2014; and
- Veterans accounted for 18 percent of all deaths by suicide among U.S. adults and constituted 8.5 percent of the U.S. adult population (ages 18 and older).⁶

Federal Mental Health Care Services for Veterans

An individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was not dishonorably discharged, may qualify for USDVA health care benefits.⁷ USDVA health benefits include necessary inpatient hospital care and outpatient services to promote, preserve, or restore a veteran’s health. USDVA medical facilities provide a wide range of services, including mental health services.⁸ The USDVA provides specialty inpatient and outpatient mental health services at its medical centers and community-based outpatient clinics; additionally, readjustment counseling services may be available at veteran centers across the nation.⁹ For veterans with serious mental illness, USDVA offers care tailored to help with their specific diagnosis and to promote recovery. Serious mental illnesses include a variety of diagnoses (for example,

² Section 1.01(14), F.S.

³ Id.

⁴ National Center for PTSD, *How Common is PTSD? PTSD and the Military* (Oct. 2016), available at <http://www.ptsd.va.gov/public/PTSD-overview/basics/how-common-is-ptsd.asp> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

⁵ Id.

⁶ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Suicide Prevention, *Suicide Among Veterans and Other Americans 2001-2014* (Aug. 2016), available at: <https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/2016suicidedatareport.pdf> (last visited Nov. 13, 2017).

⁷ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Federal Benefits for Veterans, Dependents and Survivors*, available at: http://www.va.gov/opa/publications/benefits_book/benefits_chap01.asp (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

⁸ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Health Benefits*, available at: http://www.va.gov/HEALTHBENEFITS/access/medical_benefits_package.asp (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

⁹ Id.

schizophrenia, depression or bipolar disorder, PTSD, and substance use disorders) that result in significant problems functioning in the community.¹⁰

The USDVA operates seven medical centers in Florida located in Miami, Tampa (2), West Palm Beach, Gainesville, Lake City, and Orlando.¹¹ The USDVA also operates outpatient clinics for health care and veteran centers for counseling throughout Florida.

Federal Veterans Crisis Line

The Veterans Crisis Line (VCL) is a resource for veterans developed by the USDVA to connect veterans and current service members in crisis and their families and friends with information from qualified responders through a confidential, toll-free hotline, online chat, and text messaging service.¹² The VCL was launched in 2007 and over the course of the program has answered more than 2.8 million calls, engaged in more than 332,000 online chats, responded to more than 67,000 texts, and initiated the dispatch of emergency services to callers in crisis nearly 74,000 times.¹³

Department of Children and Families

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program

The Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) administers a statewide system of safety-net services for substance abuse and mental health (SAMH) prevention, treatment, and recovery.¹⁴ It serves children and adults who are otherwise unable to obtain these services (such as individuals who are not covered under Medicaid or private insurance and do not have the financial ability to pay for the services themselves). SAMH programs include a range of prevention, acute interventions (such as crisis stabilization or detoxification), residential, transitional housing, outpatient treatment, and recovery support services.

Behavioral Health Managing Entities

In 2001, the Legislature authorized DCF to implement behavioral health managing entities as the management structure for the delivery of local mental health and substance abuse services.¹⁵ Managing entities are nonprofit organizations under contract to the DCF to manage the day-to-day operational delivery of behavioral health services through an organized system of care.¹⁶ DCF currently contracts with seven managing entities that in turn contract with local service providers for the delivery of mental health and substance abuse providers. The managing entities

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Guide to VA Mental Health Services*, at 10, available at http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/MHG_English.pdf (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

¹¹ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *VISN 8: VA Sunshine Healthcare Network*, available at: <https://www.va.gov/directory/guide/region.asp?map=1&ID=8> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

¹² Veterans Crisis Line, *FAQs*, available at <http://www.veteranscrisisline.net/About/FAQs.aspx> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

¹³ Veterans Crisis Line, *About the Veterans Crisis Line*, available at <http://www.veteranscrisisline.net/About/AboutVeteransCrisisLine.aspx> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

¹⁴ DCF's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program is governed by chs. 394 and 397, F.S.

¹⁵ Ch. 2001-191, Laws of Fla.

¹⁶ The seven managing entities are Big Bend Community-Based Care (Northwest Region), Lutheran Services of Florida (Northeast Region), Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Region), Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (SunCoast Region), Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast Region), Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Southeast Region), and South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern Region).

are responsible for the development, planning, administration, implementation, and management of behavioral health care in their areas.

Florida 211 Network

Section 408.918, F.S., establishes the Florida 211 Network, authorizing the planning, development, and implementation of a statewide network to serve as the single point of coordination for information and referral for health and human services.

A 211 network is a telephone-based service offered by nonprofit and public agencies throughout Florida and the United States that provides free, confidential information and referral services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The network helps callers identify and connect with health and human service programs that can meet a variety of needs, including food, housing, employment, health care, crisis counseling, and more. In Florida, services are available statewide through any cell phone provider as well as through landlines in all 67 counties by dialing 2-1-1.¹⁷ In order to participate in the Florida 211 Network, a 211 provider must be fully accredited by the National Alliance of Information and Referral Services or have received approval to operate, pending accreditation, from its affiliate, the Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services.¹⁸ There are a total of 14 Florida 211 Network certified providers.¹⁹

The Crisis Center of Tampa Bay Pilot Project

In 2014, the Legislature appropriated \$150,000 to the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay (CCTB) to create a pilot project expanding existing Florida 211 services to veterans in Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Manatee counties.²⁰ In November 2014, the CCTB, through the pilot project, expanded services to veterans and launched the Florida Veterans Support Line (1-844-MYFLVET).²¹ By calling the Florida Veterans Support Line, veterans in the Tampa Bay region are able to speak with a fellow veteran and offered:

- Comprehensive information and referral to USDVA-funded services and other community-based services;
- Assistance and support provided by a peer who has experienced the transition from military back to civilian life; and
- Care coordination services, including system navigation, advocacy, and ongoing support.²²

During fiscal year 2016-17 and the first part of fiscal year 2017-18, the CCTB fielded a total of 7,373 calls on the Florida Veterans Support Line. Of the 7,373 calls received:

- 68 percent of callers were veterans or servicemembers;

¹⁷ Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services, available at <http://www.flairs.org/> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

¹⁸ Section 408.918(2), F.S.

¹⁹ Florida Alliance of Information & Referral Services, *Florida 2-1-1 Network Map* (Feb. 2, 2017), available at: <http://www.flairs.org/map-of-certified-2-1-1-centers/> (last visited Nov. 17, 2017).

²⁰ Line item 595, proviso, ch. 2014-51, Laws of Fla.

²¹ Crisis Center of Tampa Bay Blog, *Florida Veterans Support Line*, (Nov. 10, 2014). Available at: <https://www.crisiscenter.com/florida-veterans-support-line/> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

²² Crisis Center of Tampa Bay, *Florida Veterans Support Line*, available at: <https://www.crisiscenter.com/what-we-do/2-1-1-contact-center/florida-veterans-support-line/> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

- 27 percent of callers were the spouse, child/dependent, or a relative of a veteran or servicemember;
- 59 percent of callers were seeking behavioral health services;
- 40 percent of callers were seeking financial assistance; and
- 1 percent of callers were seeking employment assistance.²³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 326 creates s. 394.9087, F.S., to require the Department of Children and Families (DCF) in consultation with the Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services to establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program (program). DCF will contract with managing entities to provide program services through Florida 211 Network participants.

The program will provide wartime veterans, as defined in s. 1.01(14), F.S., and their families dedicated behavioral healthcare referral services, especially mental health and substance abuse services, through the existing 211 infrastructure. DCF is to model the program after the pilot project conducted in 2014 by the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay and the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The bill specifies that the goals of the program are to:

- Prevent suicides by veterans;
- Increase the use of U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) programs and services by veterans; and
- Increase the number of veterans who use of other available community-based programs and services.

The bill requires that program services be made available statewide by program teams operated by the Florida 211 Network participants, as authorized by s. 408.918, F.S. The program teams are required to provide referral services to veterans and their families and expand the existing Florida 211 Network to include the optimal range of veterans' service organization and programs.

The bill requires the program to provide a number of services. Program services must be provided by individuals who are veterans and must provide:

- Telephonic peer support;
- Crisis intervention and referral services (available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week);
- Treatment coordination, including coordination of follow-up care;
- Suicide assessment;
- Promotion of safety and wellness of veterans and their families, including continuous support;
- Resource coordination to facilitate acceptance, enrollment, and attendance of veterans and their families in USDVA programs and services and community-based programs and services;
- Immediate needs assessments, including safety planning; and

²³ Crisis Center of Tampa Bay Presentation to the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security on October 12, 2017.

- Data analysis to improve efficiency of program services to veterans and their families.

In addition to the requirement for services, the bill also requires the program teams to take certain actions. The program teams must:

- Track the number of requests from callers who are veterans or family members of veterans;
- Follow-up with callers to determine whether they have acted on referrals or received the needed assistance, or if additional referrals or advocacy are needed;
- Develop and implement communication strategies (media promotions, public service announcements, print and internet stories, community presentations) to inform veterans and their families about available services; and
- Document all calls and capture all necessary data to improve outreach to veterans and their families.

The bill requires DCF to report on the program's implementation to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 15, 2019, using data provided to DCF by the Florida 211 Network participants. The contents of the report must include, but are not limited to:

- The number of calls received;
- Demographic information of callers;
- The nature of the call;
- The outcome of the call;
- Services received as a result of the call;
- Followup by the program team;
- The impact of the program on veterans' quality of life; and
- Caller satisfaction with the program.

DCF must expend a minimum of 5 percent of the funds appropriated to DCF for the program on promoting and advertising the program. DCF must use public service announcements to the greatest extent possible in its promotion and advertising of the program.

The bill appropriates \$2,000,155 million in recurring General Revenue funds to the DCF to implement the program in Fiscal Year 2018-2019.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill appropriates \$2,000,155 million in recurring General Revenue funds to the Department of Children and Families. The early treatment of veterans for behavioral health care may reduce costs to the local, state and federal government programs serving veterans.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 394.9087 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security on November 16, 2017:

The CS:

- Requires program services to be provided by individuals who are veterans;
- Requires crisis intervention and referral services be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; and
- Requires DCF to expend a minimum of 5 percent of the program's annual appropriation on promoting and advertising the program.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



550018

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
11/16/2017	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security (Gibson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 56 - 115

and insert:

shall be provided by individuals who are veterans, as defined in s. 1.01(14), and must include:

(a) Telephonic peer support, crisis intervention, and referral services. Crisis intervention and referral services shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(b) Treatment coordination, including coordination of



550018

11 followup care.

12 (c) Suicide-risk assessment.

13 (d) Promotion of the safety and wellness of veterans and
14 their families, including continuous support.

15 (e) Coordination of resources to facilitate acceptance,
16 enrollment, and attendance of veterans and their families in
17 United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and
18 services and other available community-based programs and
19 services.

20 (f) Immediate needs assessments, including safety planning
21 and support.

22 (g) Data analysis to improve the efficiency of referral and
23 care coordination services to veterans and their families.

24 (6) To enhance program services, program teams shall:

25 (a) Track the number of requests from callers who are
26 veterans or their family members.

27 (b) Follow up with callers or their family members to
28 determine whether they have acted on the referrals or received
29 the assistance needed, and if additional referral or advocacy is
30 needed.

31 (c) Develop and implement communication strategies, such as
32 media promotions, public service announcements, print and
33 Internet articles, and community presentations, to inform
34 veterans and their families about available United States
35 Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services and other
36 available community-based programs and services.

37 (d) Document all calls and capture all necessary data to
38 improve outreach to veterans and their families and report such
39 data to the managing entity.



550018

40 (7) Florida 211 Network participants shall collect and
41 submit data on the implementation of the program to the
42 department in the format prescribed by the department. The
43 department shall use such data to prepare a report for submittal
44 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of
45 the House of Representatives by December 15, 2019. The report
46 must include:

47 (a) The number of calls received.

48 (b) Demographic information for each caller, including, but
49 not limited to, the caller's military affiliation, the caller's
50 veteran status, and if the caller is receiving services through
51 United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and
52 services or other available community-based programs and
53 services.

54 (c) The nature of each call, including, but not limited to,
55 the concerns prompting the call and the services requested.

56 (d) The outcome of each call, including, but not limited
57 to, the service referrals made and the organizations to which
58 the caller was referred.

59 (e) Services received as a result of each call.

60 (f) Followup by the program team, including, but not
61 limited to, the percentage of calls receiving followup and the
62 amount of time between initial contact and followup.

63 (g) The program's impact on each caller's quality of life
64 and on the avoidance of negative outcomes, including arrest and
65 suicide.

66 (h) Each caller's satisfaction with program services.

67 (8) A minimum of 5 percent of the funds appropriated
68 annually by the Legislature to the department for the



550018

69 administration of the program shall be used for the promotion
70 and advertising of the program. The department shall use public
71 service announcements to the greatest extent possible in its
72 promotion and advertising of the program.

73

74 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

75 And the title is amended as follows:

76 Between lines 17 and 18

77 insert:

78 requiring a minimum percentage of funds annually
79 appropriated for the administration of the program to
80 be used for the promotion and advertising of the
81 program; requiring the department to use public
82 service announcements;

By Senator Young

18-00376A-18

2018326__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to services for veterans and their families; creating s. 394.9087, F.S.; requiring that the Department of Children and Families establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program to provide veterans and their families with behavioral health care referral and care coordination services; requiring that the department contract with managing entities to enter into agreements with Florida 211 Network participants for such services; providing program goals; providing for the statewide delivery of specified services by program teams; requiring Florida 211 Network participants to collect certain data on the implementation of the program and submit the data to the department; requiring the department to submit a report on the program's implementation to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 394.9087, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.9087 Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program.—

(1) As used in this section, the term "veteran" means a wartime veteran as defined in s. 1.01(14).

(2) The Department of Children and Families, in consultation with the Florida Alliance of Information and

Page 1 of 5

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

18-00376A-18

2018326__

Referral Services, shall establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program. The department shall contract with managing entities, as defined in s. 394.9082(2), to enter into agreements with Florida 211 Network participants to provide veterans and their families in this state with dedicated behavioral health care referral services, especially mental health and substance abuse services. The department shall model the program after the proof-of-concept pilot program established in Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Manatee Counties in 2014 by the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay and the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(3) The goals of the program are to:

(a) Prevent suicides by veterans.

(b) Increase the use of United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services by veterans.

(c) Increase the number of veterans who use other available community-based programs and services.

(4) The program must be available statewide. Program services must be provided by program teams operated by Florida 211 Network participants, as authorized by s. 408.918. A Florida 211 Network participant may provide services in more than one managing entity's geographic area under a single contract.

(5) The program teams shall provide referral and care coordination services to veterans and their families and expand the existing Florida 211 Network to include the optimal range of veterans' service organizations and programs. Program services must include:

(a) Telephonic peer support, crisis intervention, and the communication of information on referral resources.

Page 2 of 5

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

18-00376A-18

2018326__

59 (b) Treatment coordination, including coordination of
60 followup care.

61 (c) Suicide assessment.

62 (d) Promotion of the safety and wellness of veterans and
63 their families, including continuous support.

64 (e) Coordination of resources to facilitate acceptance,
65 enrollment, and attendance of veterans and their families in
66 United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and
67 services and other available community-based programs and
68 services.

69 (f) Immediate needs assessments, including safety planning
70 and support.

71 (g) Data analysis to improve the efficiency of referral and
72 care coordination services to veterans and their families.

73 (6) To enhance program services, program teams shall:

74 (a) Track the number of requests from callers who are
75 veterans or their family members.

76 (b) Follow up with callers or their family members to
77 determine whether they have acted on the referrals or received
78 the assistance needed, and if additional referral or advocacy is
79 needed.

80 (c) Develop and implement communication strategies, such as
81 media promotions, public service announcements, print and
82 Internet articles, and community presentations, to inform
83 veterans and their families about available United States
84 Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services and other
85 available community-based programs and services.

86 (d) Document all calls and capture all necessary data to
87 improve outreach to veterans and their families and report such

18-00376A-18

2018326__

88 data to the managing entity.

89 (7) Florida 211 Network participants shall collect and
90 submit data on the implementation of the program to the
91 department in the format prescribed by the department. The
92 department shall use such data to prepare a report for submittal
93 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of
94 the House of Representatives by December 15, 2019. The report
95 must include:

96 (a) The number of calls received.

97 (b) Demographic information for each caller, including, but
98 not limited to, the caller's military affiliation, the caller's
99 veteran status, and if the caller is receiving services through
100 United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and
101 services or other available community-based programs and
102 services.

103 (c) The nature of each call, including, but not limited to,
104 the concerns prompting the call and the services requested.

105 (d) The outcome of each call, including, but not limited
106 to, the service referrals made and the organizations to which
107 the caller was referred.

108 (e) Services received as a result of each call.

109 (f) Followup by the program team, including, but not
110 limited to, the percentage of calls receiving followup and the
111 amount of time between initial contact and followup.

112 (g) The program's impact on each caller's quality of life
113 and on the avoidance of negative outcomes, including arrest and
114 suicide.

115 (h) Each caller's satisfaction with program services.

116 Section 2. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of

18-00376A-18

2018326__

117 \$2,000,155 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General
118 Revenue Fund to the Department of Children and Families for the
119 purpose of implementing this act.

120 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

11/16/17
Meeting Date

SB 326
Bill Number (if applicable)
550018
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Topic Services for Veterans + Families

Name Dorane Barker

Job Title A.S.D.

Address 200 W Collins
Street

Phone 950 228 6387

Jacksonville FL
City State Zip

Email dbarker@aarp

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing AARP FL

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)

16 November 2017
Meeting Date

326
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Services for Veterans

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jill Gran

Job Title Legislative Director

Address 2868 Mahan Dr
Street

Phone 850 878 2196

Tallahassee FL 32308
City State Zip

Email jill@myflbha.org

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing Florida Behavioral Health Association

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)

11-16-2017

Meeting Date

326

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name BRIAN PITTS

Job Title Trustee

Address 1119 Newton Ave S

Phone 727/897-9291

Street

St Petersburg

FL

33705

Email justice2jesus@yahoo.com

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing Justice-2-Jesus

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

11/16/12

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

326

Bill Number (if applicable)

Meeting Date

Topic Veterans Services

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name TRAVIS MITCHELL

Job Title lobbyist

Address PO Box 274108

Phone 386 299 7298

Street

Tempe

FL

33688

City

State

Zip

Email TRAVISMITCHELL6@me.com

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing Crisis Center of Tampa Bay

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

November 16, 2017

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

SB 326

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Services for Veterans and their Families

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Dorene Barker

Job Title Associate State Director

Address 200 W. College Ave

Phone 850 228 - 6387

Street

Tallahassee,

FL

32301

Email dobarker@aarp.org

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing AARP Florida

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)

11/16/17
Meeting Date

326
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Veterans Services

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Alisa LaPort

Job Title Exec Director

Address Street

Phone 671-4445

City TCH State Zip

Email

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing NAME Florida

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

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Health Policy, *Chair*
Appropriations Subcommittee on Pre-K - 12
Education, *Vice Chair*
Commerce and Tourism
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities
Regulated Industries

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR DANA YOUNG

18th District

October 16, 2017

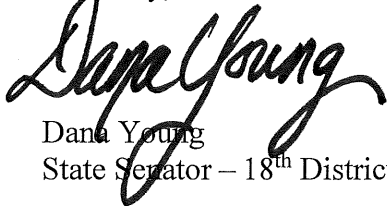
Senator Audrey Gibson, Chair
Military and Veterans Affairs, Space and
Domestic Security Committee
215 Knott Building
404 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

Dear Chair Gibson,

My Senate Bill 326 regarding Veterans and their families has been referred to your committee. I respectfully request that this bill be placed on your next available agenda.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Sincerely,



Dana Young
State Senator – 18th District

cc: Elizabeth Ryon, Staff Director – Military & Veterans Affairs, Space & Domestic Security

REPLY TO:

- 1211 N. Westshore Blvd, Suite 409, Tampa, Florida 33607 (813) 281-5507
- 316 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5018

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

JOE NEGRON
President of the Senate

ANITERE FLORES
President Pro Tempore

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

BILL: SM 442

INTRODUCER: Senator Campbell and others

SUBJECT: Haiti's Temporary Protected Status

DATE: November 15, 2017 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Sanders	Ryon	MS	Favorable
2.			JU	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SM 442 is a memorial to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of State, and the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to urge the extension of Haiti's temporary protected status (TPS) designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled January 22, 2018 expiration.

TPS is a temporary immigration benefit granted under the Immigration and Nationality Act to eligible persons who are present or residing in the U.S., but cannot return to their home country due to conditions that pose a serious threat to their health or personal safety. The Secretary of the DHS initially granted a TPS designation for Haiti in 2010 in response to the January 2010 earthquake. Haiti's designation was subsequently extended due to a cholera epidemic in 2010 and impacts from Hurricane Matthew in 2016. Haiti's current TPS designation will expire on January 22, 2018.

Legislative memorials are not subject to the Governor's veto power and are not presented to the Governor for review. Memorials have no force of law, as they are mechanisms for formally petitioning the federal government to act on a particular subject.

II. Present Situation:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002¹ as a cabinet-level agency for the purpose of coordinating and unifying national homeland security efforts.² The agency is led by a secretary appointed by the President and

¹ See Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2142-2321 (2002).

² Department of Homeland Security, *Creation of the Department of Homeland Security* (Sept. 24, 2015), <https://www.dhs.gov/creation-department-homeland-security> (last visited Nov. 13, 2017).

confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The secretary oversees the agency's efforts to counter terrorism and enhance security, secure and manage U.S. borders, enforce and administer immigration laws, safeguard and secure cyberspace, build resilience to disasters, and provide essential support for national and economic security.³

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

As part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) was created within the DHS to oversee lawful immigration to the U.S. USCIS provides immigration benefits to people who are entitled to stay in the U.S. on a temporary or permanent basis. These benefits include:

- Granting of U.S. citizenship to those who are eligible to naturalize;
- Authorizing individuals to reside in the U.S. on a permanent basis; and
- Providing aliens⁴ with the eligibility to work in the U.S.⁵

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

Temporary protected status (TPS) is a temporary immigration benefit granted under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)⁶ to eligible persons who are present or residing in the U.S., but cannot return to their home country due to conditions that pose a serious threat to their health or personal safety.⁷ The Secretary of the DHS may designate a foreign state (country) for TPS⁸ and in turn USCIS may grant TPS to eligible nationals of a designated country.⁹

Designation of a Foreign State for TPS

The Secretary of the DHS is authorized by the INA¹⁰ to designate a country for TPS.¹¹ The secretary, after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, may designate any country for TPS only if the secretary finds:

- There is an ongoing armed conflict (such as civil war);
- An environmental disaster (such as earthquake or hurricane), or an epidemic; or
- Other extraordinary and temporary conditions.¹²

³ DHS, *Office of the Secretary* (June 14, 2017), <https://www.dhs.gov/office-secretary> (last visited Nov. 13, 2017).

⁴ An alien is defined as any person not a citizen or national of the United States. "Foreign national" is a synonym and used outside of statutes when referring to noncitizens of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), *Glossary*, https://www.uscis.gov/tools/glossary?topic_id=a#alpha-listing (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

⁵ DHS, *Providing Immigration Benefits & Information* (Oct. 4, 2016), <https://www.dhs.gov/providing-immigration-benefits-information> (last visited Nov. 13, 2017).

⁶ See 8 U.S.C. 1254.

⁷ 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(1).

⁸ There are ten countries currently designated for TPS: El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. See U.S. USCIS, *Temporary Protected Status: Countries Currently Designated for TPS* (Nov. 6, 2017), <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status> (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

⁹ USCIS, *Temporary Protected Status: What is TPS* (Nov. 6, 2017), <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status> (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

¹⁰ As of March 1, 2003, in accordance with section 1517 of title XV of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, any reference to the Attorney General in a provision of the INA describing functions transferred from the Department of Justice to DHS "shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary" of Homeland Security. See 6 U.S.C. 557 (codifying the Homeland Security Act of 2002, title XV, section 1517).

¹¹ *Supra* note 7.

¹² *Supra* note 9.

The initial designation period of a country for TPS may not be less than 6 months or more than 18 months. A designation of a country for TPS shall not take effect until a notice is published in the Federal Register.¹³ The notice must:

- Include a statement of the findings that support the TPS designation;
- Provide the effective date of the TPS designation; and
- State an estimate of the number of eligible aliens of the country designated who are eligible for TPS and their immigration status.¹⁴

At least 60 days prior to the expiration of a TPS designation, the Secretary of the DHS, after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, must review the conditions in the country and determine whether the conditions for such designation continue to be met.¹⁵ Based on the findings of the review the secretary may then terminate or extend the TPS designation.¹⁶

Designation of Persons Seeking TPS

Once the Secretary of the DHS designates a country for TPS, or extends an existing designation, USCIS may grant TPS during the effective dates noticed in the Federal Register to eligible nationals of a designated country, who are already in the U.S.¹⁷ A TPS designation from USCIS ensures that eligible beneficiaries:

- Are not removable from the U.S.;
- Can obtain an employment authorization document (EAD);¹⁸
- May be granted travel authorization; and
- Cannot be detained by the DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status in the U.S.¹⁹

To be eligible for a TPS designation from USCIS, an applicant must:

- Be a national²⁰ of a country designated for TPS, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country;
- File a petition with USCIS to include all required forms, evidence, and filing fees within the designated registration period;²¹
- Be continuously physically present in the U.S. since the effective date of the most recent designation date of the applicant's country; and

¹³ 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(2).

¹⁴ 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(1)(C).

¹⁵ 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(3)(A).

¹⁶ See 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(3).

¹⁷ TPS is a temporary benefit that does not lead to lawful permanent resident status or give any other immigration status. However, registration for TPS does not prevent a beneficiary from applying for nonimmigrant status, filing for adjustment of status based on an immigrant petition, or applying for any other immigration benefit or protection for which you may be eligible. *Supra* note 9.

¹⁸ Employers in the U.S. must verify that all employees, regardless of citizenship or national origin, are allowed to work in the U.S. An EAD issued by USCIS serves as proof that an individual is allowed to work in the U.S. for a specific time period. See USCIS, *Employment Authorization Document* (April 19, 2017), <https://www.uscis.gov/greencard/employment-authorization-document> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

¹⁹ *Supra* note 9.

²⁰ A foreign national is a person without U.S. citizenship or nationality (may include a stateless person). USCIS, *Glossary*, https://www.uscis.gov/tools/glossary?topic_id=f#alpha-listing (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

²¹ See USCIS, *Temporary Protected Status: Application Process* (Nov. 6, 2017), <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status> (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

- Be continuously residing in the U.S. since the date specified for the applicant's country.²²

USCIS requires an individual to submit a petition (application) in order to receive a TPS designation and, if requested, an EAD. When USCIS receives an application for TPS it is reviewed for completeness²³ and for the proper fees²⁴ or a properly documented fee waiver request.²⁵ USCIS may then require an applicant to provide biometric data²⁶ for identity verification, background checks, and the production of an EAD. Additional documentation may be requested by USCIS prior to adjudicating the application. If approved, the USCIS will send an approval notice and an EAD, if not yet issued.²⁷

An applicant may be denied TPS or an eligible beneficiary may have their TPS designation revoked if the individual:

- Is convicted of any felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the U.S.;
- Is found inadmissible as an immigrant under applicable grounds in INA section 212(a), including non-waivable criminal and security-related grounds;
- Is subject to any of the mandatory bars to asylum. These include, but are not limited to, participating in the persecution of another individual or engaging in or inciting terrorist activity;
- Fails to meet the continuous physical presence and continuous residence in the U.S. requirements;
- Fails to meet initial or late initial TPS registration requirements; or
- If granted TPS, fails to reapply for TPS, as required,²⁸ without good cause.²⁹

2010 Haiti Earthquake

On January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake³⁰ struck the Republic of Haiti and left more than 316,000 dead or missing, 300,000 injured, and over 1.3 million homeless.³¹ It was the most destructive event any country has experienced in modern times when measured in terms of the number of people killed as a percentage of the country's population.³² Approximately 60 percent of the nation's administrative and economic infrastructure was lost and 80 percent of the schools

²² USCIS, *Temporary Protected Status: Eligibility Requirements* (Nov. 6, 2017), <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status> (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

²³ Incomplete applications are rejected by the USCIS. An applicant may reapply within the registration period after correcting the problems described in the notification of denial. See *supra* note 21.

²⁴ The Secretary of the DHS is authorized by the INA to charge a reasonable fee as a condition of registering for TPS and to receive an EAD. See 8 U.S.C. 1254(c)(1)(B).

²⁵ *Supra* note 21.

²⁶ Biometric data includes photographs, signature, and/or fingerprints. See *supra* note 21.

²⁷ *Supra* note 21.

²⁸ If a country receives a TPS designation of 12 months or longer, eligible beneficiaries granted TPS must reapply annually. See 8 C.F.R. s. 244.17 (1998).

²⁹ *Supra* note 22.

³⁰ Magnitude is a number that characterizes the relative size of an earthquake and is determined by measuring the intensity of seismic waves, or vibrations from earthquakes that travel through the earth. The Richter scale begins at zero, but has no upper limit. The largest known shocks were between magnitudes 8.8 and 8.9. See U.S. Geological Survey, *The Severity of an Earthquake* (Nov. 30, 2016), <https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/earthq4/severitygip.html> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

³¹ DesRoches et al., *Overview of the 2010 Haiti Earthquake*, 1 (2011), <https://escweb.wr.usgs.gov/share/mooney/142.pdf> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

³² Haiti's population prior to the January 2010 earthquake was approximately 9.6 million. See *Id.*

and more than 50 percent of the hospitals were damaged or destroyed.³³ Overall losses and damages from the earthquake were estimated to be between \$7 billion and \$14 billion.³⁴

Cholera Outbreak

Ten months following the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, an outbreak of cholera³⁵ was confirmed for the first time in more than a century.³⁶ Between October 2010 and June 2017, there were 809,492 suspected cases of cholera and 9,507 deaths reported in Haiti.³⁷ An estimated 3 to 5 million cases of cholera and over 100,000 associated deaths occur each year around the world.³⁸ Cholera is usually found in contaminated water or food sources and spread in places with inadequate water treatment, poor sanitation, and inadequate hygiene.³⁹ Although cholera remains a persistent public health threat in Haiti, cases are down significantly from the peak of the epidemic in 2011.⁴⁰

Hurricane Matthew

On October 4, 2016, Hurricane Matthew made landfall on the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti as a category 4 hurricane.⁴¹ In addition to the damage caused by hurricane force winds and storm surge, heavy rainfall across most of the country resulted in widespread flash flooding, river floods, and mudslides. As a result of Hurricane Matthew, there were 546 direct deaths,⁴² 128 missing persons, and 439 persons injured in Haiti.⁴³ At least 210,000 homes were either

³³ Supra note 31, at 2.

³⁴ Id.

³⁵ Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine. Symptoms may cause dehydration and shock and without treatment, death can occur within hours. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Cholera - General Information: What is cholera?*, <https://www.cdc.gov/cholera/general/index.html> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

³⁶ CDC, *Cholera in Haiti*, <https://www.cdc.gov/cholera/haiti/index.html#two> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

³⁷ United Nations, *Cholera Factsheet June 2017*,

<http://ht.one.un.org/content/dam/unct/haiti/docs/cholera%20factsheets/EN%20Factsheet%20cholera%2014%20June%202017ok.pdf> (last visited Nov. 13, 2017).

³⁸ Supra note 35.

³⁹ CDC, *Cholera - General Information: Where is cholera found?*, <https://www.cdc.gov/cholera/general/index.html> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

⁴⁰ CDC, *Global Health – Haiti, Haiti Fact Sheet*, <https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/haiti/factsheet.html> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

⁴¹ The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. Hurricanes reaching category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. A category 4 hurricane is characterized by sustained wind speeds between 131 and 155 miles per hour. See National Hurricane Center (NHC), *Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale*, <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php> (last visited Nov. 8, 2017). See also NHC, *Tropical Cyclone Report, Hurricane Matthew (AL142016)*, 3 (April 7, 2017), http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL142016_Matthew.pdf (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

⁴² Deaths occurring as a direct result of the forces of the hurricane are referred to as “direct” deaths. These would include those persons who drowned in storm surge, rough seas, rip currents, and freshwater floods. Direct deaths also include casualties resulting from lightning and wind-related events (e.g., collapsing structures). Deaths occurring from such factors as heart attacks, house fires, electrocutions from downed power lines, vehicle accidents on wet roads, etc., are considered “indirect” deaths. See NHC, *Tropical Cyclone Report, Hurricane Matthew (AL142016)*, 12 (April 7, 2017), http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL142016_Matthew.pdf (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

⁴³ NHC, *Tropical Cyclone Report, Hurricane Matthew (AL142016)*, 12 (April 7, 2017), http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL142016_Matthew.pdf (last visited Nov. 8, 2017).

destroyed or severely damaged.⁴⁴ The World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank estimated a total loss of \$1.9 billion as a result of Hurricane Matthew.⁴⁵

Designation of Haiti for TPS

In response to the 2010 earthquake, the Secretary of the DHS designated Haiti for TPS on January 21, 2010, for a period of 18 months ending on July 22, 2011.⁴⁶ The secretary extended Haiti's TPS designation in 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015 each for a period of 18 months as conditions prompting the original designation in 2010 and subsequent extension in 2011, to include the cholera outbreak, continued to be met.

A limited, 6-month extension was published in the Federal Register on May 24, 2017, announcing that conditions in Haiti supporting its designation for TPS persist and citing new challenges resulting from Hurricane Matthew in October 2016.⁴⁷ The secretary estimated that approximately 46,000 current Haiti TPS beneficiaries were expected to reapply under the extension.⁴⁸ This extension is effective July 23, 2017 and expires on January 22, 2018.⁴⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

A memorial is an official legislative document addressed to Congress, the President of the United States, or some other governmental entity that expresses the will of the Legislature on a matter within the jurisdiction of the recipient. A memorial requires passage by both legislative houses but does not require the Governor's approval nor is it subject to a veto.⁵⁰

SM 442 urges the federal government to extend Haiti's temporary protected status (TPS) designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled January 22, 2018 expiration. Specifically, the memorial urges:

- The President of the United States to instruct the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to extend Haiti's TPS designation;
- The Secretary of the U.S. Department of State to recommend to the President of the United States and the DHS that conditions in Haiti fully warrant that the DHS extend Haiti's TPS designation; and
- The Secretary of the DHS to extend Haiti's TPS designation.

Copies of this memorial will be dispatched to the President of the United States, the Chief of Staff to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of State, and the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

⁴⁴ Id., at 13.

⁴⁵ Supra note 43, at 14.

⁴⁶ See *Designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status*, 75 FR 3476 (Jan. 21, 2010), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2010/01/21/2010-1169/designation-of-haiti-for-temporary-protected-status> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

⁴⁷ See *Extension of the Designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status*, 80 FR 51582 (May 24, 2017), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/05/24/2017-10749/extension-of-the-designation-of-haiti-for-temporary-protected-status> (last visited Nov. 9, 2017).

⁴⁸ Id.

⁴⁹ Id.

⁵⁰ The Florida Senate, Office of Bill Drafting Services, *Manual for Drafting Legislation*, at 137-138. (2009).

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

None.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Campbell

38-00677-18

2018442__

Senate Memorial

A memorial to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Department of State, and the Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security to urge the extension of Haiti's temporary protected status designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled January 22, 2018, expiration.

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2016, while still campaigning for the presidency, President Donald J. Trump told a gathering of Haitian-Americans that he would be their "greatest champion," praised their "perseverance, entrepreneurship, creativity, and faith," and stated that "all the things that make America good and strong can be found right here, amazing people, so I come here today to say that the Haitian-American community deserves our gratitude and our respect, and I want you to know you have my respect," and

WHEREAS, President Trump continued, "It's simply hard to believe that something like that could have happened, the turmoil and pain and suffering that so many people are going through. The 2010 Haitian earthquake unleashed a horrible and catastrophic devastation. Over 300,000 dead, unbelievable, 300,000; millions displaced or injured; homes, businesses, schools reduced to rubble; amid the suffering Haiti showed the world so much heart and so much incredible resilience, but the truth is Haiti is still suffering very badly, maybe as badly, after all of the tears and all of the money and all of the work," and

Page 1 of 5

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

38-00677-18

2018442__

WHEREAS, President Trump went on to say, "The Haitian people deserve better, so... I will give them better. Today we begin a new chapter, together we will build a relationship based on mutual respect and friendship and love, and... we will really do something very special with our commonly shared values because we have lots of commonly shared values, maybe full shared values... and whether you vote for me or don't vote for me, I really want to be your greatest champion, and I will be your champion whether you vote for me or not... we are going to do things for you folks that you have really deserved for a long time. You're an amazing community and it's an honor to be with you," and

WHEREAS, immediately following the devastating January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the United States Department of Homeland Security announced that it would provide temporary protected status (TPS) to Haitian nationals in order to allow those eligible to continue living and working in the United States, and

WHEREAS, Haiti has not yet fully recovered from the 2010 earthquake, as nearly 40,000 earthquake victims are still residing in internally displaced persons camps and another 200,000 have been relocated to a new settlement, called Canaan, to begin rebuilding their lives, and

WHEREAS, since the earthquake, the Haitian people have also faced a devastating cholera outbreak, after the disease was allegedly introduced to the country by United Nations peacekeepers, which has been responsible for nearly 10,000 fatalities and 800,000 illnesses, and

WHEREAS, in October 2016, Hurricane Matthew became the

Page 2 of 5

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

38-00677-18 2018442__

59 first Category 4 hurricane to hit Haiti in more than 50 years,
 60 causing 1,000 fatalities, leaving hundreds of thousands of
 61 Haitians without potable water or food, and destroying crops,
 62 livestock, and infrastructure in broad swaths of the country,
 63 and

64 WHEREAS, since Haiti's initial TPS designation in 2010, the
 65 designation has been extended numerous times by the United
 66 States Department of Homeland Security due to the devastation
 67 that Haiti continues to face, and

68 WHEREAS, in a December 2016 report, United States
 69 Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) concluded that the
 70 conditions in Haiti warranted another extension of the TPS
 71 designation, and then-Secretary of State John F. Kerry
 72 recommended continuing the designation that same month, and

73 WHEREAS, the acting director of USCIS recommended in April
 74 2017 that Haiti no longer retain its TPS designation, which is
 75 in direct contradiction with the recommendation made under the
 76 previous administration, and

77 WHEREAS, on May 22, 2017, the United States Department of
 78 Homeland Security extended Haiti's TPS designation for six
 79 months beyond the scheduled July 22, 2017, expiration date and
 80 that designation is now scheduled to end on January 22, 2018,
 81 and

82 WHEREAS, there has been significant bipartisan and public
 83 support for an extension of Haiti's TPS designation, evidenced
 84 through the support voiced by numerous members of the Florida
 85 congressional delegation, including Senators Bill Nelson and
 86 Marco Rubio; Florida Governor Rick Scott; faith leaders;
 87 physicians; the mayors of several large American cities; and the

38-00677-18 2018442__

88 editorial boards of several large newspapers, and the adoption
 89 of resolutions by the United States Conference of Mayors, the
 90 Broward County Board of County Commissioners, and the City
 91 Council of the City of North Miami, and

92 WHEREAS, the failure to extend Haiti's TPS designation
 93 beyond January 22, 2018, would be in conflict with the promises
 94 that President Trump made to Haitian-Americans while on the
 95 campaign trail, and

96 WHEREAS, many of the 58,000 Haitian nationals who enjoy TPS
 97 status regularly send remittances to relatives in Haiti to
 98 assist them in their recovery, and have strong ties to their
 99 local communities, including many who have American-born
 100 children, and

101 WHEREAS, as Haiti continues to struggle to recover from the
 102 catastrophes experienced in recent years, Haiti's government is
 103 not equipped to safely receive or assimilate the 58,000 Haitian
 104 nationals living in the United States under TPS or to replace
 105 their remittances should they be deported, and

106 WHEREAS, Haiti's recovery and stability are in the national
 107 security interests of the United States, and the extension of
 108 Haiti's TPS designation for at least 18 months beyond its
 109 January 22, 2018, expiration would support the national security
 110 interests of both the United States and Haiti, NOW, THEREFORE,
 111

112 Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 113

114 That the Legislature of the State of Florida urges the
 115 President of the United States to instruct the United States
 116 Department of Homeland Security to extend Haiti's TPS

38-00677-18

2018442__

117 designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled January
118 22, 2018, expiration.

119 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the United
120 States Department of State is urged to recommend to the
121 President of the United States and the United States Department
122 of Homeland Security that conditions in Haiti fully warrant that
123 the United States Department of Homeland Security extend Haiti's
124 TPS designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled
125 January 22, 2018, expiration.

126 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the United
127 States Department of Homeland Security is urged to extend
128 Haiti's TPS designation for at least 18 months beyond its
129 scheduled January 22, 2018, expiration.

130 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State dispatch
131 copies of this memorial to the President of the United States,
132 the Chief of Staff to the President of the United States, the
133 Secretary of the United States Department of State, and the
134 Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

11-16-2017

Meeting Date

442

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name BRIAN PITTS

Job Title Trustee

Address 1119 Newton Ave S

Phone 727/897-9291

Street

St Petersburg

City

FL

State

33705

Zip

Email justice2jesus@yahoo.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against

(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Justice-2-Jesus

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)

11/16/17
Meeting Date

SM 442
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Haiti's temporary protected status

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Alexandra Erickson

Job Title student

Address _____
Street

Phone 304-839-2713

City

State

Zip

Email adelle@my.fsu.edu

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing National Organization for Women

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)

11/16/17

Meeting Date

SM 442

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic TPS

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Victoria Tompkins

Job Title Vice President of FSU NOW

Address 411 SW 18th ct

Phone 954-471-0765

Pompano Beach FL 33060

Email tamptori@yahoo.com

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing National Organization for Women

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

11/16/17

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

SM 442

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic TPS

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Cynthia Colas

Job Title President of FSW National Organization

Address 501 Chapel Dr apt 1412

Phone 561-654-7162

Tallahassee FL 32304
City State Zip

Email cgc16b@myPower

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing FSW National Organization for Women

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

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations Subcommittee on Finance and Tax
Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government
Children, Families, and Elder Affairs
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities
Community Affairs

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee

SENATOR DAPHNE CAMPBELL

38th District

November 3, 2017

Chair Audrey Gibson
Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security
405 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chair Gibson:

I respectfully request that SM 442 Haiti's Temporary Protective Status be placed on the next available committee agenda. The purpose of this bill is Haiti's Temporary Protected Status; Urging the extension of Haiti's temporary protected status designation for at least 18 months beyond its scheduled January 22, 2018, expiration, etc.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D Campbell".

REPLY TO:

- 633 N.E. 167th Street, Suite 1101, North Miami Beach, Florida 33162 (305) 493-6009
- 218 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5038

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

JOE NEGRON
President of the Senate

ANITERE FLORES
President Pro Tempore

State Logistics Response Center

Interim Director Wesley Maul

November 16, 2017



HB-7121

House Bill 7121 Chapter 2006- 71, Laws of Florida

HB-7121 – House Committee on Domestic Security

- Vehicle for Comprehensive Disaster Preparedness Issues
- Includes Issues/Proposals from HB- 7139, SB-528, SB-862, SB-860, SB-1058 ...

The Legislature finds that improved logistical staging and warehouse capacity for commodities will help ensure that adequate supplies, equipment, and commodities are available and accessible for purposes of responding to disasters. Appropriated funds may be used for increasing storage capacity; improving technologies to manage commodities; and enhancing the state's ability to maintain in a safe and secure manner an inventory of supplies, equipment, and commodities that would be needed in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Appropriation of \$6,800,000.00 for facility, assets, and management systems.



**GET A
PLAN!**
FloridaDisaster.org

State Logistics Response Center

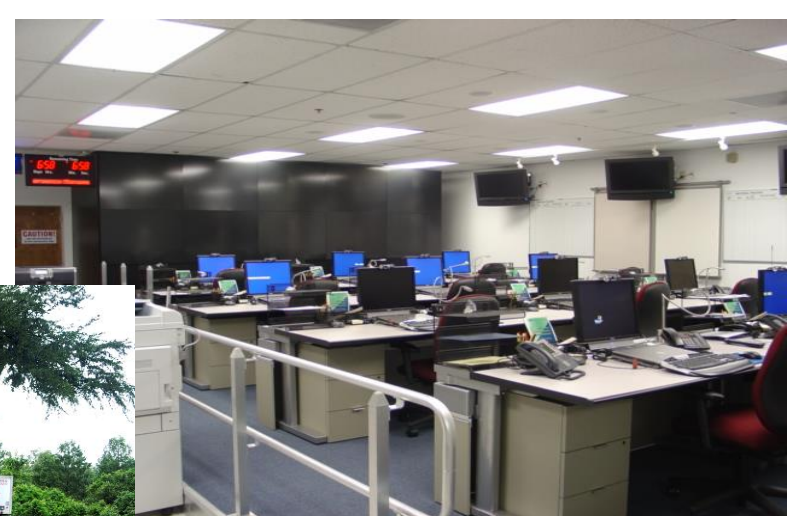
- A 200,000 square foot, four-zone, climate controlled, facility with 27 loading docks.
- 20,000 square foot Logistics Management and Operations Center for establishing and overseeing Logistics Staging Areas, fulfilling missions, and tracking resources.
- Work areas and offices are assigned to state and federal agencies, contractors and principle NGO's actively involved in providing support during emergency operations.
- These offices and work areas are completely occupied during activations by these support agencies.



State Logistics Operations and Movement Control Center

- 1,800 square foot Logistics Operations and Movement Coordination Center within the SLRC manages the coordination of logistics in the State to include resource tracking, asset management, State Logistics Staging Area support, and County Points of Distribution Support.
- 10-acres of hard stand that will accommodate 130 uploaded tractor-trailer units.





Field Operations



Role of the SLRC in Disasters

- The SLRC is a control point for all field logistics operations supporting State and local staging areas, County POD's, Emergency Worker Base Camps, Forward Operating Bases and Mobilization Areas.
- Pre-staged commodities to include bottled water, shelf stable meals, cots, blankets, ADA Functional Needs Shelter support assets, self-help tarps and other resources to assist with response.
- FL DOH subleases a portion of the facility to manage their various programs and store response assets.



SLRC INVENTORY LEVELS

STARTING INVENTORY FOR HURRICANE MATHEW

Bottled Water (Liters)	2,448,000
Shelf Stable Meals	2,500
Tarps	49,294
Cots	10,776
Blankets / Bedding	7,850

STARTING INVENTORY FOR HURRICANE IRMA

Bottled Water (Liters)	5,292,035
Shelf stable meals	1,956,096
Tarps	45,897
Cots	6,798
Blankets / Bedding	8,528

CURRENT INVENTORY

Bottled water (Liters)	4,387,100
Shelf stable meals	1,202,688
Tarps	25,452
Cots	10,776
Blankets	11,626

SHIPPED TO COUNTIES

PRIOR TO IRMA LANDFALL

Bottled water (Liters)	3,739,100
Shelf stable Meals	1,150,688
Tarps	2,750
Cots	9,120
Blankets	7,843

Increases are from restocking with remaining commodities at the end of each event.



STATE LOGISTICS RESPONSE CENTER

2702 Directors Row – Orlando, FL 32809

- 937 Racks being used by FL DOH
- 28 FNSS CACHES
- 12,619 Racks are being used by DEM
- 13,584 TOTAL RACKS (Plus 440 Floor Space Positions PLUS Staging Areas)



Standards for Types and Quantities of Disaster Supplies

- Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes, requires the Division to:
 - Ascertain the requirements of the state and its political subdivisions for supplies and equipment of all kinds in the event of a disaster; and
 - Plan for and either procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment or enter into memoranda of agreement or open purchase orders that will ensure their availability.
 - The Division has not performed an adequate analysis to ascertain the requirements of the state for the supplies and equipment needed in the event of a disaster as required by Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes.



Questions?



www.floridadisaster.org

Twitter: @FLSERT



**GET A
PLAN!**
FloridaDisaster.org

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL



State Logistics Response Center Audit

Audit Report Number 16-A001

December 20, 2016

Executive Summary

The Division of Emergency Management (Division), Office of Inspector General (OIG), conducted an audit of the State Logistics Response Center (SLRC) to determine if it is the most efficient and effective way for the Division to maintain the disaster supplies and equipment needed immediately following a disaster.

Our objectives were to:

- Determine Division standards for types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC;
- Determine the annual operating cost of the SLRC; and
- Evaluate alternatives for timely delivery of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster.

Standards for Types and Quantities of Disaster Supplies

Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes, requires the Division to:

- Ascertain the requirements of the state and its political subdivisions for supplies and equipment of all kinds in the event of a disaster; and
- Plan for and either procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment or enter into memoranda of agreement or open purchase orders that will ensure their availability.

The Division has not conducted an adequate analysis to determine the requirements of the state for the supplies and equipment needed in the event of a disaster. In the absence of this analysis, the Division has not established standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment that it will have available in the event of a disaster. The types of supplies and equipment currently stored at the SLRC are not based on an analysis of needs and the quantities are arbitrary. Although the supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC are available for use, it is uncertain whether these supplies and equipment are adequate to meet the state's disaster needs immediately following a disaster. Also, multiple vendor contracts related to the supplies and equipment stored at

the SLRC have expired or are not fully implemented. This could impact the availability of these supplies and equipment in the event of a disaster.

Annual Operating Cost of the SLRC

The operating cost of the SLRC for fiscal year 2015 was \$2,860,473; however, less than half of the facility was in use (only 42% of the total pallet positions and less than half of the office space). As of the May 2016 inventory, the SLRC warehouse had a total of 13,306 pallet positions. Based on the SLRC's annual operating cost, \$2,860,473, and the total pallet positions, 13,306, each pallet position in the SLRC costs the Division \$214.98 per year ($\$2,860,473 / 13,306 = \214.98).

Alternatives for Timely Delivery of Disaster Supplies

The Division has not determined the requirements of the state for the supplies and equipment needed in the event of a disaster, and has not established standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment it plans to make available. Until the Division establishes these standards, we are unable to determine the most efficient or effective method for ensuring the timely delivery of the supplies and equipment. Although we were not able to determine the most efficient or effective method for timely delivery of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster, we identified some possible alternatives, which are further discussed in the Results of Audit Section of this report.

Recommendations

We recommend the Division:

- Conduct an analysis to ascertain the requirements of the state for supplies and equipment of all kinds needed during a disaster;
- Develop standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment the Division will have available in the event of a disaster;
- Identify and implement the most efficient and effective method for ensuring the availability of supplies and equipment needed during a disaster; and
- Renew, replace, or modify contracts to ensure that the Division's current logistics plan can be executed in the event of a disaster. These contracts should be re-evaluated after the Division conducts an analysis to ascertain the requirements of the state for supplies and equipment of all kinds needed during a disaster.

Our findings and recommendations are further discussed in the Findings and Recommendations Section of this report.

We acknowledge and thank Division staff for their cooperation and assistance during this audit.

Introduction

The Division's OIG, conducted an audit of the SLRC to determine if it is the most efficient and effective way for the Division to the maintain disaster supplies and equipment needed immediately following a disaster. Our objectives were to:

- Determine Division standards for types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC;
- Determine the annual operating cost of the SLRC; and
- Evaluate alternatives for timely delivery of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster.

The scope of the audit included the Division's processes and activities related to disaster supplies and equipment. This audit was conducted as part of the OIG's annual work plan.

Background

House Bill 7121¹ provided legislative findings, identified during the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons, with respect to the need for improvements in Florida's infrastructure to better protect the residents of the state. The Legislature found that improved logistical staging and warehouse capacity for supplies and equipment would help ensure adequate supplies and equipment would be available and accessible for responding to disasters.

Under House Bill 7121, the Legislature appropriated \$4.4 million from the Emergency Management and Assistance Trust Fund and a \$2.1 million recurring appropriation to the Division to improve the logistical staging and warehouse capacity of the supplies and equipment used following a disaster.² The appropriated funds were to be used for increasing storage capacity, improving technologies to manage supplies and equipment, and enhancing the state's ability to maintain in a safe and secure manner an inventory of supplies and equipment that would be needed in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

In response to House Bill 7121, on July 26, 2007, the Division opened the SLRC, a leased warehouse and office facility located in Orlando, Florida. The SLRC is used to stockpile supplies and equipment necessary to plan for, respond to, and recover from disasters in Florida. In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, the Division relies on the stockpile of supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC, as well as certain vendor contracts, for a first push of supplies and equipment. After the first push, the Division relies on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and/or vendor contracts for additional supplies and equipment.

¹ Florida HB 7121 (2006), now part of Chapter 2006-71, Laws of Florida.

² The Division was under Department of Community Affairs (DCA) at the time and the funding was appropriated to DCA.

The SLRC is a 192,700 square foot facility which includes 168,000 square feet of warehouse space and 24,700 square feet of office space.³ The SLRC warehouse space is organized into four warehouses: Warehouse A, Warehouse B, Warehouse C, and Warehouse D. Warehouse A is 17,200 square feet, and is the only warehouse that is not air-conditioned. Supplies and equipment that do not require climate control, such as tarps, generators, and cable, are stored in Warehouse A. The other three warehouses, which comprise 150,800 square feet (89.7%) of the SLRC warehouse space, are air-conditioned. Supplies and equipment that are better preserved in air-conditioning are stored in Warehouses B, C, and D. These items include water, cots, and medical supplies. The SLRC warehouse space is equipped with pallet racks that have a total of 13,306 pallet positions.⁴

When the SLRC is activated for a disaster, supplies and equipment stored in the SLRC are transported to Points of Distribution (PODs) and/or shelters for distribution to the public. PODs are established in areas where retail merchants have not reopened to sell supplies to the public and there is a need for resources. PODs are organized so that disaster survivors can drive or walk through the POD to receive supplies such as food and water. The Division provides counties with the supplies and equipment necessary to open and stock PODs.

Shelters are facilities used to house general and special populations who are displaced from their homes during a disaster. Shelters are generally managed by individual counties and provide supplies such as food, water, cots, and hygiene kits.

³ According to the SLRC lease agreement, the SLRC is 187,196 square feet. However, during review of SLRC blueprints, we determined the SLRC is 192,700 square feet, including 168,000 square feet of warehouse space and 24,700 square feet of office space.

⁴ This total does not include x-pallet positions, which are the floor spaces in front of each pallet rack available for items to be stored.

Results of Audit

The objectives of this audit were to:

- Determine Division standards for types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC;
- Determine the annual operating cost of the SLRC; and
- Evaluate alternatives for timely delivery of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster.

Standards for Types and Quantities of Disaster Supplies

Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes, requires the Division to:

- Ascertain the requirements of the state and its political subdivisions for supplies and equipment of all kinds in the event of a disaster; and
- Plan for and either procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment or enter into memoranda of agreement or open purchase orders that will ensure their availability.

The Division has not conducted an adequate analysis to determine the requirements of the state for the supplies and equipment needed in the event of a disaster. In the absence of this analysis, the Division has not established standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment that it will have available in the event of a disaster. The types of supplies and equipment currently stored at the SLRC are not based on an analysis of needs and the quantities are arbitrary. The Division uses a spreadsheet created in the 1980s to help predict the amount of supplies and equipment that may be needed after a storm makes landfall, but this spreadsheet is not based on current statistical analysis and is not used to determine the types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment to be stored at the SLRC. Although the supplies and equipment currently stored at the SLRC are available for use, it is uncertain whether these supplies and equipment are adequate to meet the state's disaster needs immediately following a disaster.

Without a needs analysis, we are unable to determine Division standards for the types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment; however, we conducted interviews and reviewed Division contracts and documentation to identify the current expectations and capabilities of the Division to provide disaster supplies and equipment.

Local and Federal Expectations

In order to identify local and federal expectations of the Division during a disaster, we interviewed county emergency managers, Division staff, and FEMA staff from Region IV and FEMA headquarters. These interviews indicated that during a disaster, shelters

and/or PODs would be used to provide life-sustaining supplies such as food and water. Shelters and PODs are primarily the responsibility of counties within Florida, but the counties may rely on the Division for assistance with supplying the shelters and PODs. For presidentially declared emergencies, FEMA also provides Federal Direct Assistance⁵ to Florida, if needed. However, FEMA expects Florida to be self-sufficient for the first 72 hours.

In preparation for distributing Federal Direct Assistance to states, FEMA pre-stages supplies and equipment. For Florida, FEMA starts pre-staging 24 hours in advance of a notice event at either Albany, Georgia; Pensacola, Florida; or Homestead, Florida. FEMA is prepared to pre-stage 2,490,000 liters of water, 2,450,880 meals, and common shelter items for Florida in the event of a disaster.

Shelters

From interviews with county emergency managers, Division staff, and FEMA staff, we were unable to identify clear expectations of the Division to provide supplies and equipment to shelters. Counties often rely on non-governmental organizations, like the American Red Cross and Salvation Army, to manage and provide supplies to shelters; however, we found that these entities may not have enough resources to support a large disaster. For instance, American Red Cross staff stated that the American Red Cross may not have the capabilities to support multiple counties in a large disaster. County staff also acknowledged the potential to call upon the Division for shelter assistance in large disasters.

PODs

From interviews with county emergency managers, Division staff, and FEMA staff, we determined that the Division is expected to provide supplies and equipment to PODs quickly after a disaster. The equipment needed to open a POD includes items such as forklifts, pallet jacks, cones, tents, chairs, and trash cans. Typically, supplies provided to stock the PODs include water, shelf-stable meals, tarps, and ice. County emergency management staff stated that they rely on the Division to:

- Provide supplies and equipment necessary to set up PODs;
- Provide supplies to stock PODs; and
- Transport those supplies and equipment to the PODs within 12-24 hours after it is safe to enter a POD area.

Current Division Capabilities

The Division's current logistics plan relies on a stockpile of supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC, as well as certain vendor contracts, for a first push of supplies and

⁵ Assistance from the federal government in the form of services and/or supplies and equipment to be used in a disaster.

equipment needed by the counties in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. After the first push, the Division plans to rely on FEMA and/or vendor contracts for additional supplies and equipment. However, the Division does not have standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC. There are also multiple vendor contracts related to supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC that have expired or have not been fully implemented. This could impact the availability of these supplies and equipment in the event of a disaster. These impacts are further discussed below.

Shelter Supplies

While it is unclear whether the Division is expected to provide shelter supplies, the Division has a stockpile of shelter supplies at the SLRC. As of the May 2016 inventory, there were 10,776 cots, 1,020 blankets, and 10,244 pillows stored in the SLRC. The Division recently had a contract in place to obtain additional cots if needed in a disaster, but that contract has expired.

POD Setup Supplies and Equipment

The SLRC does not store the supplies and equipment needed to set up PODs. The Division had a stand-by state term contract for the delivery, set up, maintenance, and demobilization of POD setup supplies and equipment which included forklift operators to unload supplies from trucks at the PODs; however, this contract expired and has not been renewed.

Transportation

The Division does not currently have trucks on hand at the SLRC. The multi-modal transportation state term contract for the delivery of supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC to PODs expired and has not been renewed.

Water

The Division has a state term contract for a vendor managed inventory of water and ice. Under this state term contract, an inventory of water will be kept in the SLRC and any additional water and ice will be procured by the Division as needed. The contract for vendor managed water also provides for transportation of the water stored in the SLRC; however, the contract lacks specific terms requiring delivery within 24 hours. The Division previously had a supplemental contract between the Division and the water vendor which provided more terms and conditions to their vendor managed inventory, but that contract was not renewed. As of the May 2016 inventory, the SLRC stored enough vendor managed water to supply 646,900 people for one day, 323,450 people

for two days, or 215,633 people for three days.⁶

Shelf Stable Meals

The Division currently has a state term contract for a vendor managed inventory of shelf stable meals to be stored in the SLRC. Under the terms of the contract the vendor retains ownership of the meals until the Division purchases the meals, as they are needed for disasters. The contract is for 333,334 meal kits containing 3 meals per kit; however, the contract has not been fully implemented, and only a small amount of the shelf stable meals has been delivered to the SLRC.

Tarps

The Division does not have a state term contract to procure tarps. The Division stores 49,294 state owned tarps of various sizes at the SLRC.

The chart below summarizes the supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC as of the May 2016 inventory.

May 2016 SLRC Inventory Summary	
Supplies and Equipment	Availability at the SLRC
Water	646,900 gallons
Ice	None
Shelf Stable Meals	None ⁷
Tarps	49,294
POD Setup Equipment	None
Shelter Supplies	Availability at the SLRC
Cots	10,776
Blankets	1,020
Pillows	10,244

Summary of Deficiencies in Division Capabilities

- There is currently no contract in place to ensure the supplies and equipment needed to set up PODs will be delivered within 24 hours.
- There is currently no transportation contract in place to ensure that supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC will be distributed within 24 hours.

⁶ As of the May 2016 inventory, there were 2,722 pallets of bottled water in the SLRC. Each pallet of water has 1,800 - 16.9 fluid ounce bottles of water. In total, there are 4,899,600 bottles of water in the SLRC which equals 82,803,240 fluid ounces or 646,900 gallons of water. According to FEMA standards, each survivor of a disaster must have 1 gallon or 128 fluid ounces every day. The 646,900 gallons of water in the SLRC can provide enough water for 646,900 people for one day, 323,450 people for two days, or 215,633 people for three days.

⁷ After the May 2016 inventory, one truckload of shelf stable meals was delivered and stored in the SLRC.

- The contract for water and ice lacks specific terms and conditions to ensure delivery within 24 hours.
- The contract for shelf stable meals has not been fully implemented for vendor managed inventory in the SLRC.
- The contract to procure cots is currently expired.

The Division has not determined the requirements of the state for supplies and equipment in the event of a disaster as required by Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes.

The Division also has not established standards for the types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment to be stored at the SLRC. It is uncertain whether the supplies and equipment currently maintained at the SLRC are adequate to meet disaster needs or if maintaining a stockpile of disaster supplies and equipment at the SLRC is the best way to ensure the availability of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster.

Action is needed to determine the requirements of the state for supplies and equipment in the event of a disaster in order to ensure that adequate types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment are available.

Annual Operating Cost of the SLRC

The total operating cost of the SLRC for fiscal year 2015 was \$2,860,473. This represents 6.7% of the Division’s total operating budget for the year, excluding pass-through funding for subgrantees. The primary element of the total operating cost of the SLRC is the lease at \$2,021,717 per year. The lease agreement also provides for a 7% yearly rate increase beginning on February 1, 2017.

SLRC Operating Cost Fiscal Year 2015		
Expense	Total	Percentage
Lease	\$2,021,716.80	70%
Information Technology	192,886.14	7%
Unallocated Budget ⁸	167,143.63	6%
Salary and Benefit Costs	159,922.06	6%
Utilities	118,935.28	4%
Telephone	76,633.06	3%
Security/Fire Systems	35,435.44	1%
Heavy Equipment Rental & Supplies	26,634.73	1%
Janitorial	18,540.00	1%
Travel	17,130.12	1%
Facility Supplies/Maintenance	8,352.46	0%
Office Equipment Lease/Maintenance	5,228.55	0%
Field Office Rental	3,784.80	0%
Elevator Maintenance	2,472.72	0%
Cable TV Service	2,356.73	0%
Insurance	1,930.84	0%
Mail/Postage	1,369.98	0%
Total	\$2,860,473.34	100%

Cost Per Square Foot

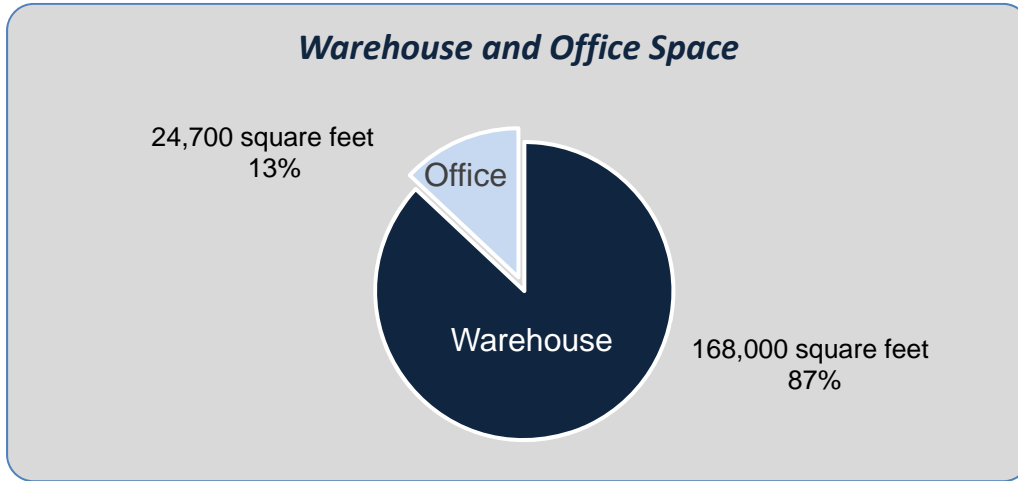
The SLRC has 168,000 square feet of warehouse space (87%) and 24,700 square feet of office space (13%) for a total of 192,700 square feet. Based on the SLRC’s annual

⁸ Pallet rack repairs comprised \$166,154.04 of the \$167,143.63 unallocated budget.

Office of Inspector General

operating cost of \$2,860,473 and 192,700 square feet of space, the SLRC costs \$14.84 per square foot per year ($\$2,860,473 / 192,700 = \14.84).

Based on the \$14.84 cost per square foot, the warehouse space costs \$2,488,612 per year and the office space costs \$371,861 per year.



Cost Per Pallet Position

As of the May 2016 inventory, the SLRC had a total of 13,306 pallet positions. The Division was using 4,664 pallet positions (35%), other agencies were using 938 pallet positions (7%), and 7,704 pallet positions (58%) were empty. Based on the SLRC's annual operating cost of \$2,860,473 and its total of 13,306 pallet positions, each pallet position in the SLRC costs \$214.98 per year ($\$2,860,473 / 13,306 = \214.98).

Using the \$214.98 annual cost per pallet position, the cost of pallet positions used by the Division was \$1,002,649 (4,664 pallet positions x \$214.98 = \$1,002,649), the cost of pallet positions used by other agencies was \$201,648 (938 pallet positions x \$214.98 = \$201,648), and the empty pallet positions cost \$1,656,176 (7,704 pallet positions x \$214.98 = \$1,656,176).

Pallet Positions Used				
User	Pallet Positions Used	Cost Per Pallet Position	Cost Per Year	Percentage
Division	4,664	\$214.98	\$1,002,649	35%
Other Agencies	938	\$214.98	\$201,648	7%
Empty	7,704	\$214.98	\$1,656,176	58%

SLRC Office Space

The SLRC office space, which occupies 24,700 square feet (13%) of the SLRC, costs the Division \$371,861 per year.⁹ The office space includes 27 offices, the Logistics Operations Center, a training center, and five other working areas. Only 14 of the 27 offices are used on a daily basis. These offices house 15 Division employees who work in the Bureaus of Mitigation, Response, Recovery, and one Department of Health (DOH) employee.¹⁰ The other 13 offices, Logistics Operations Center, training center, and five other working areas are not used on a daily basis, and may not be needed during disasters.

Some of the office space is occasionally used for meetings and training. During fiscal year 2015, 19 training sessions or exercises were held at the SLRC. The number of attendees at these training sessions or exercises ranged from 6-40 people. Only 8 of 19 training sessions or exercises were conducted by the Division. The other 11 training sessions or exercises were held by other state agencies or government entities. The Division's training sessions or exercises used SLRC facilities for 12 days and the other 11 training sessions or exercises used SLRC facilities for 14 days during fiscal year 2015.

Summary of Costs and Facility Utilization

- For fiscal year 2015, the operating cost of the SLRC was \$2,860,473,
 - \$14.84 per square foot per year¹¹
 - \$214.98 per pallet position per year.¹²
- The lease has a 7% escalation clause beginning on February 1, 2017.
- Of the total pallet positions in the SLRC, the Division is using approximately 35%, other agencies are using 7%, and 58% of the pallet positions, worth \$1,656,176 per year, are not being used.¹³
- Only 14 of the 27 offices are used on a daily basis. The other 13 offices, Logistics Operations Center, training center, and five other working areas are not used on a daily basis and may not be need during disasters.
- The SLRC is available as a training venue, but only 8 training sessions or exercises were conducted by the Division at the SLRC during fiscal year 2015.

For fiscal year 2015, the operating cost of the SLRC was \$2,860,473. As of the May 2016 inventory, only 42% of the total pallet positions were in use and less than half of the office space was being used.

⁹ Based on the \$14.84 annual cost per square foot.

¹⁰ DOH reserves an office in the SLRC for an employee permanently stationed in the SLRC. This office was included in the 14 offices used on a daily basis. Also, two of the 14 offices are shared by Bureau of Mitigation employees.

¹¹ Based on SLRC square footage of 192,700 square feet (\$2,860,473.34/192,700 sq. ft.= \$14.84/square feet).

¹² Based on the 13,306 pallet positions in the SLRC (\$2,860,473.34/13,306 pallet positions= \$214.98/ pallet position/year).

¹³ As of the May 2016 inventory.

Alternatives for Timely Delivery of Disaster Supplies

The Division has not determined the requirements of the state for the supplies and equipment needed in the event of a disaster, or established standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment it will have available. Until the Division establishes these standards, we are unable to determine the most efficient or effective method for ensuring the timely delivery of the supplies and equipment.

Although we are unable to determine the most efficient or effective methods for timely delivery of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster, we have identified some possible alternatives.

Potential Alternative 1: Division Managed Facility

Under this alternative, the Division would continue to manage its own warehouse facility. The SLRC is considered a flex property because it consists of both warehouse space, 168,000 square feet, and office space, 24,700 square feet. Based on market trend reports published by Cushman & Wakefield and Colliers International the current rental rates for flex properties are less than the current SLRC rate of \$10.49 per square foot.¹⁴

Market Report Rate Comparison Flex Properties			
	SLRC	Cushman & Wakefield	Colliers International
Square Footage	192,700	192,700	192,700
Annual Rate Per Sq. Ft.	\$10.49	\$9.75	\$9.44
Annual Rental Cost	\$2,021,423	\$1,878,825	\$1,819,088
Potential Savings		\$142,598	\$202,335

Based on market trend reports published by Cushman & Wakefield and Colliers International, potential savings could be realized by renting separate facilities for

¹⁴ The Cushman & Wakefield market report was based on properties in Orlando, Florida and the Colliers International market report was based on properties in Central Florida.

warehouse and office use. The chart below compares the costs of renting separate facilities for warehouse and office use. The potential savings from separating the warehouse space from the office space may exceed \$600,000 annually.

Market Report Rate Comparison Separate Warehouse and Office Space					
	SLRC	Cushman & Wakefield		Colliers International	
		Warehouse	Office	Warehouse	Office
Square Footage	192,700	168,000	24,700	168,000	24,700
Annual Rate Per Sq. Ft.	\$10.49	\$4.90	\$20.94	\$5.23	\$18.59
Total		\$823,200	\$517,218	\$878,640	\$459,173
Annual Rental Cost	\$2,021,423	\$1,340,418		\$1,337,813	
Potential Savings		\$681,005		\$683,610	

When the Division determines its standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment it will have available in the event of a disaster, it can then assess the amount of warehouse space that is required to maintain disaster supplies and equipment. Based on the current low utilization of office space within the SLRC, moving to a basic warehouse and relocating all Division staff, other than the support staff for the SLRC, may be much more efficient and cost effective than the current situation where approximately half of the facility is not used.

Potential Alternative 2: *Vendor Managed Warehouse*

Under this alternative a vendor would manage a stockpile of disaster supplies and equipment for the Division, and would be required to distribute the supplies and equipment within 24 hours of a disaster. This would eliminate the need for Division warehouse personnel and reduce the Division’s liability associated with operating a warehouse facility. The vendor would manage the warehouse using best practices and its own inventory management system. Under this arrangement, the Division would be responsible for managing the vendor contract and specifying the types and quantities of supplies and equipment that would need to be stored. A potential vendor for this alternative could be the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

Potential Alternative 3: *Just-In-Time Contracts*

Under this alternative, the Division would have procurement contracts in place before an event for vendors to supply and distribute supplies and equipment within 24 hours of a disaster. However, based on discussions with Division staff, FEMA, State of California, American Red Cross, and the International Water Bottlers Association, the feasibility of vendors distributing large quantities of supplies and equipment within 24 hours is questionable. According to Division staff, it typically takes vendors an average of three days to deliver supplies and equipment. Also, there is a risk that vendors may not be able to perform if they have contracts with multiple entities that need the same supplies and equipment during a disaster. This could create shortages or delays in delivery.

Potential Alternative 4: *Pre-Staging*

While just-in-time contracts may not be feasible, Division reliance on vendor contracts may be a viable option if the Division pre-stages supplies and equipment before a disaster. Under this alternative, the Division would start procurement three or more days before an event to ensure that the supplies and equipment would be available for distribution. FEMA and the American Red Cross use pre-staging to ensure timely delivery of supplies and equipment.

A cost consideration of pre-staging is the cost of an event that does not significantly impact Florida. For example, the Division procured supplies in advance of Hurricane Floyd then at the last minute the storm did not impact Florida. The Division returned the supplies to the vendors, and did not have to pay for them, but incurred shipping fees of \$285,000.00. However, a possible benefit of pre-staging supplies and equipment when Florida is not impacted is that it provides an opportunity for Division staff to train and exercise for future events.

Another consideration is that pre-staging is not an option for no notice events. The Division would need other methods to ensure the availability of supplies and equipment for no notice events. However, no notice events are typically smaller events, and the Division may be able to rely on a small stockpile of supplies and equipment or just-in-time contracts to ensure their availability.

Potential Alternative 5: *Grants to Counties*

Under this alternative, counties would maintain their own inventories of supplies and equipment. The State of California currently uses this model and uses pass-through grants from its Homeland Security Grants Program to help fund the counties to store disaster supplies and equipment.

Based on discussions with Division staff, FEMA, American Red Cross, and county emergency managers, we identified significant advantages associated with the Division retaining responsibility for ensuring the availability of disaster supplies and equipment. For example, the Division is better equipped than individual counties to ensure that

adequate supplies and equipment are available and equitably distributed during disasters.

Findings and Recommendations

Finding 1 – Analysis to Ascertain the Requirements of the State

The Division has not performed an adequate analysis to ascertain the requirements of the state for the supplies and equipment needed in the event of a disaster as required by Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes. The Division uses a spreadsheet created in the 1980s to help predict the amount of supplies and equipment that may be needed after a storm makes landfall, but this spreadsheet is not based on current statistical analysis.

FEMA conducts a scenario based analysis to find optimal stocking quantities for supplies and equipment stored in its warehouses. The analysis is performed by statisticians, is statistically based. FEMA recently used the analysis to support the quantities of meals it plans to store in its warehouses as well as the quantities of meals it plans to include in its vendor contracts.

Recommendation

We recommend the Division conduct an analysis to ascertain the requirements of the state for supplies and equipment of all kinds needed during a disaster. The analysis should be performed by trained statisticians, or other qualified professionals, and should include a recommendation for the appropriate interval for repeating or updating the analysis.

Management Response

The Division's Management concurs and has contacted FEMA to obtain information about the methodology used to determine optimal stocking quantities for supplies and equipment stored in its warehouse. This information will be used in addition to information obtained from an Invitation to Negotiate to develop a Statement of Work for procurement of analysis services, to determine the requirements of the state for disaster supplies. The Division will include in the Statement of Work that the consultant shall include a recommendation for the appropriate interval for repeating or updating the analysis.

Estimated Completion Date

Completion of the procurement process by September 30, 2017 and execution of the analysis by December 31, 2017.

Finding 2 – Ensuring Availability of Supplies and Equipment

Pursuant to Section 252.35 (2)(g), Florida Statutes, the Division is required to ascertain the requirements of the state and its political subdivisions for supplies and equipment of

all kinds in the event of a disaster; and plan for and either procure the supplies and equipment or enter into agreements that will ensure their availability.

The Division currently uses the SLRC to maintain a stockpile of supplies and equipment to ensure their availability in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. However, the Division has not developed standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment to be stored in the SLRC. The Division also has not determined if the SLRC is the most efficient and effective method of ensuring the availability of supplies and equipment in the event of a disaster.

Recommendation

We recommend that once the state's requirements for supplies and equipment are ascertained, as recommended in Finding 1, the Division:

- Develop standards for the types and quantities of supplies and equipment the Division will have available in the event of a disaster; and
- Identify and implement the most efficient and effective method for ensuring the availability of the supplies and equipment.

Management Response

The Division's Management concurs and will incorporate this recommendation into the Statement of Work mentioned in the Management Response to Finding 1. The Division will work with the vendor, in Finding 1, to develop what should be the core types and quantities of supplies that the Division can plan for needing on a consistent basis to maintain a consistent first push capability. If the identification and implementation of the most efficient and effective method results in the SLRC remaining a part of this process, an understanding of its space and functional limitations will be incorporated.

Estimated Completion Date

By March 31, 2018.

Finding 3 – Vendor Contracts

The Division's current logistics plan relies on a stockpile of supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC, as well as certain vendor contracts, for a first push of supplies and equipment needed by the counties in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. After the first push, the Division plans to rely on FEMA and/or vendor contracts for additional supplies and equipment. However, the Division has not properly maintained those vendor contracts and the Division's ability to respond to disasters may be impaired. The following contract deficiencies were identified:

- There is currently no contract in place to ensure the supplies and equipment needed to set up PODs will be delivered within 24 hours.
- There is currently no transportation contract in place to ensure that supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC will be distributed within 24 hours.
- The contract for water and ice lacks specific terms and conditions to ensure delivery within 24 hours.
- The contract for shelf stable meals has not been fully implemented for vendor managed inventory in the SLRC.
- The contract to procure cots is currently expired.

Immediate corrective actions must be taken to correct these contract deficiencies so that the Division will be able to carry out its current logistics plan until it can assess the state's requirements for disaster supplies and equipment, and determine the most efficient and effective method to ensure their availability.

Recommendation

We recommend the Bureau of Response renew, replace, or modify contracts to ensure that the Division's current logistics plan can be executed in the event of a disaster. These contracts should be re-evaluated after the Division conducts an analysis to ascertain the requirements of the state for supplies and equipment of all kinds needed during a disaster, as recommended in Finding 1.

Management Response

The Division's Management concurs and the Bureau of Response and Finance-Procurement Unit will collaborate to develop, renew, replace, or modify emergency/disaster equipment and services contracts to ensure that the Division's current Logistics Plan can be executed in the event of a disaster. These contracts will be re-evaluated after the Division conducts the analysis recommended in Finding No. 1. As the Division develops and/or updates these contracts an analysis will be done to identify alternate, capable, pre-existing sources, such as FEMA to ensure that we do not unnecessarily duplicate effort.

Estimated Completion Date

By March 31, 2018.

Finding 4 – Procedural Documents

The Division's Standard Operating System (SOS) procedure requires each bureau to ensure current and effective policies and procedures are in place for its area of responsibility.

We identified the following documents that have not been reviewed and formally adopted using the requirements contained in the Division's SOS procedure:

- The Unified Logistics Plan;
- Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP); and
- Annex 11.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Bureau of Response use the requirements found in the Division's SOS (SOP-DO-001-001) procedure to review and adopt the following procedural documents:

- The Unified Logistics Plan;
- Florida CEMP; and
- Annex 11.

Management Response

The Division's Management concurs and will take advantage of the current CEMP review process and incorporate the necessary changes identified in all of the aforementioned findings. The Logistics Section will work with the Plans Section, Bureau of Preparedness and Document Custodian to accomplish these actions.

Estimated Completion Date

By December 31, 2018 (concurrent with the CEMP Review cycle).

ATTACHMENT 1 - Scope, Purpose, and Methodology

Pursuant to Section 20.055, Florida Statutes, the Division's Office of Inspector General conducts audits to promote accountability, integrity, and efficiency in government. This audit was performed as part of the Office of Inspector General's annual work plan.

The scope of this audit included the Division's processes and activities related to disaster supplies and equipment.

The purpose of the audit was to determine if the SLRC is the most efficient and effective way for the Division to maintain the disaster supplies and equipment needed immediately following a disaster. Specifically, our objectives were to:

- Determine Division standards for types and quantities of disaster supplies and equipment stored at the SLRC;
- Determine the annual operating cost of the SLRC; and
- Evaluate alternatives for timely delivery of disaster supplies and equipment immediately following a disaster.

The methodology used to accomplish our objectives included:

- Reviewing applicable laws, rules, regulations, and procedures;
- Reviewing Division procedural documents;
- Reviewing prior audit reports;
- Reviewing related industry information;
- Interviewing appropriate Division staff;
- Interviewing staff from the Department of Homeland Security OIG, FEMA, county emergency management offices, the State of California, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other organizations; and
- Observing the May 2016 SLRC inventory count.

ATTACHMENT 2 - Audit Team and Statement of Accordance

Audit Team

Amanda Campen, Auditor
Mandi Cohen, Senior Auditor
Ronnie Atkins, CPA, CIA, CMA, CIG, Deputy Inspector General

Statement of Accordance

Our audit was conducted under the authority of Section 20.055, Florida Statutes, and in conformance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, published by the Institute of Internal Auditors, and Principles and Standards for Offices of Inspector General, published by the Association of Inspectors General.

ATTACHMENT 3 - Addressee and Distribution List

Bryan Koon, Director
Jonathan Lord, Deputy Director
Wes Maul, Chief of Staff

Copies distributed to:

Leo Lachat, Response Bureau Chief

Melinda M. Miguel, Chief Inspector General
Sherrill F. Norman, Auditor General

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

11/16/17

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic State Logistic Response Center

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Wes Maut

Job Title Director

Address 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd

Phone (850)815-4000

Street

Tallahassee FL 32399

Email alberto.moscuso@em.mtflorida.com

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

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

Representing FL Div. of Emer. Mgt.

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.

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: LL 37

Case No.:

Type:
Judge:

Caption: Senate Military and Veterans Affairs, Space and Domestic Security

Started: 11/16/2017 8:30:57 AM

Ends: 11/16/2017 9:30:36 AM Length: 00:59:40

8:30:56 AM Meeting called to order by Chair Gibson
8:31:13 AM CAA Lois Graham calls the roll
8:31:26 AM Quorum present
8:31:30 AM Pledge of Allegiance led by Senator Bean
8:31:59 AM Chair Gibson with opening comments
8:32:24 AM Tab 1 - SB 326 - Services for Veterans and Their Families by Senator Young
8:32:32 AM Senator Young presents bill
8:33:24 AM Chair Gibson passes gavel to Vice-Chair Broxson
8:33:25 AM Amendment Barcode 550018 by Chair Gibson
8:35:36 AM Vice-Chair Broxson calls for questions
8:36:39 AM Senator Stargel with question
8:36:49 AM Chair Gibson responds
8:38:24 AM Senator Stargel with followup
8:38:35 AM Chair Gibson responds
8:39:36 AM Vice-Chair Broxson recognizes Senator Simmons
8:39:46 AM Senator Simmons with question
8:40:00 AM Chair Gibson responds
8:40:09 AM Senator Simmons with follow-up
8:40:16 AM Chair Gibson responds
8:40:29 AM Senator Simmons with follow-up
8:40:35 AM Chair Gibson responds
8:40:56 AM Senator Simmons with follow-up
8:41:07 AM Appearance forms for amendment
8:41:19 AM Dorene Barker, AARP, waives in support
8:41:29 AM Senator Broxson calls for debate on amendment
8:41:40 AM Chair Gibson closes on amendment
8:42:21 AM Amendment Barcode 550018 reported favorably
8:43:23 AM Vice Chair Broxson passes gavel back to Chair Gibson
8:43:41 AM Vice-Chair Broxson with comments
8:43:51 AM Chair Gibson with comments
8:43:59 AM Back on bill as amended
8:44:04 AM Appearance cards
8:44:10 AM Jill Gran, Florida Behavioral Health Association, waives in support
8:44:19 AM Brian Pitts, Trustee, Justice 2 Jesus speaks
8:47:43 AM Travis Mitchell, Crisis Center of Tampa Bay, waives in support
8:47:50 AM Dorene Barker, AARP, waives in support
8:47:57 AM Alisa LaPolt, NAMI Florida, waives in support
8:48:13 AM Vice-Chair Broxson calls for debate on amended bill
8:48:19 AM Senator Young closes on bill
8:48:37 AM Roll Call on CS/SB 326 - Haiti's Temporary Protected Status
8:49:09 AM CS/SB 326 is reported favorably
8:49:26 AM Tab 2 SM 442 by Senator Campbell
8:49:46 AM Senator Campbell presents the bill
8:56:23 AM Chair Gibson calls for questions
8:56:39 AM Vice-Chair Broxson with question
8:56:45 AM Senator Campbell responds
8:58:39 AM Chair Gibson comments
8:58:47 AM Senator Simmons with question
8:58:53 AM Senator Campbell responds
8:59:27 AM Senator Simmons with follow-up
8:59:36 AM Campbell responds
8:59:48 AM Chairman Gibson recognizes Senator Bean

8:59:54 AM Senator Bean with question
8:59:59 AM Senator Campbell responds
9:00:09 AM Senator Bean with comments
9:00:11 AM Senator Campbell with response
9:01:10 AM Senator Bean with follow-up
9:01:13 AM Senator Campbell with response
9:02:24 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:03:22 AM Appearance Forms
9:03:30 AM Brian Pitts, Trustee, Justice-2-Jesus
9:03:35 AM Alexandra Erickson National Organization for Women, waives in support
9:03:45 AM Victoria Tompkins, National Organization for Women, waives in support
9:03:56 AM Cynthia Colas, FSU, National Organization for Women, waives in support
9:04:09 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:04:18 AM Debate on SM 442
9:04:21 AM Senator Torres in debate
9:05:20 AM Senator Bean in debate
9:05:51 AM Senator Campbell responds
9:06:05 AM Chair with comments
9:06:13 AM Senator Campbell responds
9:06:28 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:06:36 AM Chair Gibson with debate
9:07:58 AM Senator Campbell closes on SM 442
9:08:13 AM Roll call on SM 442
9:08:35 AM SM 442 reported favorably
9:08:54 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:09:04 AM Senator Gainer with motion
9:09:23 AM Senator Gainer asks to be reported as voting favorably on Tab 1 - CS/SB 326
9:09:49 AM Tab 3 - Presentation by the Division of Emergency Management
9:10:01 AM Interim Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Wes Maul presents
9:15:50 AM Chair Gibson with question
9:16:08 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:17:12 AM Chair with follow-up
9:17:17 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:17:24 AM Chair Gibson with questions
9:17:29 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:17:35 AM Chair Gibson with follow-up
9:17:39 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:20:11 AM Chair Gibson calls for questions
9:20:17 AM Senator Torres with question
9:20:30 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:21:39 AM Senator Torres with follow-up
9:22:08 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:23:38 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:23:54 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:28:04 AM Chair Gibson with question
9:28:30 AM Mr. Maul responds
9:29:19 AM Senator Taddeo with motion
9:29:29 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:29:37 AM Senator Taddeo with clarifying vote motion
9:29:47 AM Chair Gibson with comments
9:30:03 AM Senator Bean with motion to change his vote for SM 442
9:30:12 AM Senator Stargel moves to adjourn
9:30:19 AM Meeting adjourned