



FLORIDA
ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTIES
All About Florida

2023

LEGISLATIVE

Highlights



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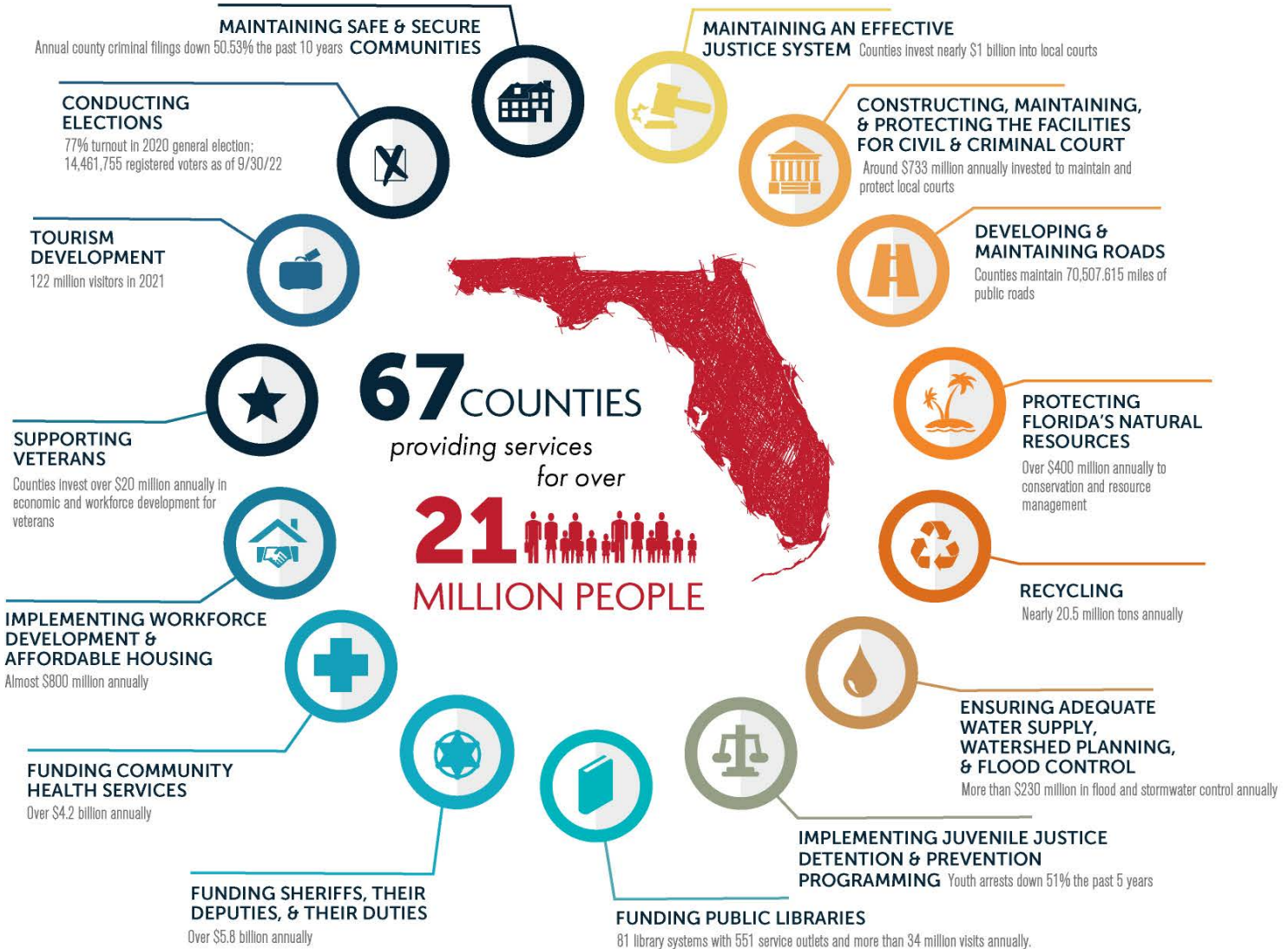


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WHY FLORIDA COUNTIES *Matter*



COUNTY POPULATION INFORMATION

7 URBAN COUNTIES
With a total population of 11,119,423

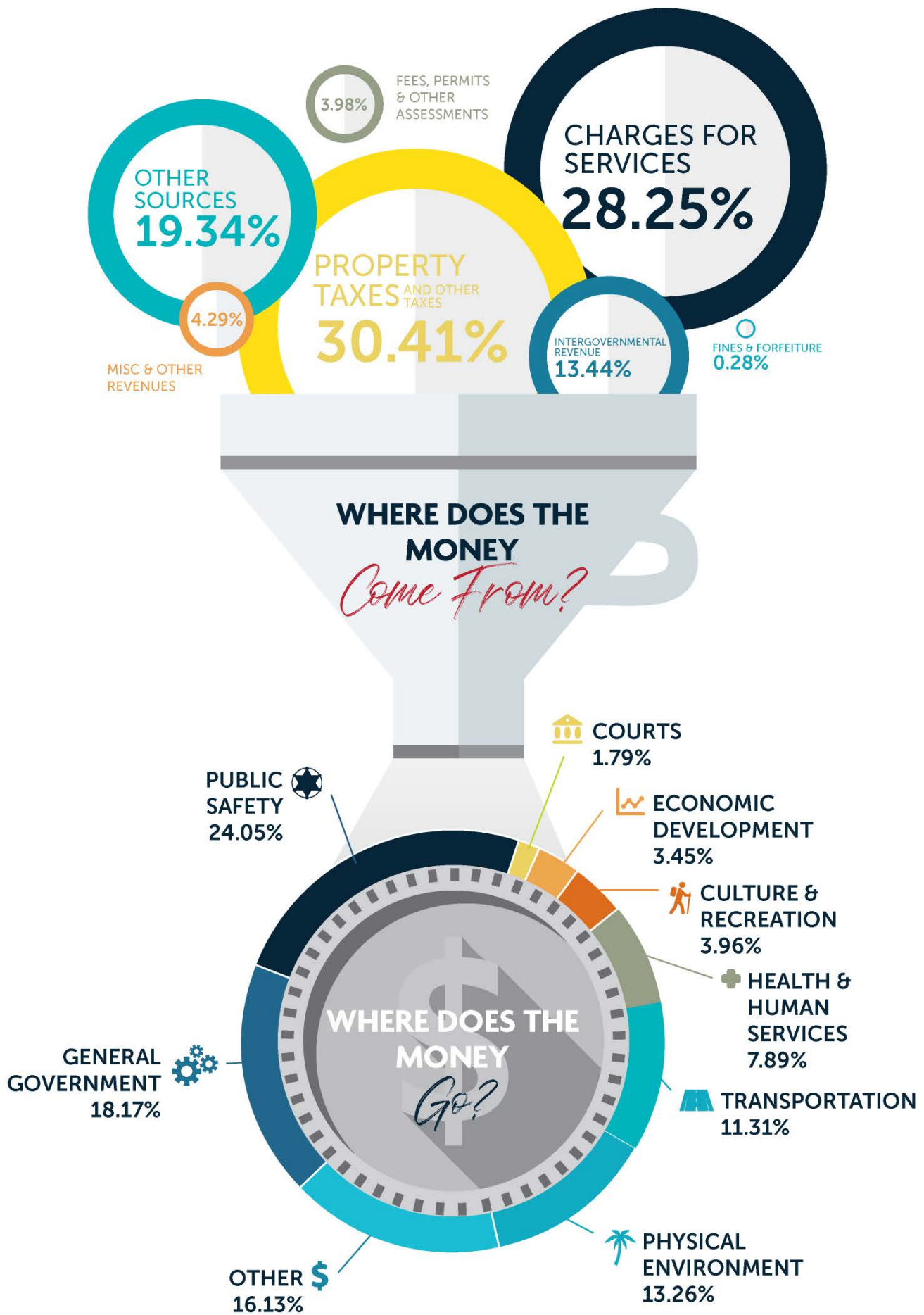
29 FISCALLY-CONSTRAINED COUNTIES
With a total population of 884,433

LARGEST COUNTY MIAMI-DADE
with 2,731,939 residents

31 MEDIUM COUNTIES
With a total population of 9,895,080

35 COASTAL COUNTIES
With 825 miles of beaches

SMALLEST COUNTY LIBERTY
with 7,464 residents



PREEMPTIONS PERSIST



As Florida's population continues to grow and change, it is important that our communities continue to reflect local values. This is best accomplished by empowering local voters and their representatives rather than by one-size-fits-all regulations from Tallahassee.

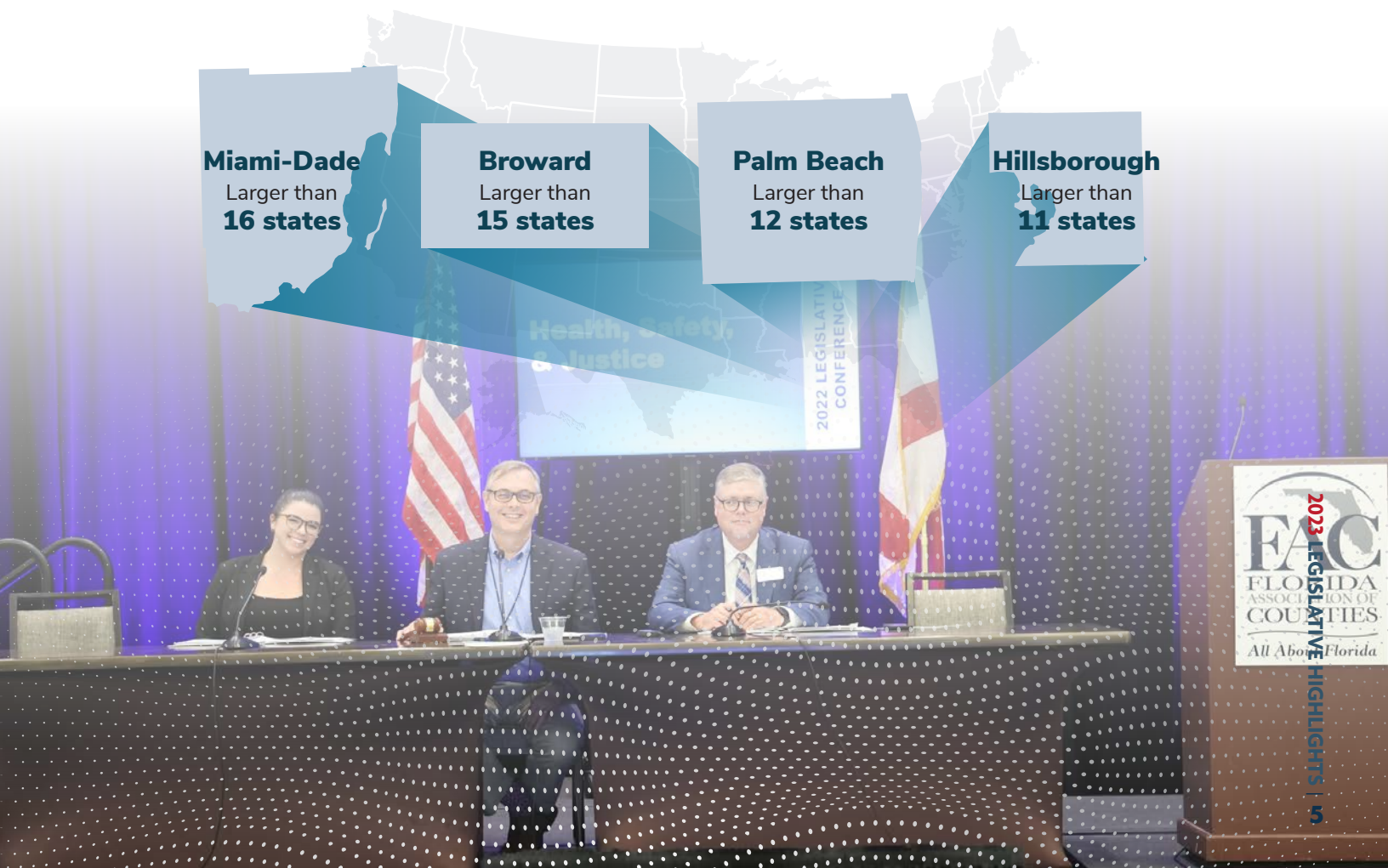
Recently, measures have passed that take away local residents' ability to have a say in such basic questions as whether local specialty contractors should be licensed or whether the public through their local government should be able to regulate businesses in residential neighborhoods. State officials have considered measures that would have prevented local communities from enforcing regulations on vacation rentals, pet sales, plastic straws and nondiscrimination protections in the workplace. For the past few years, efforts have been made to require all local government actions to be specifically authorized by the Legislature. In some cases, Legislative actions will swell the ranks of Tallahassee bureaucracies, forcing citizens to navigate a network of approvals and appeals to tackle mundane administrative matters and tangling local governments, businesses, and taxpayers in a technocratic web. In other respects, the Legislature has left residents to the mercy of unscrupulous businesses, contractors, and others by removing reasonable local regulations to the state without providing an avenue for seeking necessary relief from wrongful acts that result in changing the nature of residential neighborhoods or creating losses suffered by consumers.

Miami-Dade
Larger than
16 states

Broward
Larger than
15 states

Palm Beach
Larger than
12 states

Hillsborough
Larger than
11 states



Key Message Points:

- Localism preserves the rights of our communities**
 The attack on home rule threatens to undermine the rights of Floridians to have an accessible and efficient government that reflects their values. Tallahassee regulations are bad for communities and business.



PASSED PREEMPTIONS DURING 2021 SESSION



Local Occupational Licensing



Florida Seaports Preemption



Public Works Projects (HB 53/SB 1076)



Fuel Pump Preemption



Solar Facility Preemption



Firearms and Ammunition Preemption



Gas Station Preemption



Home-Based Businesses



Florida Building Code



Utility Services Preemption



Cottage Food Preemption



PASSED PREEMPTIONS DURING 2022 SESSION



Private Parking Facilities Preemption



Prohibiting local tax referendums at times other than a general election



Restricting authority to regulate Floating Solar Facilities



Prohibition of certain inspection relating to Temporary Underground Power Panels



Rank choice voting preemption in local elections



Prohibiting certain local government regulatory and building requirements relating to demolition permits and single-family homes constructed on demolition sites



Additional restrictions on local expenditures to provide voters with factual information about local referendum issues



FAILED PREEMPTIONS DURING 2022 SESSION



Local Business
Damage Claims
(SB 620—Passed
by Legislature;
subsequently
vetoed by
Governor)



Local Wage
Mandate
Preemption



Towing Liens



Local Government
Lobbying
Restrictions



Airport/Seaport
Fee Preemption



Home Kitchen
Operations



Business Impact
Statements and
Attorney Fees



Outdoor Kitchen
Equipment



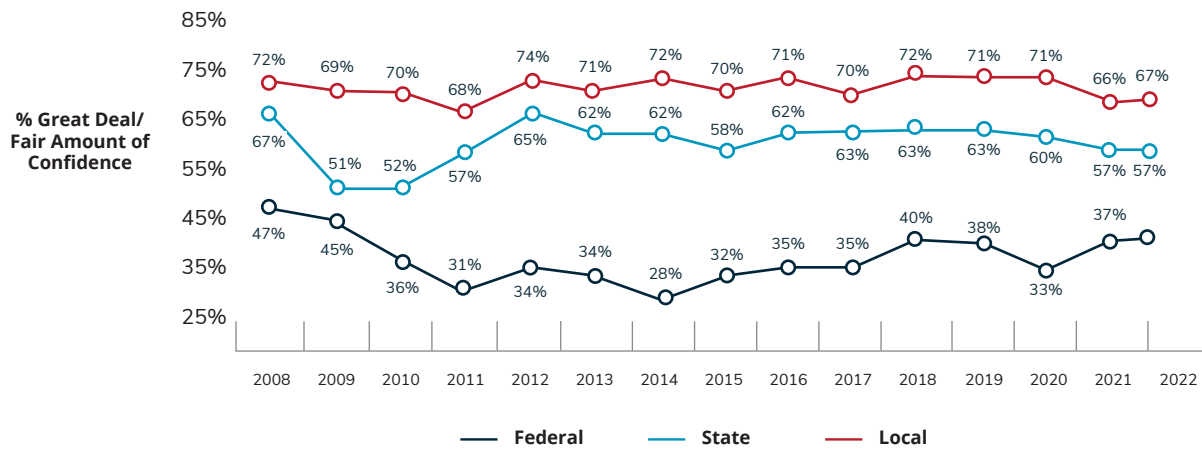
Restrictions on
Dangerous Dogs



- Localism allows business to be accessible and nimble**

Businesses should not be forced to navigate the state legislative process for minor matters that are easily addressed at the local level. This is particularly problematic for small businesses, which may lack the resources to pursue matters through the state legislative process. Local governments are the most accessible venue to resolve business concerns because they are closest to the people and most familiar with their communities. Tallahassee is not equipped to address every problem in every community.

GALLUP POLLING DATA SHOWING THE MOST CONFIDENCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT



- Localism allows for regulatory certainty**

Florida's statutory and case law has evolved under the home rule system. Upending that body of law will have far-reaching, unintended consequences. Businesses are conservative by nature, and economic uncertainty discourages investment and innovation. Even specific preemptions often have unintended consequences and frequently result in litigation. When Tallahassee picks the winners, Floridians lose.

Number of local bills
prior to 1968

2000+

Number of local bills
in 1975

212

BROADBAND ACCESS FOR ALL 67 COUNTIES



Florida Broadband Snapshot

More than 80 federal programs across federal agencies have been allocated funding that can be used for broadband-related purposes, including E-Rate (FCC/USAC), Reconnect (USDA), Community Connect Grant Program, Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF), and more.

In 2020, the Broadband DATA Act required the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to collect granular service availability data from wired, fixed wireless, and satellite broadband providers. The new broadband coverage map data direct the allocations for upcoming federal grants.



**Take the Speed Test
for the Faster Florida
Broadband Map**

State Programs and Funds

OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM

- \$400 million in FY 22-23 award grants for the installation or deployment of infrastructure to benefit unserved areas
- Grant funds directed to provide broadband where ISPs have not deployed service to an unserved area.
- ISPs are required to engage LTPTs for documented support of projects
- 109 applications submitted by December 2022 deadline
- Grant awards are expected in early 2023

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (RIF)

- FY 22-23 \$31.6 million is available to initiate the planning, preparing, and financing of infrastructure projects in rural communities which will encourage job creation, capital investment, and the strengthening and diversification of rural economies.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA):

STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS (SLRF) (TREASURY)

- \$350 billion to states, cities, counties
- Allowable use includes broadband infrastructure
- Many counties have allocated these funds towards broadband projects

CORONAVIRUS CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (TREASURY/ STATE GRANT PLAN THROUGH DEO)

- \$10 billion total, with \$366 million for Florida
- Focused on symmetrical 100Mbps/100Mbps broadband
 - Primary objective to expand last mile access in rural communities
 - Priority will be given to networks owned, operated, or affiliated with local governments, non-profit organizations, and co-operatives
 - Prioritize fiber projects to deliver 100/20 Mbps, scalable to 100 Mbps symmetrical
 - Projects must show partnerships between the local governments and ISPs
 - LTPTs play a critical role in identifying community needs for broadband expansion projects
- Florida has designated three categories of projects:
 - Broadband Infrastructure Projects (70%): \$247,761,206
 - Digital Connectivity Technology Projects (5%): \$13,040,063
 - Multi-Purpose Community Facility Projects (25%): \$86,933,757

Broadband's Impact



EDUCATION:
REMOTE
LEARNING



HEALTHCARE



AGRICULTURE –
MODERN
TECHNOLOGY



MOBILITY
EXPANSION

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Broadband Programs:

IIJA THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE BILL:

- Signed by President Biden on November 15, 2021, provides \$973 billion from Fiscal Years 2022 to 2026. The bill includes \$550 billion in new investments for all modes of transportation, water, power and energy, environmental remediation, public lands, resilience, and broadband State Funding

Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment (BEAD) Program (NTIA):

- \$42.45 billion to states for broadband infrastructure
- Each state will receive a minimum allocation of \$100 million with additional funding to be distributed upon completion of mapping

Digital Equity Act (NTIA)

- \$2.75 billion to promote digital equity and inclusion grant programs for the 21st Economy

Middle Mile Program (NTIA)

- \$1 billion designated to reduce the cost of connecting unserved and underserved areas. Middle mile infrastructure broadly refers to the mid-section of Internet infrastructure that carries large amounts of data at high speeds over long distances



**ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
AND
INFRASTRUCTURE**



**CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:
REMOTE MEETINGS, LIVE
STREAMING
SERVICES**



**PUBLIC SAFETY-
IMPROVED EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**

PROGRAMS & FUNDING

2022

2023

American Rescue Plan Act

- Signed into law includes: \$10 Billion for capital projects that directly enable work, education and health monitoring

Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (US Treasury Program)

- Florida received \$366 million for State Grant Plan
 - December 2021 - Florida applies for \$366 million

Plan submission deadline

September 2022

State Grant Plan from DEO must:

- Address critical needs related to work, education, and health monitoring AND address a critical need made apparent and exacerbated by

NOVEMBER 2021

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act “Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill”

- provides \$65 billion to connect all Americans to affordable, reliable high-speed internet
- Florida awarded \$247.8 million for the Broadband Infrastructure Program

Broadband Equity, Access, and Development (BEAD Program)

- \$42 billion --> \$100 million per state (floor). FL could receive as much as \$2 billion
- Supports infrastructure deployment, mapping and adoption
- Florida awarded \$5 million for the BEAD 5-year action plan
- Florida awarded \$2.4 million for their Digital Equity Planning Grant

Middle Mile Program (NTIA)

- \$1 billion designated to reduce the cost of connecting unserved and underserved areas

What is ACCESS 67?

In 2020, the Florida Association of Counties began its ACCESS 67 Initiative to implement a comprehensive approach to empower Florida's counties to deliver affordable, reliable high-speed internet to all Floridians. Counties play a crucial role as policymakers, funders, data aggregators, conveners, and partners in pursuing sustainable solutions to broadband access, affordability, and reliability.



Affordable and reliable, high-speed internet access is:

- Essential for Floridians to be prosperous, compete in a global economy, and achieve a high quality of life.
- As fundamental as acquiring electricity in the first half of the 20th century
- Can be cost prohibitive for many Floridians further accelerating the Digital Divide

FAC recognizes that the absence and/or lack of high-speed internet impacts small, medium and large counties, both rural and urban, and hinders:

- Equitable educational opportunities for school children and workforce development;
- Access to telemedicine to improve health outcomes without demanding travel and transportation needs;
- Rapid communication between the public and law enforcement agencies;
- Economic competitiveness limiting business investment, job growth, and career opportunities;

The comprehensive approach of the ACCESS 67 Initiative is based on the underlying principles of the Association's mission; Advocacy, Collaboration, and Education. The work continues with the Presidential Select Committee on Broadband to prioritize the adoption of affordable and reliable, high-speed internet access. The Select Committee will:

- **Advocate** for the adoption, as well as, the implementation of state and federal policies that contribute to the development of solutions that address the lack of ACCESS in our local communities.
- **Collaborate** with key stakeholders who share a common goal in developing solutions to address the lack of ACCESS in our local communities.
- **Educate** our members with local solutions by sharing best practices among Florida's counties and similar communities and organizations from around the country.

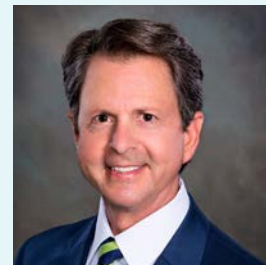
ACCESS 67 and the Select Committee on Broadband are focused on:

- Identifying community needs, assets, and barriers necessary to meet the goal of universal access to high-speed Internet through the development of Local Technology Planning Teams and collaboration with stakeholders
- Leveraging resources with state and federal partners to deliver cost-effective broadband solutions which provide a return on investment to both the public and private interest

FAC Presidential Select Committee on Broadband



Larry Harvey
CHAIR
Putnam County



Gregg Weiss
VICE CHAIR
Palm Beach County

In January 2023, FAC hosted the Florida Broadband Summit bringing together hundreds of local leaders to learn how to access long term federal funding for broadband and hear from private industry on the future high-speed infrastructure.

FAC FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
All About Florida

BROADBAND SUMMIT

JAN 26-27, 2023
SAWGRASS MARriott - ST. JOHNS COUNTY

SPEAKERS INCLUDE:
NTIA
DEO
...and more!

REGISTER HERE

The state of Florida and our communities will receive more than \$1 billion in broadband funding. This summit will provide comprehensive education for Florida's communities to understand and connect with federal, state and private resources to provide affordable and accessible high speed connectivity for every Floridian.

CYBERSECURITY



Cybersecurity in Florida

With the rise of cyber threats in the country, Florida is investing millions to adopt standards and train employees to protect against intrusions to the state's critical infrastructure and government networks. Florida's counties have an opportunity to enhance their cyber-readiness to thwart potential digital threats through strategic partnerships.

Leading the state in cyber-protection efforts, the Florida Digital Service FL[DS] was established in 2020. FL[DS] was created by the Florida Legislature to propose innovative solutions that securely modernize state government, to achieve value through digital transformation and interoperability, and to fully support Florida's cloud-first policy. The Digital Service has subsequently been designated as the acting lead entity on cybersecurity and been made responsible for establishing state government's first enterprise-wide cybersecurity operation. Their mission is to deliver better government services and transparency to Floridians through design and technology.

FAC supported the passage of two bills in the previous legislative session

HB 7055: CYBERSECURITY

- Ransomware Incident reporting and prohibition against payment.
- Requiring local governments to adopt security standards.
- Reporting and training enhancements.

HB 7057: EXEMPTING PUBLIC RECORDS FOR ALL AGENCIES (STATE AND LOCAL)

- Coverage limits and deductibles.
- Information relating to critical infrastructure.
- Network schematics, hardware and software configurations, and response practices.

Cybersecurity Statistics (from NACo):

GLOBALLY
30,000
WEBSITES ARE
HACKED DAILY



ON AVERAGE
24,000
MALICIOUS MOBILE
APPS BLOCKED DAILY



EVERY
39 SECONDS
THERE IS A NEW ATTACK
ON THE WEB



IN 2020
RANSOMWARE CASES
GREW BY
150%



EMAIL IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR AROUND
94%
OF ALL MALWARE



AVG. COST OF A
CYBERATTACK IS
\$180
PER RECORD



FUNDING

In the 2022 Legislative Session, they received the following funding:

- \$50 million to continue and scale Enterprise Cybersecurity Program.
- \$30 million to launch a competitive grant program to fund cybersecurity initiatives in cities and counties.
- \$5.4 million to administer federal grant funds.
- The following grants and programs have also been made available this year:

State Cyber Technical Assistance Grants

\$30 million to the Florida Digital Service to administer a competitive grant fund for local governments designed by the State Chief Information Security Officer.

- The criteria and process are currently being developed.
 - Intention to align to the strategic design of the State CSOC.
 - Recognition that threat actors and nation states don't recognize geographical boundaries, separations of power, or levels of government.
 - Understanding that \$30 million won't meet all the needs.
 - Aligned to training funding.
- Areas of Emphasis:
 - Centralized monitoring and response.
 - Asset discovery.
 - Endpoint protection.
 - Content Delivery Network.
 - Managed Security Services.
 - Incident response.

- Baseline training for enterprise security personnel requires a cyber range that facilitates structured and free-range training opportunities.
- Criteria for the cyber ranges is as follows:
 - The ability to provide the physical infrastructure necessary to meet enterprise needs.
 - The ability to replicate the design of the CSOC to make training as pragmatic as possible.
 - Curriculum and training content to facilitate additional training and skills development.
 - The ability to support additional educational opportunities in the higher education and K-12 environments.

State Critical Infrastructure Risk Assessment

\$7 million to perform a comprehensive risk assessment of critical infrastructure and provide recommendations to support actionable improvements of the state's preparedness and resilience to significant cybersecurity incidents.

Local Cybersecurity Training

\$30 million to conduct cybersecurity training for state and local government executive, managerial, technical, and general staff

- Training will be done in consultation with the Cybersecurity Advisory Council.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

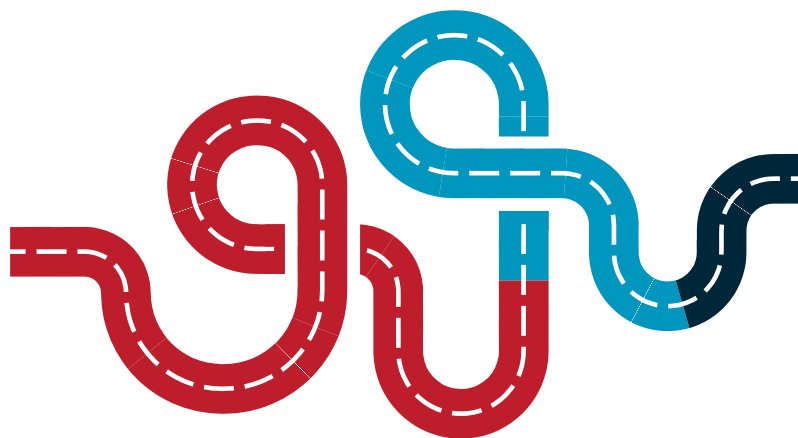


Increase Flexibility and funding options for local transportation funding

Counties are responsible for maintaining the County Road System. These road systems make up 58% of the total centerline miles in the state with over 70,000 miles of roadways. Of these roads, 20% of these road miles are unpaved, totaling 13,620 miles of unpaved roads in 2020.

CENTERLINE MILES

- **County Roads System**
58%
70,558.1 miles
- **City Roads**
32%
38,507.7 miles
- **State Highway System**
10%
12,155.5 miles



Unlike state gas taxes, local option gas taxes are not indexed to inflation. Local Gas taxes are a set number of pennies per gallon. Local gas revenues only increase as consumption increases. Hybrid and electric vehicles reduce consumption of gas and therefore erode the tax base. The State's fuel tax, which was 6.9 cents/gallon has since risen to 14.5 cents/gallon in 2021 due to the tax being indexed to inflation. According to the FDOT website, "The department (FDOT) received about \$792 million additional revenue in fiscal year 2019-20 when compared to what collections would have been without fuel tax indexing."

A PRIMARY SOURCE TO FUND ROADS ARE LOCAL OPTION FUEL TAXES.



32

COUNTIES

have all 12 local option gas tax pennies in place, **which raise over \$1 B** for road construction and maintenance



67

COUNTIES

have the first 6 cents in place



55

COUNTIES

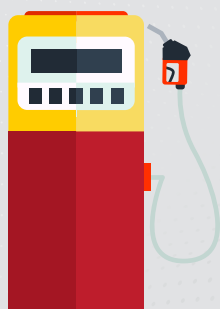
levy the ninth cent gas tax



37

COUNTIES

levy the second 1 to 5 cent gas tax





Another source to fund transportation expenditures at the county level are local option sales taxes. There are two sales surtaxes that can be imposed to provide transportation infrastructure – the Charter County and Regional Transportation Surtax and the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax. Both surtaxes require a referendum to be imposed. The Charter County and Regional Transportation surtax is only authorized to 31 counties; the other 36 counties can't even ask their citizens if they would like to tax themselves to provide for better transportation and transit systems. Small counties have to choose between the Small County Surtax and the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax as the combined rate of those surtaxes is limited to 1%. The Small County Surtax can be used for operating expenses to make up for deficient property tax bases in small counties, and 30 of the 31 counties eligible levy the Small County Surtax. Of the 31 counties eligible to levy the Small County Surtax, 28 cannot levy either of the Charter County and Regional Transportation Surtax or the Local Infrastructure Surtax.



WATER QUALITY & SUPPLY PROJECTS

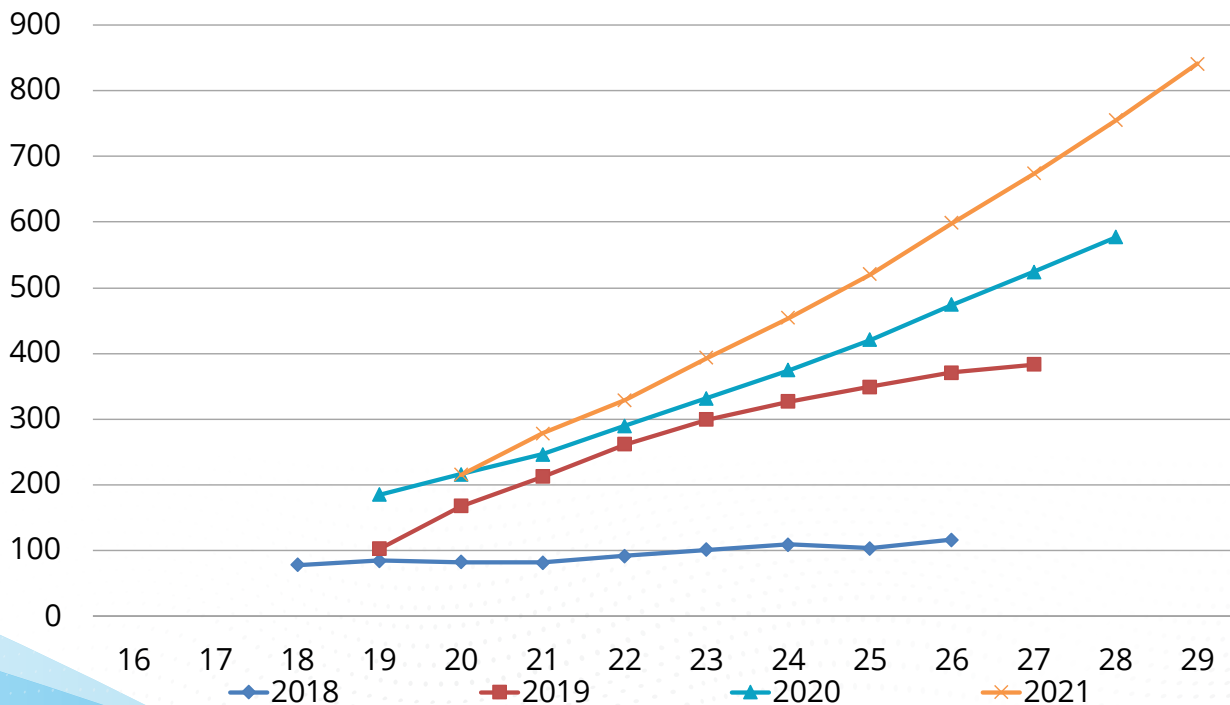


Water quality and water supply issues are among the most challenging issues facing Florida. All levels of government must adopt and enforce policies that proactively address the various sources of nutrient pollution as well as plan to sustainably meet the water supply needs of a growing population. In short, clean and abundant water is paramount to preserving our way of life. The overall goal of all of these charts is to show the growing need for investment in water infrastructure.

- **Increase water quality funding**

To reduce nutrient pollution in Florida's impaired water bodies, the State must increase funding for water quality improvement projects. These projects must be comprehensive in nature recognizing that multiple sources, rather than a single source, contribute to nutrient loading, including, but not limited to, wastewater and septic systems, industrial, agricultural, fertilizer, and residential water use.

PROJECTED STATE FUNDING GAP

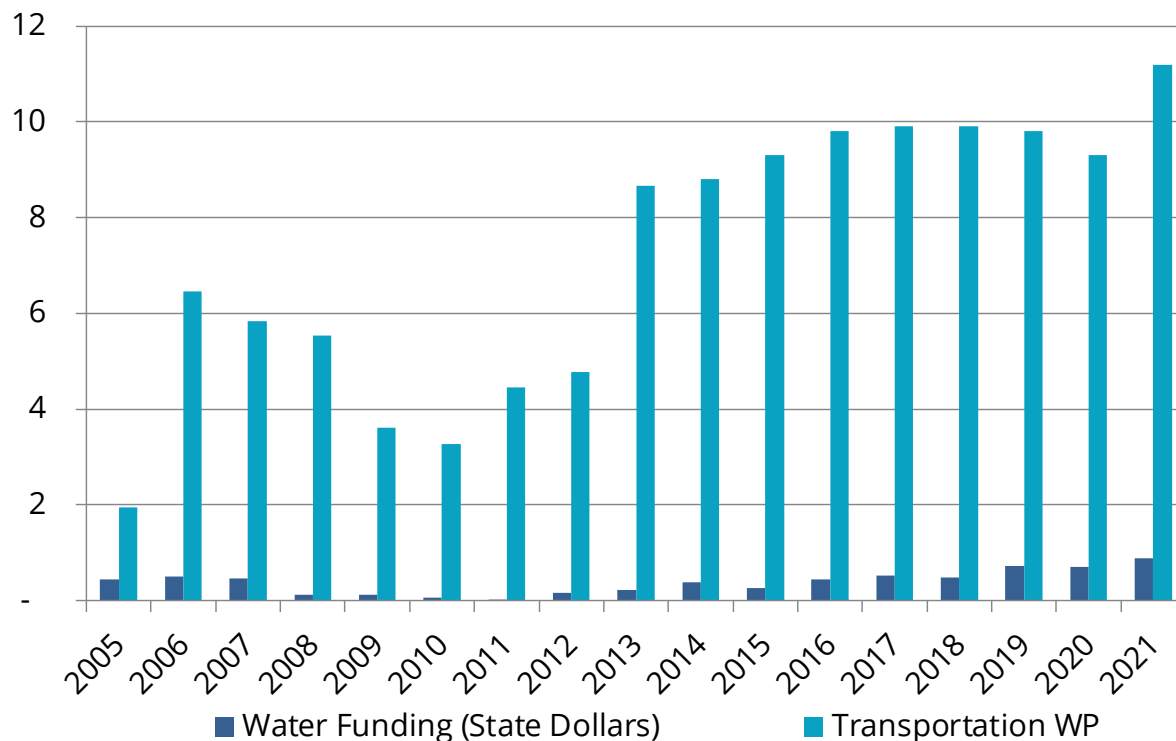


Citation: EDR 2020 Edition Annual Assessment of Florida's Water Resources and Conservation Lands

- **State match for county funding**

The State should match a county's investment of local funds to restore impaired springs, estuaries, lagoons and other waterbodies.

CHALLENGE REQUIRES RECURRING FUNDING SUPPORT (BILLIONS)



- **Allow for more flexibility from possible local funding sources**

Restrictions on funding sources should be removed, allowing counties to use any and all available funding for local and regional water supply development and water quality projects.

- **Maximize use of reclaimed water**

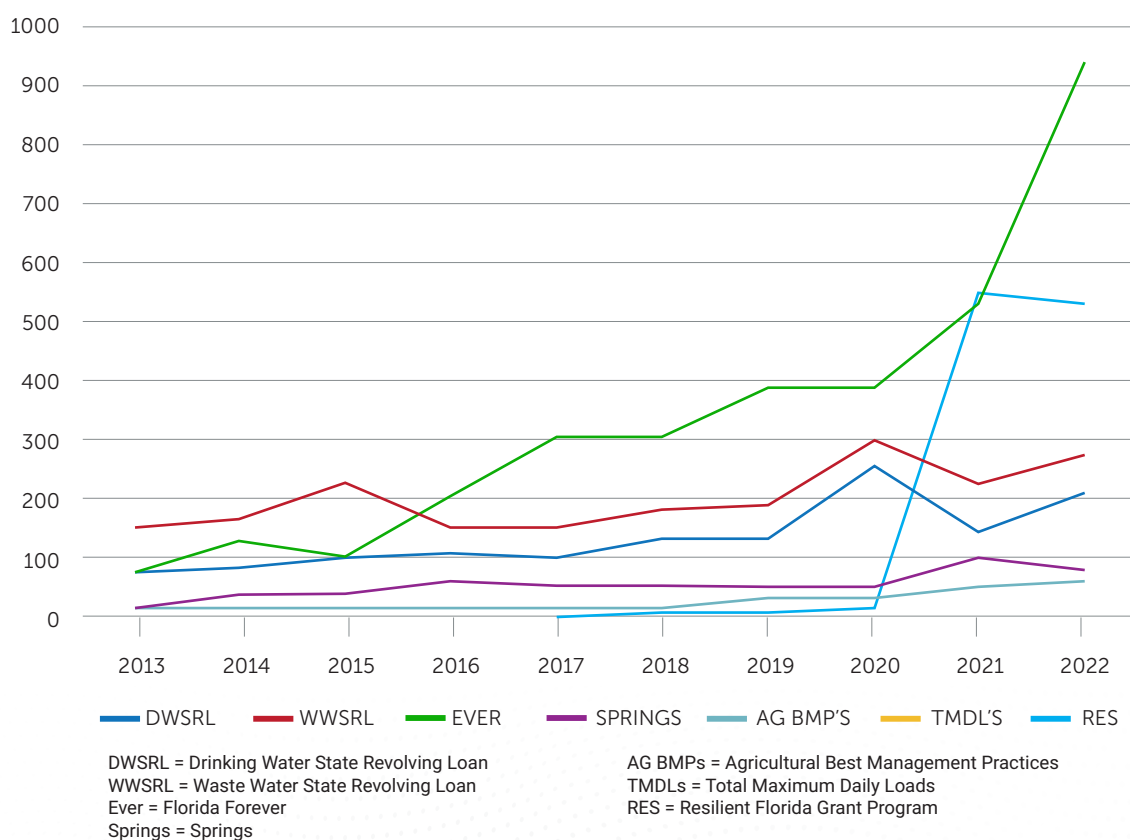
Incentivizing infrastructure investment for the reliable and safe distribution of reclaimed water would decrease the ever-increasing demand on Florida's limited water supply. Reclaimed water that is economically, technically and environmentally feasible can be used for reuse service areas and prioritized irrigation and other nonpotable uses.

Background

Increased demands on Florida's water supply are forcing many diverse interests to work with county government to plan the future of water policy in Florida.

Significant investment is needed in coming years to upgrade and replace aging water infrastructure, restore impaired waterbodies, and develop alternative water supplies to meet the needs of a growing population. Additionally, securing funding for local water projects can be a frustrating process for local officials as state legislative leadership changes and priorities shift; thus, a long-term or multi-year water plan at the state level is needed to ensure that appropriate investments are being made in the state's water infrastructure.

STATE PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING (2006-2020)



Florida's Resilient Future

Counties are leading in regional collaboration focused on resiliency.

Counties are maximizing resources, sharing information, analysis, and best practices.

State and Federal partners must support adaptation and mitigation strategies critical to addressing local governments' initiatives to address:

1. Ecosystem sustainability
2. Long-term water supply
3. Flood protection
4. Public health and safety
5. Economic prosperity.

State support of comprehensive policies is essential to reduce a county's risk to the impacts of:

1. Coastal, inland, and nuisance flooding
2. Water quality degradation
3. Extreme weather
4. Sea level rise
5. Climate change.



Resilient Florida and the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan:

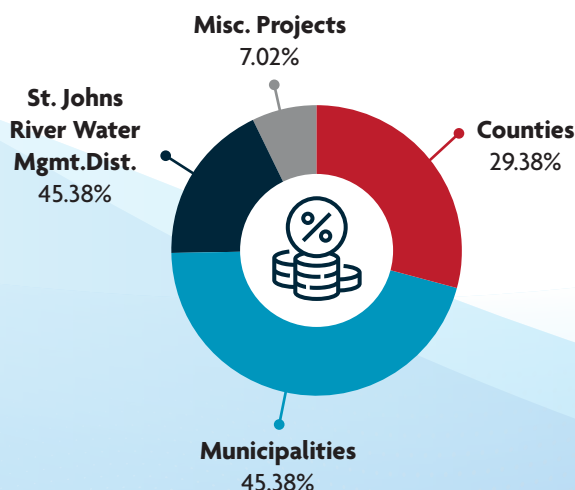
In 2021, the Florida Legislature established the Resilient Florida Grant Program within the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to assess and address inland and coastal flooding and sea level rise.

The Program provides funding to local governments for the costs of resilience planning and projects to adapt critical assets.

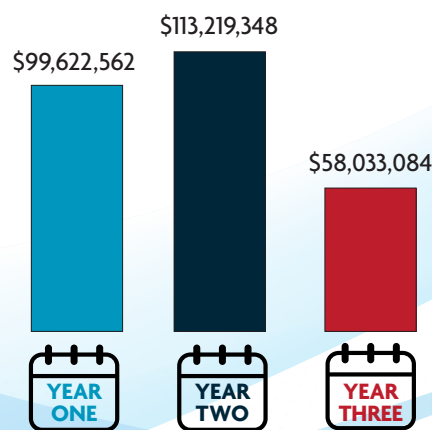
Governor Desantis, in partnership with DEP, released a three-year Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan, allocating over \$270 million to 76 projects in the state. The FY 2022-23 plan allocates \$113,219,348 statewide toward resiliency projects, with roughly 29.38% of this funding going toward county resiliency projects.

Additionally, the Legislature appropriated \$20 million for Resilient Florida Planning Grants for FY 2022-23. The planning grants are for local governmental vulnerability assessments, adaptation plans, resilience planning, Peril of Flood compliance, comprehensive plan amendments, and plans and policies that allow communities to prepare for threats from flooding and sea level rise.

ALLOCATION OF RESILIENT FUNDS
(BY PERCENTAGE)



STATEWIDE FLOODING AND SEA LEVEL RISE
RESILIENCE PLAN ALLOCATIONS



In 2022, the Legislature circled back on the issue, passing HB 7053 - *Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience*. The bill establishes a statewide Office of Resilience within the Executive Office of the Governor, directs DOT to develop a resilience plan for the State Highway System, and revises the \$100 million funding cap for each year of the Plan to a minimum threshold of \$100 million in project funding.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING



Affordable housing is a continual obstacle for Floridians. As it stands, a full-time hourly worker making minimum wage, \$10.00, would need to work 86 hours a week to afford a modest one-bedroom rental. Meanwhile, the average housing wage, or the hourly wage when full time workers spend no more than 30% of income on housing expenses, for Florida is \$26.38 an hour.

Currently, the rent affordable for one person at the minimum wage is \$520 a month, while fair market rent for a modest two bedroom is \$1,372. At the fair market rent, a Floridian would need 2.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage to afford a two-bedroom home. Advocates from all corners of Florida including the Florida Realtors, Homebuilders, Chamber of Commerce, Legal Services, and Conference of Catholic Bishops have joined together to form the Sadowski Coalition to advocate for struggling Floridians.



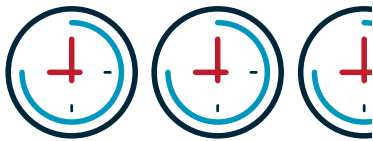
A FULL-TIME
WORKER MAKING
\$10 MIN.
WAGE
AN HOUR



WOULD NEED
TO WORK
86
HOURS/WEEK



TO AFFORD A
MODEST
1 Bdrm
RENTAL



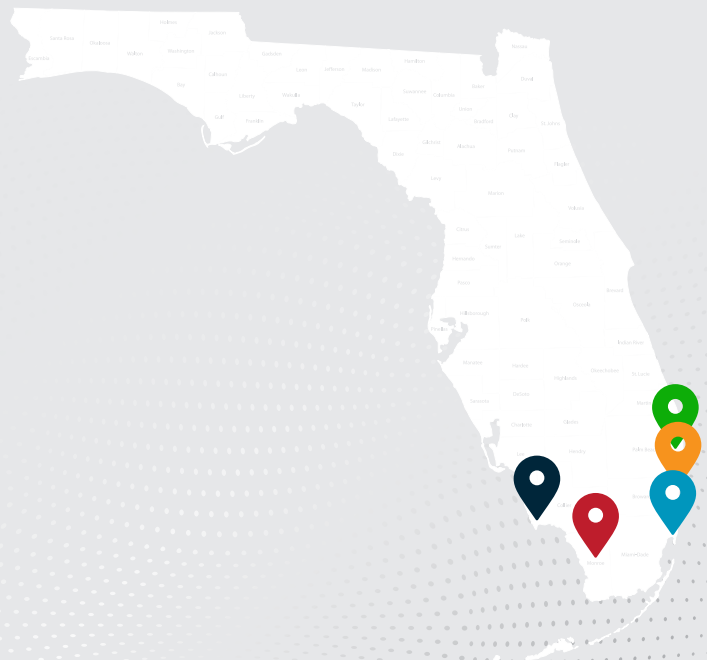
AT THE FAIR MARKET RENT, A FLORIDIAN WOULD NEED

2.6 full-time jobs

AT MINIMUM WAGE TO AFFORD A TWO-BEDROOM RENTAL

IN 2022, FLORIDA'S MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS
WERE REPORTED AS THE FOLLOWING:

- 1 Monroe County
- 2 Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall HUD Metro FMR Area
- 3 Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island Metropolitan Statistical Area
- 4 West Palm Beach-Boca Raton HUD Metro FMR Area
- 5 Fort Lauderdale HUD Metro FMR Area



Key Message Point:

The Florida Association of Counties (FAC) supports appropriating the full amount of dedicated documentary tax revenues from the Sadowski housing trust funds to fund state and local affordable housing programs, and opposes the Legislature transferring unappropriated funds from the housing trust funds to general revenue or other uses.



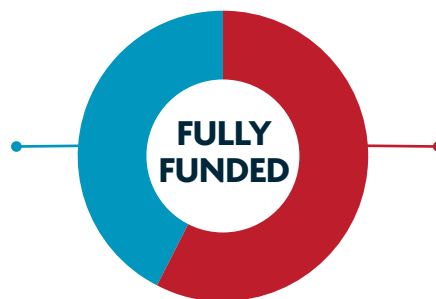
WILL HELP CREATE OVER
36,000 jobs

AND OVER
\$4.8 Billion
IN POSITIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT

While Florida law provides for a dedicated funding source for affordable housing programs to ease this burden, the Legislature routinely raids these trust funds when building the annual state budget. The Legislature has swept funds – partially or totally – from the housing trust funds since the 2008-09 fiscal year into the General Revenue fund for various unrelated projects. However, this year the legislature fully funded the state and local housing trust funds. This came after significant early discrepancies between House and Senate budget proposals. Additionally, the trust funds retained \$46 million in carry-over funds for the next fiscal year, that were neither swept nor allocated.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING:

The SFY 2022-2023 budget allocates
\$153.25 million
for the
State Apartment Incentive Loan
Program (SAIL), including a \$100 million
allocation for a Florida Hometown
Hero Housing Program.



The SFY 2022-2023 budget allocates
approximately
\$209.48 million
for the State Housing Initiatives
Partnership (SHIP).

The Legislature did not sweep funds from the
Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

Background:

Enacted in 1992, the William E. Sadowski Affordable Housing Act provides a dedicated revenue source for the State and Local Housing Trust Funds. The programs are funded through the state's documentary tax on real estate transactions. Seventy percent of fund proceeds go into the Local Government Housing Trust Fund for the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program, which allocates funds to local governments (counties and larger cities) for housing programs that produce and preserve affordable homeownership and multifamily housing for very low, low and moderate-income families. Thirty percent of fund proceeds go to the State Housing Trust Fund for programs such as the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) Program.

Affordable Housing in Florida Elections and Referendum Measures

In November 2022, during the General Elections, voters across the state considered Local Voter Referendums to Address Affordable Housing:



ALACHUA

PASSED

1% SALES TAX

(PASSED AT 52.19%)

Alachua County considered a Wild Spaces Public Places, Road Repair, Fire Stations, and Affordable Housing One Percent Sales Tax.

Question: Shall Alachua County Acquire and improve lands for conservation, wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation; operate and maintain parks and recreation facilities; repair roads and improve road safety; construct and renovate fire stations and other public facilities; acquire lands for affordable housing; fund economic development projects pursuant to Florida Statute 212.055(2)(d)(3); provide citizen oversight and independent audit; by levying a one percent sales surtax for ten years starting January 1, 2023?

52.19% of residents voted Yes while 47.81% voted No.



ORLANDO

PASSED

RENT STABILIZATION

(PASSED AT 58.99%)

JUDGE ISSUES AN INJUNCTION

Orange County considered a Rent Stabilization Ordinance to Limit Rent Increase for Certain Residential Rental Units, however an Orange County judge issued two temporary injunctions to stop the question from moving forward this election season.

Question: Shall the Orange County Rent Stabilization Ordinance, which limits rent increases for certain residential rental units in multifamily structures to the average annual increase in the Consumer Price Index, and requires the County to create a process for landlords to request an exception to the limitation on the rent increase based on an opportunity to receive a fair and reasonable return on investment, be approved for a period of one year?

Although the Rent Stabilization Question was stricken under court order, 58.99% of voters decided to vote Yes, while 41.01% voted No.



PALM BEACH

PASSED

PERMISSION TO BOND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

(PASSED AT 55.24%)

Palm Beach County considered an increase to workforce and affordable housing units to address rising housing costs general obligation bonds.

Question: To increase workforce and affordable housing through the acquiring, constructing, equipping of residential units, shall County issue not exceeding \$200,000,000 of bonds, frequently combined with other funding, to create rental and homeownership opportunities for households earning up to 140% area median income, bearing interest rate(s) not exceeding legal maximum, maturing within twenty years from issuance, in one or more series, payable from County's full faith, credit and ad valorem taxing power per County Resolution R-2022-0626?

55.24% of residents voted Yes while 44.76% voted no.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



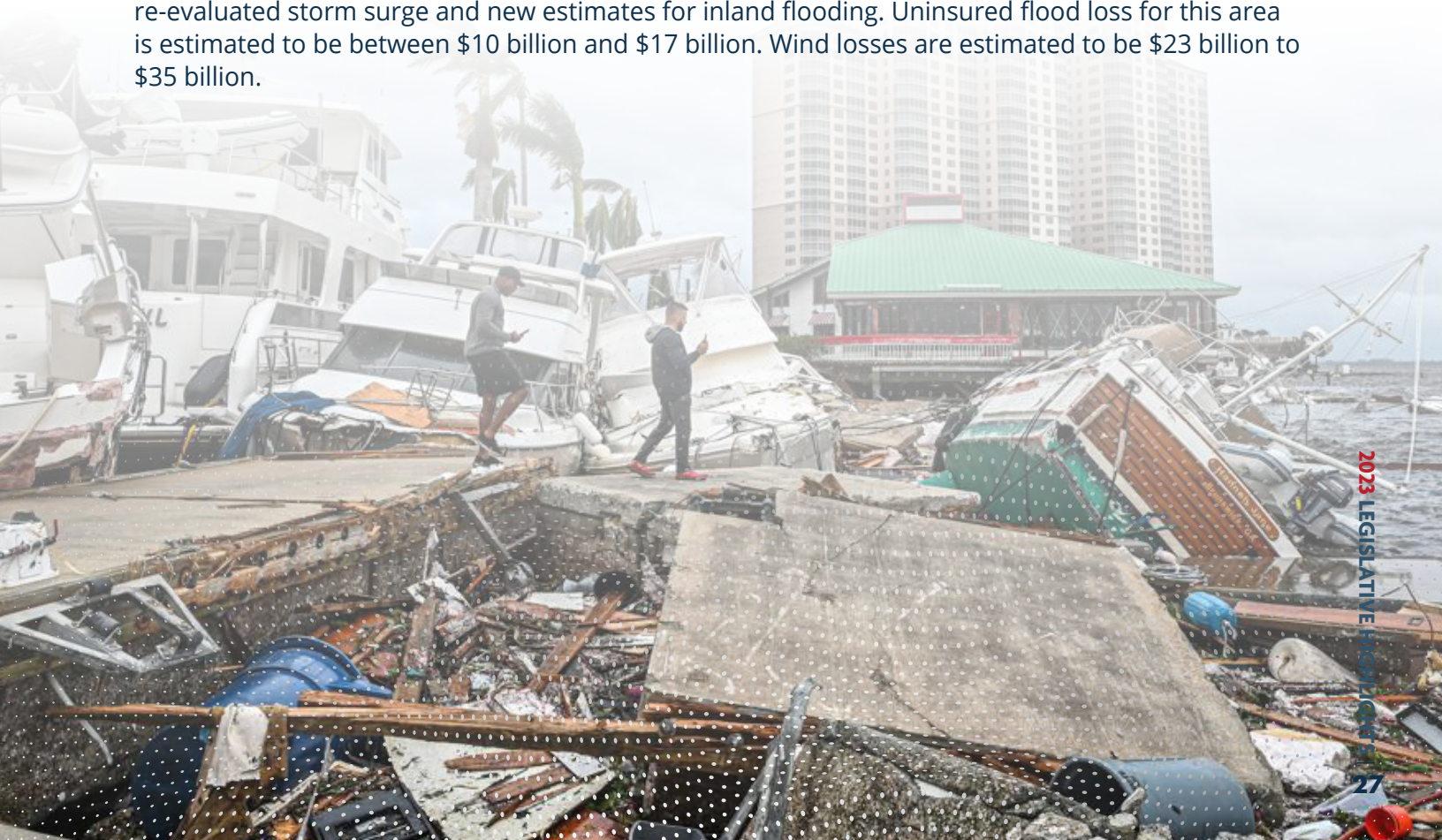
Hurricane Ian 2022

On September 23, the governor issued Executive Order 22-218 (2022-09-23) and EO 22-219 (2022-09-24) [declaring a state of emergency](#) for all sixty-seven counties regarding Hurricane Ian. On September 28, the hurricane made landfall on Cayo Costa, on the southwestern coast of Florida, as a strong Category 4 hurricane. The storm has had catastrophic implications on the state of Florida, with a climbing death toll and severe exterior damage.

Hurricane Ian impacted several counties, including but not limited to Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, DeSoto, Dixie, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Johns, Taylor, and Volusia counties. These counties were eligible for federal assistance under FEMA.

CoreLogic, a global property data and analytics provider, released their final flood and wind losses damage estimates for Hurricane Ian. Their total is estimated between \$41 billion and \$70 billion, including wind loss, re-evaluated insured and uninsured storm surge loss and newly calculated inland flood loss for residential and commercial properties.

Flood loss from the [National Flood Insurance Program](#) and private insurance for residential and commercial properties is estimated to be between \$8 billion and \$18 billion, which includes both re-evaluated storm surge and new estimates for inland flooding. Uninsured flood loss for this area is estimated to be between \$10 billion and \$17 billion. Wind losses are estimated to be \$23 billion to \$35 billion.





LEE COUNTY

Lee County has released their [Hurricane Ian Damage Assessment Map](#), which includes the number of homes and commercial properties affected by Hurricane Ian.



RESIDENTIAL	
Destroyed	4,671
Major	12,384
Minor	209
Affected	13,714
Total	44,003



COMMERCIAL	
Destroyed	275
Major	1,218
Minor	2,022
Affected	2,278
Total	6,453



TOTAL EST. LOSS	
Destroyed	\$380,246,563
Major	\$2,901,903,697
Minor	\$1,389,953,208
Affected	\$669,315,003
Total	\$5,342,160,806

Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/brendarichardson/2022/10/06/total-flood-and-wind-losses-from-hurricane-ian-range-from-41-billion-to-70-billion/?sh=7dde70fe2a92>



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

STATE ACTION

The Florida Legislature met in Special Session the Week of December 12th and enacted legislation targeted to aid the Recovery from Hurricanes Ian and Nicole. The Legislation:

- Provided \$350 Million to cover the entire required match for FEMA Public assistance grants
- Provided \$100 million for beach projects and allowed the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to waive local match requirements for certain impacted counties
- Provided \$100 Million for a newly created Stormwater and Wastewater Financial Assistance Program within DEP for certain impacted counties
- Appropriates \$150 million in nonrecurring general revenue in the Affordable Housing for Hurricane Recovery appropriation category to the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.
 - From these funds, \$60 million will be used to fund the Hurricane Housing Recovery Program for eligible counties and municipalities based on Hurricane Ian and Hurricane Nicole FEMA damage assessment. Provides for hurricane purposes; provides that \$25 million of the \$60 million may be used to provide assistance to homeowners to pay insurance deductibles.
 - Provides that \$90 million shall be used to fund the Hurricane Rental Recovery Loan Program for eligible counties and municipalities based on Hurricane Ian and Nicole FEMA damage assessment data and population
- Provided for property owners whose residential properties were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by Ian or Nicole:
 - extended due dates and discount periods for the payment of property taxes
 - Rebates of taxes on improvements for the period which the improvement was destroyed or uninhabitable during 2022.



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

FEDERAL ACTION

As with prior disasters in Florida, it is anticipated that Congress will soon pass a supplement disaster relief bill to address long-term recovery issues. Past appropriations have been extensive addressing unmet needs in marine debris, workforce training, agriculture, nutrition assistance, housing, among others. For example, following Hurricane Irma, Congress passed a supplemental appropriation that included more than \$700 million for housing repair and replacement, affordable housing, and voluntary buyouts. These funds were appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban and Development (HUD) that must follow a rigid regulatory process that does not reflect the heightened needs of the impacted communities. Once initial federal requirements are met, a sub agreement with the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) must be executed. DEO then begins the process of hiring management consultants to begin implementing its proposed programs. In short, once a disaster occurs, a community may not see any financial relief until two-three years following the disaster.

Senator Marco Rubio has advocated for the following appropriations for the state (October 2022 Press Release):

Department of Agriculture (\$2.955 billion)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (\$400 million)

Army Corps of Engineers – Civil Works (\$12.38 billion)

Coast Guard (\$150 million)

Department of the Interior (\$120 million)

Environmental Protection Agency (\$1 billion)

Department of Transportation (\$100 million)

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (\$5 billion)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (\$10.05 billion)

Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program (\$300 million)

Department of Labor (\$50 million)

Economic Development Administration (\$125 million)

Additional Department and Agency-related Funding (\$327 million)



2022-2023 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



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