BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING

County Commission Chambers
Leon County Courthouse
301 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL

Tuesday, May 24, 2016
3:00 P.M.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Bill Proctor, Chairman
District 1

Jane Sauls
District 2

John Dailey, Vice Chair
District 3



Bryan Desloge
District 4

Kristin Dozier
District 5

Mary Ann Lindley
At-Large

Nick Maddox
At-Large

Vincent S. Long
County Administrator

Herbert W. A. Thiele
County Attorney

The Leon County Commission meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Regularly scheduled meetings are held at 3:00 p.m. The meetings are televised on Comcast Channel 16. A tentative schedule of meetings and workshops is attached to this agenda as a "Public Notice." Selected agenda items are available on the Leon County Home Page at: **www.leoncountyfl.gov**. Minutes of County Commission meetings are the responsibility of the Clerk of Courts and may be found on the Clerk's Home Page at **www.clerk.leon.fl.us**

Please be advised that if a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board of County Commissioners with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, such person will need a record of these proceedings, and for this purpose, such person may need to ensure that verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. The County does not provide or prepare such record (Sec. 286.0105, F.S.).

In accordance with Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in this proceeding should contact Community & Media Relations, 606-5300, or Facilities Management, 606-5000, by written or oral request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding. 7-1-1 (TDD and Voice), via Florida Relay Service.

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida
Agenda
Regular Public Meeting
Tuesday, May 24, 2016, 3:00 p.m.

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance by Commissioner Bryan Desloge

AWARDS AND PRESENTATIONS

- Proclamation Honoring Local Entrepreneurs Barbara Westcott and Eunice Cofie for Being Chosen to Compete in the "Project Entrepreneur Class of 2016"
  (Commissioner Dozier)

- Proclamation Designating May 21 through May 27 as National Safe Boating Week for the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary
  (Commissioner Desloge)

- Proclamation Recognizing June as Great Outdoors Month
  (Commissioner Proctor)

- Presentation of the Tallahassee-Leon County Geographic Information System (GIS) Program
  (Scott Weisman, Director of GIS)

CONSENT

1. Approval of Minutes: March 8, 2016 Joint City/County 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments Workshop
   (Clerk of the Court/Finance/Board Secretary)

2. Ratification of Commissioner Appointment to the Contractors Licensing and Examination Board
   (County Administrator/County Administration)

3. Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for May 24, 2016, and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of May 25 through June 13, 2016
   (County Administrator/Financial Stewardship/Management & Budget)

4. Request to Schedule a Public Hearing Regarding a Proposed Resolution Adopting Inventory List of County-Owned Properties Appropriate for Affordable Housing for Tuesday, June 14, 2016
   (County Administrator/Financial Stewardship/HSCP)

5. Approval of FY16-17 Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid
   (County Administrator/Public Works/Engineering)

6. Approval of the Plat of the Villas at Mahan Subdivision for Recording in the Public Records and Acceptance of a Maintenance Agreement and Surety Device
   (County Administrator/Public Works/Engineering Services)

Status Reports: *(These items are included under Consent.)*

7. Acceptance of the FY2015/2016 Mid-Year Financial Report
   (County Administrator/Financial Stewardship/Management & Budget)

8. Acceptance of Status Report on Needs Assessment for Healthcare Facilities and Services in the West Region of Leon County
   (County Administrator/County Administration)

CONSENT ITEMS PULLED FOR DISCUSSION

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD ON NON-AGENDAED ITEMS
3-minute limit per speaker; there will not be any discussion by the Commission

GENERAL BUSINESS

9. Acceptance of the Comprehensive Plan Update - Preliminary Assessment of Community Values
   (County Administrator/County Administration/PLACE/Planning)

10. Acceptance of the STAGE Committee's Programming Strategy to Utilize the BP Settlement Funds to Enhance Marquee Concerts Associated with Multiday Community Festivals at the Capital City Amphitheater
    (County Administrator/County Administration/Tourism)

11. Acceptance of Status Report on Community Human Service Partnership
    (County Administrator/County Administration/HSCP)

12. Acceptance of Status Report on Local Mental Health Treatment Services and Gap Analysis
    (County Administrator/County Administration/HSCP)

13. Acceptance of the 2016 Florida Legislative Session Final Report, Consideration of Lobbying Service Contracts and Request to Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2017 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 18, 2016 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.
    (County Administrator/County Administration)

SCHEDULED PUBLIC HEARINGS, 6:00 P.M.

14. County Adoption Public Hearing on the 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments
    (County Administrator/PLACE/Planning)

15. First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Office Residential–2 (OR-2) and Urban Residential (R-4) Zoning Districts to the Light Industrial (M-1) Zoning District
    (County Administrator/PLACE/Planning)

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD ON NON-AGENDAED ITEMS
3-minute limit per speaker; Commission may discuss issues that are brought forth by speakers.

COMMENTS/DISCUSSION ITEMS

Items from the County Attorney

Items from the County Administrator

Discussion Items by Commissioners

RECEIPT AND FILE

- Dove Pond Community Development District Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 2017

ADJOURN

The next Regular Board of County Commissioners Meeting is scheduled for
Tuesday, June 14, 2016 at 3:00 p.m.

All lobbyists appearing before the Board must pay a $25 annual registration fee. For registration forms and/or additional information, please see the Board Secretary or visit the County website at www.leoncountyfl.gov

2016

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29					

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PUBLIC NOTICE

2016 Tentative Schedule

All Workshops, Meetings, and Public Hearings are subject to change

All sessions are held in the Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse unless otherwise indicated. Workshops are scheduled as needed on Tuesdays preceding the Commission meeting.

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
January 2016	**Friday 1**	**Offices Closed**	**NEW YEAR'S DAY**
	Tuesday 12	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
	Wednesday 13 – Friday 15	*FAC New & Advanced County Comm. Workshop*	*Seminar 2 of 3 Gainesville; Alachua County*
	Monday 18	**Offices Closed**	**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY**
	Tuesday 26	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Thursday 28	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
February 2016	Tuesday 2	7:30 a.m.	Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting County Commission Chambers
	Wednesday 3	*Legislative Day*	*FSU Turnbull Center; Tallahassee*
	Monday 8	1:00 p.m.	CRTPA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 9	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		1:00 – 3:00 p.m.	Workshop on Infant Mortality
	Tuesday 16	**No Meeting**	**NO MEETING**
	Saturday 20 – Wednesday 24	*NACo Legislative Conference*	*Washington, D.C.*
	Thursday 25	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	CRA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Monday 29	3:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Intergovernmental Meeting City Commission Chambers
March 2016	Tuesday 8	1:30 p.m.	Joint City/County Workshop on Cycle 2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendments
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance to Amend the On-site Sewage Disposal Systems Provisions
		6:00 p.m.	Public Hearing for the Transfer of Six Small Franchise Areas from Rowe Utilities to Seminole Waterworks, Inc.
	Monday 21	1:00 p.m.	CRTPA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 22	7:30 a.m.	Community Legislative Dialogue Meeting County Commission Chambers

Month	**Day**	**Time**	**Meeting Type**
		No Meeting	**NO MEETING**
April 2016	*Thursday 7* – Friday 8	*FAC Advanced County Commissioner Workshop*	*Seminar 3 of 3:* Gainesville; Alachua County
	Tuesday 12	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	First Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Revisions to the Leon County Land Development Code to Provide Private and Charter School Siting Standards
		6:00 p.m.	First & Only Public Hearing to Adopt an Ordinance to Regulate Outdoor Dog Friendly Dining Areas
		6:00 p.m.	Joint City/County Transmittal Hearing on Cycle 2016 -1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Ordinance to Revise the County's Driveway Connection Permitting, Inspection and Enforcement Process
	Monday 18	1:00 p.m.	CRTPA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 26	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Budget Policy Workshop
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Thursday 28	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
May 2016	Tuesday 10	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	Second Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Revisions to the Leon County Land Development Code to Provide Private and Charter School Siting Standards
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance Amending Section 13-58 of the Leon County Code of Laws
		~~6:00 p.m.~~ To be Rescheduled	~~First Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Ordinance to Allow Outdoor Shooting Ranges in the Rural Zoning District~~
		6:00 p.m.	First & Only Public Hearing to Consider the Proposed Ordinance Amending Chapter 9 b y Enacting a New Article VI of the Leon County Code of Laws Entitled "Human Trafficking"
		~~6:00 p.m.~~ To be Rescheduled	~~First and Only Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Review Process for Accessory Dwelling Units~~
	Monday 16	1:00 p.m.	CRTPA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 24	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting

Month	**Day**	**Time**	**Meeting Type**
		6:00 p.m.	Joint City/County Adoption Hearing on Cycle 2016-1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments
		6:00 p.m.	First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map
	Thursday 26	~~**10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.**~~ **To Be Rescheduled**	~~**Joint Workshop with the City Commission on Affordable Housing Issues**~~
	Monday 30	**Offices Closed**	**MEMORIAL DAY**
June 2016	Tuesday 14	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Budget Workshop
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	Second and Final Public Hearing to Consider a Proposed Ordinance to Allow Outdoor Shooting Ranges in the Rural Zoning District
		6:00 p.m.	**Public Hearing Regarding a Proposed Resolution Adopting Inventory List of County-Owned Properties Appropriate for Affordable Housing**
	Monday 20	1:00 p.m.	CRTPA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
		3:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Intergovernmental Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Thursday 23	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	CRA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 28	**No Meeting**	**NO MEETING**
	Tuesday 28 - Friday, July 1	*FAC Annual Conference & Educational Exposition*	*Orlando, Orange County*
July 2016	**Monday 4**	**Offices Closed**	**JULY 4TH HOLIDAY OBSERVED**
	Tuesday 12	9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Budget Workshop *(if necessary)*
		1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Adult Civil Citation Workshop
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Thursday 14	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	CRA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Friday 22 – Tuesday 26	*NACo Annual Conference*	*Los Angeles County, Long Beach, California*
	Tuesday 26	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
August 2016	*Wednesday 3 – Saturday 6*	*National Urban League Annual Conference*	*Baltimore, Maryland*
	Tuesday 9	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**

Month	**Day**	**Time**	**Meeting Type**
	Friday 19 - Sunday 21	*Chamber of Commerce Annual Conference*	*Amelia Island/Fernandina Beach*
	Tuesday 23	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
September 2016	Thursday 1	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency Special Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Monday 5	**Offices Closed**	**LABOR DAY HOLIDAY**
	Monday 12	5:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Intergovernmental Meeting/Public Hearing City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 13	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	First Public Hearing Regarding Tentative Millage Rates and Tentative Budgets for FY 2017*
	Wednesday 14- Friday 16	*FAC Policy Committee Conference and County Commissioner Workshops*	*Hutchinson Island Martin County*
	Monday 19	1:00 p.m.	CRTPA Meeting; City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 20	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	Second Public Hearing on Adoption of Millage Rates and Budgets for FY 2017*
	Wednesday 21- Saturday 24	*Congressional Black Caucus Annual Legislative Conference*	*Washington, D.C.*
	Sunday 25- Wednesday 28	*ICMA Annual Conference*	*Jackson County Kansas City, Missouri*
	Thursday 29	4:00 p.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency Meeting
		6:00 p.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency Public Hearing City Commission Chambers
**** These public hearing dates may change because of the School Board's scheduling of its budget adoption public hearings.***			
October 2016	*TBD*	*FAC Advanced County Commissioner Program*	*Part 1 of 3 Gainesville; Alachua County*
	Monday 17	9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency Retreat; TBD
	Tuesday 18	**1:30 – 3:00 p.m.**	**Workshop on the 2017 State and Federal Legislative Priorities**
		3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Tuesday 25	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting

Month	Day	Time	Meeting Type
November 2016	**Friday 11**	**Offices Closed**	**VETERAN'S DAY OBSERVED**
	Monday 14	1:00 p.m.	Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency City Commission Chambers
	Monday 21	9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	Community Redevelopment Agency City Commission Chambers
	Tuesday 22	3:00 p.m.	Installation of Newly-Elected Commissioners Reorganization of the Board Regular Meeting
	Thursday 24	**Offices Closed**	**THANKSGIVING DAY**
	Friday 25	**Offices Closed**	**FRIDAY AFTER THANKSGIVING DAY**
	Wednesday30 – Friday, Dec. 2	*FAC Legislative Conference*	*Buena Vista Orange County*
December 2016	Monday 12	9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Board Retreat
	Tuesday 13	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting
	Monday 26	**Offices Closed**	**CHRISTMAS DAY OBSERVED**
	Tuesday 27	**No Meeting**	**BOARD RECESS**
January 2017	**Monday 2**	**Offices Closed**	**NEW YEAR'S DAY OBSERVED**
	Tuesday 10	**No Meeting**	**Board Recess**
	Tuesday 24	3:00 p.m.	Regular Meeting

Citizen Committees, Boards, and Authorities
2016 Expirations and Vacancies

www.leoncountyfl.gov/committees/expire.asp

VACANCIES

Affordable Housing Advisory Committee
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)
A member who represents employers within the jurisdiction.
A member who is actively engaged in the banking or mortgage banking industry in connection with affordable housing.

Canopy Roads Citizens Committee
Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

Contractors Licensing and Examination Board
Commissioner – District II: Sauls, Jane (1 appointment)
Commissioner – At-Large: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)
A member who is a pool contractor or other contractor who is registered or certified under section 489.105(3) (d) – (o).F.S. and is licensed in this state and actively engaged in the profession they represent on the board.

Development Support & Environmental Management Citizen's User Group
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)
A member who represents a business association or organization

EXPIRATIONS

JUNE 30, 2016

Adjustment and Appeals Board
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)
Tallahassee City Commission (1 appointment)

Architectural Review Board
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)
A member who is an owner of property designated historic preservation

CareerSource Capital Region
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Planning Commission
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)
Tallahassee City Commission (1 appointment)

JULY 31, 2016

Big Bend Health Council
Board of County Commissioners (4 appointments)

Educational Facilities Authority
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Investment Oversight Committee
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

Affordable Housing Advisory Committee
Board of County Commissioners (11 appointments)
A member who is actively engaged in the residential home building industry in connection with affordable housing.
A member who is actively engaged in the banking or mortgage banking industry in connection with affordable housing.
A member who is a representative of those areas of labor actively engaged in home building in connection with affordable housing.
A member who is actively engaged as an advocate for low-income persons in connection with affordable housing.
A member who is actively engaged as a for-profit provider of affordable housing.
A member who is actively engaged as a not-for-profit provider of affordable housing.
A member who is actively engaged as a real estate professional in connection with affordable housing.
A member who actively serves on the local planning agency pursuant to s. 163.3174.
A member who resides within the jurisdiction of the local governing body making the appointments.
A member who represents employers within the jurisdiction.
A member who represents essential services personnel, as defined in the local housing assistance plan.

Community Development Block Grant Citizens Task Force
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)
A member who is a low-income resident in unincorporated Leon County
Commissioner – At-Large I: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)
Commissioner – District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)
Commissioner – District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

Council on Culture and Arts
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Development Support and Environmental Management Citizens User Group
Commissioner – At-Large II: Maddox, Nick (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)
Commissioner – District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)

Housing Finance Authority (and CDBG Citizens Task Force)
Commissioner – At-Large I: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)
Commissioner – District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)
Commissioner – District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

Leon County Research and Development Authority at Innovation Park
Board of County Commissioners (3 appointments)

Tallahassee-Leon County Commission on the Status of Women and Girls
Board of County Commissioners (5 appointments)
Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District III: Dailey, John (1 appointment)
Commissioner – District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)
Tallahassee City Commission (3 appointments)

OCTOBER 31, 2016

Audit Advisory Committee
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

Canopy Roads Citizens Committee
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

Tourist Development Council
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

DECEMBER 31, 2016

Human Services Grants Review Committee
Commissioner - At-large I: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)
Commissioner - At-large II: Maddox, Nick (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District II: Sauls, Jane G. (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District III: Dailey, John (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

Library Advisory Board
Commissioner - At-large II: Maddox, Nick (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

Tourist Development Council
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

JANUARY 31, 2017

Minority, Women & Small Business Enterprise Committee
Commissioner - District I: Proctor, Bill (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District III: Dailey, John (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

Value Adjustment Board
Board of County Commissioners (1 appointment)

MARCH 31, 2017

Contractors Licensing and Examination Board
Commissioner - At-large II: Maddox, Nick (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District IV: Desloge, Bryan (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

Science Advisory Committee
Commissioner - District II: Sauls, Jane G. (1 appointment)
Commissioner - District V: Dozier, Kristin (1 appointment)

APRIL 30, 2017

Tallahassee Sports Council
Board of County Commissioners (2 appointments)

MAY 31, 2017

Minority, Women & Small Business Enterprise Committee
Commissioner - At-large I: Lindley, Mary Ann (1 appointment)

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #1

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #1

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Approval of Minutes: March 8, 2016 Joint City-County 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments Workshop

---

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Betsy Coxen, Finance Director, Clerk of the Court & Comptroller
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Rebecca Vause, Board Secretary

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the minutes of the March 8, 2016 Joint City-County 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments Workshop (Attachment #1)

Attachment:

1. March 8, 2016 Joint City-County 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments Workshop

WORKSHOP
Leon County Board of Commissioners &
Tallahassee City Commission
2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments
March 8, 2016

The County and City Commissions' met in a joint session in the County Commission Chambers to conduct a workshop to review and discuss the proposed 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments.

Attending: County Commission – Chairman Bill Proctor and Commissioners John Dailey, Kristin Dozier, Jane Sauls, Mary Ann Lindley, Nick Maddox, and Bryan Desloge. City Commission – Commissioners Nancy Miller and Curtis Richardson. Mayor Andrew Gillum and Commissioners Gill Ziffer and Scott Maddox were absent. Also attending were County Administrator Vince Long; County Attorney Herb Thiele, and Board Secretary Rebecca Vause.

Call to Order
Chairman Proctor called the Joint County/City Workshop on Cycle 2016-1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments to order at 1:39 PM.

A. Introductory Comments By Staff:

Barry Wilcox, Division Manager, Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department, indicated that the workshop provided an opportunity for Commissioners to review the amendments and request any additional information from staff prior to the transmittal public hearing which is scheduled for April 12, 2016. He recalled that staff had been directed to look at ways to shorten the amendment process; therefore, mentioned that staff has eliminated two workshops which were replaced with one joint meeting.

Mr. Wilcox shared that there were 10 amendments this cycle, two privately initiated map amendments and eight publically initiated amendments (two text and six map). He conveyed that the Local Planning Agency's review resulted in unanimous approval of all amendments.

B. Review of Proposed Cycle 2016-1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Mr. Wilcox provided a thorough review of the following amendments:

- **PCM201601: Fairmeadow Neighborhood**

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation for 61 parcels comprising Fairmeadow Subdivision and six parcels along Honeysuckle Drive from Residential Preservation (RP) to University Transition (UT). After analyzing the original request to change the future land use on seven non-contiguous parcels within the Fairmeadow Subdivision, staff determined that the requested FLUM change should be applied to the entirely of the Fairmeadow Subdivision and the portion of the White Subdivision located on Honeysuckle Drive.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adopt contingent upon the expansion of the FLMU change, as recommended by staff.

- **PCM201602: Governor's Park**

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation for portions of the City's Governor's Park on multiple parcels totaling 30.2 acres to Recreation/Open Space. These changes will ensure the correct land use designation for the entirely of Governor's Park.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

- **PCM201603: Woodville Well Site**

  Chairman Proctor voiced his support for intensifying units in the area and commented that the amendment appeared to move this in a positive direction.

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation of a former well site currently designated at Government Operational. The City is in the process of selling this property to an adjacent property owner. Consistent with the surrounding future land use category, the proposed Future Land Use Map designation is Woodville Rural Community with a Residential Preservation overlay.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

- **PCM201604: Waterworks Site**

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation on a portion of a single parcel in Downtown Tallahassee that currently has two Future Land Use Map designations. The subject site contains the City Waterworks building, a historic structure owned by the City of Tallahassee. The northern portion of the parcel is currently designated Central Core and the southern portion is designated Recreation/Open Space. The proposed map amendment would designate the entire parcel as the Central Core future land use category, consistent with the surrounding land uses.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

- **PCM201605: Miccosukee and Blairstone Road**

  Commissioner Lindley asked, in light of the County's intent to sell the property, when the amendment would be effective. Mr. Wilcox responded all amendments would be in effect July 2016.

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation from Government Operational to Suburban for 2.56 acre undeveloped parcel located at the intersection of Miccosukee and Blairstone Road and currently owned by Leon County. Leon County plans to sell this parcel to fund the renovations of the new Medical Examiner's Office and the proposed Suburban category is consistent with the surrounding land uses and development patterns. The Board of County Commissioners directed staff to move forward with the sale of this property at the June 23, 2015 Board meeting.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

DRAFT

- **PCM201606: Tallahassee Memorial Hospital**

  Commissioner Desloge established that the amendment would not negatively affect the lease the hospital has with the City for property on which the hospital sits.

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation of multiple parcels within and surrounding the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital campus. The intent of this proposed amendment is to change the future land use of the parcels to conform to the existing use of the properties, the ownership of the properties, and the existing zoning.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

- **PCM201608: City of Tallahassee Utility Operation Site**

  Chairman Proctor requested and received additional information on the Government Operational designation.

  Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designations to Government Operational for a 72 acre parcel owned by the City of Tallahassee adjacent to the Hopkins Power Generating Station.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

- **PCT201609: Intergovernmental Coordination Element**

  Text Amendment: This is a request to amend Policy 2.1.4 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan. The purpose of this amendment is to create a requirement that the City of Tallahassee and Leon County enter into an interlocal agreement addressing annexation procedures, to increase the amount of time Leon County has to review proposed annexations to 20 days, and ensure consistency between annexation policies and procedures contained in the Intergovernmental Coordination element of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan and state statutes governing annexations.

  Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

PCT201610: Future Right-of-Way Needs Map

Text Amendment: This is a request to amend the Mobility Element of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan to update the Future Right-Of-Way Needs Map (Map 27). The map is being amended to add roadways where right-of-way is needed to implement Leon County Sales Tax Extension projects, Blueprint 2000 projects, and projects identified in the 2040 Regional Mobility Plan Cost Feasible Plan, and amended to remove projects that have been completed or have the right-of-way needed to complete the project.

Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

DRAFT

PCM201611: Drury Inn and Suites

Commissioner Dozier inquired about future Department of Transportation (DOT) expansions of I-10 along this corridor. Wayne Tedder, Assistant City Manager of Development Services & Economic Vitality, responded that he was not aware of any potential expansions on I-10 that would be impacted by the amendment.

Map Amendment: This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation of a 9.05 acre area ("Subject Area") bounded by Raymond Diehl Road to the south, Capital Circle NE to the east, Interstate 10 to the north, and Thomasville Road to the west. Within the Subject Area, there is single, 2.73 acre developed parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road containing an approximately 23,000 square foot shopping center. The majority of the Subject Area is vacant land owned by the Florida Department of Transportation (FSOT) for the purposes of stormwater infrastructure and right-of-way associated with I-10 and Capital Circle (SR 319).

Preliminary Staff Recommendation: Adoption.

Mr. Wilcox closed by announcing that the Commissions would meet on April 12th for a Joint Transmittal Public Hearing and again on May 24th for the Joint Adoption Public Hearing. He anticipates the effective date of the amendments to be July 2016.

Commissioner Miller requested that the Commissions receive a notice reaffirming the dates of the aforementioned public hearings.

Chairman Proctor announced that no official action on the amendments was needed at this time and thanked staff for the thorough briefing.

C. Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the Joint Commissions, the 2016-1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments Workshop was adjourned at 2:13 p.m.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Bill Proctor, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

BY: _____
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Court
Leon County, Florida

DRAFT

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #2

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #2

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Ratification of Commissioner Appointment to the Contractors Licensing and Examination Board

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Mary Smach, Agenda Coordinator

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Waive Policy No. 03-15, "Board-appointed Advisory Committees," regarding term limits, to provide for Commissioner Sauls to reappoint Stephen Hodges to the Contractors Licensing and Examination Board.

Report and Discussion

Background:

At its August 23, 2011 meeting, the Board approved the revised process for Advisory Committee appointments by having a consent item prepared for individual Commissioner appointments.

Analysis:

Contractors Licensing and Examination Board (CLEB)
The responsibilities of CLEB are to: accept and approve or disapprove applications; administer examinations for contractor licenses; issue contractor certificates; conduct hearings and discipline contractors for violations of building codes or State Statutes.

Members serve three-year terms, with each Commissioner appointing one member. The CLEB should include, whenever possible, one architect or engineer, one business person, one general contractor or other contractor (building & residential) who is registered or certified, one pool contractor or other contractor (building, residential, or general) who is registered or certified and three consumer representatives who may be any resident of Leon County that is not, and has never been, a member or practitioner of a profession regulated by the contractors licensing and examination board or a member of any closely related profession.

The term of Stephen Hodges, (**Commissioner Sauls**), expired March 31, 2016. Mr. Hodges has served since 2003, completing four terms as the representative in the Business Person Category and has expressed an interest in continuing to serve on this board (Attachment #1). Commissioner Sauls notes that during his tenure as a member of the CLEB, Mr. Hodges has been in good standing with the CLEB and attends meetings regularly. Additionally, his years of experience provides him with a wealth of information regarding Board procedures and policy, Chapter 10 of the Leon County Code of Laws, and the Florida Building Code. Therefore, Commissioner Sauls requests the Board waive Policy No. 03-15, "Board-appointed Advisory Committees," regarding term limits to provide for Commissioner Sauls to reappoint Mr. Stephen Hodges to the Contractors Licensing and Examination Board.

Options:

1. Waive Policy No. 03-15, "Board-appointed Advisory Committees," regarding term limits, to provide for Commissioner Sauls to reappoint Stephen Hodges to the Contractors Licensing and Examination Board.
2. Do not waive Policy No. 03-15, "Board-appointed Advisory Committees," regarding term limits, to provide for Commissioner Sauls to reappoint Stephen Hodges to the Contractors Licensing and Examination Board.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Stephen Hodges' Email

From: Jo'Toria Snelling
To: Mary Smach
CC: Emma Smith; Renee Johnson
Date: 5/5/2016 11:30 AM
Subject: Contractors Licensing and Examination Board (CLB) Re-Appointment

Hi Mary,

The following member, Stephen Hodges (Commissioner Sauls), term expired on March 31, 2016. Mr. Hodges is interested in serving another term on the board. Please let me know, if any additional information is needed.

Thank you,

Jo'Toria Snelling
Compliance Board Coordinator
Code Compliance Program
Development Support & Environmental Management
435 North Macomb Street
Renaissance Center, 2nd Floor
Tallahassee , FL 32301-1019
Phone: (850)606-1300
Fax: (850)606-1301
snellingj@leoncountyfl.gov

"People Focused. Performance Driven"
http://cms.leoncountyfl.gov/

Please note that under Florida's Public Records laws, most written communications to or from county staff or officials regarding county business are public records available to the public and media upon request. Your e-mail communications may therefore be subject to public disclosure.

>>> stephenhodges <stephenhodges@earthlink.net> 05/05/2016 11:17 AM >>>
Yes, I will serve another term.

Sent from my Verizon Wireless 4G LTE smartphone

-------- Original message --------
From: Jo'Toria Snelling <SnellingJ@leoncountyfl.gov>
Date: 5/5/2016 10:14 AM (GMT-05:00)
To: Stephen Hodges <stephenhodges@earthlink.net>
Cc: Renee Johnson <JohnsonRe@leoncountyfl.gov>, Emma Smith <SMITHE@leoncountyfl.gov>
Subject: Contractors Licensing and Examination Board (CLB) Re-Appointment

Good morning Mr. Hodges,

Your term for the CLB expired March 31, 2016. Are you interested in serving another term?

Thank you,

Jo'Toria Snelling
Compliance Board Coordinator
Code Compliance Program
Development Support & Environmental Management
435 North Macomb Street
Renaissance Center, 2nd Floor
Tallahassee , FL 32301-1019
Phone: (850)606-1300
Fax: (850)606-1301
snellingj@leoncountyfl.gov

"People Focused. Performance Driven"
http://cms.leoncountyfl.gov/

Please note that under Florida's Public Records laws, most written communications to or from county staff or officials regarding county business are public records available to the public and media upon request. Your e-mail communications may therefore be subject to public disclosure.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #3

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #3

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for May 24, 2016 and Pre-Approval of Payment of Bills and Vouchers for the Period of May 25 through June 13, 2016

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. All funds authorized for the issuance of these checks have been budgeted.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for May 24, 2016, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 25 through June 13, 2016.

Report and Discussion

This agenda item requests Board approval of the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for approval May 24, 2016 and pre-approval of payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 25 through June 13, 2016. The Office of Financial Stewardship/Management and Budget (OMB) reviews the bills and vouchers printout, submitted for approval during the May 24, 2016 meeting, the morning of Monday, May 23, 2016. If for any reason, any of these bills are not recommended for approval, OMB will notify the Board.

Due to the Board not holding a regular meeting until June 14, 2016, it is advisable for the Board to pre-approve payment of the County's bills for May 25 through June 13, 2016, so that vendors and service providers will not experience hardship because of delays in payment. The OMB office will continue to review the printouts prior to payment and if for any reason questions payment, then payment will be withheld until an inquiry is made and satisfied, or until the next scheduled Board meeting. Copies of the bills/vouchers printout will be available in OMB for review.

Options:

1. Approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for May 24, 2016, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 25 through June 13, 2016.
2. Do not approve the payment of bills and vouchers submitted for May 24, 2016, and pre-approve the payment of bills and vouchers for the period of May 25 through June 13, 2016.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #4

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #4

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney

Title: Request to Schedule a Public Hearing Regarding a Proposed Resolution Adopting Inventory List of County-Owned Properties Appropriate for Affordable Housing for Tuesday, June 14, 2016

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
County Attorney Review and Approval:	Herbert W.A. Thiele, County Attorney
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship Eryn Calabro, Director, Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Lamarr Kemp, Director, Housing Services Michael Battle, Real Estate Specialist Dan Rigo, Assistant County Attorney

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Schedule a Public Hearing regarding a proposed Resolution adopting inventory list of County-owned properties appropriate for affordable housing for Tuesday, June 14, 2016 at 6:00 p.m.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Section 125.379, Florida Statutes, requires Florida counties to prepare an inventory, no less than every three years, of county-owned real property within its jurisdiction that is appropriate for use as affordable housing and, following a public hearing, to adopt a Resolution that includes an inventory list of such properties.

Analysis:

It has been almost three years since the Board's last adoption of such a Resolution on July 9, 2013 and, as such, staff is requesting that a public hearing be scheduled for June 14, 2016 in order to timely comply with the statutory requirement.

Options:

1. Schedule a Public Hearing regarding a proposed Resolution adopting inventory list of County-owned properties appropriate for affordable housing for Tuesday, June 14, 2016 at 6:00 p.m.
2. Do not schedule a Public Hearing regarding a proposed Resolution adopting inventory list of County-owned properties appropriate for affordable housing for Tuesday, June 14, 2016 at 6:00 p.m.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1.

Attachment:
None

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #5

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #5

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Approval of FY16-17 Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Tony Park, P.E., Director of Public Works
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Dale Walker, Director of Operations Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent

Fiscal Impact:

This item is associated with a State grant in the amount of $31,540. The grant requires a dollar for dollar match. The County mosquito control program's proposed FY16-17 budget provides adequate funding to meet the match requirement.

Staff Recommendation:

Option # 1: Approve the Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid (Attachment #1), and authorize the Chairman to execute; and, authorize the County Administrator to execute an Agreement with Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for receiving Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid, in a form approved by the County Attorney.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Since the late 1950's, Leon County has received State funds for mosquito control. T he anticipated funding is included in the Leon County annual budget each year and supports several mosquito control functions. Board review of State funding occurs during budget workshops and public hearings. Again, this year, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) has required that the signed Detailed Work Plan Budget be submitted to its office by July 15, 2016, without exception.

The Detailed Work Plan Budget, of $681,861, is an approximate budget for FY17. The County's final Mosquito Control budget will be adopted by the Board during the public hearings in September and will be reflected in the State Certified Budget.

Analysis:

For Leon County to receive State Mosquito Control funds, there are three steps that must be completed:

1. The County must submit a Detailed Work Plan Budget to DACS by July 15, 2016.
2. Leon County must execute an agreement with DACS for receiving Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid; however, DACS has not yet provided the Agreement to the County. It will not tie either party to a funding figure. The Agreement simply says that the County will comply with state rules and regulations governing the funding.
3. The Board is required to adopt a State Certified Budget during the FY 2017 Budget Adoption Public Hearings in September.

Options:

1. Approve the Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid (Attachment #1), and authorize the Chairman to execute; and, authorize the County Administrator to execute an Agreement, with Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for receiving Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid, in a form approved by the County Attorney.
2. Do not approve the Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. Detailed Work Plan Budget for Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Arthropod/Mosquito Control State Aid

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

DETAILED WORK PLAN BUDGET - ARTHROPOD CONTROL

Section 388.341, F. S. and 5E-13.022(1) and (3), F. A. C.
Telephone Number (850) 617-7995

FOR COUNTY OR DISTRICT USE ONLY

Submit to:
Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:	FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 16 ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 17	PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE:		DATE: 4/22/2016
APPROVED BY: Mosquito Control Program	COUNTY or DISTRICT Leon AUTHORITY: CHAPTER 388.341, F.S.	APPROVED BY: CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
DATE:		DATE:

PAGE 1 OF 5

ACCOUNT	TITLE	PERIOD OR QUANTITY	RATE OR UNIT	TOTAL COST	TO BE PAID FROM: LOCAL	STATE	GENERAL EXPENSE	CAPITAL	PROGRAM ELEMENTS
	RECEIPTS								
311	Ad Valorem (Current/Delinquent)			681,861	681,861				
334.1	State Grant			31,540		31,540			
362	Equipment Rentals								
337	Grants and Donations								
361	Interest Earnings								
364	Equipment and/or Other Sales								
369	Misc./Refunds (prior yr expenditures)								
380	Other Sources								
389	Loans								

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

DETAILED WORK PLAN BUDGET - ARTHROPOD CONTROL

Section 388.341, F. S. and 5E-13.022(1) and (3), F. A. C.
Telephone Number (850) 617-7995

FOR COUNTY OR DISTRICT USE ONLY

Submit to:
Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:	FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 16	PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE:	ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 17	DATE: 4/22/2016
APPROVED BY: Mosquito Control Program	COUNTY or DISTRICT Leon (AUTHORITY: CHAPTER 388.341, F.S.)	APPROVED BY: (CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS)
DATE:		DATE:

PAGE 2 OF 5

ACCOUNT	TITLE	PERIOD OR QUANTITY	RATE OR UNIT	TOTAL COST	TO BE PAID FROM: LOCAL	STATE	GENERAL EXPENSE	CAPITAL	PROGRAM ELEMENTS
	EXPENDITURES								
10	Personal Services								
	Regular Salary & Wages.								
12	Director - 230010			17,565	17,565		17,565		
12	Administrative Assoc. III - 720004			32,033	32,033		32,033		
12	Mosquito Control Supervisor-722020			43,332	43,332		43,332		
12	Sr. Mosquito Control Tech-723008			31,285	31,285		31,285		
12	Mosquito Control Technician-723007			31,618	31,618		31,618		
12	Mosquito Control Technician-723009			31,618	31,618		31,618		
12	Consolidated Mosquito Control OPS staff			84,705	84,705		84,705		
12	216 Full-Time Staff - COLA01			5,622	5,622		5,622		
12	216OPS - COLA01			8,163	2,541		8,163		
14	Overtime			11,000	11,000		11,000		
	Total			291,319	291,319		291,319		
20	Personal Services Benefits								
21	FICA Taxes			21,547	21,547		21,547		
22	Deferred Compensation			655	655		655		
22	Retirement			21,071	21,071		21,071		
23	Life & Health Insurance			47,869	47,869		47,869		
25	Worker's Compensation			17,327	17,327		17,327		
	Total			108,469	108,469		108,469		
30	Operating Expense								
34	Uniforms			3,276	3,276		3,276		
34	Aerial Larviciding Contract			26,640	26,640		26,640		
	Total			29,916	29,916		29,916		
40	Travel & Per Diem								
40	Dodd short Courses			5,956	3,406	2,550	5,956		
	Total			5,956	3,406	2,550	5,956		
41	Communication Serv								
41	Cell Telephones charges			240	240		240		
41	Wireless Connection for Laptops			6,888	6,888		6,888		
41	Phone System Allocation			205	205		205		
	Total			7,333	7,333		7,333		
42	Freight Services								
42	Postage, Freight			2,000	2,000		2,000		
	Total			2,000	2,000		2,000		

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

DETAILED WORK PLAN BUDGET - ARTHROPOD CONTROL

Section 388.341, F. S. and 5E-13.022(1) and (3), F. A. C.
Telephone Number (850) 617-7995

FOR COUNTY OR DISTRICT USE ONLY

Submit to:
Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
DATE:

FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 16
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 17

PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE: 4/22/2016

APPROVED BY:
Mosquito Control Program
DATE:

COUNTY or DISTRICT Leon
AUTHORITY; CHAPTER 388.341, F.S.

APPROVED BY:
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
DATE:

PAGE 3 OF 5

ACCOUNT	TITLE	PERIOD OR QUANTITY	RATE OR UNIT	TOTAL COST	TO BE PAID FROM: LOCAL	STATE	GENERAL EXPENSE	CAPITAL	PROGRAM ELEMENTS
	EXPENDITURES								
43	Utility Service								
43	Used Tire Recycling Program			4,800	4,800		4,800		
	Total			4,800	4,800		4,800		
44	Rentals & Leases								
				-			-		
45	Insurance								
45	Vehicle			11,548	11,548		11,548		
45	Helicopter Hull & Libility Insurance			8,333	8,333		8,333		
	Total			19,881	19,881		19,881		
46	Repairs & Maintenance								
46.2	Maintenance of Automotive Equipment			14,590	14,590		14,590		
46.4	Maintenance of Other Equipment			3,228	3,228		3,228		
	Total			17,818	17,818		17,818		
47	Printing and Binding								
47	Printing for Educational Material			2,335	2,335	-	2,335		
	Total			2,335	2,335	-	2,335		
48	Promotional Activities								
48	Production Cost Television PSA			7,400	7,400	-	7,400		
	Total			7,400	7,400	-	7,400		
49	Other Charges								
51	Office Supplies								
51	Office Supplies for MC Director & Staff			1,326	1,326		1,326		
	Total			1,326	1,326		1,326		
52.1	Gasoline/Oil/Lube								
52.1	Gasoline & Diesel			23,358	23,358		23,358		
	Total			23,358	23,358		23,358		
52.2	Chemicals								
52.2	Bti Granules - EPA # 62637-3			59,801	41,768	18,033	59,801		
52.2	Vectolex CG - EPA # 73049-20			27,949	16,992	10,957	27,949		
52.2	Anvil - EPA # 1021-1688-8329			62,616	62,616		62,616		
52.2	Permanone RTU - EPA # 769-982			9,000	9,000		9,000		
	Total			159,366	130,376	28,990	159,366		

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

DETAILED WORK PLAN BUDGET - ARTHROPOD CONTROL

Section 388.341, F. S. and 5E-13.022(1) and (3), F. A. C.
Telephone Number (850) 617-7995

FOR COUNTY OR DISTRICT USE ONLY

Submit to:
Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
DATE:

FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 16
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 17

PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE: 4/22/2015

APPROVED BY:
Mosquito Control Program
DATE:

COUNTY or DISTRICT Leon
AUTHORITY: CHAPTER 388.341, F.S.

APPROVED BY:
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
DATE:

PAGE 4 OF 5

ACCOUNT	TITLE	PERIOD OR QUANTITY	RATE OR UNIT	TOTAL COST	TO BE PAID FROM: LOCAL	STATE	GENERAL EXPENSE	CAPITAL	PROGRAM ELEMENTS
	EXPENDITURES								
52.3	Protective Clothing								
52.3	Safety Supplies			4,600	4,600		4,600		
	Total			4,600	4,600		4,600		
52.4	Misc. Supplies								
52.4	Tools and Small Implements			2,272	11,029		2,272		
52.4	Domestic Surveillance Supplies			3,548	3,548		3,548		
52.4	Mosquitofish Supplies			4,000	4,000		4,000		
52.4	Employee Caps, Belts & Jackets			247	247		247		
52.4	WNV/EEE Surveillance Supplies			8,400	8,400		8,400		
	Total			27,224	27,224	-	27,224		
52.5	Tools & Implements								
				-			-		
54	Publications & Dues								
54	FL Mosquito Control Assoc. for Staff			300	300		300		
	Total			300	300		300		
55	Training								
				-			-		
60	Capital Outlay								
	Capital Outlay			-			-		
71	Principal								
72	Interest								
81	Aids to Government Agencies								
83	Other Grants and Aids								
89	Contingency (Current Year)								
99	Payment of Prior Year Accounts								
TOTALS				713,401	681,861	31,540	713,401		

FDACS-136263 Rev. 07/13

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

DETAILED WORK PLAN BUDGET - ARTHROPOD CONTROL

Section 388.341, F. S. and 5E-13.022(1) and (3), F. A. C.
Telephone Number (850) 617-7995

FOR COUNTY OR DISTRICT USE ONLY

Submit to:
Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:	FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 20 16	PREPARED BY: Glen Pourciau, Stormwater Superintendent
DATE:	ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 20 17	DATE: 4/22/2016
APPROVED BY: Mosquito Control Program	COUNTY or DISTRICT Leon	APPROVED BY:
DATE:	AUTHORITY: CHAPTER 388.341, F.S.	CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
		DATE:

PAGE 5 OF 5

ACCOUNT	TITLE	PERIOD OR QUANTITY	RATE OR UNIT	TOTAL COST	TO BE PAID FROM LOCAL	STATE	GENERAL EXPENSE	CAPITAL	PROGRAM ELEMENTS					
	RESERVES													
0.001	Reserves - Future Capital Outlay													
0.002	Reserves - Self-Insurance													
0.003	Reserves - Cash Balance to be Carried Forward													
0.004	Reserves - Sick and Annual Leave Trans Out													

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #6

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #6

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Approval of the Plat of the Villas at Mahan Subdivision for Recording in the Public Records and Acceptance of a Maintenance Agreement and Surety Device

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Tony Park, P.E., Director, Public Works Charles Wu, P.E., Director, Engineering Services
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Joseph D. Coleman, P.S.M., County Surveyor

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendations:

Option #1: Approve the Plat of The Villas at Mahan Subdivision (Attachment #1), for recording in the Public Records, contingent upon staff's final review and approval and accept the Maintenance Agreement and Surety Device (Attachment #2).

Report and Discussion

Background:-

As per Ordinance 07-20, plats submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval have met all requirements and have been certified by the County Engineer. Once approved, the original of the approved plat will be forwarded to the Clerk of Court for recording in the public records.

The Villas at Mahan, a Public Subdivision, was approved by the Development Review Committee as a Type "B" site and development plan on November 13, 2008 (Attachment #3). The development being platted consists of 7.34 acres, containing 32 lots.

Analysis:

The Villas at Mahan Subdivision is located in Section 23, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, North of Mahan Drive as reflected on the location map (Attachment #4).

While the plat is complete, as of the date of the preparation of the agenda, the appropriate agencies and departments have not completed all necessary staff reviews and inspections. Final inspections will be performed and reports reviewed for compliance with approved construction plans by the County Engineer. To guarantee the public infrastructure against defects in materials and/or workmanship, the County Engineer recommends acceptance of a Maintenance Agreement and Surety Device (Attachment #2) representing 10% of the certified construction cost approved by Engineering, which would be $78,512.

The developer is requesting the Board's approval, prior to final review being completed, due to date-sensitive contractual obligations. Staff will not record the plat until final review and approval by all appropriate Departments.

Options:

1. Approve the Plat of The Villas at Mahan Subdivision (Attachment #1), for recording in the Public Records, contingent upon staff's final review and approval and accept the Maintenance Agreement and Surety Device (Attachment #2).
2. Do not approve the subdivision Plat of The Villas at Mahan for recording in the Public Records.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. The Villas at Mahan Subdivision Plat
2. Maintenance Agreement and Surety Device
3. Development Review Letter
4. Location Map

THE VILLAS AT MAHAN

A SUBDIVISION LYING IN SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP-1-NORTH, RANGE-1-EAST, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

PLAT BOOK	PAGE

THIS PLAT, AS RECORDED IN IT'S GRAPHIC FORM IS THE OFFICIAL DEPICTION OF THE SUBDIVIDED LANDS DESCRIBED HEREIN AND WILL IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE SUPPLANTED IN AUTHORITY BY ANY OTHER GRAPHIC OR DIGITAL FORM OF THE PLAT.

DEDICATION
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT MAHAN COTTAGES, LLC, A FLORIDA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, AND THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CO. A FLORIDA CORPORATION, OWNERS IN FEE SIMPLE OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON, PLATTED AS MAHAN VILLAS AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

A PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE, LYING AND BEING LOCATED IN SECTION 23; TOWNSHIP-1-NORTH; RANGE-1-EAST; LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION 23; TOWNSHIP-1-NORTH; RANGE-1-EAST; LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA AND RUN THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES 29 MINUTES 50 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE QUARTER SECTION LINE OF SAID SECTION 23 A DISTANCE OF 873.77 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING RUN THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES 11 MINUTES 54 SECONDS EAST 214.94 FEET ; THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES 16 MINUTES 56 SECONDS EAST 323.32 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 22 DEGREES 45 MINUTES 08 EAST 826.26 FEET TO THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY OF MAHAN DRIVE (US HIGHWAY 90); THENCE SOUTH 67 DEGREES 06 MINUTES 54 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY A DISTANCE OF 150.33 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARY AND RUN NORTH 22 DEGREES 42 MINUTES 32 SECONDS WEST 360.21 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 67 DEGREES 19 MINUTES 34 SECONDS WEST 149.62 FEET; THENCE NORTH 22 DEGREES 55 MINUTES 44 SECONDS WEST 88.27 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 67 DEGREES 25 MINUTES 02 SECONDS WEST 200.33 FEET; THENCE NORTH 22 DEGREES 37 MINUTES 53 SECONDS WEST 578.98 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 7.34 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

HAVE CAUSED SAID LAND TO BE DIVIDED AND SUBDIVIDED AS SHOWN HEREON, AND DO HEREBY DEDICATE TO VILLAS AT MAHAN ASSOCIATION ALL LANDSCAPE BUFFERS, OPEN SPACES, DRAINAGE EASEMENTS DESIGNATED HEREON AS HOADE AND LONELY OAK LANE 20.00 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY, ALL SHOWN AND DEPICTED HEREON, AND HEREBY FURTHER DEDICATE TO THE PUBLIC ALL ROADS, DRAINAGE FACILITIES AND OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAYS, AND ALL EASEMENTS FOR DRAINAGE DESIGNATED HEREON AS LCDE, TEMPORARY TURN AROUND EASEMENTS DESIGNATED HEREON AS LCTTE AND OTHER PURPOSES AND ALL PURPOSES INCIDENT THERETO AS SHOWN AND DEPICTED HEREON, AND HEREBY FURTHER DEDICATE TO THE PUBLIC THE SANITARY SEWER PUMP STATION SITE THAT WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE AS SHOWN AND DEPICTED HEREON, RESERVING HOWEVER, THE REVERSION OR REVERSIONS THEREOF SHOULD THE SAME BE RENOUNCED, DISCLAIMED, ABANDONED, OR THE USE THEREOF DISCONTINUED AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW BY APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL ACTION BY THE PROPER OFFICIAL HAVING CHARGE OR JURISDICTION THEREOF THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D. 2016.

MAHAN COTTAGES, LLC

_____ WITNESS SIGNATURE

_____ WITNESS NAME PRINTED

_____ WITNESS SIGNATURE

_____ WITNESS NAME PRINTED

_____ CARRO THOMAS
AS IT'S MANAGING MEMBER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

BEFORE ME PERSONALLY APPEARED CARRO THOMAS, AS MANAGING MEMBER OF MAHAN COTTAGES, LLC, A FLORIDA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE EXECUTED THE FOREGOING DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN STATED.

_____ NOTARY SIGNATURE _____ NOTARY NAME PRINTED

_____ COMMISSION EXPIRATION DATE _____ COMMISSION NUMBER

THE ABOVE NAMED INDIVIDUAL, EXECUTING THIS DOCUMENT, IS PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME OR HAS PRODUCED _____ AS IDENTIFICATION.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

_____ WITNESS SIGNATURE

_____ WITNESS NAME PRINTED

_____ WITNESS SIGNATURE

_____ WITNESS NAME PRINTED

_____ DONALD WISE
AS IT'S PRESIDENT

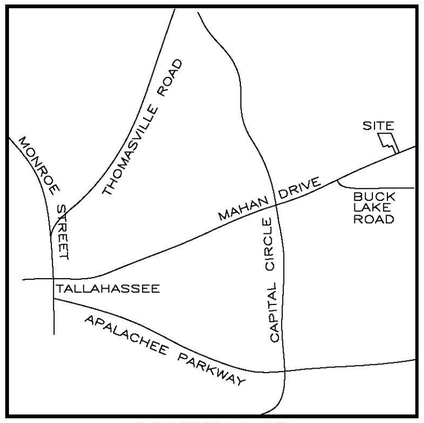
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

BEFORE ME PERSONALLY APPEARED CARRO THOMAS, AS PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CO., A FLORIDA CORPORATION AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE EXECUTED THE FOREGOING DEDICATION FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN STATED.

_____ NOTARY SIGNATURE _____ NOTARY NAME PRINTED

_____ COMMISSION EXPIRATION DATE _____ COMMISSION NUMBER

THE ABOVE NAMED INDIVIDUAL, EXECUTING THIS DOCUMENT, IS PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME OR HAS PRODUCED _____ AS IDENTIFICATION.



LOCATION MAP
N.T.S.

N O T I C E

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES, INCLUDING FENCES, BUT EXCLUDING DRIVEWAYS, IS PROHIBITED WITHIN DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENTS.

THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT ARE NOT RECORDED ON THIS PLAT THAT MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

JOINDERS IN DEDICATION

NAME	DATE	O.R. AND PAGE
Life Style Development, LLC	April 19, 2016	Book 4918 Page 504
Donald Wise	April 15, 2016	Book 4918 Page 505
City of Tallahassee	May , 2016	Book Page

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

THIS PLAT CONFORMS TO THE SITE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREVIOUSLY APPROVED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEON COUNTY CODE OF LAWS

_____ GROWTH & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA APPROVES AND JOINS IN THE DEDICATION OF THIS PLAT, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016.

_____ CHAIRMAN

_____ COUNTY ATTORNEY

_____ COUNTY ENGINEER

BOB INZER, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

ACCEPTED FOR FILE AND RECORDED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016, IN PLAT BOOK _____ , PAGE _____ , OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

_____ BY DEPUTY CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

THIS PLAT REVIEWED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CHAPTER 177 OF THE FLORIDA STATUES AND HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE IN COMPLIANCE.

_____ JOSEPH DANIEL COLEMAN
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR & MAPPER
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE # 5590

N O T E S

1). BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (NAD 88) UTILIZING THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION GPS NETWORK.
2). ALL LINEAR DISTANCES ARE MEASURED IN US SURVEY FEET.
3). ALL UTILITY EASEMENTS ARE ALSO FOR THE USE BY CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES, AS PROVIDED FOR IN CHAPTER 177.09(29) OF THE FLORIDA STATUES. ALL PLATTED UTILITY EASEMENTS SHALL PROVIDE THAT SUCH EASEMENTS SHALL ALSO BE EASEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, NO SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE SERVICES SHALL INTERFERE WITH THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF AN ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY.
4). NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO LOCATE IMPROVEMENTS, OTHER THAN SHOWN.
5). UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS AND PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS ARE MARKED WITH A CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH CAP. (CAP AS SHOWN BELOW)
6). UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL LOT CORNERS ARE MARKED WITH A 1/2" IRON PIN AND CAP. (CAP AS SHOWN BELOW)
7). BY GRAPHIC PLOTTING ONLY, THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE "X" PER FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP #12073C302F WITH AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF AUGUST 18, 2009. THIS INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND AT FEMA.GOV.

SURVEY POINT PRM LB 732 — METAL CAP IN TOP OF 4"X4" CONCRETE MONUMENTS MARKING PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL MONUMENTS. ALSO, METAL CAP AND NAIL IN CENTERLINE OF ROADWAYS.

B.D.A. & LB 732 — PLASTIC CAP ON TOP OF 1/2" IRON PINS

NOTE:
ALL PC. PT, PRC AND PCC AS WELL AS ALL OUT SIDE BOUNDARY CORNERS ARE ALL PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS.

SURVEYOR CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS SURVEY WAS MADE UNDER MY RESPONSIBLE DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LANDS SURVEYED, THAT THE PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS HAVE BEEN SET AND THE THE MONUMENTATION AND SURVEY DATA COMPLY WITH CHAPTER 177 OF THE FLORIDA STATUES, AND CHAPTER 5J-17 OF THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 472 OF THE FLORIDA STATUES.

_____ RICHARD L. WHITE
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 4816
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 732

JOB NO. 83.031/23601
DRAWING DATE: APRIL 28, 2016
FIELD SURVEY DATE: (MONUMENTS SET) MAY , 2016

UNLESS IT BEARS THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER THIS DRAWING, SKETCH, PLAT OR MAP IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT VALID.

PREPARED BY
BROWARD DAVIS & ASSOC., INC.
SURVEYING & MAPPING
1826 OX BOTTOM LANE — P.O. BOX 12367 — TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32317 — 850.878.4195

SHEET 1 OF 2

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

THE VILLAS AT MAHAN

A SUBDIVISION LYING IN SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP-1-NORTH, RANGE-1-EAST, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

PLAT BOOK	PAGE

THIS PLAT, AS RECORDED IN IT'S GRAPHIC FORM IS THE OFFICIAL DEPICTION OF THE SUBDIVIDED LANDS DESCRIBED HEREIN AND WILL IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE SUPPLANTED IN AUTHORITY BY ANY OTHER GRAPHIC OR DIGITAL FORM OF THE PLAT.

P.O.C.
THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION 23; TOWNSHIP-1-NORTH; RANGE-1-EAST; LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
CERTIFIED CORNER
RECORD # 063290

QUARTER SECTION LINE (NOT TO SCALE)
N 89°29'50" E 873.77'

P.O.B.

LANDS OF SHERRIE L. JACKSON
O.R. BOOK 2822, PG. 1849

LANDS OF DAVID & SHAYNA J. RAINEY
O.R. BOOK 2296, PG. 927

LANDS OF UMA R. KASTURITY
O.R. BOOK 2738, PG. 1597

LANDS OF UMA R. KASTURITY
O.R. BOOK 2738, PG. 1597

LANDS OF LAREN L. LANDRUM & FRANCOISE P. LANDRUM
O.R. BOOK 2261, PG. 913

LANDS OF G. CLIFTON HOPKINS
O.R. BOOK 3819, PG. 148

LEGEND

D	DENOTES CENTRAL ANGLE
R	DENOTES RADIUS
A	DENOTES ARC LENGTH
CH	DENOTES CHORD BEARING AND LENGTH
T	DENOTES TANGENT LENGTH
PC	DENOTES POINT OF CURVE
PT	DENOTES POINT OF TANGENCY
PCP	DENOTES PERMANENT CONTROL POINT
PRC	DENOTES POINT OF REVERSE CURVE
R	DENOTES RADIAL LINE
PI	DENOTES POINT OF INTERSECTION
PRM	DENOTES PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT
	DENOTES PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS (UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ALL POINTS ARE MARKED WITH METAL CAP SHOWN IN NOTES.)
	DENOTES UNMARKED CORNER (NO MONUMENT)
	DENOTES SET NAIL AND CAP (PCP)
FIPN	DENOTES FOUND IRON PIN
SIPN	DENOTES SET IRON PIN (WITH CAP)
FCM	DENOTES FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (REGISTRATION NUMBER AS NOTED)
CAP	DENOTES METAL CAP AS SHOWN IN NOTES
R.O.W.-R/W	DENOTES RIGHT OF WAY
DRAIN. EASE.	DENOTES DRAINAGE EASEMENT
UTIL. EASE.	DENOTES UTILITY EASEMENT
O.R.	DENOTES OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
P.	DENOTES PAGE
T-2-N	DENOTES TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH
R-1-E	DENOTES RANGE 1 EAST
SEC.	DENOTES SECTION
P.O.B.	DENOTES POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.C.	DENOTES POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
FNC	DENOTES FOUND NAIL & CAP # 732
SCM	DENOTES SET CONCRETE MONUMENT
TYP.	DENOTES TYPICAL
UE	DENOTES UTILITY EASEMENT
BSL	DENOTES BUILDING SET BACK LINE
DE	DENOTES DRAINAGE EASEMENT
LC	TO BE OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY LEON COUNTY
HOA	TO BE OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION
LCTTE	LEON COUNTY TEMPORARY TURNAROUND EASEMENT
HOASE	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION SIGN EASEMENT
COTSSE	CITY OF TALLAHASSEE SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT (O.R.4184, PG.463)

NOTES

1). BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (NAD 88) UTILIZING THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION GPS NETWORK.
2). ALL LINEAR DISTANCES ARE MEASURED IN US SURVEY FEET.
3). ALL UTILITY EASEMENTS ARE ALSO FOR THE USE BY CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES, AS PROVIDED FOR IN CHAPTER 177.09(29) OF THE FLORIDA STATUES. ALL PLATTED UTILITY EASEMENTS SHALL PROVIDE THAT SUCH EASEMENTS SHALL ALSO BE EASEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE TELEVISION SERVICES; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, NO SUCH CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CABLE SERVICES SHALL INTERFERE WITH THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF AN ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY.
4). NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO LOCATE IMPROVEMENTS, OTHER THAN SHOWN.
5). UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS AND PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS ARE MARKED WITH A CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH CAP. (CAP AS SHOWN BELOW)
6). UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL LOT CORNERS ARE MARKED WITH A 1/2" IRON PIN AND CAP. (CAP AS SHOWN BELOW)
7). BY GRAPHIC PLOTTING ONLY, THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE "X" PER FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP #12073C302F WITH AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF AUGUST 18, 2009. THIS INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND AT FEMA.GOV.

SURVEY POINT PRM LB 732 — METAL CAP IN TOP OF 4"X4" CONCRETE MONUMENTS MARKING PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL MONUMENTS. ALSO, METAL CAP AND NAIL IN CENTERLINE OF ROADWAYS.

B.D.A. LB 732 — PLASTIC CAP ON TOP OF 1/2" IRON PINS

NOTE:
ALL PC. PT, PRC AND PCC AS WELL AS ALL OUT SIDE BOUNDARY CORNERS ARE ALL PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS.

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS SURVEY WAS MADE UNDER MY RESPONSIBLE DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LANDS SURVEYED, THAT THE PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS AND PERMANENT CONTROL POINTS HAVE BEEN SET AND THE THE MONUMENTATION AND SURVEY DATA COMPLY WITH CHAPTER 177 OF THE FLORIDA STATUES, AND CHAPTER 5J-17 OF THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 472 OF THE FLORIDA STATUES.

RICHARD L. WHITE
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 4816
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 732

JOB NO. 83.031/23601
DRAWING DATE: APRIL 28, 2016
FIELD SURVEY DATE: (MONUMENTS SET) MAY , 2016

CURVE TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA	ARC	CHORD
1	60.00'	50°48'39"	53.21'	N 02°41'48" E 51.48'
2	45.00'	50°48'39"	39.91'	N 02°41'48" E 38.61'
3	45.00'	50°48'40"	39.91'	N 48°06'52" W 38.61'
4	60.00'	50°48'40"	53.21'	N 48°06'52" W 51.48'
5	25.00'	68°05'34"	29.71'	N 56°45'18" W 27.99'
6	26.00'	22°19'23"	10.10'	S 11°47'41" E 10.04'
7	28.00'	22°42'32"	11.10'	S 11°21'16" E 11.03'
8	44.00'	83°09'05"	63.86'	S 18°51'47" W 58.40'
9	80.00'	50°48'39"	70.95'	N 02°41'48" E 68.64'
10	25.00'	50°48'39"	22.17'	N 02°41'48" E 21.45'
11	70.00'	04°36'11"	5.62'	N 07°10'50" W 5.62'
12	70.00'	13°13'36"	16.16'	N 16°05'44" W 16.12'
13	25.00'	50°48'40"	22.17'	N 48°06'52" W 51.45'
14	70.00'	50°48'40"	62.08'	N 48°06'52" W 60.06'
15	80.00'	50°48'40"	70.95'	N 48°06'52" W 68.64'
16	35.00'	50°48'40"	31.04'	N 48°06'52" W 30.03'
17	50.00'	26°15'16"	22.91'	N 35°50'09" W 22.71'
18	50.00'	31°45'04"	27.71'	N 64°50'20" W 27.35'
19	50.00'	10°05'14"	8.80'	N 85°45'29" W 8.79'
20	5.00'	68°05'34"	5.94'	N 58°45'17" W 5.60'
21	17.50'	22°42'32"	6.94'	S 11°21'16" E 6.89'
22	37.50'	17°19'55"	11.34'	S 08°39'57" E 11.30'
23	37.50'	05°22'37"	3.52'	S 20°01'14" E 3.52'
24	54.50'	83°51'33"	79.77'	S 19°13'12" W 72.84'
25	34.50'	85°12'28"	51.31'	S 19°53'29" W 46.71'
26	5.27'	93°50'56"	8.64'	S 69°50'51" E 7.70'
27	52.00'	72°09'43"	65.49'	S 78°21'16" E 61.25'
28	52.00'	45°51'17"	41.62'	S 02°51'28" W 40.51'
29	52.00'	46°06'46"	41.85'	S 48°50'29" W 40.73'
30	52.00'	41°32'53"	37.71'	N 87°19'41" W 36.89'
31	52.00'	43°23'02"	39.82'	N 44°51'44" W 38.44'

60 30 0 60 120 180
SCALE IN FEET
1"=60'

SCALE: 1"=60'

LEON COUNTY DRAINAGE EASEMENT DETAIL 1"=40'

PREPARED BY
BROWARD DAVIS & ASSOC., INC.
SURVEYING & MAPPING
1826 OX BOTTOM LANE — P.O. BOX 12367 — TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32317 — 850.878.4195

SHEET 2 OF 2

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

This Instrument prepared by:
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq., County Attorney
Leon County Attorney=s Office
301 South Monroe Street, Suite 202
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 4TH day of May, 2016, between **LIFE STYLE DEVELOPMENT OF FLORDIA, LLC a** Florida LLC, whose mailing address is, 1600 Reynolds Road, Quincy, FL, hereinafter called the Developer, and **LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA,** a charter county and a political subdivision of the State of Florida, hereinafter called the County.

WHEREAS, the Developer has heretofore presented a map or plat of **The Villas at Mahan** to the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, which map or plat was approved by said Board subject to the construction and paving of the roads and streets and installation of all drainage facilities therein and after the construction and paving of said roads and streets and installation of all drainage facilities the execution of a Maintenance Agreement by the Developer to reimburse the County for any defects in materials and workmanship in the construction and paving of said roads and streets, and installations of all drainage facilities; and

WHEREAS, said roads and streets in said subdivision have been constructed and paved and drainage facilities installed in accordance with plans and specifications prescribed by the County, and said roads and streets, and all drainage facilities having been approved by the County;

PERFORMANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT by the Developer shall be secured by a Surety Bond in the amount of $ 78,512.00 with surety thereon approved by the County.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH: That the Developer for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars ($10.00) and other valuable considerations to them in hand paid by the County, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, contract and agree to reimburse the County for all expenses that might be incurred by the County because of any defects in materials and/or workmanship in the construction and paving of said road, and streets, and installation of all drainage facilities in **The Villas at Mahan** that become apparent within two (2) years from date of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Developer has hereunto caused their (its) name(s) to be signed and the County has caused its name to be signed by its Chairman of its Board of County Commissioners, and its seal affixed by the Clerk of said Board, the day and year first above written.

(Witnesses)

_____(signature)

Rebeccah Knapp (printed name)

_____(signature)

Elizabeth Hope (printed name)

Life Style Development of Florida, LLC

_____(seal)

(print name)

FRANKIE L. KING

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 4 ,day of May, 2016, by Frankie L King who is personally known to me, or has produced FL DL K520-252-58-551-0 as identification.

ELIZABETH HOPE
MY COMMISSION # FF 120883
EXPIRES: May 7, 2018
Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters

NOTARY PUBLIC

Signature _____

Typed or Printed Name Elizabeth Hope
Commission Number FF120883
My Commission expires 5/7/2018

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
Bill Proctor, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leon County Attorney=s Office

BY:_____
Herbert W.A. Thiele, Esq.
f:\subdivisions\agreements\samplemaintagr2016.doc

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 606-5302 www.leoncountyfl.gov

Commissioners

BILL PROCTOR
District 1

JANE G. SAULS
District 2

JOHN DAILEY
District 3

BRYAN DESLOGE
District 4

KRISTIN DOZIER
District 5

MARY ANN LINDLEY
At-Large

NICK MADDOX
At-Large

VINCENT S. LONG
County Administrator

HERBERT W.A. THIELE
County Attorney

Development Support and Environmental Management
435 North Macomb Street
Renaissance Center, 2nd Floor
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

July 15, 2013

Mr. Danny Miller
1600 Reynolds Road
Quincy, Florida 32351

RE: Status of the Villas at Mahan Project

Dear Mr. Miller:

This letter is a follow-up to our recent meeting and your subsequent submittal of an affidavit with supporting documentation requesting a determination from the County concerning the status of the November 13, 2008, site and development plan approval for the Villas at Mahan. According to Section 10-7.410.4(b) of the Land Development Code (LDC), a site and development plan approval will expire if substantial and observable development ceases for a period of three years before the project is complete and Certificates of Occupancy have been issued.

We reviewed the notarized affidavit and supporting documentation you provided on July 11, 2013, and determined that construction activities associated with the Villas at Mahan project have not ceased for a period of more than three years. There was a delay between August, 2009 and July, 2012; however, the delay was not more than three years. Therefore, the site and development plan for the Villas at Mahan issued by the County on November 13, 2008, has not expired pursuant to criteria outlined in the LDC.

Additionally, I encourage you and your consultant to schedule a meeting with Nawfal Ezzagaghi of the Department's Environmental Services Division to discuss the status of the environmental management permit (LEM08-00040) which was issued for the Villas at Mahan project. Our records indicate the permit in question expired on October 13, 2011. Therefore, this issue will need to be addressed prior to the initiation of any construction-related activities on the Villas at Mahan site.

Should you have questions or require additional information concerning this matter, please contact me, Scott Brockmeier, or Nawfal Ezzagaghi at (850) 606-1300.

Sincerely,

DAVID R. MCDEVITT

David McDevitt, Director
Development Support and Environmental Management Department

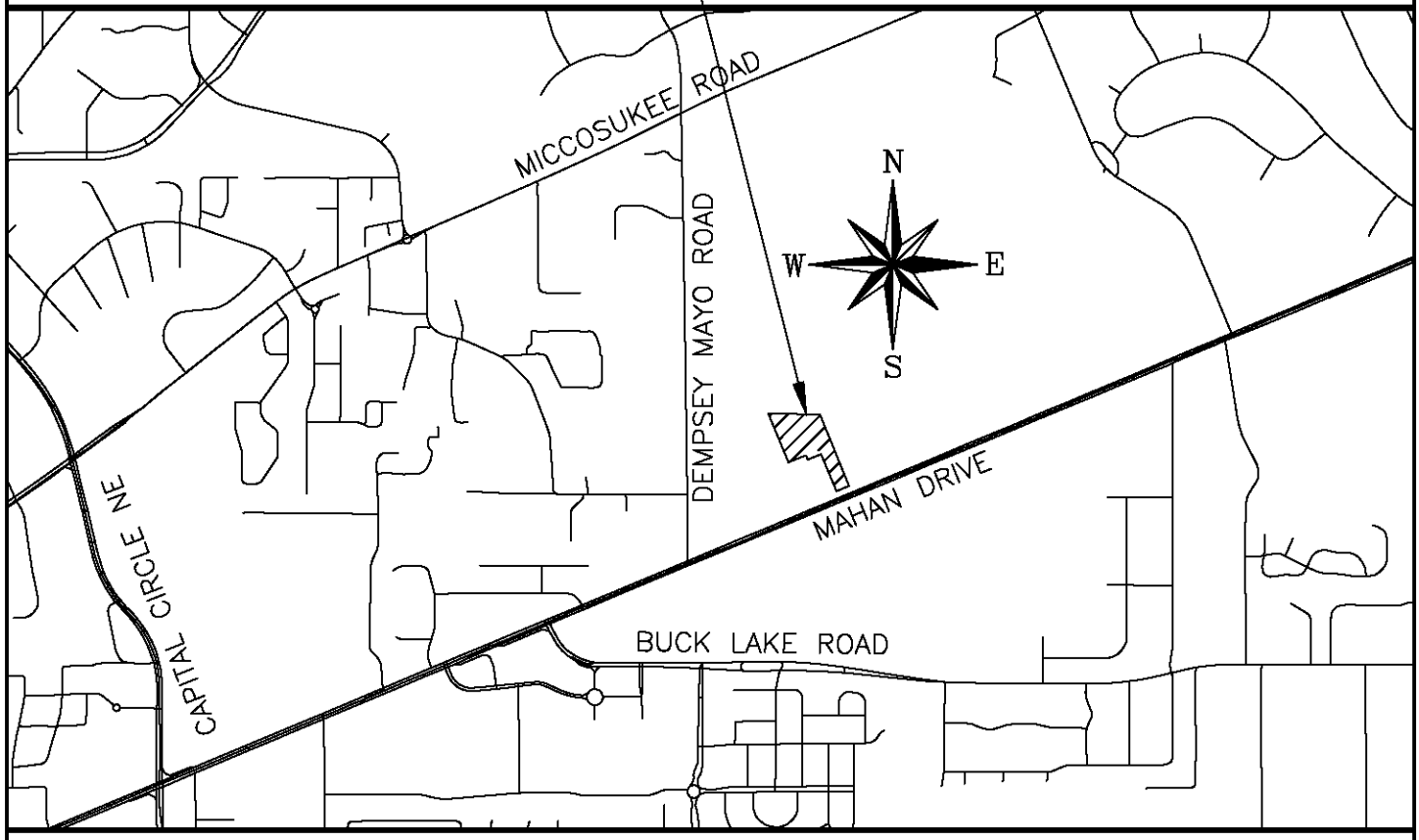
cc: Villas at Mahan Project File
Scott Brockmeier, Development Services Administrator/DSEM
Nawfal Ezzagaghi, Environmental Review Supervisor/DSEM

"People Focused. Performance Driven."



THE VILLAS AT MAHAN

SITE MAP
SCALE 1" = 500'



LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1" = 2000'

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #7

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #7

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of the FY 2015/2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Scott Ross, Director of Office of Financial Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Timothy Barden, Principal Management & Budget Analyst Felisa Barnes, Principal Management & Budget Analyst Ryan Aamodt, Management & Budget Analyst Jennifer Donald, Management & Budget Analyst Josh Pascua, Management & Budget Analyst Brent Rau, Management Analyst

Fiscal Impact:

This item does not have a fiscal impact. The mid-year report summarizes the FY 2015/2016 year-to-date receipts for the County's major revenues and program expenditures, year ending FY 2015/2016 estimated fund balances and preliminary FY 2016/2017 revenue estimates.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the FY 2015/2016 Mid-Year Financial Report (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

OMB prepares two financial reports annually for Board consideration. The first is presented at the mid-point of the fiscal year to identify financial trends that are developing. This report also includes preliminary FY 2016/2017 revenue estimates. The second report is presented at the fiscal year-end to recap the financial performance of the County.

Analysis:

Included in the Mid-Year Financial Report are the following sections:

Revenues
This section summarizes and describes the FY 2015/2016 year-to-date (YTD) receipts for the County's major revenues. It provides a comparison of these receipts to the FY 2014/2015 actual receipts and the FY 2015/2016 budget. It also provides preliminary FY 2016/2017 revenue estimates.

Expenditures
This section displays the FY 2015/2016 budgets for each program. It also shows the FY 2015/2016 actual expenditures and provides the dollar amount and percentage that each program has spent to date.

Fund Balance
This section compares the fund balances of each fund for the two prior fiscal years. It also shows the FY 2015/2016 estimated fund balance, the FY 2015/2016 adopted budget and it calculates the fund balance as a percentage of the budget in each fund for FY 2015/2016.

Capital Improvement Program
This section provides FY 2015/2016 YTD budget and expenditure information for each capital improvement project.

Grants Program
This section provides FY 2015/2016 YTD budget and expenditure information for all County grants as well as a description of each grant.

Community Economic Profile
This section tracks information about the community including information regarding population, higher education enrollment, visitors, unemployment, taxable retail sales, labor force, industry type employment, taxable value, principal taxpayers, permits, crime and homestead parcels.

Financial Indicators
This section provides financial information used to identify emerging trends in the County's fiscal performance.

Comparative Data
This section provides a net budget, population, ad valorem tax collection, exempt property percentage, and staffing comparison between Leon County, surrounding counties, and other like-sized counties. It also identifies how Leon County ranks in comparison to all Florida counties in employees per 1,000 residents, net budget per resident and percentage of exempt property.

Options:

1. Accept the FY 2015/2016 Mid-Year Financial Report.
2. Do not accept the FY 2015/2016 Mid-Year Financial Report.
3. Board Direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1.

Attachment:
1. FY 2015/2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

MID-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2015/2016



LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

PEOPLE FOCUSED. PERFORMANCE DRIVEN.







Table of Contents

REVENUES

Major Revenue Summary 1
Preliminary FY 2017 Revenue Estimates 2
Revenue Projections 3
General Fund/Fine & Forfeiture- Fund Balance 4
Ad Valorem Taxes 5
State Revenue Sharing Tax 6
Communications Services Tax 7
Public Service Tax 8
State Shared Gas Tax 9
Local Option Gas Tax 10
Local Government ½ Cent Sales Tax 11
Local Option Sales Tax 12
Local Option Tourist Tax 13
Solid Waste Fees 14
Building Permit Fees 15
Environmental Permit Fees 16
Ambulance Fees 17
Probation & Pre-Trial Fees 18
Court Facilities Fees 19

EXPENDITURES

Program Expenditure Summary 20

FUND BALANCE

Summary of Fund Balance & Retained Earnings (unaudited) 24

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Capital Improvement Program Summary 26
Culture and Recreation 27
General Government 27
Health and Safety 28
Physical Environment 28
Transportation 29

GRANTS PROGRAM

Grants Program Summary 30

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PROFILE

Community Economic Profile 35

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Financial Indicators 43

COMPARATIVE DATA

Comparative Data for Like-Sized Counties 48
Comparative Data for Surrounding Counties 51
Comparative Data for All Florida Counties 54


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

MAJOR REVENUE SUMMARY

Total FY16 budgeted revenues shown below represents approximately 80% of all FY16 budgeted County revenues. (1)

Revenue Source	FY16 Budget	FY15 YTD Actual	FY16 YTD Budget	FY16 YTD Actual	FY15 YTD Actuals vs. FY16 YTD Actuals	FY16 YTD Budget vs. FY16 YTD Actuals
Ad Valorem Taxes (2)	113,884,423	106,286,058	104,580,597	110,156,933	3.6%	5.3%
Stormwater Fees (3)	3,372,130	3,002,264	2,996,920	3,075,085	2.4%	2.6%
State Revenue Sharing (4)	5,054,000	2,324,513	2,325,459	2,573,874	10.7%	10.7%
Communication Serv. Tax (5)	3,580,550	1,489,636	1,517,170	1,420,026	-4.7%	-6.4%
Public Services Tax (6)	6,068,401	2,696,781	3,039,137	3,353,746	24.4%	10.4%
State Shared Gas Tax	3,873,150	1,954,175	1,889,096	2,031,957	4.0%	7.6%
Local Option Gas Tax (7)	7,739,650	3,742,433	3,609,737	4,015,063	7.3%	11.2%
Local 1/2 Cent Sales Tax (4)	11,857,900	5,860,294	5,899,283	6,107,572	4.2%	3.5%
Local Option Sales Tax (4)	4,054,600	2,006,811	2,028,667	2,118,023	5.5%	4.4%
Local Option Tourist Tax (8)	4,607,500	2,363,791	2,197,120	2,585,086	9.4%	17.7%
Solid Waste Fees (9)	8,041,997	4,787,310	4,571,654	4,900,815	2.4%	7.2%
Building Permits Fees (10)	1,579,090	613,177	714,390	1,179,376	92.3%	65.1%
Environmental Permit Fees (11)	1,390,610	441,719	606,610	748,125	69.4%	23.3%
Ambulance Fees (12)	9,621,600	4,821,992	4,955,210	5,296,998	9.9%	6.9%
Probation and Pre-Trial Fees (13)	891,955	456,670	456,704	445,030	-2.5%	-2.6%
Court Facilities Fees (14)	950,000	482,247	490,763	458,861	-4.8%	-6.5%
Fire Services Fee (15)	6,808,662	4,308,132	4,075,026	4,566,538	6.0%	12.1%
Interest Income - GF/FF (16)	553,375	137,433	230,573	135,114	-1.7%	-41.4%
Interest Income - Other (16)	544,541	191,937	226,892	168,444	-12.2%	-25.8%
TOTAL:	**$ 194,474,134**	**$ 147,967,373**	**$ 146,411,008**	**$ 155,336,666**	**5.0%**	**6.1%**

Notes:

(1) The percentage is based on all County revenues net of transfers and appropriated fund balance.

(2) Ad Valorem revenue is generated from property taxes. The revenue increase indicates that while the millage rate has remained level at 8.3144, a rise in property value is generating increased collections.

(3) The fee is used to support stormwater facility maintenance and operation; fund the Stormwater Engineering Section to plan, design, and construct stormwater treatment and flood prevention projects; to investigate drainage problems; to ensure Leon County compliance with state, federal, and local stormwater permits; and to monitor water quality in County lakes.

(4) The 1/2 Cent Sales Tax and State Revenue Sharing are both State shared revenues supported by state and local sales tax collections. Overall, local sales tax transactions have been higher, indicating a continued economic recovery.

(5) Statewide the Communication Service Tax has been in decline the past four years. Initially, Leon County was not following the trend; however, the current fiscal year shows the decline beginning to affect Leon County and anticipated is to continue in FY 2017.

(6) Significant increase due to completion of repayment to the City of Tallahassee for previous overpayments to the County and a correction to the calculation of the tax on Talquin electric billings.

(7) Improving economic conditions, low fuel prices have caused an increase in fuel consumption, reflecting an increase in gas tax revenue.

(8) Increase in the Local Option Tourist Tax due to the early legislative session in FY16. This increase is not anticipated to continue for the remainder of FY16.

(9) The solid waste fee includes the Non Ad Valorem assessment paid on the property tax bill, the transfer tipping fees, and other solid waste fees; such as the rural waste center or hazardous material.

(10) As the construction market continues to rebound in the current economy, an increase in new construction and commercial permits is being seen, resulting in an increase in revenue for FY16.

(11) As economic conditions continue to improve in the development/construction industry, development approval and environmental permit revenue is continuing to rebound.

(12) The collections-to-actual billings dropped from 41% to 36% in FY13, and then 32% of total billings in FY15. The collections-to-actual billings for FY16 is 31%. Revenue collection continues to increase due to the increase in total billings in FY16.

(13) The decrease in revenue for the Probation/Pre-Trial program, compared to FY16 budget, is attributed to the continued issuance of fee waivers.

(14) Court Facilities fees have decreased due to a decline in the issuance of traffic tickets.

(15) The fire services fee was implemented in FY10. Revenues shown reflect collections by the City of Tallahassee and non ad valorem assessments placed on the County tax bill. Reported amounts represent delinquent accounts that have been transferred from quarterly billing to tax bills accounting for the increase in YTD collections.

(16) In an effort to affect economic recovery, the Federal Reserve has continued to keep interest rates low, directly influencing interest earnings on County funds. This explains the interest earnings to date coming in below forecasted returns. Interest classified as other has declined due to budgeted capital reserves being expended.

PRELIMINARY FY 2017 REVENUE ESTIMATES

All revenues below are shown as they are budgeted, which is 95% of the actual amount anticipated. (1)

Revenue Source	FY15 Budget	FY16 Budget	FY17 Prelim. Budget	FY16 to FY17 % Change (2)
General Revenues or Restricted Revenues: Supplemented by General Revenues				
Ad Valorem Taxes (2)	109,006,902	113,884,423	TBD	N/A
State Revenue Sharing Tax (3)	4,770,900	5,054,000	5,461,550	7.5%
Communication Services Tax	3,441,850	3,580,550	3,264,200	-9.7%
Public Services Tax (3) (8)	5,702,850	6,068,401	8,315,350	27.0%
Local Government 1/2 Cent Sales Tax	11,415,200	11,857,900	12,274,000	3.4%
Environmental Permit Fees (4)	1,026,950	1,390,610	1,762,440	21.1%
Probation Fees (5)	912,380	891,955	818,045	-9.0%
Court Facilities Fees (6)	1,368,000	950,000	961,400	1.2%
Interest Income - General Fund/Fine & Forfeiture	346,299	553,375	547,818	-1.0%
Interest Income - Other	605,221	544,541	421,705	-29.1%
Subtotal*:	**$ 29,589,650**	**$ 30,891,332**	**$ 33,826,508**	**8.7%**
Comparison to Previous Year Budget		*1,301,682*	*2,935,176*	
Gas Taxes (2)				
State Shared Gas Tax	3,858,900	3,873,150	4,046,335	4.3%
Local Option Gas Taxes	7,511,650	7,739,650	7,960,145	2.8%
Subtotal:	**$ 11,370,550**	**$ 11,612,800**	**$ 12,006,480**	**3.3%**
Comparison to Previous Year Budget	*N/A*	*242,250*	*393,680*	
Restricted Revenues: No General Revenue Support				
Stormwater Fees	3,238,082	3,372,130	3,317,646	-1.6%
Ambulance Fees	8,930,000	9,621,600	9,428,686	-2.0%
Building Permit Fees (2) (4)	1,550,305	1,579,090	2,004,215	21.2%
Local Option Sales Tax Extension	3,813,300	4,054,600	4,376,650	7.4%
Local Option Tourist Tax	4,492,313	4,607,500	4,908,456	6.1%
Fire Services Fee	6,878,610	6,808,662	6,944,800	2.0%
Solid Waste Fees (7)	8,190,485	8,041,997	7,993,912	-0.6%
Subtotal*:	**$ 37,093,095**	**$ 38,085,579**	**$ 38,974,365**	**2.3%**
Comparison to Previous Year Budget	*N/A*	*992,484*	*888,786*	
TOTAL:	**$ 78,053,295**	**$ 80,589,711**	**$ 84,807,353**	**5.0%**

FY15 and FY16 budget subtotals exclude Ad Valorem Taxes due to the unavailability of FY17 preliminary budget figures at the time of publishing.

Notes:

(1) According to Florida Statutes, all revenues must be budgeted at 95%. Budget estimates are preliminary and may be adjusted if necessary as additional information becomes available prior to the June budget workshop.

(2) The FY17 estimates will be determined once preliminary valuations are released by the Property Appraiser on June 1, 2016.

(3) Revenue collections, associated with consumer based economic activity, are expected to increase, indicating the continued economic recovery.

(4) The increase in building permits and development is related to the growth in both new construction and the permitting of new developments. Budgeted revenues are just below pre-recession levels.

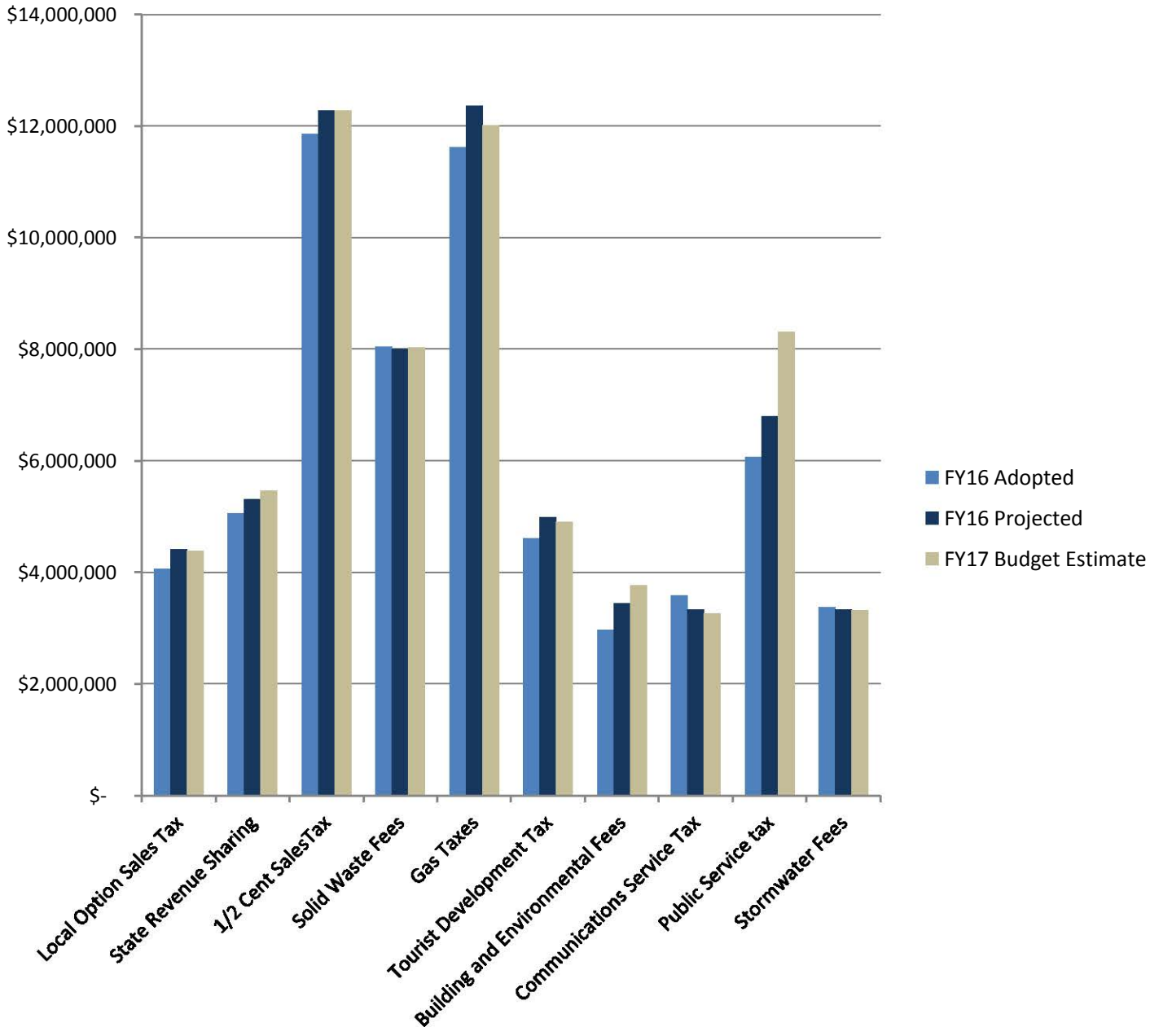
(5) Probation Fees are forecasted to decrease in FY17 coinciding with a decline in the number of clients, a consistent balance of unpaid fees, and the continued issuance of fee waivers by the court.

(6) Court Facilities Fees are forecasted to increase slightly in FY17 which would indicate a higher issuance of traffic citations over FY16.

(7) The solid waste fee includes the Non Ad Valorem assessment paid on the property tax bill, the transfer tipping fees, and other solid waste fees; such as the rural waste center or hazardous material. FY17 estimates indicate the revenue will remain constant with the previous fiscal year.

(8) Significant increase due to completion of repayment to the City of Tallahassee for previous overpayments to the County and a correction to the calculation of the tax on Talquin electric billings.

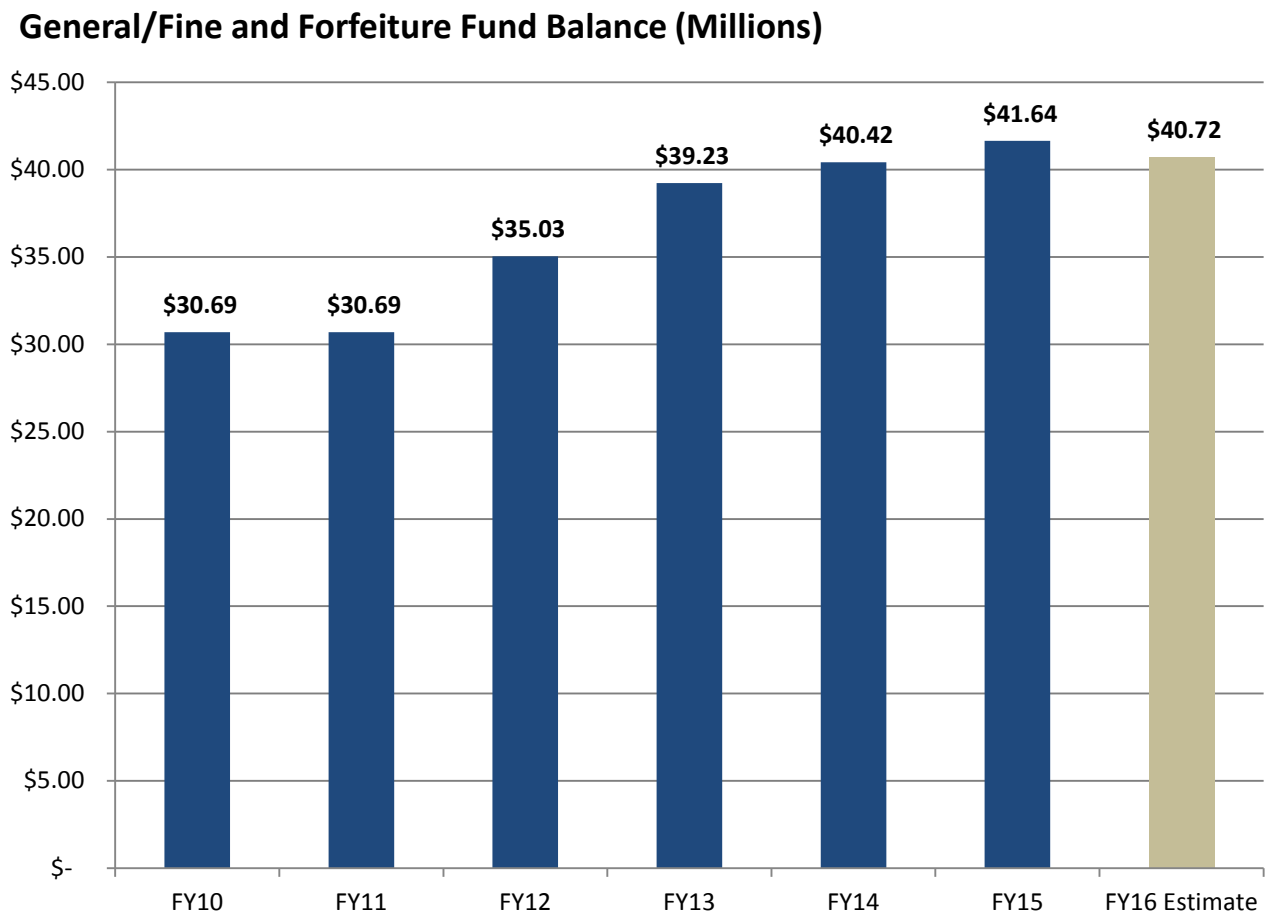
FY 2016 AND FY 2017 REVENUE PROJECTIONS



Adopted Budget FY 2016, Projected Actual Collections FY 2016, and Estimated Budget FY 2017:

This chart illustrates a comparison between the current budget, the projected actual collections for FY 2016, and the FY 2017 budget estimates. The chart depicts FY 2017 revenues forecasted at 95% as required by Florida Statute. Detailed charts of these revenues are shown on the subsequent pages, including ad valorem taxes.

GENERAL FUND/FIND AND FOREITURE – FUND BALANCE



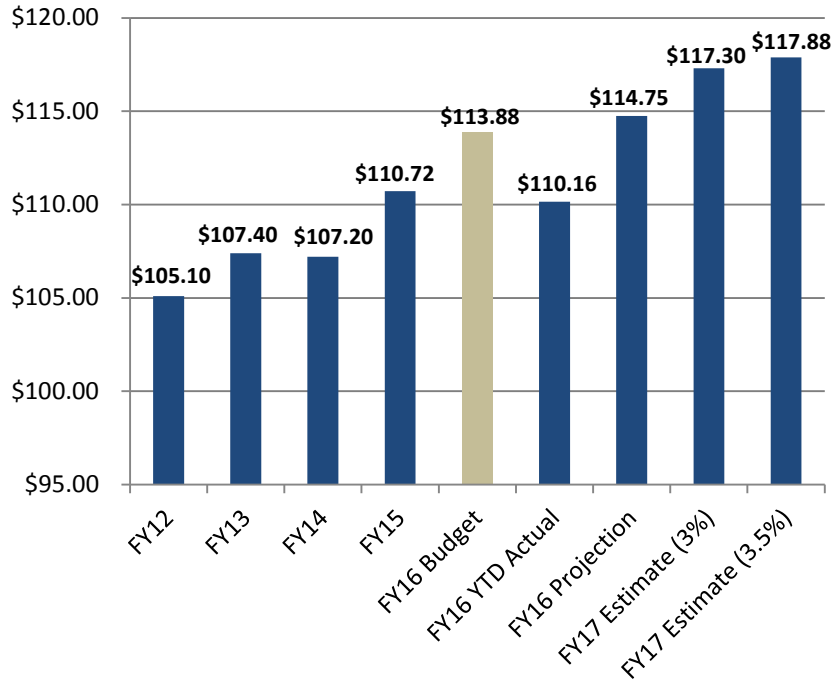
General/Fine and Forfeiture Fund Balance:

Fund Balance is maintained for cash flow purposes, as an emergency reserve and a reserve for one-time capital improvement needs. In addition, the amount of fund balance is used by rating agencies in determining the bond rating for local governments. The Leon County Reserves Policy requires fund balances to be between a minimum of 15% and a maximum of 30% of operating expenditures. The unaudited year ending fund balance estimate for FY16 is $42.47 million. This reflects 30% of FY16 operating expenditures.

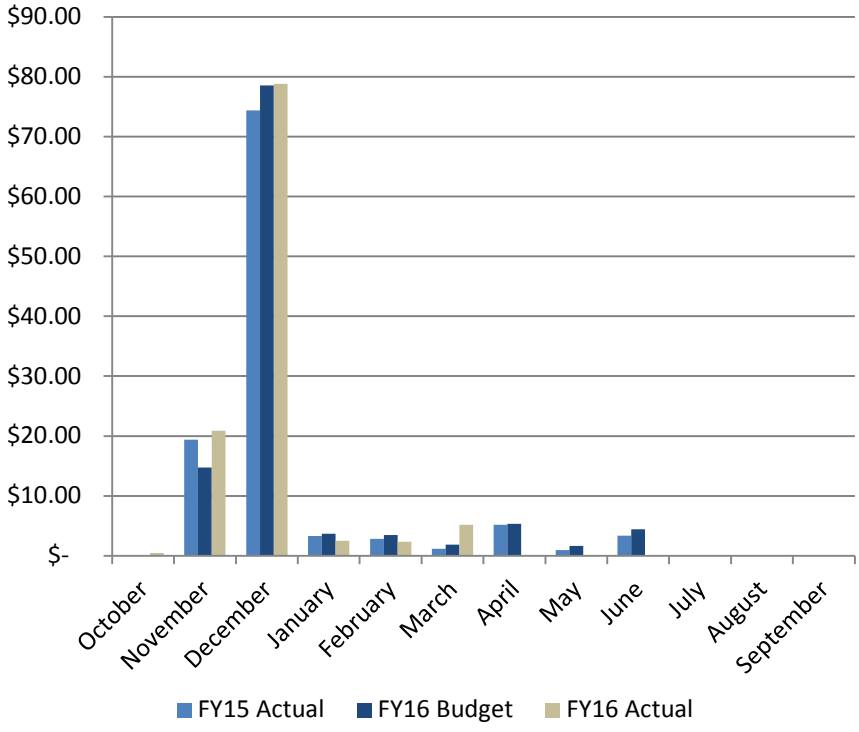
In order to be in compliance with the Leon County Reserves Policy minimum and maximum levels, the FY16 General/Fine and Forfeiture Fund Balance would have to remain between $20.1 million and $40.2 million. As depicted, the fund is 0.4% above the policy maximum. The projected use of $3.0 million in fund balance to balance the FY 2017 budget, and the general revenue "fund sweep" for the capital program authorized by the Board during the April 26, 2016 workshop ratification at the May 10, 2016 meeting, will maintain the fund balance level within policy guidelines. This will be discussed further at the June 14, 2016 Budget Workshop.

AD VALOREM TAXES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projects (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Millions)



Background:

Ad Valorem Taxes are derived from all non-exempt real and personal properties located within Leon County. The non-voted countywide millage rate is constitutionally capped at 10 mills (Article VII, Section 9(a) and (b)).

The amounts shown are the combined General Fund and Fine and Forfeiture Fund levies.

Trend:

In January 2008 a constitutional amendment was passed that established restrictions on property valuations, such as an additional $25,000 homestead exemption and Save Our Homes tax portability. These restrictions will limit future growth in ad valorem taxes. Trend shows a slow recovery in property values from the low in FY12. Due to an increase in property values, with the millage rate remaining 8.3144, the FY16 projected actual Ad Valorem Taxes will increase from FY15.

Fiscal Year 2017 Ad Valorem tax estimates are based upon a 3% to 3.5% increase in Ad Valorem revenue collections. Preliminary property valuations will be provided by the Property Appraiser's Office on June 1, 2016. These valuations will be used in developing materials for the June budget workshop.

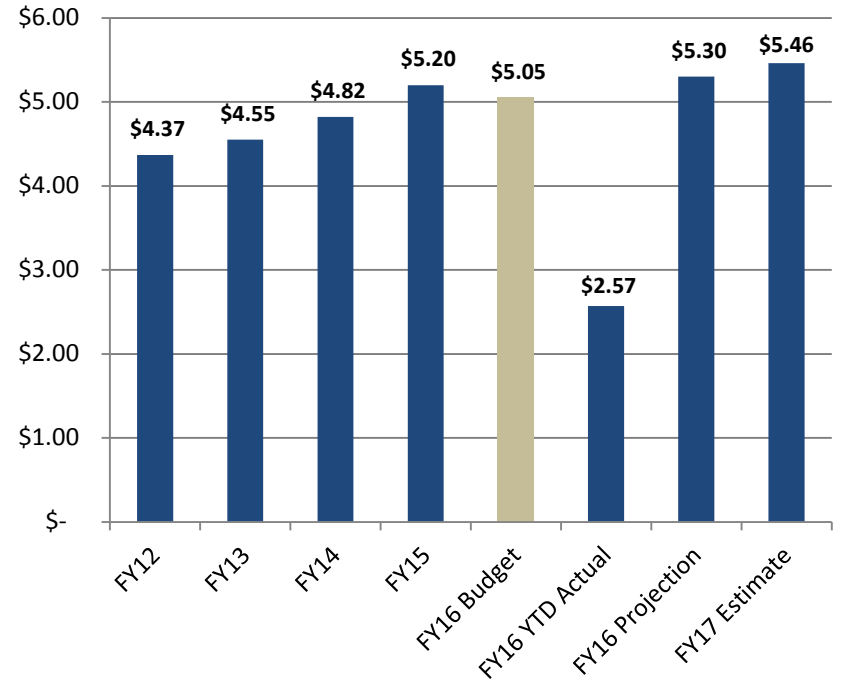
FY15 Budget: $109,006,902
FY15 Actual: $110,715,168

FY16 Budget: $113,884,423
FY16 YTD Actual: $110,156,933
FY16 Projection: $114,752,211

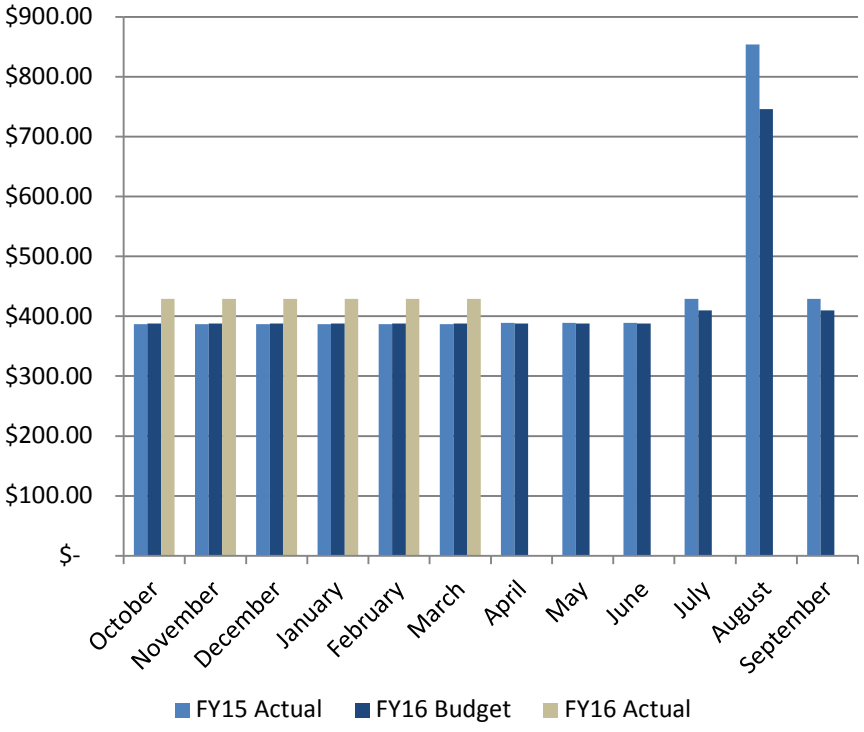
FY17 Est. Budget (3%): $117,300,956
FY17 Est. Budget (3.5%): $117,870,378

STATE REVENUE SHARINGS TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:

The Florida Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 was an attempt by the Legislature to ensure a minimum level of parity across units of local government when distributing statewide revenue. Currently, the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties receives 2.9% of the net cigarette tax collections and 2.25% of sales and use tax collections. On July 1, 2004, the distribution formula reduced the County's share to 2.044% or a net reduction of approximately 10%. The sales and use tax collections provide approximately 96% of the total revenue shared with counties, with the cigarette tax collections making up the small remaining portion. These funds are collected and distributed on a monthly basis by the Florida Department of Revenue.

Trend:

Leon County collected increasing state revenue sharing taxes from the recession, indicating a growing confidence in consumer spending, which has continued through FY16. The State Revenue Estimating Conference has continued to forecast modest positive growth in FY16 and the out-years.

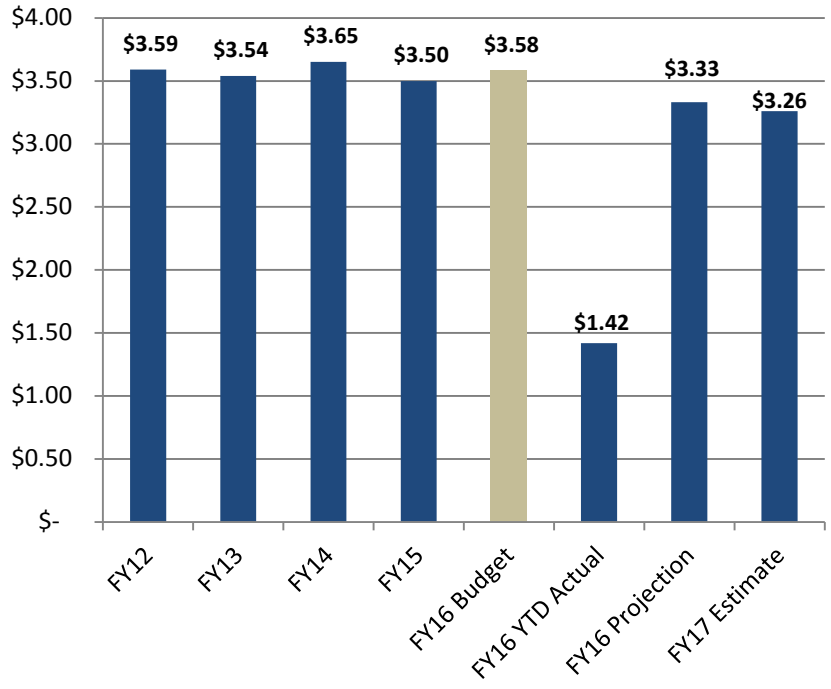
FY15 Budget: $4,770,900
FY15 Actual: $4,815,581

FY16 Budget: $5,054,000
FY16 YTD Actual: $2,573,874
FY16 Projection: $5,304,800

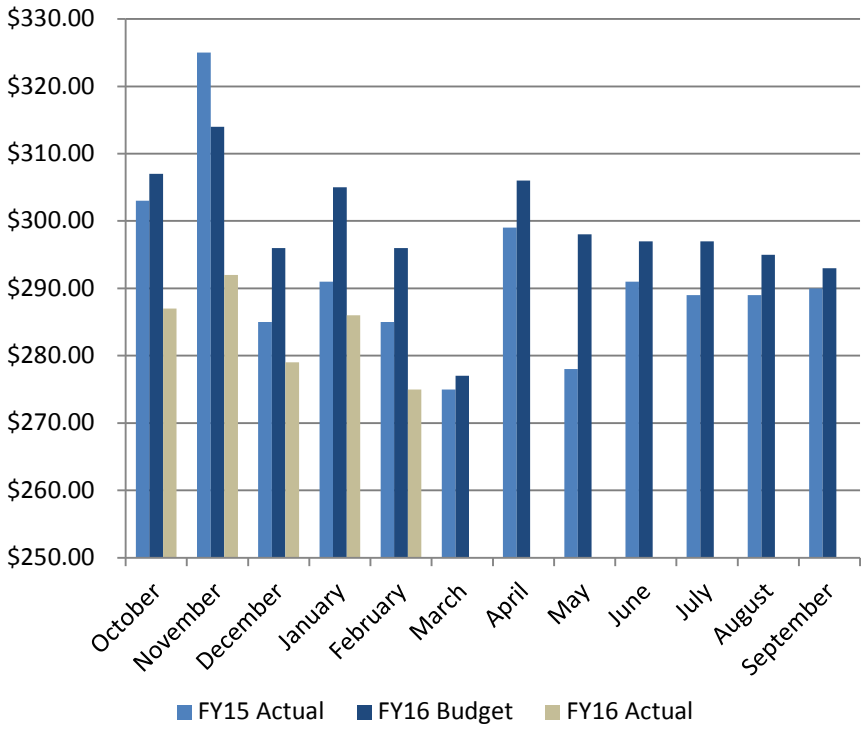
FY17 Estimated Budget: $5,461,550

COMMUNICATION SERVICES TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
The Communication Services Tax combined seven different State and local taxes or fees by replacing them with a two tiered tax, each with its own rate. These two taxes are (1) The State Communication Services Tax and (2) The Local Option Communication Services Tax. The County correspondingly eliminated its 5% Cable Franchise Fee and certain right of way permit fees. Becoming a Charter county allowed the County to levy at a rate of 5.22%. This rate became effective in February of 2004.

Trend:
In December 2008, the County received a $2.5 million audit adjustment from the State, distributed in the form of a $1.3 million lump sum payment in December of FY09 with the remainder prorated in equal monthly payments of $33,429 from February 2009 until December 2012. These monthly adjustment payments have been contemplated in the budget graph, accounting for the higher than expected revenue figures in FY12.

Statewide the CST has been in decline the past four years. Initially, Leon County was not following the trend: however, the current fiscal year revenues are not meeting the projected forecast and the decline is anticipated to continue in FY 2017.

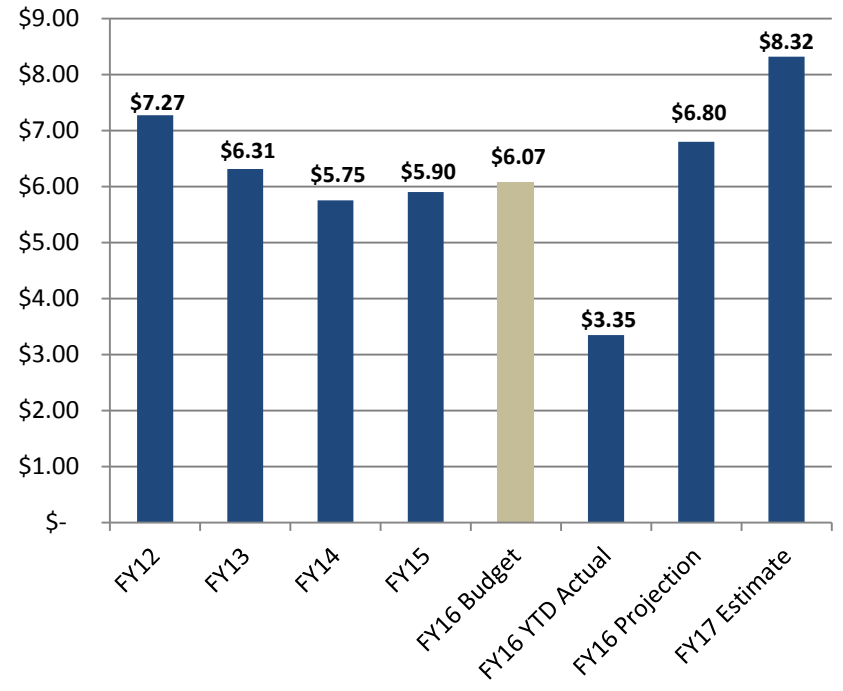
FY15 Budget: $3,441,850
FY15 Actual: $3,499,854

FY16 Budget: $3,580,550
FY16 YTD Actual: $1,420,026
FY16 Projection: $3,325,000

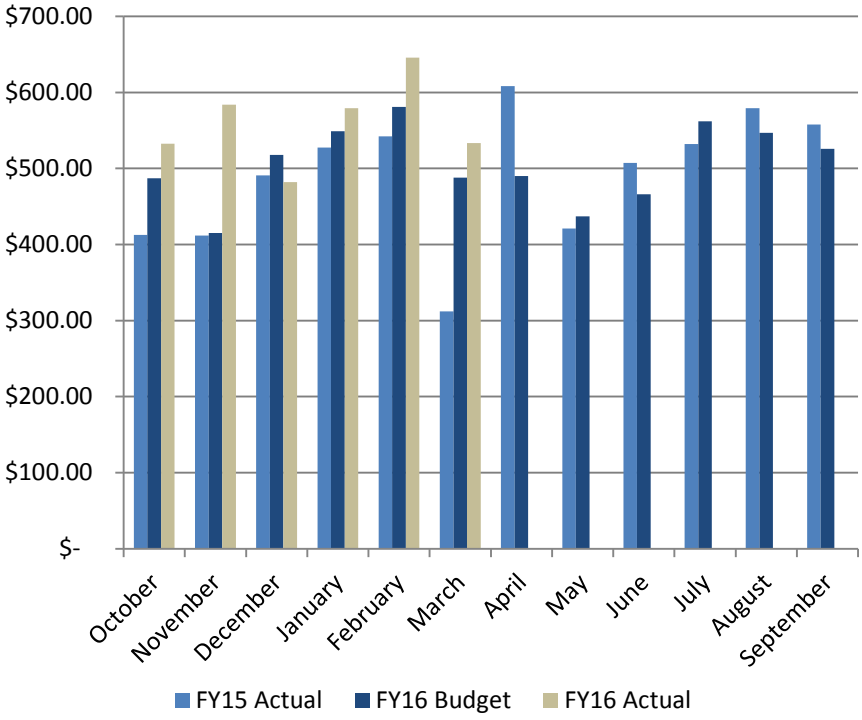
FY17 Estimated Budget: $3,264,200

PUBLIC SERVICES TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
The Public Services Tax is a 10% tax levied upon each purchase of electricity, water, and metered or bottled gas within the unincorporated areas of the County. It is also levied at $0.04 per gallon on the purchase of fuel oil within the unincorporated areas of the County. This tax became effective on October 1, 2003.

Trend:
Due to its consumption basis, this tax is subject to many variables including rates and usage. Revenues have steadily trended upward since FY09;, however, in 2013 the City of Tallahassee determined it had incorrectly overpaid $2.1 million on the electric portion of the tax for the past three years. As such, future year's revenue projections reflect the payback of these revenues through withholding over a three year period. The payback began in March 2013 and ended in March 2016.

The Public Services Tax (PST) is anticipated to generate an additional $2.3 million in FY17 specifically in the electric PST. The increase is due to two reasons: 1) The end of a three year repayment schedule to the City of Tallahassee of $2.1 million for over payment of the electric PST to the County from FY10 – FY13; and 2) a correction to the calculation of the tax on Talquin electric billings.

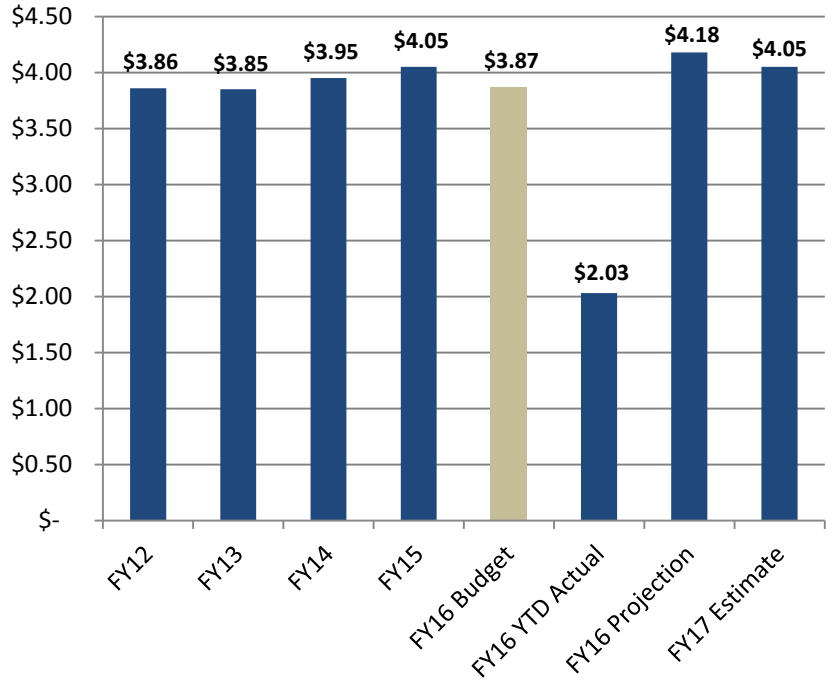
FY15 Budget: $5,702,850
FY15 Actual: $5,902,063

FY16 Budget: $6,068,401
FY16 YTD Actual: $3,353,746
FY16 Projection: $6,795,520

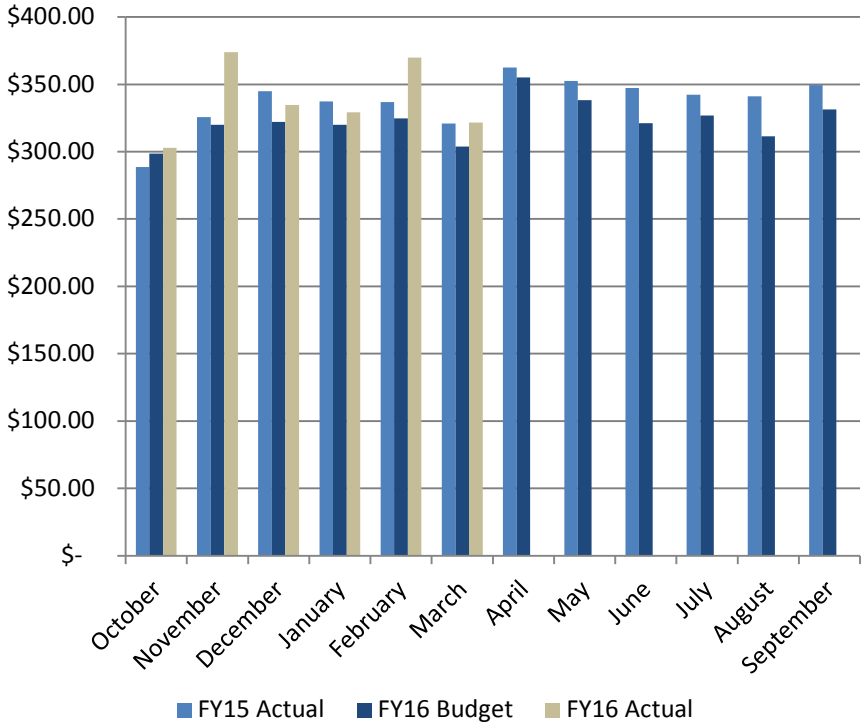
FY17 Estimated Budget: $8,315,350

STATE SHARED GAS TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
The State Shared Gas Tax consists of two discrete revenue streams: County Fuel Tax and the Constitutional Gas Tax. These revenues are all restricted to transportation related expenditures (Florida Statutes 206 and others). These revenue streams are disbursed from the State based on a distribution formula consisting of county area, population, and collection.

Trend:
This is a consumption based tax on gallons purchased. Prior to FY11 there was modest growth in this revenue stream. Decreased fuel consumption due to the recession, more fuel efficient vehicles coupled with high fuel costs has caused a leveling trend in gas tax revenue over time.

In FY16, Leon County is anticipating collecting a slightly higher amount of gas tax revenues than originally budgeted based on current revenue collections and highway fuel sales estimates. FY17 projects a moderate incline in this revenue.

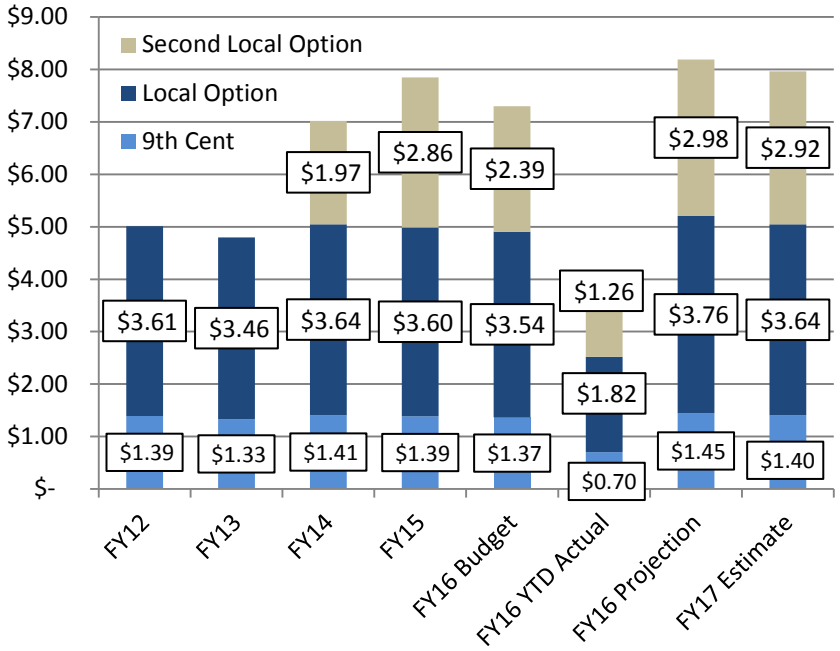
FY15 Budget: $3,858,900
FY15 Actual: $4,048,969

FY16 Budget: $3,873,150
FY16 YTD Actual: $2,031,957
FY16 Projection: $4,181,409

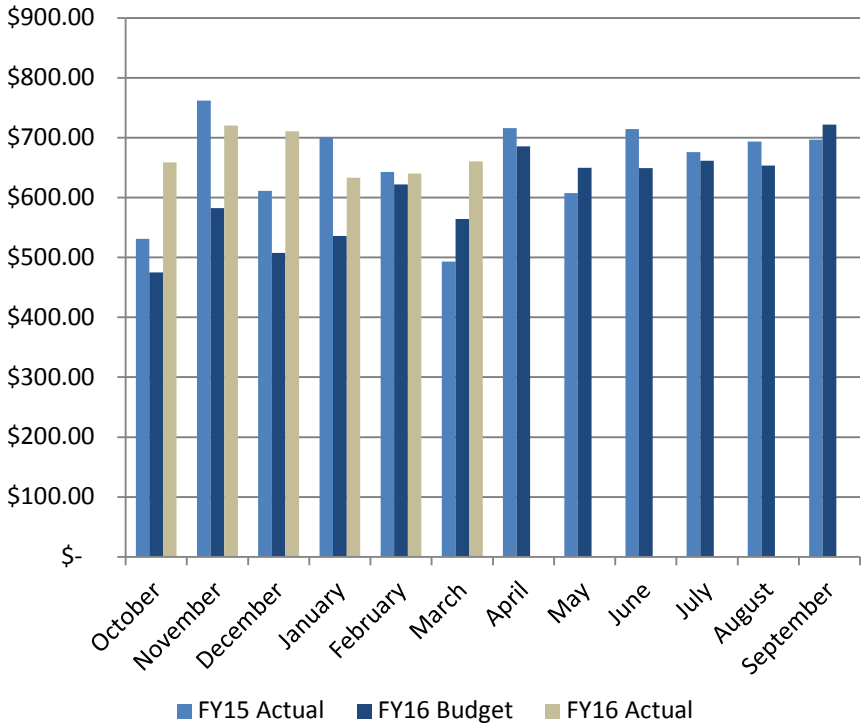
FY17 Estimated Budget: $4,046,335

LOCAL OPTION GAS TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
9th Cent Gas Tax: This tax was a State imposed 1 cent tax on special and diesel fuel. Beginning in FY02, the County began to levy the amount locally on all fuel consumption.

Local Option Gas Tax: This tax is a locally imposed 6 cents per gallon tax on every net gallon of motor and diesel fuel. Funds are restricted to transportation related expenditures. In September 2013, the County and City amended the Inter-local Agreement, which authorizes the extension of 6 cents gas tax, with an allocation of 50/50 between the County and the City, being effect from October 1, 2015. This tax will not sunset until FY 2045.

2nd Local Option: On September 10, 2013, the Board approved levying an additional five-cent gas tax, to be split with the City 50/50. Beginning in January 2014, the County began to levy this tax on all motor fuel consumption in Leon County.

The amounts shown are the County's share only.

Trend:
This is a consumption based tax on gallons purchased. Since FY11, revenues have remained moderately flat due to higher gas prices, which led to the moderation on fuel consumption. In FY14, Leon County collected higher amount of gas tax revenue than FY 13 due to the new 2nd local option 5-cent gas tax. FY16 anticipated collections are higher than the previous year due to improving economic conditions and low gas prices, which has caused an increase in consumption. FY17 estimated budget is projected at a relatively small growth from FY16.

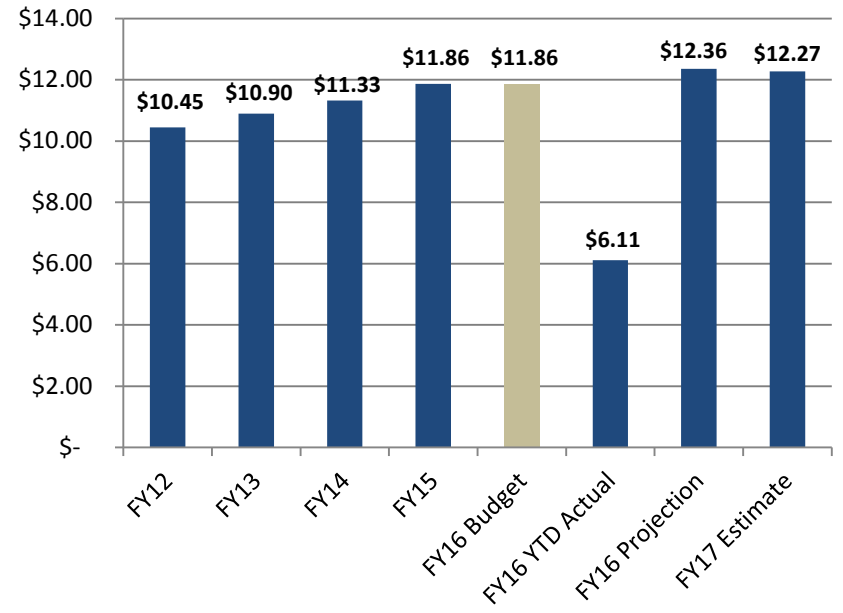
FY15 Budget: $ 7,511,650
FY15 Actual: $7,846,438

FY16 Budget: $7,739,650
FY16 YTD Actual: $4,015,063
FY16 Projection: $8,186,773

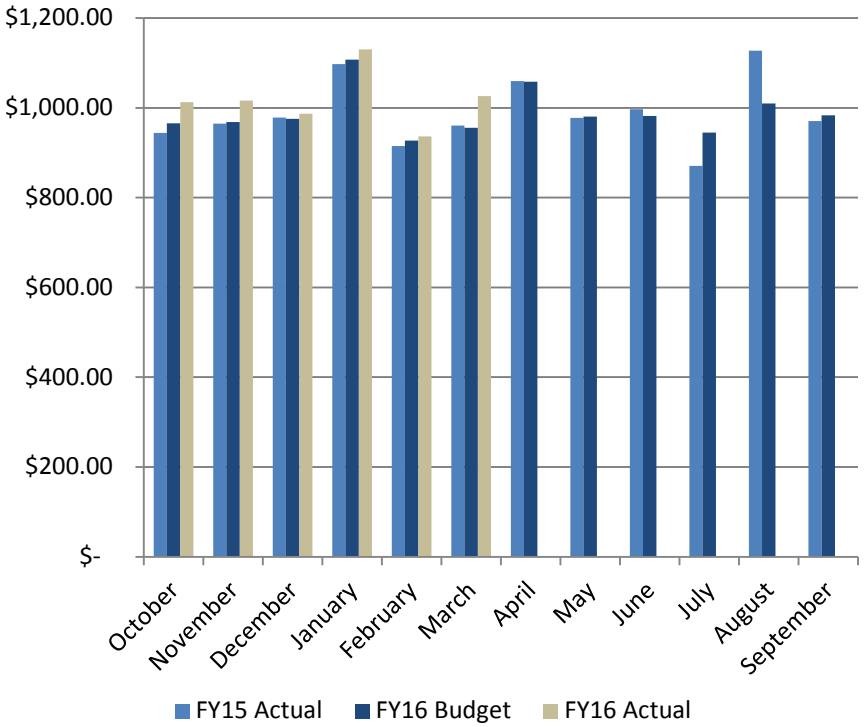
FY17 Estimated Budget: $7,960,145

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HALF CENT SALES TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
The Local Government 1/2 Cent Sales Tax is based on 9.653% of net sales tax proceeds remitted by all sales tax dealers located within Leon County. On July 1, 2004, the distribution formula reduced the County's share to 8.814% or a net reduction of approximately 9.5%. The revenue is split 56.6% County and 43.4% City based on a statutory defined distribution formula (Florida Statutes Part VI, Chapter 218). On April 9, 2015, the House approved the House Tax Cut Package, HB 7141, which changed the formula, but there is no impact to the portion of Local Government 1/2 Cent Sales Tax.

The amounts shown are the County's share only.

Trend:
Sales tax revenue declined from FY09 to FY11, a trend that ended in FY12. Since FY12 this revenue has trended upward. Projected actuals for FY16 and FY17 preliminary budget forecasts indicate an improving economy and a corresponding increase in consumer based economic activity.

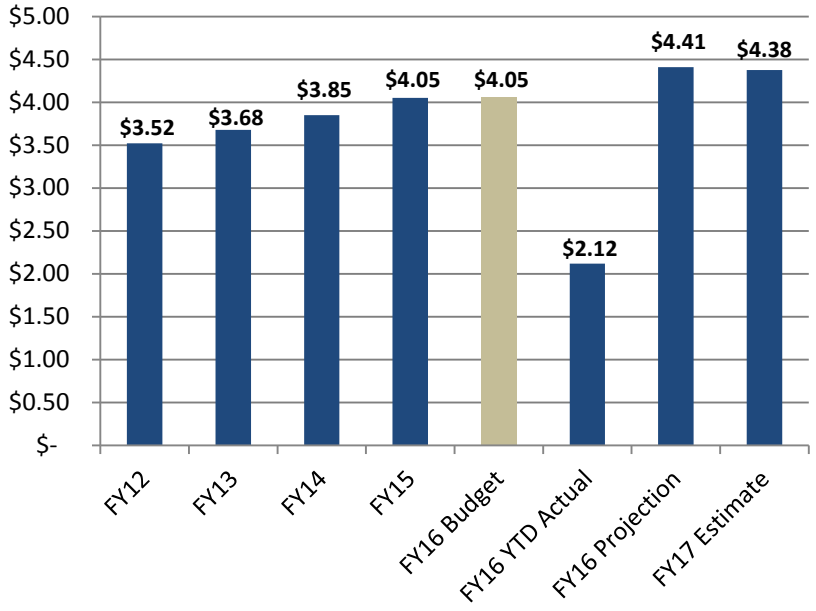
FY15 Budget: $11,415,200
FY15 Actual: $11,863,075

FY16 Budget: $11,857,900
FY16 YTD Actual: $6,107,572
FY16 Projection: $12,363,646

FY17 Estimated Budget: $12,274,000

LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Background:
The Local Option Sales Tax is a 1 cent sales tax on all transactions up to $5,000. In a November 2000 referendum, the sales tax was extended for an additional 15 years beginning in 2004. In a November 2014 referendum, the sales tax was extended for another 20 years beginning in 2019. The revenues are distributed at a rate of 10% to the County, 10% to the City, and 80% to Blueprint 2000.

The amounts shown are the County's share only.

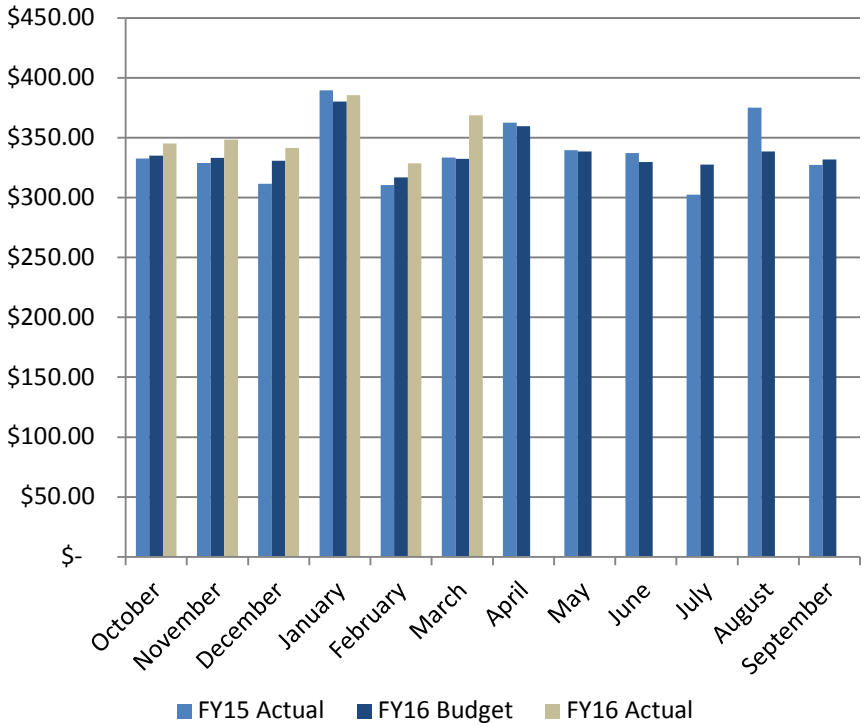
Trend:
Leon County anticipates collecting a slightly higher amount of local sales tax than budgeted in FY16. This indicates a recovering economy and an increase in consumer spending. The FY17 estimated budget continues the upward trend in expected consumer spending.

FY15 Budget: $3,813,300
FY15 Actual: $4,051,442

FY16 Budget: $4,054,600
FY16 YTD Actual: $2,118,023
FY16 Projection: $4,408,422

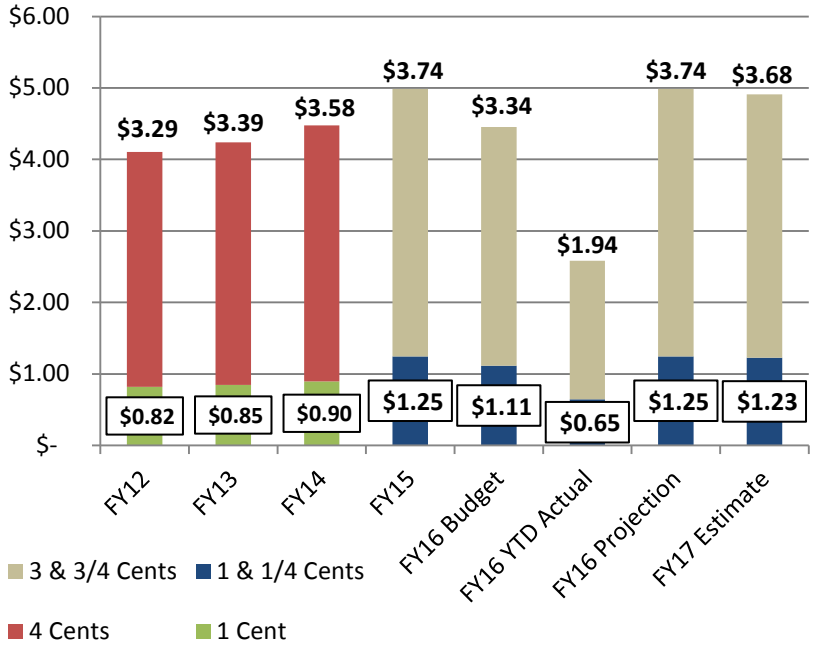
FY17 Estimated Budget: $4,376,650

Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)

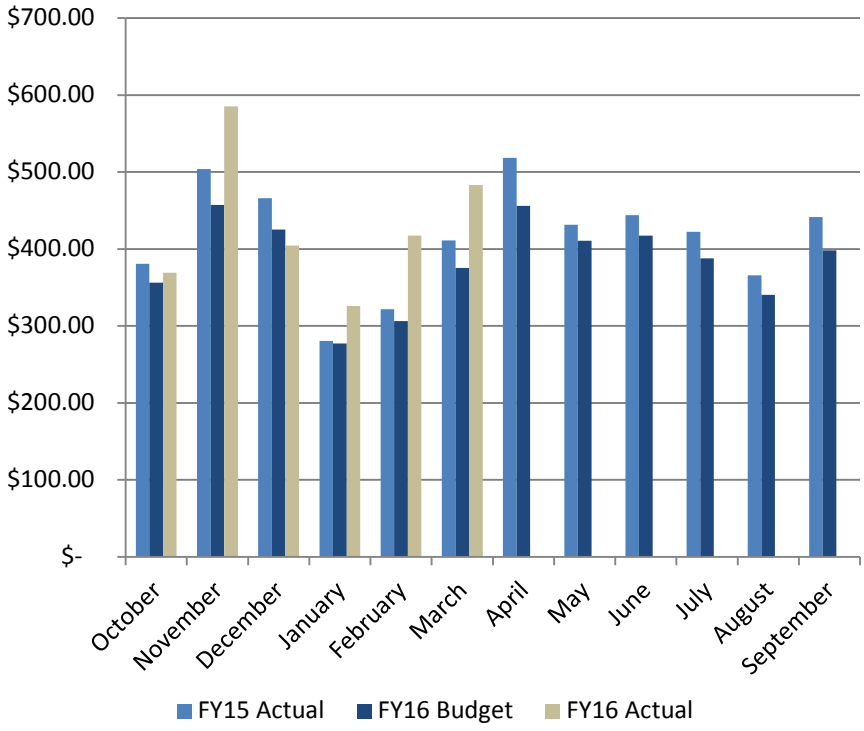


LOCAL OPTION TOURIST DEVELOPMENT TAX

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
The Local Option Tourist Tax is a locally imposed 5% tax levied on rentals and leases of less than 6-month duration. This tax is administered locally by the Tax Collector. The funds are restricted to advertising, public relations, promotional programs, visitor services and approved special events (Florida Statute 125.014). On March 19, 2009, the Board approved to increase total taxes levied on rentals and leases of less than 6-month duration by 1%. The total taxes levied are now 5%. The additional 1% became effective on May 1, 2009 and is used for marketing as specified in the TDC Strategic Plan.

On December 9, 2014, the Board amended TDC ordinances and restated the Grant Funding Agreement with Council on Culture & Arts (COCA), reallocating the TDT dedicated to the COCA from approximately ½-cent TDT to a total 1¼-cent TDT beginning in FY15. And the ¼-cent portion TDT will be used to support a capital grants program. The rest of 3¾-cent TDT will be distributed to support TDC marketing and promotions, beginning in FY15.

Trend:
Improved economic conditions allowed for an increase in tourist tax from FY12 to FY15. The additional one cent levied in May 2009, along with an increase in available rooms, increased rates, and an increase in the business travelers sector of the market contributed to the modest growth. The FY16 estimate is being held flat to FY15 due to an anticipated slow fall tourist season caused by unfavorable football schedules. FY17 is projected with modest growth.

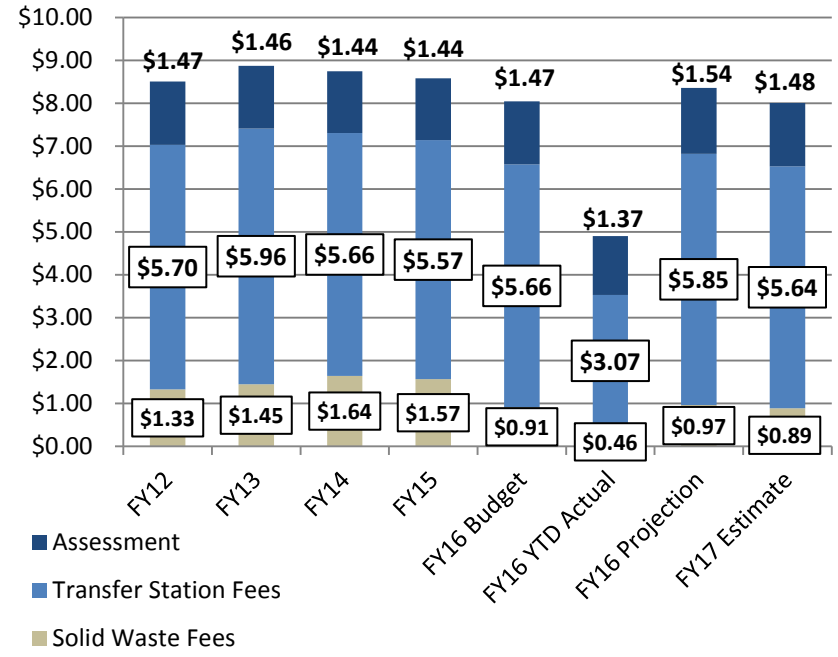
FY15 Budget: $4,492,313
FY15 Actual: $4,987,181

FY16 Budget: $4,607,500
FY16 YTD Actual: $2,585,086
FY16 Projection: $4,987,180

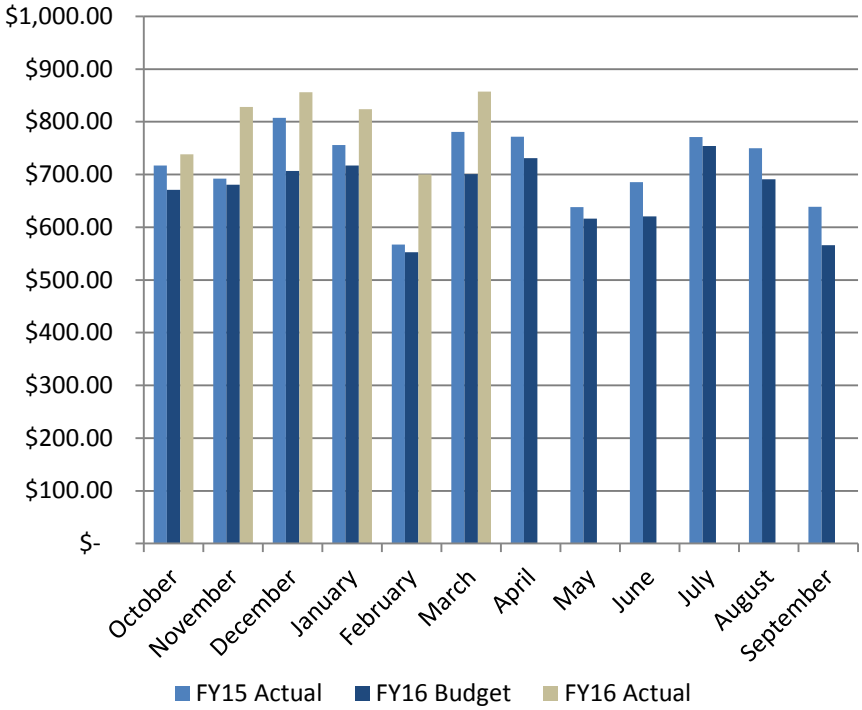
FY17 Estimated Budget: $4,908,456

SOLID WASTE FEES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
Solid Waste Fees are collected for sorting, reclaiming, disposing of solid waste at the County landfill and transfer station. Revenues collected will be used for the operation of all solid waste disposal sites.

In October 2008, the Board entered into a contractual agreement with Marpan Recycling. The Solid Waste Management Facility is no longer accepting Class I waste as of January 1, 2009. This contract caused a decline in revenues at the Solid Waste Management Facility. However, expenditures were adjusted to reflect the change in operations at the facility.

Trend:
Leon County established a reduced tipping fee in FY13 due to a reduction in hauling rates. FY16 projected actuals indicate a moderate increase over the FY16 budget. On April 28, 2015 Budget Workshop, the Board decided to close the landfill, caused a decline in revenue due to Marpan will no longer use the facility.

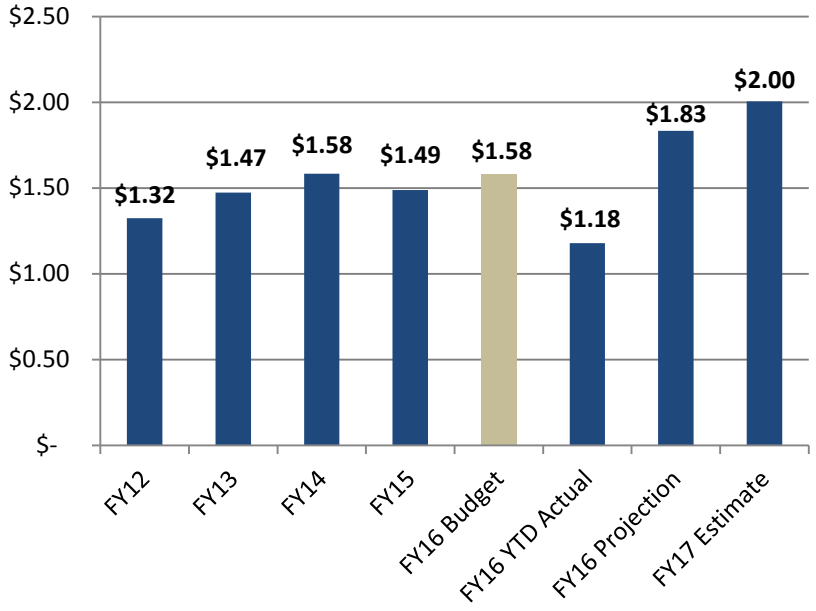
FY15 Budget: $8,190,485
FY15 Actual: $8,576,079

FY16 Budget: $8,041,997
FY16 YTD Actual: $4,900,815
FY16 Projection: $8,349,882

FY17 Estimated Budget: $7,993,912

BUILDING PERMIT FEES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Background:
Building Permit Fees are derived from developers of residential and commercial property and are intended to offset the cost of inspections to assure that development activity meets local, State and federal building code requirements. The County only collects these revenues for development occurring in the unincorporated area. As a result of a fee study, the Board adopted the first revised fee study in more than ten years. The fee increase was implemented in three phases: 34% on March 1, 2007; 22% on October 1, 2007; and a final 7% on October 1, 2008.

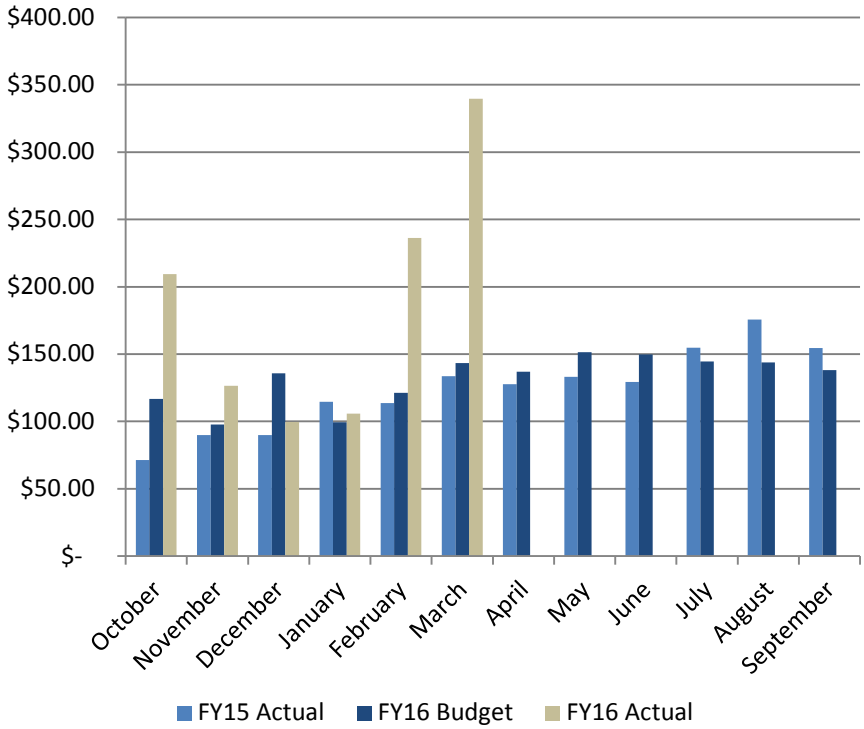
Trend:
Increased commercial and housing construction indicate an improve economy. The revenue projections indicate a return to pre-recession levels. FY16 projected actuals and FY17 estimates show a significant growth from previous years due to the economic recovery.

FY15 Budget: $1,550,305
FY15 Actual: $1,488,241

FY16 Budget: $1,579,090
FY16 YTD Actual: $1,179,376
FY16 Projection: $1,832,730

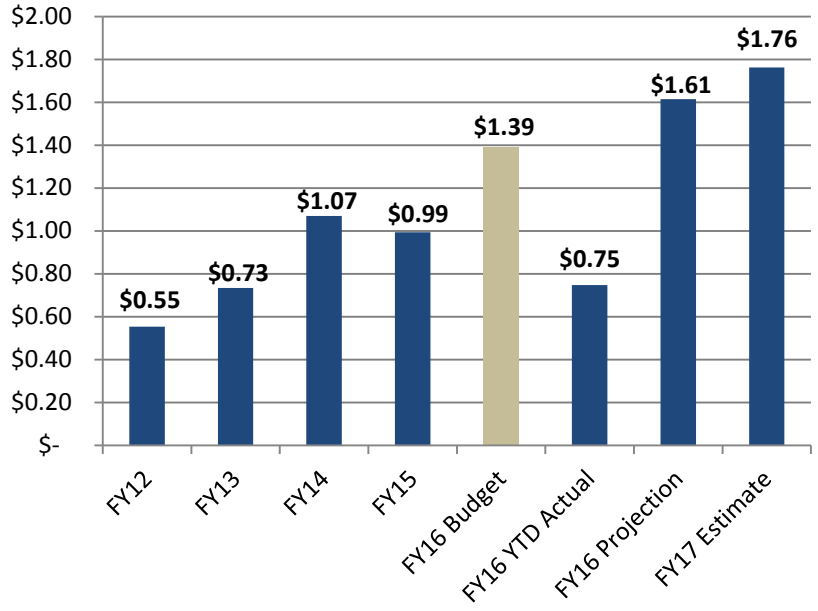
FY17 Estimated Budget: $2,004,215

Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT FEES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Background:
Environmental Permit Fees are derived from development projects for compliance with stormwater, landscape, tree protection, site development and zoning, and subdivision regulations. As a result of a fee study, the Board adopted a revised fee resolution effective October 1, 2006. On March 11, 2008 the Board approved an overall fee increase of 20% in addition to adopting new fees for Growth Management. The new fees were implemented immediately and the overall fee increase was effective as of October 1, 2008.

Trend:
Environmental Permit Fees experienced a sharp decrease correlating with the start of the economic downturn in FY09 and through FY12. To offset this decline in revenue, eight positions were eliminated in FY10.

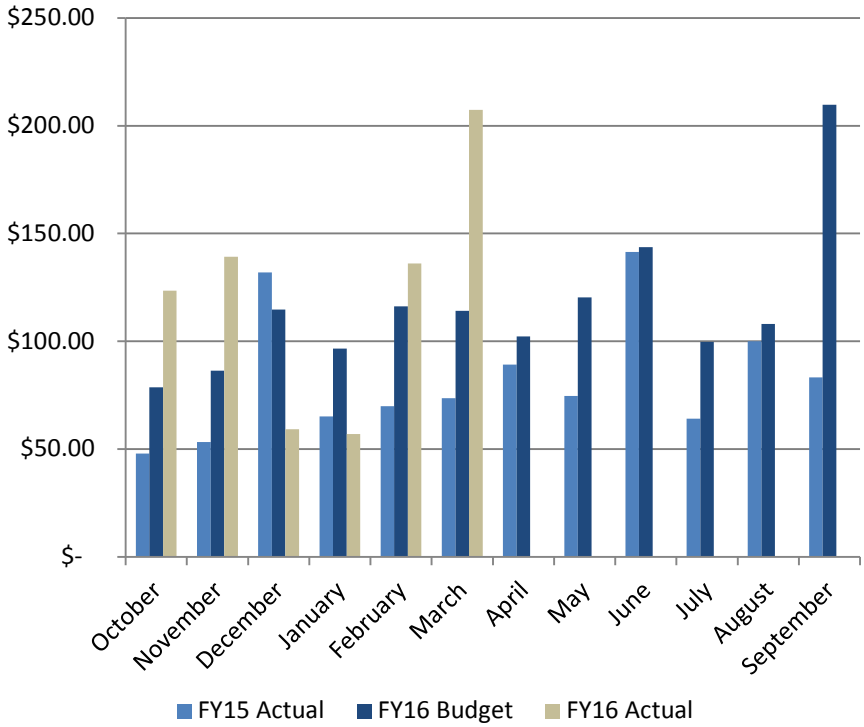
Beginning in FY13, an increase in development permitting started. This trend continued into FY14. It is projected that this trend will continue in FY16 and in FY17.

FY15 Budget: $1,026,950
FY15 Actual: $994,342

FY16 Budget: $1,390,610
FY16 YTD Actual: $748,125
FY16 Projection: $1,613,941

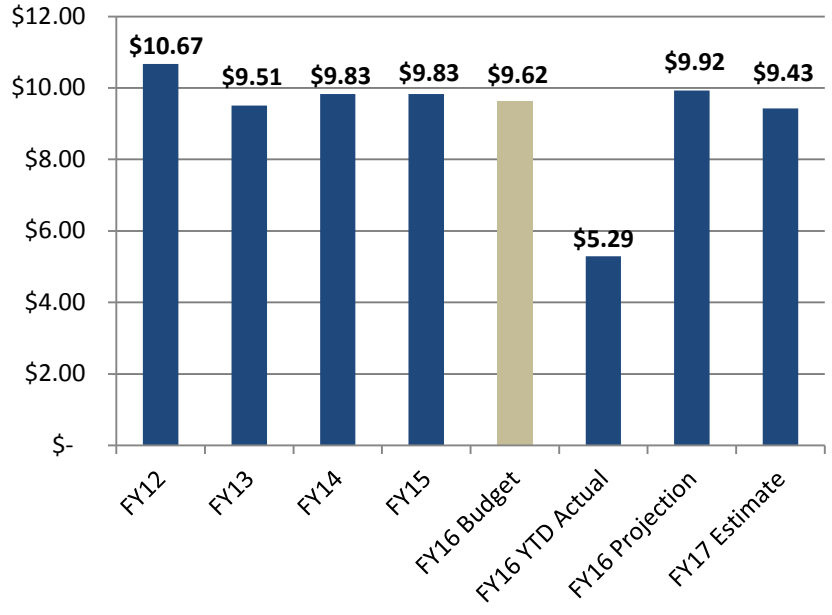
FY17 Estimated Budget: $1,762,440

Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)

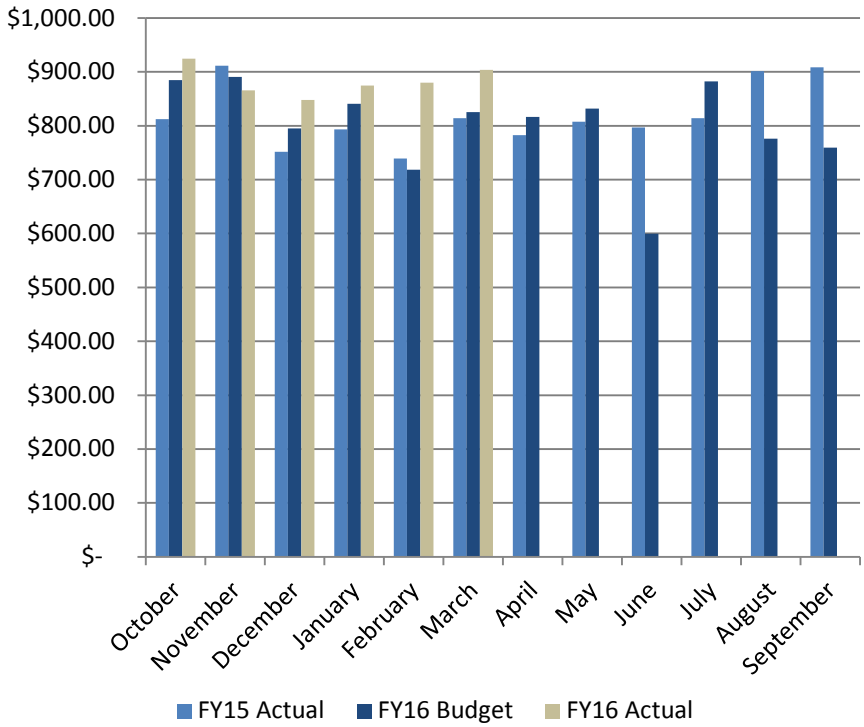


AMBULANCE FEES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
Leon County initiated its ambulance service on January 1st of 2004. Funding for the program comes from patient billings and a Countywide Municipal Services Tax. The amounts shown are the patient billings only.

The EMS system bills patients based on the use of an ambulance transport to the hospital. As with a business, the County has an ongoing list of patients/insurers that owe the County monies (outstanding receivables).

Trend:
In FY08, the County established a collection policy to pursue uncollected bills, and to allow the write-off of billings determined uncollectible. The decline in revenue in FY13 corresponds to a decline in the booking of receivables (outstanding billings) from 41% to 36%. The moderation in the FY17 estimated budget and FY16 projected actuals corresponds to a decline in the booking of receivables (outstanding billings) from 36% to 31%, offset by an increase in total billings in FY16. This trend indicates a leveling of ambulance fee revenue in FY17.

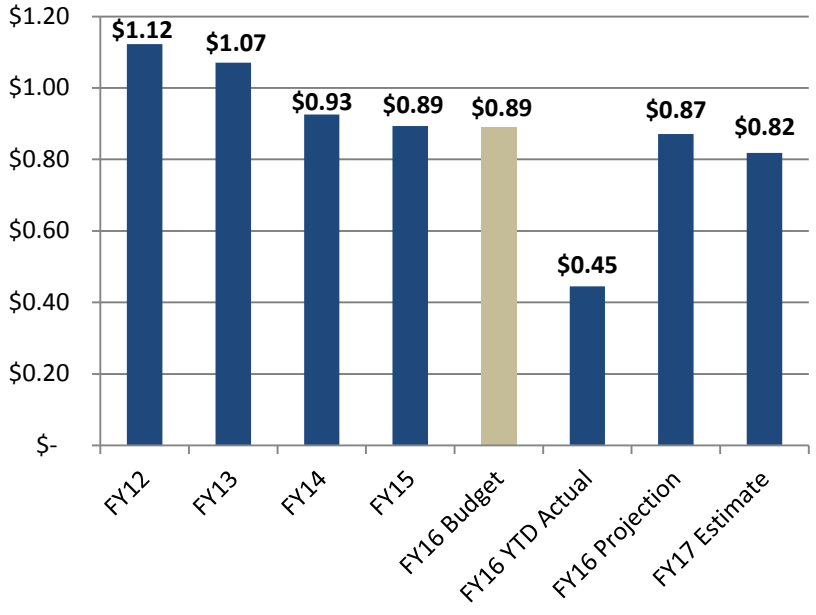
FY15 Budget: $8,930,000
FY15 Actual: $9,833,735

FY16 Budget: $9,621,600
FY16 YTD Actual: $5,293,998
FY16 Projection: $9,924,933

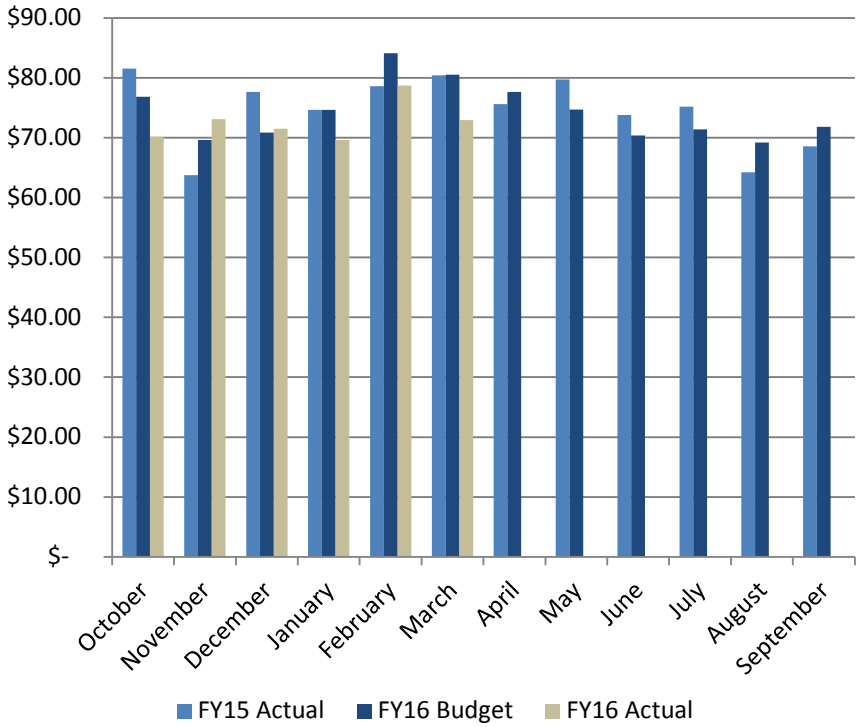
FY17 Estimated Budget: $9,428,686

PROBATION FEES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
The Probation Fees are a combination of County court probation fees, alternative community service fees, no-show fees (all governed by Florida Statute 948) and pre-trial release fees (governed by an Administrative Order). These fees are collected from individuals committing infractions that fall within the jurisdiction of Leon County Courts. The amount of each individual fee is expressly stated in either the Florida Statute or the Administrative Order.

Trend:
Revenues collected through Probation and Pre-Trial fees have steadily declined since FY11. This can be attributed to a decline in Probation and Pre-Trial caseloads, associated with early termination of sentences and a decrease in court ordered GPS pre-trial tracking. FY16 and FY17 anticipated revenue is expected to decrease as the amount of fees that go uncollected continues to remain at a high level. With the creation of two alcohol testing alternatives, a decrease in the number of alcohol testing fees is expected. In summary, FY17 estimated budget shows a continued decline in revenue collection.

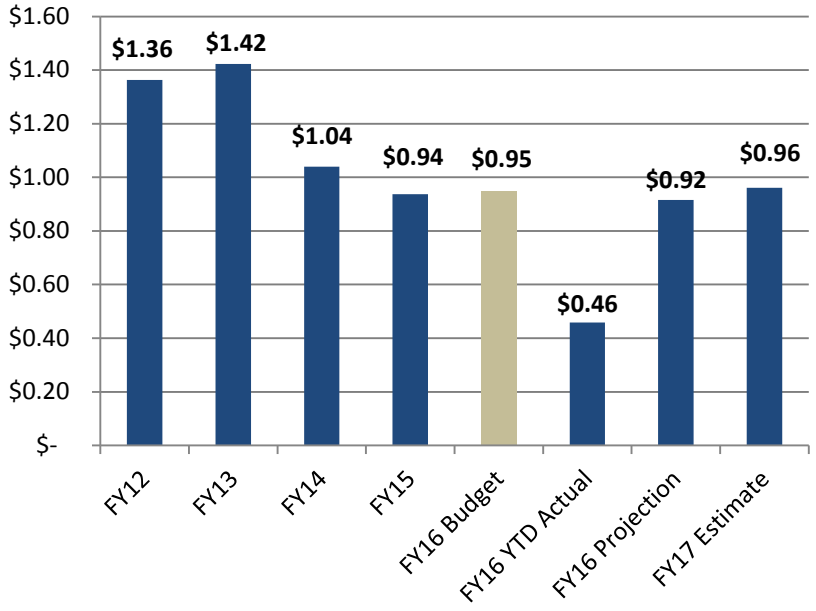
FY15 Budget: $912,380
FY15 Actual: $893,793

FY16 Budget: $891,955
FY16 YTD Actual: $445,030
FY16 Projection: $871,550

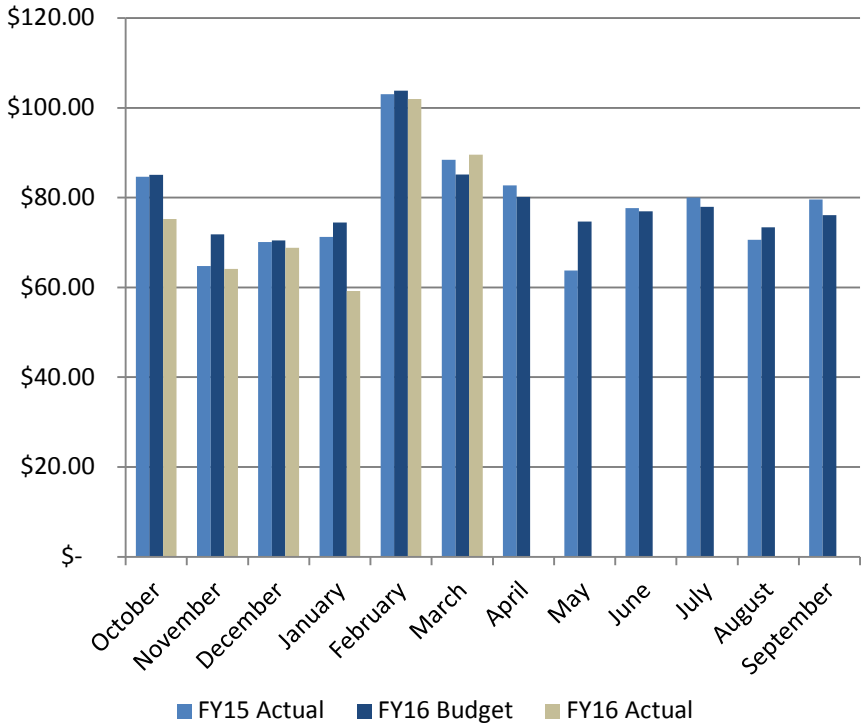
FY17 Estimated Budget: $818,045

COURT FACILITIES FEES

Fiscal Year Actuals & Projections (Millions)



Monthly Totals: Budget vs. Actuals (Thousands)



Background:
Court Facilities Fees are established to fund "state court facilities" as defined in Chapter 29, Florida Statutes (2009). On June 19, 2009, legislation approved permitting counties to change the surcharge placed on non-criminal traffic infractions from $15 to $30. In FY14 the County collected $1.8 million but expended more than $7.2 million on behalf of the State Court system.

The Board approved the increase in surcharges on August 25, 2009.

Trend:
In FY09 Court Facilities Fees were in a continued decline from previous fiscal years. By the first quarter in FY10, revenues began to show improvement from the approved fee increase. The first two years with the approved fee increase, FY11 and FY12 showed moderate revenue increases. Due to a decline in the issuance of moving traffic violations, FY14 experienced a sharp decrease. FY16 and FY17 estimates indicate a leveling of this trend.

FY15 Budget: $1,368,000
FY15 Actual: $936,585

FY16 Budget: $950,000
FY16 YTD Actual: $458,860
FY16 Projection: $915,800

FY17 Estimated Budget: $961,400


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

PROGRAM EXPENDITURE SUMMARY*

*Reflects expenditures posted to financial system as of 04/05/2016

Fund	Org	Description	FY16 Adj. Budget	FY16 Expenditures	FY16 Budget $ Balance	FY16 Budget % Balance Remaining
Board of County Commisioners						
001	100	County Commission	1,491,406	708,663	782,743	52.48%
001	101	District 1	9,500	841	8,659	91.14%
001	102	District 2	9,500	312	9,188	96.72%
001	103	District 3	9,500	2,955	6,545	68.89%
001	104	District 4	9,500	1,140	8,360	88.00%
001	105	District 5	9,500	3,722	5,778	60.82%
001	106	At Large District 6	9,500	1,338	8,162	85.92%
001	107	At Large District 7	9,500	5,468	4,032	42.44%
001	108	Commissioners Account	25,395	5,420	19,975	78.66%
		Subtotal:	**1,583,301**	**729,859**	**853,442**	**53.90%**
County Administration						
		Country Administration				
001	110	Country Administration	793,394	388,572	404,822	51.02%
		Strategic Initiatives				
001	113	Volunteer Center	187,318	84,270	103,048	55.01%
001	115	Strategic Initiatives	754,545	407,939	346,606	45.94%
001	116	Community and Media Relations	564,022	170,840	393,182	69.71%
		Human Resources				
001	160	Human Resources	1,413,092	514,095	898,997	63.62%
		Management Information Systems				
001	171	Management Information Systems	5,687,630	3,197,119	2,490,511	43.79%
001	421	Geographic Information Services	1,951,206	1,017,372	933,834	47.86%
		Public Safety Complex				
001	411	Public Safety Complex Technology[1]	237,516	103,263	134,253	56.52%
		Subtotal:	**11,588,723**	**5,883,470**	**5,705,253**	**49.23%**
County Attorney						
001	120	County Attorney	2,051,307	815,912	1,235,396	60.22%
		Subtotal:	**2,051,307**	**815,912**	**1,235,396**	**60.22%**
Department of Public Works						
		Support Services				
106	400	Support Services	576,230	270,557	305,673	53.05%
106	978	Public Works Chargebacks	-450,000	0	-450,000	100.00%
		Operations				
106	431	Transportation	4,276,614	1,692,890	2,583,724	60.42%
106	432	Right-of-Way	2,376,874	927,621	1,449,253	60.97%
123	433	Stormwater Maintenance	2,801,105	1,116,715	1,684,390	60.13%
		Engineering Services				
106	414	Engineering Services	3,176,625	1,274,038	1,902,587	59.89%
		Mosquito Control				
001	216	Mosquito Control	667,188	154,812	512,376	76.80%
125	214	Mosquito Control Grant[2]	75,736	11,041	64,695	85.42%
		Parks & Recreation				
140	436	Parks & Recreation	2,794,911	1,287,522	1,507,389	53.93%
		Facilities Management				
001	150	Facilities Management	6,884,056	2,742,050	4,142,006	60.17%
001	156	Real Estate management	342,868	139,478	203,390	59.32%
165	154	Bank of America	747,397	331,948	415,449	55.59%
166	155	Huntington Oaks Plaza Operating	134,425	36,442	97,983	72.89%
001	410	Public Safety Complex[1]	1,506,729	607,109	899,620	59.71%
		Subtotal:	**25,910,758**	**10,592,222**	**15,318,536**	**59.12%**
Department of Development Support & Environmental Management						
		Building Inspection				
120	220	Building Inspection	1,441,057	589,772	851,285	59.07%
		Environmental Compliance				
121	420	Environmental Compliance	1,454,182	660,634	793,548	54.57%
		Development Services				
121	422	Development Services	790,500	336,101	454,399	57.48%
		Permit Compliance				
121	423	Permit Compliance	435,251	228,248	207,003	47.56%
		Support Services				
121	424	Support Services	347,277	156,811	190,466	54.85%
		DEP Storage Tank				
125	866	DEP Storage Tank[2]	161,533	72,331	89,202	55.22%
		Subtotal:	**4,629,800**	**2,043,897**	**2,585,903**	**55.85%**

Page 75 of 918
Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

PROGRAM EXPENDITURE SUMMARY*

Reflects expenditures posted to financial system as of 04/05/2016

Fund	Org	Description	FY16 Adj. Budget	FY16 Expenditures	FY16 Budget $ Balance	FY16 Budget % Balance Remaining
Department of Planning, Land Management, & Community Enhancement						
	Capital Regional Transportation Planning Agency					
001	402	Capital Regional Transportation Planning Agency	241,181	88,450	152,731	63.33%
	Blueprint 2000					
001	403	Blueprint 2000[3]	65,565	43,889	21,676	33.06%
	Planning Department					
001	817	Planning Department	1,215,040	52,638	1,162,402	95.67%
		Subtotal:	**1,521,786**	**184,977**	**1,336,809**	**87.84%**
Office of Financial Stewardship						
	Office of Management and Budget					
001	130	Office of Management and Budget	829,170	340,176	488,994	58.97%
	Purchasing					
001	140	Procurement	388,087	204,999	183,088	47.18%
001	141	Warehouse	107,931	48,941	58,990	54.66%
	Risk Management					
501	132	Risk Management	240,195	108,857	131,338	54.68%
501	821	Workers Compensation Management / Insurance	3,392,722	2,086,612	1,306,110	38.50%
		Subtotal:	**4,958,105**	**2,789,586**	**2,168,519**	**43.74%**
Office of Economic Vitality						
	Economic Devlopment					
001	114	Econ. Dev. / Intergovernmental Affairs	384,569	89,048	295,521	76.84%
	Minority-Women-Small Business Enterprise					
001	112	M/W Small Business Enterprise	431,130	92,385	338,745	78.57%
	Tourist Development					
160	301	Administration	533,944	220,202	313,742	58.76%
160	302	Advertising	1,168,786	322,504	846,282	72.41%
160	303	Marketing	1,473,469	477,938	995,531	67.56%
160	304	Special Projects	467,500	20,778	446,722	95.56%
160	305	1 Cent Expenditures	5,042,522	0	5,042,522	100.00%
		Subtotal:	**8,686,221**	**1,041,422**	**7,644,799**	**88.01%**
Office of Library Services						
	Library Services					
001	240	Policy, Planning & OPS	853,475	298,206	555,269	65.06%
001	241	Public Library Services	4,258,316	1,848,628	2,409,688	56.59%
001	242	Collection Services	1,502,508	678,125	824,384	54.87%
Office of Public Safety						
	Emergency Medical Services					
135	185	Emergency Medical Services	16,083,506	7,454,655	8,628,851	53.65%
	Animal Services					
140	201	Animal Services	1,683,748	681,773	1,001,975	59.51%
		Subtotal:	**24,381,553**	**10,961,387**	**13,420,166**	**55.04%**
Office of Intervention & Detention Alternative						
	County Probation					
111	542	County Probation Division	1,158,730	532,598	626,132	54.04%
	Supervised Pretrial Release					
111	544	Pretrial Release	1,135,112	516,158	618,954	54.53%
	Drug & Alcohol Testing					
111	599	Drug and Alcohol Testing	170,876	60,215	110,661	64.76%
	FDLE JAG Grant Pretrial					
125	982060	FDLE JAG Grant Pretrial FY15	24,055	12,096	11,959	49.71%
125	982061	FDLE JAG Grant Pretrial FY16	120,000	10,208	109,792	91.49%
		Subtotal:	**2,608,773**	**1,131,275**	**1,477,498**	**56.64%**

PROGRAM EXPENDITURE SUMMARY*

*Reflects expenditures posted to financial system as of 04/05/2016

Fund	Org	Description	FY16 Adj. Budget	FY16 Expenditures	FY16 Budget $ Balance	FY16 Budget % Balance Remaining
Office of Human Services & Community Partnerships						
	Veteran Services					
001	390	Veteran Services	314,500	159,426	155,074	49.31%
	Housing Services					
001	371	Housing Services	461,142	170,827	290,315	62.96%
161	808	Housing Finance Authority	289,360	90,374	198,986	68.77%
	Health & Human Services					
001	370	Social Service Programs	5,220,861	1,996,430	3,224,431	61.76%
	Health Department					
001	190	Health Department	237,345	59,336	178,009	75.00%
	Primary Health Care					
001	971	Primary Health Care	2,015,360	349,770	1,665,590	82.64%
	State Housing Initiatives Partnership					
124	932047	SHIP 2014-2017[2]	424,155	52,204	371,951	87.69%
124	932048	SHIP 2015-2018[2]	879,466	0	879,466	100.00%
		Subtotal:	**9,842,189**	**2,878,367**	**6,963,822**	**70.75%**
Office of Resource Stewardship						
	Cooperative Extension					
001	361	Extension Education	540,260	108,622	431,638	79.89%
	Office of Sustainability					
001	127	Office of Sustainability	212,274	122,527	89,747	42.28%
	Solid Waste					
435	401	Landfill Closure	506,557	120,164	386,393	76.28%
401	437	Rural Waste Collection Centers	611,250	257,281	353,969	57.91%
401	441	Transfer Station Operations	5,539,172	3,105,580	2,433,592	43.93%
401	442	Landfill	1,551,518	359,429	1,192,089	76.83%
401	443	Hazardous Waste	619,406	340,843	278,563	44.97%
401	471	Residential Drop Off Recycling	220,332	76,824	143,508	65.13%
	Fleet Maintenance					
505	425	Fleet Maintenance	2,888,493	1,032,073	1,856,420	64.27%
		Subtotal:	**12,689,262**	**5,523,343**	**7,165,919**	**56.47%**
Constitutional Officers[4]						
	Clerk of the Circuit Court					
110	537	Circuit Court Fees	422,105	246,228	175,877	41.67%
001	132	Clerk Finance	1,518,474	885,777	632,698	41.67%
	Property Appraiser					
001	512	Property Appraiser	4,805,388	3,553,271	1,252,117	26.06%
	Sheriff					
110	510	Law Enforcement	35,506,491	20,713,372	14,793,119	41.66%
110	511	Corrections	32,930,477	19,209,445	13,721,032	41.67%
125	864	Emergency Management[2]	121,155	0	121,155	100.00%
130	180	Enhanced 911	1,276,500	744,625	531,875	41.67%
	Supervisor of Elections					
060	520	Voter Registration	2,129,045	860,687	1,268,358	59.57%
060	521	Elections	2,863,135	760,336	2,102,799	73.44%
	Tax Collector					
001	513	General Fund Property Tax Commissions	4,537,178	4,236,004	301,174	6.64%
123	513	Stormwater Utility Non Ad-Valorem	65,920	58,640	7,280	11.04%
135	513	Emergency Medical Services MSTU	138,816	0	138,816	100.00%
145	513	Fire Service Fee	33,695	28,577	5,118	15.19%
162	513	Special Assessment Paving	5,500	3,729	1,771	32.21%
164	513	Sewer Services Killearn Lakes I and II	5,000	4,202	798	15.97%
401	513	Landfill Non-Ad Valorem	32,620	25,362	7,258	22.25%
		Subtotal:	**86,391,499**	**51,330,252**	**35,061,247**	**40.58%**

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

PROGRAM EXPENDITURE SUMMARY*

*Reflects expenditures posted to financial system as of 04/05/2016

Fund	Org	Description	FY16 Adj. Budget	FY16 Expenditures	FY16 Budget $ Balance	FY16 Budget % Balance Remaining
Judicial Officers						
	Court Administration					
001	540	Court Administration	211,707	91,294	120,413	56.88%
001	547	Guardian Ad Litem	29,662	5,730	23,932	80.68%
110	532	State Attorney	117,685	23,286	94,399	80.21%
110	533	Public Defender	148,950	24,918	124,032	83.27%
110	555	Legal Aid	259,510	150,543	108,967	41.99%
114	586	Teen Court	121,908	48,404	73,504	60.29%
117	509	Alternative Juvenile Program	54,942	12,280	42,662	77.65%
117	546	Law Library	53,580	0	53,580	100.00%
117	548	Judicial/Article V Local Requirements	53,580	2,489	51,091	95.35%
117	555	Legal Aid	53,580	22,000	31,580	58.94%
		Subtotal:	**1,105,104**	**380,944**	**724,160**	**65.53%**
Non-Operating						
	Line Item Funding					
001	888	Line Item Funding	610,759	430,380	180,380	29.53%
160	888	Council on Culture and Arts Regranting	1,241,875	454,696	787,179	63.39%
	City of Tallahassee		0	0		
140	838	City Payment, Tallahassee (Parks & Recreation)	1,271,502	341,276	930,226	73.16%
145	838	City Payment, Tallahassee (Fire Fees)	7,463,670	0	7,463,670	100.00%
164	838	City Payment, Tallahassee (Killearn Lakes Sewer)	232,500	0	232,500	100.00%
	Other Non-Operating					
001	278	Summer Youth Employment	80,425	0	80,425	100.00%
110	508	Diversionary Program	100,000	50,000	50,000	50.00%
131	529	800 MHZ System Maintenance	1,211,332	943,439	267,893	22.12%
110	620	Juvenile Detention Payment - State	1,272,660	670,956	601,704	47.28%
116	800	Drug Abuse	52,920	43,260	9,660	18.25%
001	820	Insurance Audit, and Other Expenses	959,741	357,919	601,822	62.71%
001	831	Tax Deed Applications	62,500	55,988	6,512	10.42%
145	843	Volunteer Fire Department	482,479	255,415	227,064	47.06%
502	900	Communications Control	837,708	290,561	547,147	65.31%
001	972	CRA-TIF Payment	2,109,741	2,091,547	18,194	0.86%
	Interdepartmental Billing					
		Countywide Automation	265,730	0	265,730	100.00%
		Indirects (Internal Cost Allocations)	0	0	0	100.00%
		Risk Allocations	1,143,993	1,110,716	33,277	2.91%
		Subtotal:	**19,399,535**	**7,096,151**	**12,303,384**	**63.42%**
Total Operating			**197,407,980**	**96,310,466**	**101,097,514**	**51.21%**
Total Non-Operating			**19,399,535**	**7,096,151**	**12,303,384**	**63.42%**
Total CIP			**70,187,500**	**11,670,045**	**58,517,455**	**83.37%**
Operating Grants			**1,806,100**	**157,879**	**1,648,221**	**91.26%**
Non Operating Grants			**9,208,320**	**1,541,284**	**7,667,036**	**83.26%**
Transfers			**38,708,843**	**12,216,224**	**26,492,619**	**68.44%**
Total Debt Service			**8,118,419**	**742,943**	**7,375,476**	**90.85%**
Total Reserves			**3,136,453**	**0**	**3,136,453**	**100.00%**
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES:			**347,973,150**	**129,734,992**	**218,238,158**	**62.72%**

Notes:
1. The Public Safety Complex budget was established to fund the salary and benefits and for maintenance, repair and information systems costs. Total expenses are shared with the City of Tallahassee
2. Operating Grants include Mosquito Control, DEP Storage Tank, SHIP, and Emergency Management.
3. Blueprint 2000 expenditures are employee personnel costs that opted for County benefits. Thses costs are reimbursed by Blueprint 2000.
4. Expenses reflect budgted transfers to the Consititutional Officers and do not reflect excess fees or unexpended funds returned to the Board as revenue, as required by the Florida Statutes.


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCE & RETAINED EARNINGS (unaudited)

Org	Fund Title	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Est. Bal. (A)	FY16 Adopted Bud	Fund Bal. as % of Budget (B)
	General & Fine and Forfeiture Funds *					
001	General Fund	37,233,665	39,800,756	39,034,529	63,069,289	N/A
110	Fine and Forfeiture Fund	3,183,317	1,840,601	1,690,372	70,893,916	N/A
	Subtotal:	**40,416,982**	**41,641,357**	**40,724,901**	**133,963,205**	**30%**
	* The combined fund balances for the general and fine and forfeiture funds fall within the allowable range of the County Reserve Policy, which requires a minimum of 15% and a maximum of 30% reserve.					
	Special Revenue Funds					
106	County Transportation Trust Fund	4,060,185	5,994,258	6,945,920	15,366,198	45%
111	Probation Services Fund	834,994	1,017,467	1,152,268	3,013,616	38%
114	Teen Court Fund	95,411	37,020	31,382	131,548	24%
116	Drug Abuse Trust Fund **(C)**	11,003	936	936	62,510	1%
117	Judicial Programs Fund	112,804	232,576	250,906	218,851	115%
120	Building Inspection Fund **(D)**	1,533,639	1,723,885	1,942,814	1,818,656	107%
121	Development Support Fund **(D)**	1,288,426	885,124	1,891,169	3,712,317	51%
123	Stormwater Utility Fund	1,505,345	1,991,776	2,338,579	4,439,422	53%
124	Ship Trust Fund	180	180	57,791	879,466	7%
125	Grants	1,337,469	1,328,914	1,176,808	626,703	188%
126	Non-Countywide General Revenue Fund **(E)**	2,530,138	3,612,218	5,126,451	20,887,988	25%
127	Grants **(F)**	180,442	190,574	180,657	60,000	301%
130	911 Emergency Communications Fund	1,166,317	1,555,151	1,219,974	1,282,500	95%
131	Radio Communications Systems Fund **(G)**	8,240	0	188	1,214,332	0%
135	Emergency Medical Services Fund	11,621,657	9,420,586	8,313,332	18,583,548	45%
140	Municipal Service Fund	2,573,757	3,128,975	4,659,558	8,304,902	56%
145	Fire Services Fund	861,254	1,128,724	1,252,224	8,033,121	16%
160	Tourist Development Fund (1st-5th Cents) **(H)**	1,265,723	2,044,057	1,967,976	4,912,592	40%
160	Tourist Develop. Cultural, Visual Arts, Heritage **(H)**	5,042,522	5,042,522	5,042,522	0	N/A
161	Housing Finance Authority Fund **(I)**	650,420	671,455	431,170	89,360	483%
162	Special Assessment Paving Fund	262,426	264,056	264,056	285,468	92%
164	Killearn Lakes Units I and II Sewer Fund	-265	2,477	2,764	237,500	1%
165	Bank of America Building Op. Fund	3,435,362	1,698,517	346,250	2,174,033	16%
166	Huntington Oaks Plaza Fund	103,909	188,044	107,570	251,660	43%
	Subtotal:	**40,481,358**	**42,159,492**	**44,703,265**	**96,586,291**	**46%**
	Debt Service Funds					
211	Debt Service - Series 2003 A&B	314,793	1,286	1,286	581,483	0%
220	Debt Service - Series 2004	127,098	224,712	98,414	6,941,750	1%
222	Debt Service - Series 2014	0	0	0	560,672	0%
	Subtotal:	**441,891**	**225,998**	**99,700**	**8,083,905**	**1%**

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCE & RETAINED EARNINGS (unaudited)

Org	Fund Title	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Est. Bal. (A)	FY16 Adopted Bud	Fund Bal. as % of Budget (B)
	Capital Projects Funds					
305	Capital Improvements Fund **(J)**	25,925,968	19,940,027	4,285,283	6,499,034	In addition to funding for budgeted capital projects, the balances for funds 305 and 308 reflect capital reserves budgeted during FY14 as "sinking funds" for maintaining existing County infrastructure. Balances committed for specific capital projects not completed during the fiscal year will be carried forward into the FY17 budget unless otherwise noted.
306	Gas Tax Transportation Fund	2,783,015	3,728,625	190,931	2,695,650	
308	Local Option Sales Tax Fund **(K)**	11,644,100	8,599,509	161,505	0	
309	Local Option Sales Tax Extension Fund	11,280,842	7,422,380	2,017,711	6,305,854	
311	Construction Series 2003 A&B Fund **(L)**	159,475	6,906	6,916	0	
318	1999 Bond Construction Fund **(L)**	454,506	134,416	31,420	0	
320	Construction Series 2005 **(L)**	21,830	0	0	0	
321	Energy Savings Contract ESCO Capital Fund (L)	20,266	20,472	207	20,296	
330	911 Capital Projects Fund	1,974,388	1,997,757	1,995,073	12,540	
341	Countywide Road District Fund - Impact Fee	1,994,956	746,460	141,025	0	
343	NW Urban Collector Fund - Impact Fee	402,955	364,341	67,931	0	
344	SE Urban Collector Fund - Impact Fee	96,983	97,961	98,108	0	
	Subtotal:	**56,759,284**	**43,058,854**	**8,996,110**	**15,533,374**	
	Enterprise Funds					
401	Solid Waste Fund **(M)**	6,116,122	5,320,453	5,211,124	10,242,484	
	Subtotal:	**6,116,122**	**5,320,453**	**5,211,124**	**10,242,484**	
	Internal Service Funds					
501	Insurance Service Fund	1,775,161	1,610,635	1,663,795	3,676,976	
502	Communications Trust Fund	128,087	128,086	86,201	837,708	
505	Motor Pool Fund	45,673	45,677	27,675	2,919,734	
	Subtotal:	**1,948,921**	**1,784,398**	**1,777,671**	**7,434,418**	
	TOTAL:	**146,164,558**	**134,190,552**	**101,512,770**	**271,843,677**	

Notes:

A. Balances are estimated as year ending for FY 2016.

B. FY 2016 percentage estimates are only provided for General and Special Revenue funds. Capital Projects, Enterprise and Internal Service funds maintain differing levels of balances depending upon on-going capital project requirements and other audit requirements. The percentages for the other funds are intended to show compliance with the County's policy for maintaining sufficient balances.

C. The reduction in fund balance is due to the decline in revenue from this program associated with fee waivers. The Court Administration is reviewing the program to see how it can be funded within the existing revenue stream.

D. The increase in the Building fund balance and the Development Support fund balance is reflective of an increase in building and development permitting due to an improved economy.

E. Non countywide general revenue includes State Shared and 1/2 cent sales tax. This fund is used to account for non countywide general revenue sources. Funds are not expended directly from the fund, but are transferred to funds that provide non countywide services, and to the general fund as required by Florida Statute.

F. This fund is used to separate grants that are interest bearing grants.

G. The Radio Communications Systems Fund is used to account for the digital radio system.

H. The Tourist Development Tax is reflected in two separate fund balances. Currently five cents supports the Tourist Development Division marketing promotion, and Cultural regranting activities. The fund balance previously established by the one cent for the performing arts center is now dedicated for expenditures on cultural, visual arts and heritage funding programs pursuant to the local agreement with the County, the City and the Community Redevelopment Agency approved at the December 9, 2014 Board Meeting.

I. The fund balance reflects a gain from investments through previous bond issues.

J. The fund balance reflects the remaining capital reserves budgeted during FY 2016 as a "sinking fund" for maintaining existing County infrastructure for the next five years.

K. Reflects the remaining fund balance from the original sales tax.

L. Bond construction funds will be closed at the end of FY 2016.

M. Amount reflected in unrestricted retained earnings. The decline was anticipated due to the budgeting of $1.0 million in fund balance to cover operating expenditures in FY 2016.


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Project Service Types	# of Projects	% of CIP Budget	Adjusted Budget	YTD Activity	% of Budget Committed	Project Balance
Culture and Recreation	17	9.1%	6,385,658	1,899,331	29.7%	4,486,327
General Government	41	13.6%	9,574,272	1,742,904	18.2%	7,831,368
Health and Safety	7	5.4%	3,796,982	391,725	10.3%	3,405,257
Physical Environment	28	24.2%	16,996,375	2,102,862	12.4%	14,893,513
Transportation	19	47.6%	33,434,213	5,533,223	16.5%	27,900,990
TOTAL	**112**	**100%**	**$70,187,500**	**$11,670,045**	**16.6%**	**$58,517,455**

Notes: This Capital Improvement Program Summary reflects the adjusted budget and year-to-date activity from October 1, 2015 - April 5, 2016.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Project #	Project Description	Adjusted Budget	YTD Activity	% of Budget Expended	Project Balance
045001	Apalachee Parkway Regional Park	372,210	42,897	11.5%	329,313
086055	Branch Library Improvements	20,000	10,008	50.0%	9,992
086066	Concrete Masonry Restrooms	61,100	-	0.0%	61,100
043007	Fred George Park *	881,316	881,316	100.0%	-
046009	Greenways Capital Maintenance	311,319	91,768	29.5%	219,551
043001	J. Lee Vause Park Improvements	61,850	-	0.0%	61,850
045004	J.R. Alford Greenway	15,000	-	0.0%	15,000
076011	Library Services Technology	95,000	-	0.0%	95,000
086053	Main Library Improvements	322,038	321,896	100.0%	142
044002	Miccosukee Community Park	15,000	-	0.0%	15,000
044003	Miccosukee Greenways *	278,675	24,365	8.7%	254,310
043008	Okeeheepkee Prairie Park	361,467	127,265	35.2%	234,202
046001	Parks Capital Maintenance	1,013,419	280,756	27.7%	732,663
046007	Parks New Vehicles and Equipment	262,005	-	0.0%	262,005
046006	Playground Equipment Replacement	205,086	68,836	33.6%	136,250
047001	St. Marks Headwaters	1,585,682	39,333	2.5%	1,546,349
041002	Woodville Community Park	524,491	10,890	2.1%	513,601
	TOTAL CULTURE AND RECREATION	**$6,385,658**	**$1,899,331**	**29.7%**	**$4,486,327**

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

086064	Air Conditioner Unit Replacement	116,685	-	0.0%	116,685
086073	Amtrak Building Renovations	280,000	46,793	16.7%	233,207
086011	Architectural & Engineering Services	104,955	19,472	18.6%	85,483
096019	Capital Grant Match Program	81,205	-	0.0%	81,205
086054	Centralized Storage Facility	69,758	-	0.0%	69,758
086017	Common Area Furnishings	40,628	22,425	55.2%	18,203
086062	Community Services Building Renovations	73,909	7,144	9.7%	66,765
086030	Cooperative Extension Renovations	65,437	28,644	43.8%	36,793
086027	Courthouse Renovations	205,800	15,410	7.5%	190,390
086024	Courthouse Repairs	766,386	36,127	4.7%	730,259
086016	Courthouse Security	20,000	6,629	33.1%	13,371
086007	Courtroom Minor Renovations	128,316	72,763	56.7%	55,553
076023	Courtroom Technology	250,536	12,901	5.1%	237,635
076003	Data Wiring	37,582	9,321	24.8%	28,261
076004	Digital Phone System	106,092	-	0.0%	106,092
076063	E-filing System for Court Documents	140,000	31,506	22.5%	108,494
086037	Elevator Generator Upgrades	506,968	43,032	8.5%	463,937
096063	Fairgrounds Sense of Place Initiative	2,005	-	0.0%	2,005
076008	File Server Maintenance	416,483	60,603	14.6%	355,880
076001	Financial Hardware and Software	152,628	36,968	24.2%	115,660
026010	Fleet Management Shop Equipment	68,778	928	1.3%	67,850
086071	Fleet Management Shop Improvements	38,250	-	0.0%	38,250
086057	General County Maintenance & Minor Renovations	246,867	-	0.0%	246,867
026003	General Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	637,199	46,877	7.4%	590,322
076055	Growth Management Technology	12,208	-	0.0%	12,208
083002	Lake Jackson Town Center	224,650	-	0.0%	224,650
083068	Lake Jackson Town Center Sense of Place Initiative	614,393	26,027	4.2%	588,366
086025	Leon County Courthouse Annex Renovations	2,003,981	898,935	44.9%	1,105,046
076064	MIS Data Center/ Elevator Halon System	70,000	-	0.0%	70,000
076018	Network Backbone Upgrade	180,000	27,179	15.1%	152,821

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Project #	Project Description	Adjusted Budget	YTD Activity	% of Budget Expended	Project Balance
026018	New General Vehicle & Equipment	66,000	-	0.0%	66,000
086033	Parking Lot Maintenance	171,008	1,865	1.1%	169,143
076051	Public Defender Technology	82,300	56,502	68.7%	25,798
076061	Records Management	117,236	-	0.0%	117,236
076047	State Attorney Technology	30,000	10,011	33.4%	19,989
086074	Supervisor of Elections Consolidation	954,000	44,113	4.6%	909,887
076005	Supervisor of Elections Technology	70,800	16,663	23.5%	-
076024	User Computer Upgrades	300,000	138,435	46.1%	161,565
096028	Voting Equipment Replacement	50,000	-	0.0%	50,000
086065	Welcome Center Roof Replacement	11,000	10,960	99.6%	40
076042	Work Order Management	60,229	14,671	24.4%	45,558
	TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	**9,574,272**	**1,742,904**	**18.2%**	**$7,831,368**

HEALTH AND SAFETY

076058	Emergency Medical Services Technology	59,863	11,835	19.8%	48,028
026014	EMS Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	945,620	32,270	3.4%	913,350
086052	Health Department Improvements	190,800	8,390	4.4%	182,410
086031	Jail Complex Maintenance	1,810,341	268,396	14.8%	1,541,945
086067	Medical Examiner Facility	269,225	-	0.0%	269,225
096016	Public Safety Complex	469,472	70,834	15.1%	398,638
096002	Volunteer Fire Departments	51,661	-	0.0%	51,661
	TOTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	**$3,796,982**	**$391,725**	**10.3%**	**$3,405,257**

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

067002	Blueprint 2000 Water Quality Enhancements	950,560	309,552	32.6%	641,008
076009	Geographic Information Systems	408,280	213,405	52.3%	194,875
076060	GIS Incremental Basemap Update	298,500	271,307	90.9%	-
036019	Household Hazardous Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	170,000	-	0.0%	170,000
036019	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center	47,200	-	0.0%	47,200
064001	Killearn Acres Flood Mitigation	723,868	191,102	26.4%	532,766
064006	Killearn Lakes Stormwater	2,148,195	33,623	1.6%	2,114,572
061001	Lake Henrietta Renovations	368,695	37,796	10.3%	330,899
062001	Lake Munson Restoration	227,599	-	0.0%	227,599
062002	Lakeview Bridge	933,641	9,274	1.0%	924,367
036002	Landfill Improvements	222,253	0	0.0%	222,253
063005	Lexington Pond Retrofit	4,513,282	713,441	15.8%	3,799,841
062004	Longwood Subdivision Retrofit	223,345	-	0.0%	223,345
096029	Orange Avenue Fence Replacement	40,000	-	0.0%	40,000
045007	Pedrick Road Pond Walking Trail	58,957	14,027	23.8%	44,930
076015	Permit & Enforcement Tracking System	332,687	34,944	10.5%	297,743
036033	Rural/Hazardous Waste Vehicle and Equipment Replacemen	305,193	-	0.0%	305,193
036003	Solid Waste Heavy Equipment/Vehicle Replacement	473,765	-	0.0%	473,765
036028	Solid Waste Master Plan	100,000	-	0.0%	100,000
036041	Solid Waste Pre-Fabricated Buildings	55,562	288	0.5%	55,274
066026	Stormwater Pond Repairs	100,000	12,810	12.8%	87,190

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Project #	Project Description	Adjusted Budget	YTD Activity	% of Budget Expended	Project Balance
066003	Stormwater Structure Inventory and Mapping	681,398	69,678	10.2%	611,720
026004	Stormwater Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	546,057	157,207	28.8%	388,850
066004	TMDL Compliance Activities	200,000	-	0.0%	200,000
036010	Transfer Station Heavy Equipment	238,838	-	0.0%	238,838
036023	Transfer Station Improvements	228,500	34,407	15.1%	194,093
062005	Westside Stormwater	400,000	-	0.0%	400,000
926165	Woodside Heights - NWFWMD Match *	2,000,000	-	0.0%	2,000,000
	TOTAL PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	**16,996,375**	**2,102,862**	**12.4%**	**$14,893,513**

TRANSPORTATION

026015	Arterial/Collector Roads Pavement Markings	135,200	-	0.0%	135,200
056001	Arterial/Collector/Local Resurfacing	6,198,275	1,570,664	25.3%	4,627,611
054003	Bannerman Road	2,172,685	546,749	25.2%	1,625,936
054011	Baum Road Drainage Improvements	75,000	-	0.0%	75,000
054010	Beechridge Trail	51,395	46,467	90.4%	4,928
056005	Community Safety & Mobility	1,890,727	491,111	26.0%	1,399,616
055011	Crump Road Drainage Improvements	425,000	-	0.0%	425,000
056007	Florida Department of Transportation Permitting Fees	50,000	4,432	8.9%	45,568
057001	Intersection and Safety Improvements	5,632,646	76,092	1.4%	5,556,554
055010	Magnolia Drive Multi-Use Trail *	7,467,272	500,049	6.7%	6,967,223
051006	Natural Bridge Road *	325,000	203,272	62.5%	121,728
053003	North Monroe Turn Lane	604,903	555,365	91.8%	49,538
053007	Old Bainbridge Road Safety Improvements	154,000	-	0.0%	154,000
026006	Open Graded Cold Mix Stabilization	1,341,764	230,045	17.1%	1,111,719
056011	Public Works Design & Engineering Services	75,000	26,145	34.9%	-
026005	Public Works Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	733,436	64,024	8.7%	669,412
053002	Pullen Road at Old Bainbridge Road	1,136,342	37,425	3.3%	1,098,917
056013	Sidewalk Program	1,495,623	583,280	39.0%	912,343
056010	Transportation and Stormwater Improvements	3,469,945	598,103	17.2%	2,871,842
	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	**$33,434,213**	**$5,533,223**	**16.5%**	**$27,900,990**

* The remaining funds for the grant funded projects are listed in the Grants section of the report.


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

GRANTS PROGRAM SUMMARY

The County utilizes grants to fund a number of programs and activities in Leon County. As reflected in the table below, the County is currently administering approximately $11 million in grant funding. As grants often cross multiple fiscal years, it is not uncommon to see the actual expenditures for a fiscal year less than the total funding available. All balances are carried into the subsequent fiscal year consistent with any grant award requirements.

Most grants are accepted by the Board of County Commissioners and placed within one of three funds, Fund 124 (SHIP Grants), Fund 125 (Reimbursement Grants) and Fund 127 (Interest Bearing Grants). While placed in a Grants Fund, a program budget can be a federal or state authorization, a contractual arrangement between two governing bodies, a contract between the County and a non-governmental entity, a method to keep a specific revenue source separate from operating budgets, or a pure grant award.

Some programs are anticipated as part of the regular budget process: Mosquito Control, the Underground Storage Tank Program, the FDLE Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), the Department of Health Emergency Medical Grant, and the Emergency Management Base Grant. These grant funds are administered within various County department operating budgets, and are reported in the expenditure section of the annual report.

The Grants Program is cooperatively monitored by department program managers, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Clerk's Finance Division. OMB monitors all aspects of these grants, particularly block grants. Program Managers in conjunction with OMB often pursue grants independently and administer grants throughout the year. OMB and the Clerk's Finance Division monitor overall expenditures and revenues as well as coordinate the year-end close-out and carry forward processes with all grant funded programs.

Budget by Administering Department				
Department	**% of Total Grants**	**FY16 Budget**	**FY16 Expended**	**Balance**
Dev. Sup. & Environmental Management	1.60%	175,876	72,331	103,545
Facilities Management	0.01%	750	163	588
Public Services	6.75%	743,694	208,454	535,240
Human Services and Community Partnerships	18.96%	2,088,621	52,477	2,036,144
Resource Stewardship	0.62%	68,374	0	68,374
Public Works	65.61%	7,227,059	1,213,708	6,013,351
Intervention & Detention Alternatives	2.94%	323,618	109,609	214,009
Judicial	1.59%	175,273	42,422	132,851
Constitutional	1.10%	121,155	0	121,155
Miscellaneous	0.82%	90,000	0	90,000
SUBTOTAL:	**100%**	**11,014,420**	**1,699,163**	**9,315,257**
Minus Operating/Transfers Grants		**1,806,100**	**157,879**	**1,648,221**
TOTAL		**9,208,320**	**1,541,284**	**7,667,035**

Grants Program Summary

***Denotes Interest Bearing Grant**

Org	Grant/Program	Description/Purpose	FY16 Budget	Spent	% Unspent
Development Support & Environment Management					
934013*	Wildlife Preservation	Used to fund animal rehabilitation agencies.	14,343	-	100.0%
866	DEP Storage Tank Program	Annual Inspections of petroleum storage tank facilities, tank removals and abandonements (operating)	161,533	72,331	55.2%
Subtotal:			**175,876**	**72,331**	**58.9%**
Facilities Management					
915058	Community Foundation of North Florida	Donation providing for the annual placement of a wreath at the WWII Memorial	750	163	78.3%
Subtotal:			**750**	**163**	**78.3%**
Public Services					
Emergency Medical Services					
961045	EMS Equipment	EMS equipment	101,262	73,964	27.0%
961049	DOH-EMS Match M3101	Community Paramedic Program	76,980	-	100.0%
961050	DOH-EMS Match M4080	Funds to provide CPR training and educational resources	51,500	51,500	0.0%
961051	DOH-EMS Match M4081	Automated external Difibrillators	47,315	27,685	41.5%
Library Services					
912013	E-Rate	Federal Communications Commission funding for the purchase of Internet access computers and related charges	50,191	16,505	67.1%
913023	Patron Donations	Individual patron donations designated for particular use within the library system	128,079	(1,000)	100.8%
913024	Capelouto Donation	Donation to the Library to purchase Holocaust materials	4,635	135	97.1%
913045	Friends-Literacy	Annual donation in support of basic literacy	40,439	3,182	92.1%
913115*	Friends Endowment	Endowment funds from Friends of the Library, a 501 (c)(3) support group	117,483	7,042	94.0%
913200*	Van Brunt Library Trust	Proceeds from the Caroline Van Brunt estate dedicated to the Library	125,811	29,441	76.6%
Subtotal			**743,694**	**208,454**	**72.0%**

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

Grants Program Summary

***Denotes Interest Bearing Grant**

Org	Grant/Program	Description/Purpose	FY16 Budget	Spent	% Unspent
Human Services and Community Partnerships					
Housing					
(124) 932045	SHIP 2013-2016	Affordable housing (operating)	-	-	
(124) 932046	SHIP 2013-2015	Affordable housing (operating)	-	-	
(124) 932047	SHIP 2014-2017	Affordable housing (operating)	424,155	52,204	87.7%
(124) 932048	SHIP 2015-2018	Affordable housing (operating)	879,466	-	100.0%
932016	Florida Hardest Hit Program	Contract for HHF Advisory Services for the HFA Florida Hardest Hit Fund Unemployment Mortgage Assistance Program and Mortgage Loan Reinstatement Program	25,000	273	98.9%
932018	Affordable Housing Solutions		10,000	-	100.0%
932077	CDBG 2013 Community Development		750,000	-	100.0%
Subtotal:			**2,088,621**	**52,477**	**97.5%**
Office of Resource Stewardship					
Cooperative Extension					
914014	Federal Forestry		-	-	
914015	Title III Federal Forestry		-	-	
917015	Sustainable Communities TAG Grant	2015 Sustainable Communities Summit	-	-	
925015	Energy Efficiency Retrofit Project	Upgrade the HVAC System at the Dr. B.L. Perry, Jr. Branch Library	68,374	-	100.0%
Subtotal:			**68,374**	**-**	**100.0%**
Public Works					
916017	Big Bend Scenic Byway	Phase 2 of the development of a series of improvements along the Big Bend Scenic Byway	784,131	-	100.0%
214	Mosquito Control	Mosquito control activities (operating)	75,736	11,041	85.4%
921053*	Tree Bank	Payment for the planting of trees which can not be practically planted on development sites	34,736	2,698	92.2%
001000*	Side Walks District 1		13,264	-	100.0%
002000*	Side Walks District 2		23,467	-	100.0%

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

Grants Program Summary

***Denotes Interest Bearing Grant**

Org	Grant/Program	Description/Purpose	FY16 Budget	Spent	% Unspent
003000*	Side Walks District 3	Fee paid by developers to County for sidewalk construction in lieu of constructing sidewalk with development	66,682	-	100.0%
004000*	Side Walks District 4		52,208	-	100.0%
005000*	Side Walks District 5		6,085	-	100.0%
051006	Natural Bridge Road		985,227	874,101	11.3%
055010	Magnolia Drive Multi-use Trail	LAP Agreement with Florida DOT	861,802	138,709	84%
057008	SR 20/Geddie Road	LAP Agreement with Florida DOT	225,000	-	100.0%
918001	Southwood Payment - Woodville Highway	Proportional share	50,178	-	100.0%
921043	Boating Improvement	State funding for boating improvements - Completed Reeves Landing, Lake Talquin Restrooms, New Cypress Landing; Rhoden Cove is pending	217,099	51,114	76.5%
044003	Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	Construction/trail improvements on the Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	271,988	556	99.8%
921064	Amtrak Community Room		1,380	-	100.0%
921116*	Miccosukee Community Center	Fee revenue collected for the rental of community facilities. Separate expenditure accounts have been established to allow for the payment of approved expenditures associated with improvements to the respective facilities	5,780	-	100.0%
921126*	Chaires Community Center		13,785	-	100.0%
921136*	Woodville Community Center		31,560	-	100.0%
921146*	Fort Braden Community Center		25,446	2,889	88.6%
921156*	Bradfordville Community Center		15,734	-	100.0%
921166*	Lake Jackson Community Center		12,793	-	100.0%
926105	Robinson Rd Flood Relief	Legislative Appropriation	289,632	124,868	56.9%
926155	Woodville Heights Sewer Project	Legislative Appropriation	48,410	7,732	84.0%
926165	NWFWMD Grant-Woodside Heights		2,950,000	-	100.0%

Leon County Government

Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Financial Report

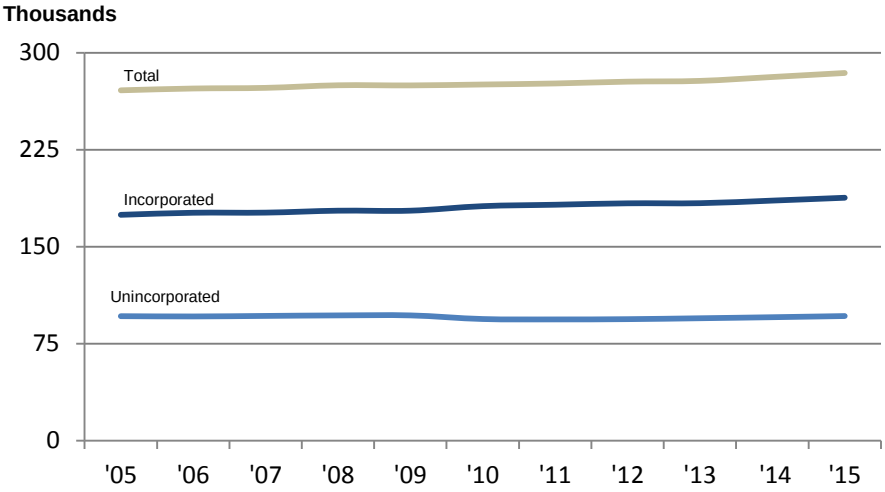
Grants Program Summary

***Denotes Interest Bearing Grant**

Org	Grant/Program	Description/Purpose	FY16 Budget	Spent	% Unspent
009009	Significant Benefit District 2		84,669	-	100.0%
009011	Significant Benefit District 3	Fee paid by developers to County for road and safety improvements	2,415		100.0%
009012	Significant Benefit District 4		77,852	-	100.0%
Subtotal:			**7,227,059**	**1,213,708**	**83.2%**
Intervention and Detention Alternatives					
Supervised Pre-trial Release					
982060	FDLE JAG Grant Pretrial FY15	Funding for positions in drug/alcohol testing programs (operating)	24,055	12,096	49.7%
982061	FDLE JAG Grant Pretrial FY16		120,000	10,208	91.5%
915013	Slosberg-Driver's Education	A program that funds organizations providing driver education	179,563	87,305	51.4%
Subtotal			**323,618**	**109,609**	66.1%
Judicial					
943085	DCF - Drug Testing	Testing and treatment cost relating to Adult Drug Court	50,273	6,888	86.3%
944010	Veterans Court	Funding received to pay for testing and treatment costs related to Adult Drug Court	125,000	35,534	71.6%
Subtotal:			**175,273**	**42,422**	75.8%
Constitutionals					
Sheriff					
864	Emergency Management Base Grant	Emergency management activities (operating)	121,155	-	100.0%
Subtotal:			**121,155**	**-**	**100.0%**
Miscellaneous					
991	Grant Match Funding	Funding set aside to meet grant matching requirements	90,000	-	100.0%
Subtotal:			**90,000**	**-**	**100.0%**
Grants Subtotal			**11,014,420**	**1,699,163**	**9,315,257**
Less Operating Grants			**1,806,100**	**157,879**	**1,648,221**
TOTAL			**9,208,320**	**1,541,284**	**83.3%**


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

Population

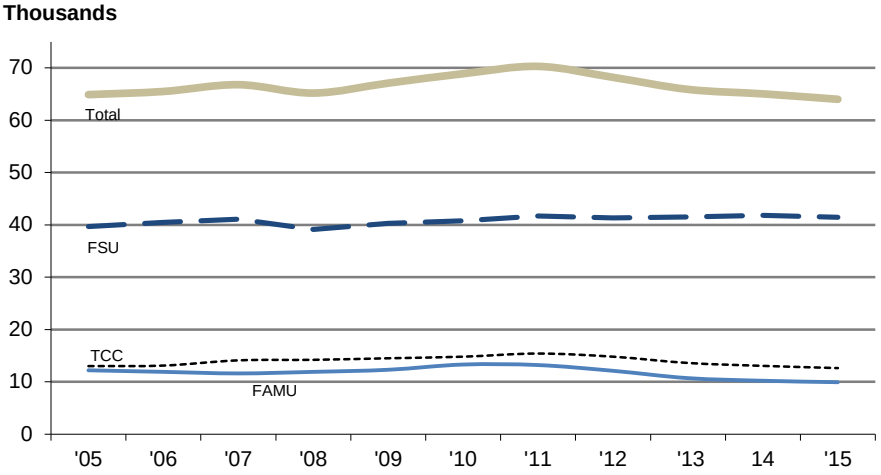


Sources:
- 2015 Population Estimates and Projections from Tallahassee/Leon County Planning Department.
- 2015, University of Florida BEBR, Florida Estimates of Population 2015.
- 2010 United States Census

According to the 2015 estimates from the Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Statistical Abstract, the current Leon County population is 284,443 where 66% represents the incorporated area and 34% represents the unincorporated area. Total county population estimates grew by 1.12% from 2014. In 2009, there was a minimal decline in population estimates. According to 2015 estimates, the total population has seen a 3.25% increase since the 2010 Census. This is in spite of a decline in higher education enrollment over the same period.

Leon County had the second highest growth rate of neighboring counties since the 2010 Census behind only Gadsden County: Gadsden (4.15%), Leon (3.25%), Wakulla (1.65%), and Jefferson (-1.64%).

Higher Education Enrollment

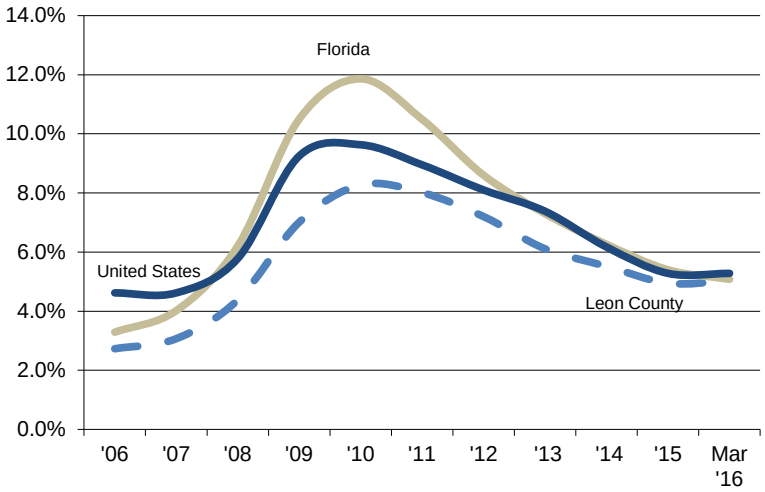


Source: 2015 Fall Enrollment Statistics from the Office of the Registrar for FSU/FAMU/TCC

Three institutions of higher learning are located in Tallahassee: Florida State University (FSU), Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU), and Tallahassee Community College (TCC). Total enrollment for Fall 2015 was 64,026, a decrease of 1.57% from 65,047 in 2014.

In the last decade, FSU has had an average annual increase in enrollment of .47%, while TCC and FAMU have seen average decreases of .23% and 1.86%, respectively, over the same period.

Unemployment Statistics



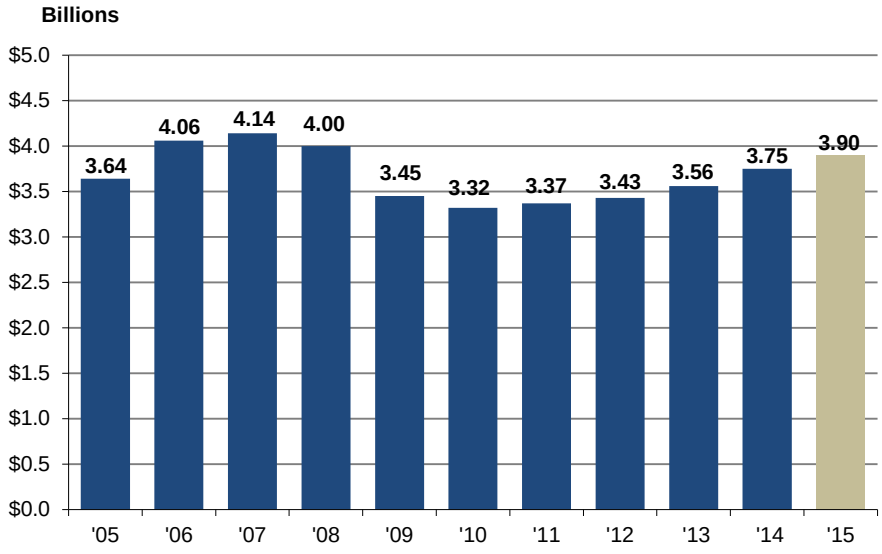
*Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment rates are a traditional indicator of economic health. Leon County's unemployment rate has remained below the state and national averages for the past ten years. The unemployment rate decreased in 2005 and 2006. In 2008, a troubled economy caused unemployment to rise nationwide. In 2010, the state of Florida's unemployment rate peaked at 11.86%.

Florida's unemployment rate has been declining since 2011, when the rate was 10.49%.

Leon County's unemployment rate continues to be lower than both statewide and national levels. The current unemployment rate for the County stands at 5.02%.

Taxable Sales

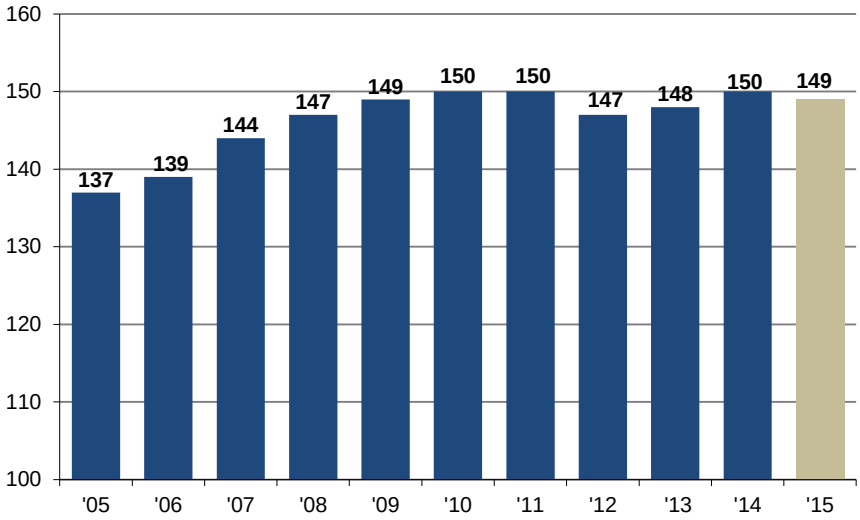


Source: The Florida Legislature - Office of Economic and Demographic Research Tallahassee Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon & Wakulla counties (November 2015)

Taxable sales data is popularly used as one indicator of regional economic activity. The data is derived from sales tax returns filed monthly by retail establishments with the Florida Department of Revenue. Taxable sales experienced a steady increase beginning in 2003 and peaked in 2007 before the beginning of the economic downturn. In 2009, taxable sales decreased 13.91% from the 2008 figure, a substantial drop. In 2010, taxable sales further decreased by 3.75%. In 2011, however, taxable sales increased by roughly $51 million, or approximately 1.5%, and continued improving with a $60.3 million increase in 2012. This upward trend has continued through 2015, when taxable sales saw an increase of 4.02% from the 2014 figure of roughly $3.75 billion. 2015 taxable sales amounted for $3.9 billion.

Total County Labor Force

Thousands



Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The local labor force consists of the total number of people employed and individuals seeking employment, including those classified as unemployed.

From 2004 to 2010, Leon County's labor force increased at an average of 1.6% annually. This growing trend slowed in 2010 and actually saw a decrease in 2012. The total county labor force for 2015 was 149,256, down 1.14% from the 2014 figure (150,980).

Employment by Industry – 2005 vs. 2015

Industry	*Employees 2005*	*% Labor Force*	*Employees 2015*	*% Labor Force*	*% Change*
Government	63,600	31.8%	61,600	30.9%	-.9%
Education and Health Services	17,700	8.8%	21.400	10.7%	1.9%
Professional and Business Services	18,600	9.3%	19,400	9.7%	.4%
Retail Trade	20,500	10.2%	19,400	9.7%	-.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	16,200	8.1%	19,700	9.9%	1.8%
Other Services	7,300	3.7%	8,900	4.5%	.8%
Financial Activities	8,300	4.2%	7,000	3.5%	-.7%
Construction	9,700	4.9%	7,000	3.5%	-1.4%
Manufacturing	4,400	2.2%	3,000	1.5%	-.7%
Information	3,600	1.8%	3,400	1.7%	-.1%
Wholesale	3,600	1.8%	3,600	1.8%	0%
Trade, Transportation , and Utilities	26,400	13.2%	25,100	12.6%	-.6%
Total	**199,900**	**100.00%**	**199,500**	**100.0%**	**0%**

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity; Includes data from the Tallahassee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is comprised of Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, and Wakulla counties.

Over the past ten years, Leon County's major industries have included Government, Education and Health Services, Retail Trade, and Transportation and Utilities. This is attributed to the support needed for the large government and higher education infrastructure in the Tallahassee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes data from Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, and Wakulla counties, hence the greater employment figure for the table to the left.

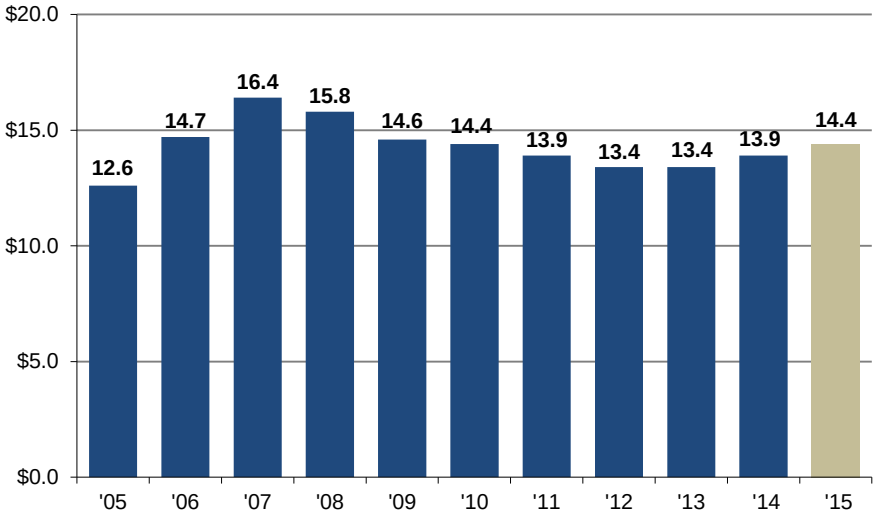
The percentage of the labor force in Government has decreased since 2005, while Professional and Business Services, Education and Health Services, and Leisure and Hospitality have increased, which reflects a more diverse economy. Retail Trade and Transportation and Utility Services both decreased over the ten year period.

The largest increase over the past decade (in terms of percentage) has been in Education and Health Services, while Construction has seen the largest decrease.

Total labor force in these major industries for 2015 is almost identical to the numbers observed in 2005.

Taxable Value

Billions

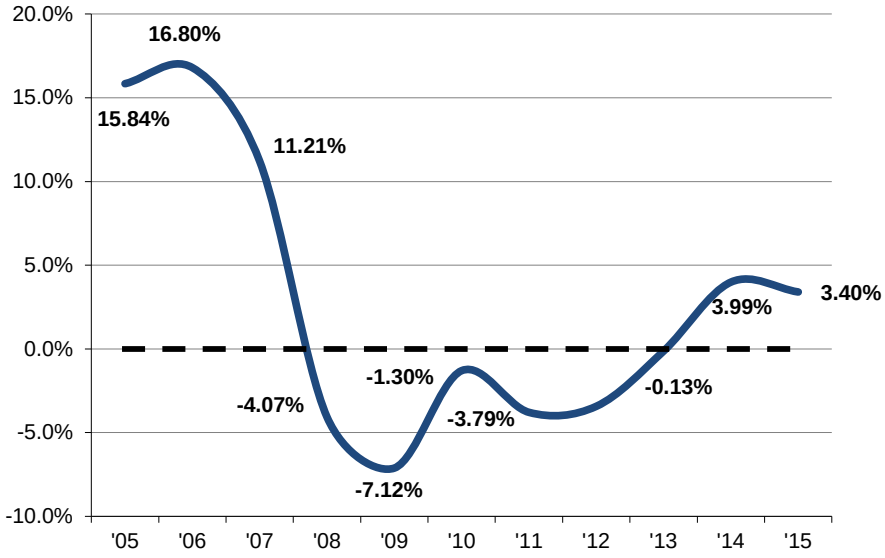


Source: Certification of Final Taxable Value, Forms DR-403v

Taxable values increased rapidly from 1998 to 2007 (average annual increase of 9.3%); however, due to property tax reform in 2007, the value of taxable properties fell to $15.8 billion in 2008. From 2009 to 2012, valuations decreased by $1.2 billion, or 8.3%. This was largely due to the continuing recession and a repressed housing market. An improved housing market shows values increasing steadily in 2014 and 2015.

Valuations from the prior year ending December 31 are used to develop the next year budget (i.e. 2015 valuations are used to develop the FY 2016/2017 budget).

Annual Percentage Change in Taxable Value



Source: Certification of Final Taxable Value, Forms DR-403v

Property tax reform in 2007 and 2008 contributed to the first declines in taxable value percentage in over a decade. In 2007, values increased by 11.21%, but this was followed by six consecutive years of fluctuating decreases, caused by the recession.

In 2014, taxable value finally saw an increase over the preceding year. This was followed by a further 3.40% increase in 2015, indicating an improving property market.

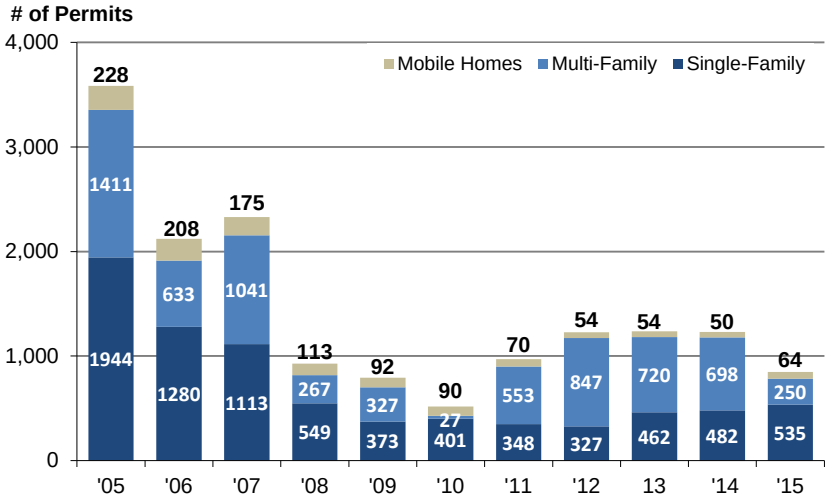
Principal Taxpayers

2014			2015		
Name	**Total Taxable Value**	**Total Taxes**	**Name**	**Total Taxable Value**	**Total Taxes**
CenturyLink	$128,567,620	$2,520,361	Smith Interest General Partnership	$137,185,018	$2,698,203
Smith Interest General Partnership	$124,943,218	$2,447,371	CenturyLink	$120,306,347	$2,389,967
Tallahassee Medical Center, Inc. (1)	$67,950,150	$1,354,749	Tallahassee Medical Center, Inc.	$68,069,784	$1,378,359
Florida Gas Transmission Company	$75,854,505	$1,239,511	Florida Gas Transmission Company	$78,195,038	$1,264,137
DRA CRT Tallahassee Center, LLC (2)	$56,732,905	$1,131,107	DRA CRT Tallahassee, LLC	$56,315,787	$1,140,350
Talquin Electric Coop, Inc.	$62,670,922	$1,020,796	Talquin Electric Coop, Inc.	$62,550,547	$1,007,156
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc	$50,046,760	$959,712	Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	$48,473,931	$944,646
St. Joe Company	$44,364,969	$875,768	Comcast Cablevision	$47,993,760	$877,807
Comcast Cablevision	$43,473,285	$796,080	Bainbridge Campus Circle Apartments, LLC	$40,592,293	$773,986
Bainbridge Campus Circle Apartments, LLC	$41,161,480	$726,362	St. Joe Company	$38,732,050	$754,072
Total	**$695,765,814**	**$13,071,817**		**$698,414,555**	**$13,228,683**

Notes:
Taxes paid reflect all taxing authorities (i.e. School Board, City, Northwest Water Management District, and the Downtown Improvement Authority).

The taxable value of Leon County's Top Ten Taxpayers increased by $2.65 million from 2014 to 2015; this increase in value led to a corresponding increase in total taxes paid based on total taxable value.
(1) Tallahassee Medical Center, Inc. is also known as Capital Regional Medical Center
(2) DRA CRT Tallahassee Center, Inc is also known as the Koger Center Properties

Residential Building Permits

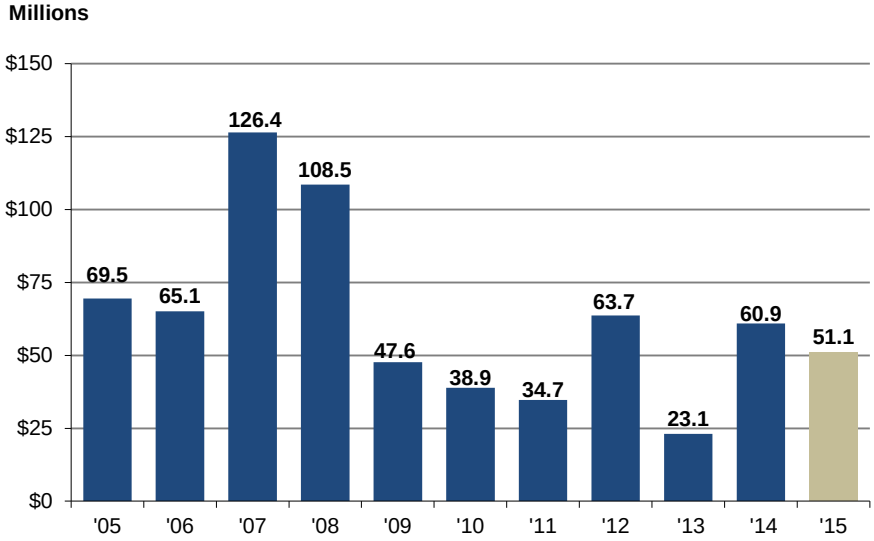


Source: Leon County Growth & Environmental Management, City of Tallahassee Building Inspection Division, and Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department, 2015 Statistical Digest.

Total countywide residential building permits grew relatively steadily and peaked in 2005. Signaling the beginning of a housing crisis, 2006 experienced a dramatic decrease in overall permits. By 2010, total Residential Building Permits had decreased by 85% from peak 2005 levels. An increase in 2013 Single-Family permits over 2012 numbers compensated for the decrease in Multi-Family permits. Single-Family permits have continued to grow through 2015 while Multi-Family permits have seen declining numbers.

Residential building permits have decreased for the past two years as increases in Single-Family permits have been more than offset by reductions in Multi-Family permits.

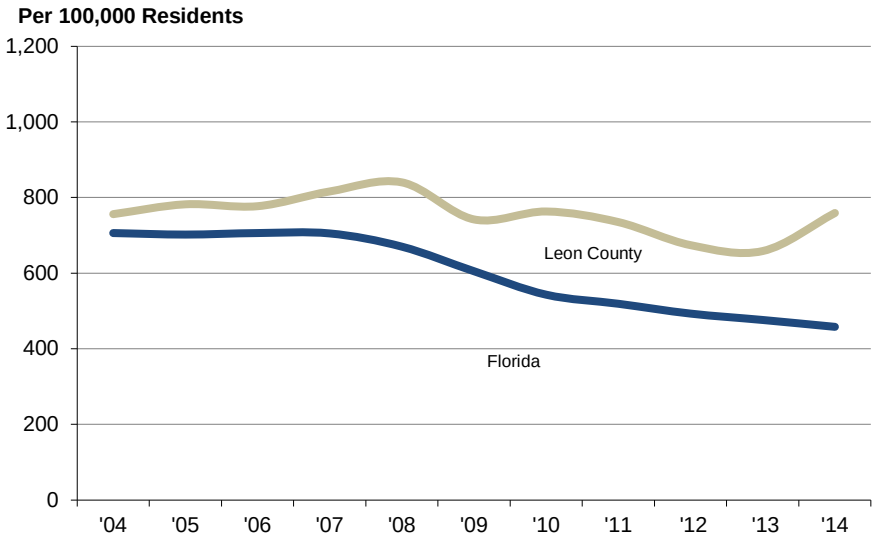
Value of Commercial Permits



Source: Leon County Growth & Environmental Management, City of Tallahassee Building Inspection Division, and Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department, 2015 Statistical Digest

Over the past 10 years, the number of commercial permits and value of these permits have been volatile. Spikes in 2007 and 2012 were both followed by significant reductions the following years. The 2012 spike can be attributed to three large apartment buildings receiving new construction permits at the same time. Since their peak in 2007, the value of commercial permits has decreased by almost 60%. The number of permits issued in 2015 (40) was also 64% lower than the peak value seen in 2006 (111).

Violent Crime Rate

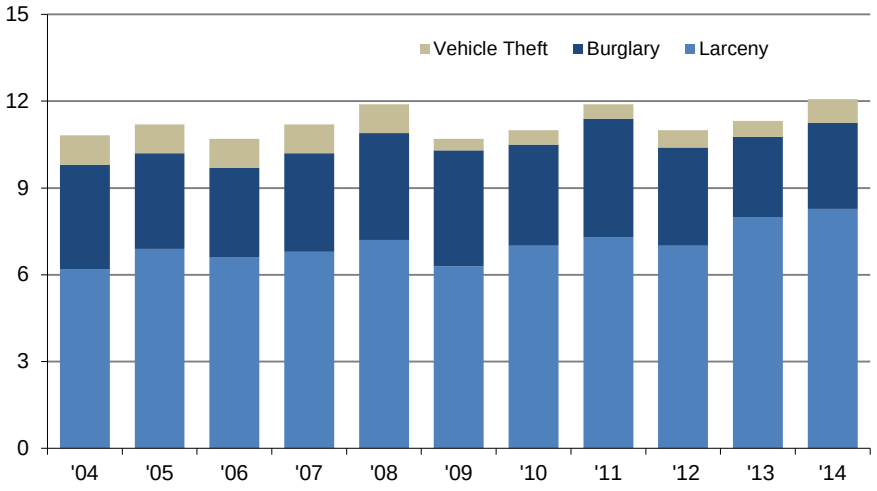


Source: Florida Statistical Analysis Center, FDLE

Violent Crime consists of murder, sex offenses, robbery and aggravated assault.

Over the past ten years, Leon County has experienced a decrease in violent crimes at an average rate of .85% per year, though 2014 saw a 15.2% increase over the 2013 index. The 2014 figure stands at 758.64 Violent Crimes per 100,000 residents.

Crimes Against Property in Leon County



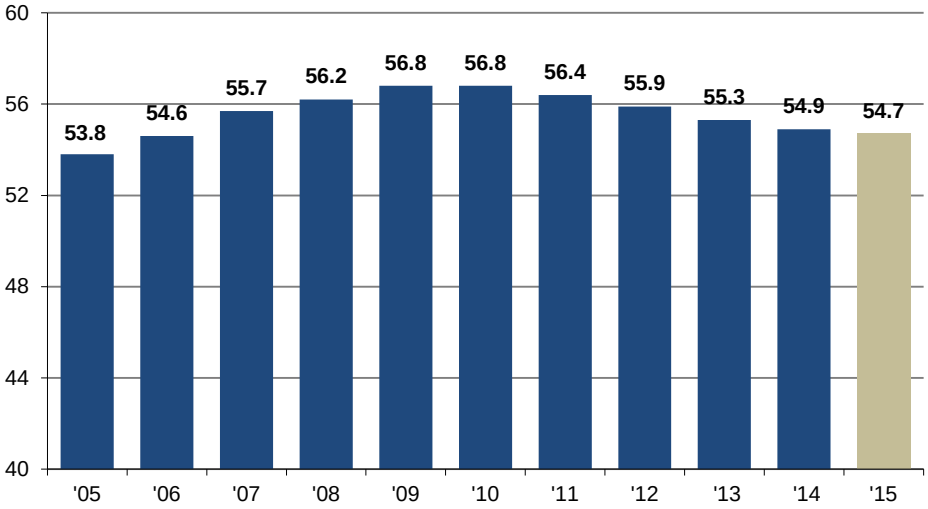
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Crime in Florida, Florida uniform crime report, 1995-2014.
FDLE. Florida Statistical Analysis Center.

Generally, property crime in Leon County has fluctuated since 2004. Over a ten-year period, there has been an average .58% increase for Leon County property crimes. The greatest decline occurred from 2003 to 2004 at 15.6%, while 2011 saw a 7.5% increase from the 2010 index.

Leon County saw a 5.6% increase in Property Crimes between 2013 and 2014, while the State of Florida saw a 7.2% decrease.

Homestead Parcels

Hundreds



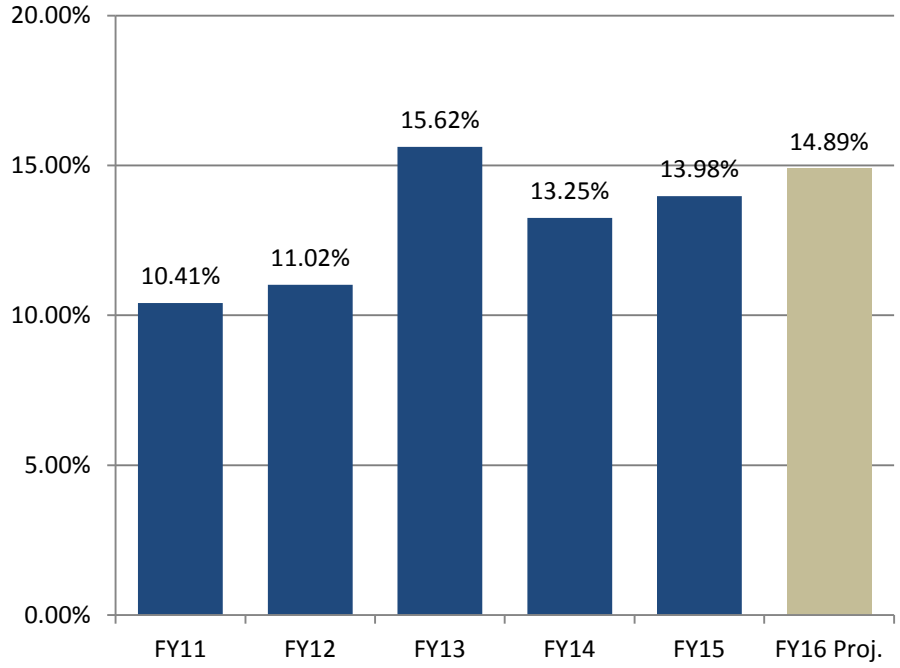
Source: Property Appraiser, Official Tax Roll Certification, DR-403EB R, 1/7/15

Homestead parcels showed consistent growth between 2002 and 2010, with parcels peaking at 56,829. Since that time, however, the number of parcels has decreased by 2,084, or 3.67%.


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

Intergovernmental Revenue

Percent of Operating Revenue



Analysis: The monitoring of intergovernmental revenue is important due to the volatility of this funding source. Dependence on intergovernmental revenue can be harmful; especially, if the external source withdraws the funds entirely and/or reduces its share of costs. Leon County continues to work to reduce dependency on intergovernmental revenues in comparison to total operating revenues.

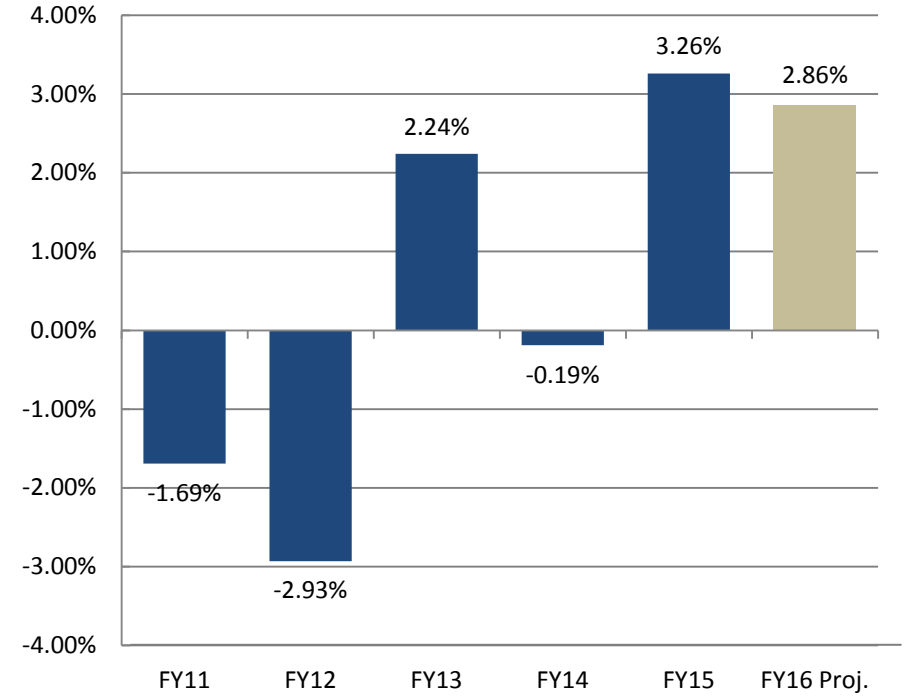
Grants are not generally included in intergovernmental revenue projections; however, grants are included in this projection and account for a significant portion of actual intergovernmental revenue. A decrease in grant funding in 2013 saw a 2.37% decline in the 2014 revenue, though the figure has since risen back up to almost 15%.

Formula: Intergovernmental Revenues divided by Total Operating Revenues.

Source: FY 2015 Budget Summary

Property Tax Revenue

Rate of Change



Analysis: In the past ten years, Leon County has become more reliant on property tax revenue, primarily due to efforts to reduce dependence on intergovernmental revenue.

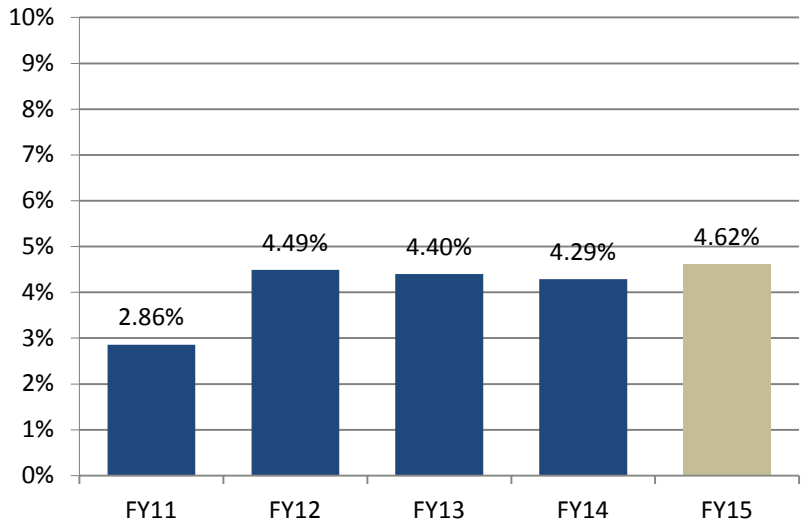
The Board maintained the 8.3144 millage rate through FY16. Property tax revenue is projected to increase by roughly $3 million over the FY15 actual property tax collections due to a projected increase in property values.

Formula: Current Year minus Prior Year divided by Prior Year.

Source: 2015 Certification of Final Taxable Value and Statistical Digest.

Revenue Projections

Budgeted v. Actual Revenues



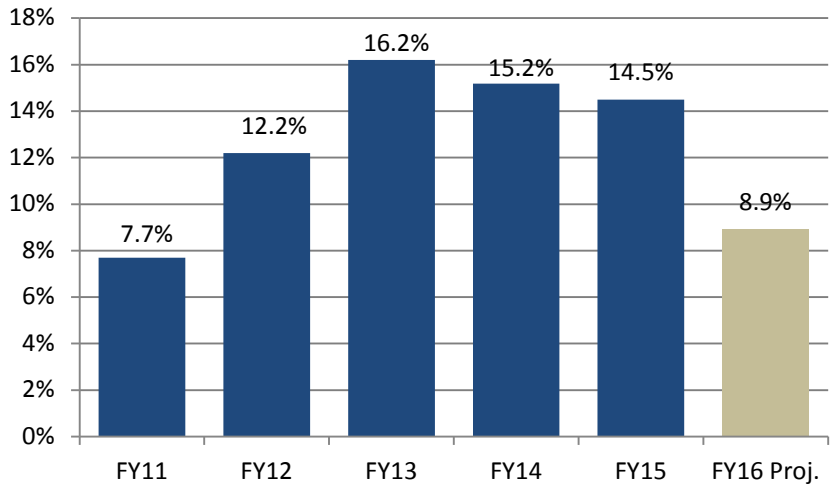
Analysis: This indicator examines the differences between actual revenues received versus budgeted revenues during the past fiscal year. Typically, actual revenues versus budgeted revenues fall in the range of plus or minus five percent.

Formula: Actual General Fund, Special Funds and Enterprise Fund Revenue minus Budgeted General Fund, Special Funds and Enterprise Fund Revenue divided by Budgeted Revenues.

Source: FY 2015 Revenue Summary Report and FY 2015 Budget Summary.

Capital Outlay

Percentage of Total Expenditures



Analysis: The purpose of capital outlay in the operating budget is to replace equipment or to add new equipment and infrastructure. The ratio of capital outlay to net operating expenditures is a rough indicator of whether the stock of equipment and infrastructure is being replaced or added.

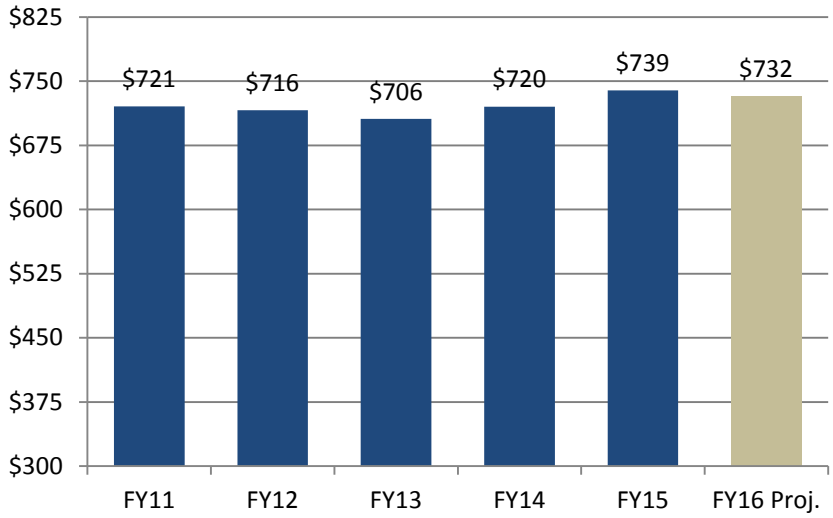
In FY13, the higher than usual capital outlay is associated with the construction of the Public Safety Complex.

The FY16 projection is based upon what has been budgeted for the current fiscal year and does not include carry forward projects from the previous fiscal year.

Formula: Capital Outlay Divided by Total Operating Expenditures.

Source: FY 2015 Expenditure Summary Report and FY 2015 Budget Summary.

Revenue Per Capita



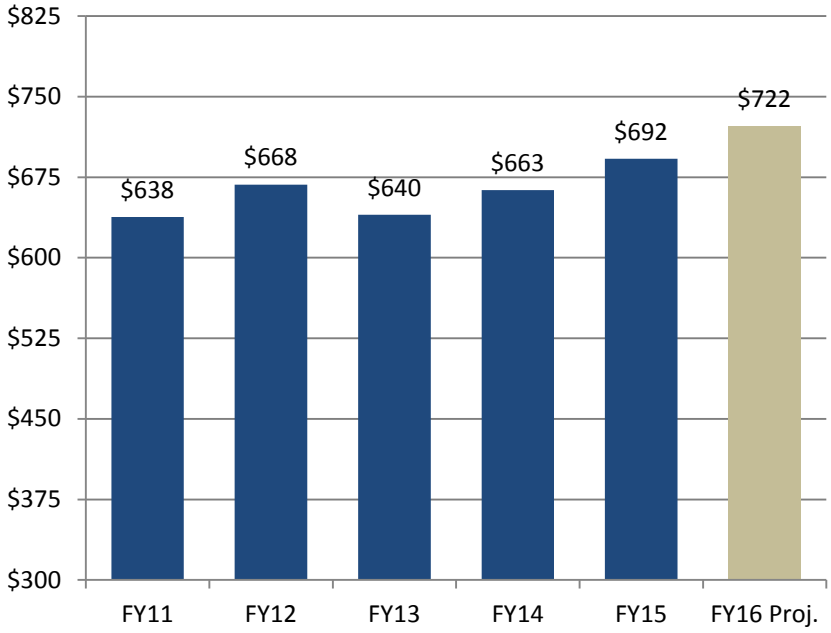
Analysis: Examining per capita revenue indicates changes in revenue relative to changes in population size. If the County's population increases, revenue will need to increase to meet the needs for services of the population. As per capita revenue decreases, it becomes difficult to maintain the existing level of services unless new revenue sources are found or there is a decrease in operating expenses.

As Leon County's population grows, so too does the revenue, evidenced by a relatively consistent revenue per capita amount from FY11 to projections for FY16.

Formula: General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Enterprise Fund Revenues Divided by Population.

Source: FY 2015 Revenue Summary Report and the FY 2015 Budget Summary.

Expenditures Per Capita

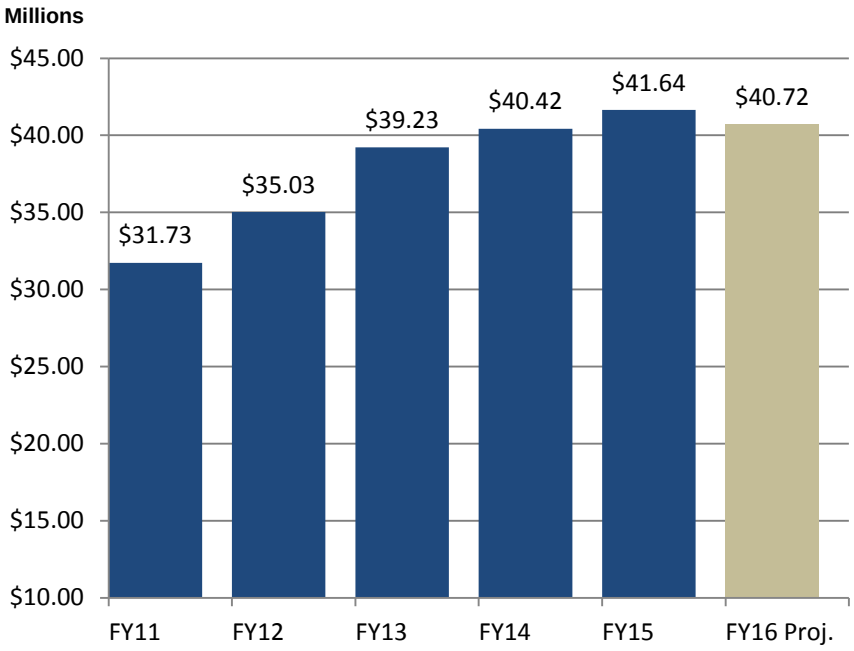


Analysis: Changes in per capita expenditures reflect changes in expenditures relative to changes in population.

Formula: Actual General Fund, Special Funds and Enterprise Fund divided by population.

Source: FY 2015 Expenditure Summary Report, the 2015 Statistical Digest, and the FY 2015 Budget Summary.

General/Fine & Forfeiture Fund Balance



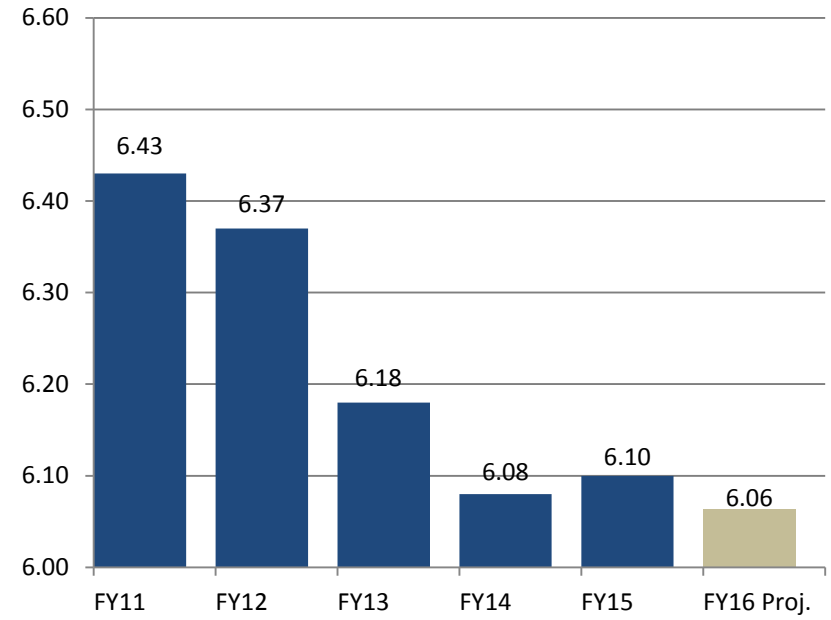
Analysis: Positive fund balances can be thought of as reserves, although the "fund balance" entries on the annual report will not always be synonymous with the funds "available for appropriation." The County's reserve policy requires fund balances to be between a minimum of 15% and a maximum of 30% of operating expenditures. The FY13 increase is attributable to higher than anticipated excess fee returns and sales tax collections. FY15 increase is attributable to higher than anticipated property values and return on excess fees.

Formula: Prior year fund balance plus actual revenues minus actual expenditures.

Source: Summary of Fund Balance and Retained Earnings, FY15 Annual Performance & Financial Report.

Employees Per Capita

Employees per 1,000 Leon County Residents



Analysis: Personnel costs are a major portion of an operating budget; for that reason, plotting changes in the number of employees per capita effectively measures changes in expenditures. Overall, the County is controlling the cost associated with this financial indicator. Note that the number of employees includes Constitutional Officers. In comparison to other like-sized counties, Leon County, along with Lake County, ranks second lowest in number of employees per capita behind St. Lucie County.

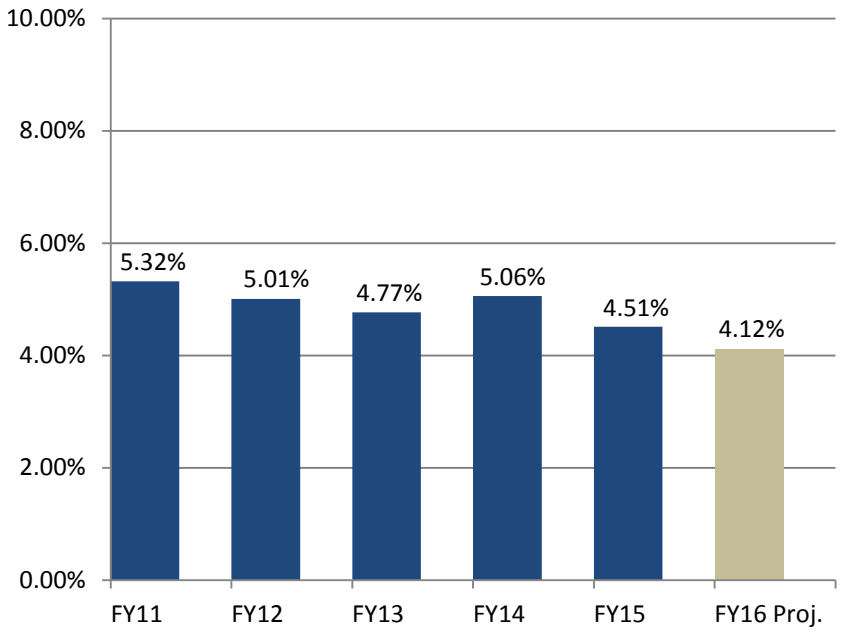
FY13 saw a large decrease in employees per capita as The Sheriff's Office realigned 39 positions, and EMS had 4 positions realigned to the Public Safety Complex. Leon County's population has continued to grow at a rate faster than that of County employees, hence the further decrease in employees per capita through 2016.

Formula: Number of Full-Time Employees Divided by Population multiplied by 1,000.

Source: FY15-16 Annual Budget Document and Tallahassee/Leon County Planning Department 2015 Statistical Digest.

Debt Service

Percentage of Total Operating Expenditures



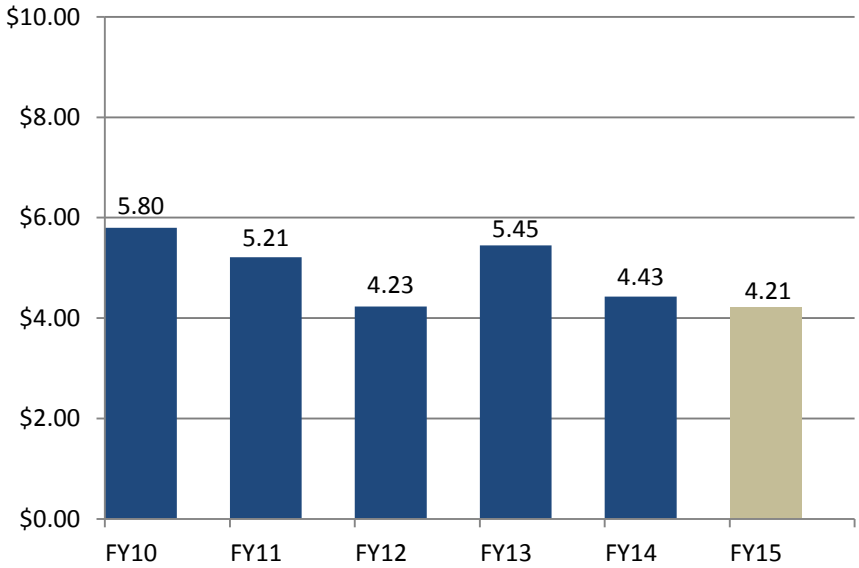
Analysis: Debt service is defined as the amount of principal and interest that a local government pays each year on net direct bonded long-term debt, plus the interest on direct short-term debt. Increasing debt service reduces expenditure flexibility by adding to the County's financial obligations. Leon County's debt service has trended downward over the past five years. By capitalizing on the availability of low interest rates and renegotiating long-term debt, Leon County's debt service is projected to continue to decrease.

Formula: Debt Service divided by Total Operating Expenditures.

Source: FY 2015 Expenditure Summary and the FY 2015 Budget Summary.

Liquidity

Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities



Analysis: The current ratio is a liquidity indicator that measures a government's short-run financial condition by examining the ratio of cash and short term assets against current liabilities. This ratio shows whether a government can pay its short-term debt obligations.

The International City / County Management Association (ICMA) states ratios that fall below 1:1 for more than three consecutive years is a decidedly negative indicator. The ICMA further recommends keeping this ratio above 1:1. Leon County continues to maintain a liquidity ratio above this level.

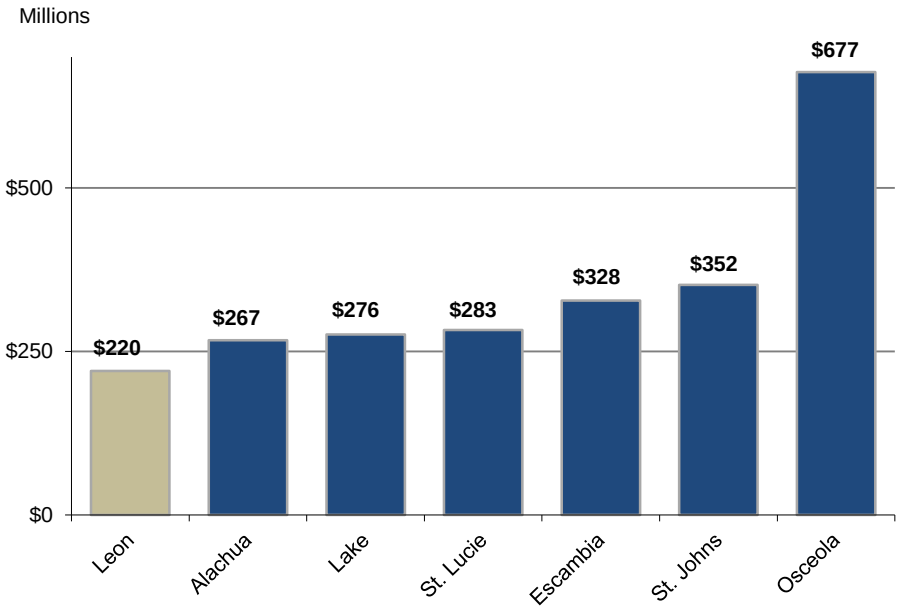
Formula: Cash and short-term investments divided by Current Liabilities

Source: FY 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report


LEON
FLORIDA'S CAPITAL COUNTY

Comparative Data for Like-Sized Counties

Total Net Budget (FY16)

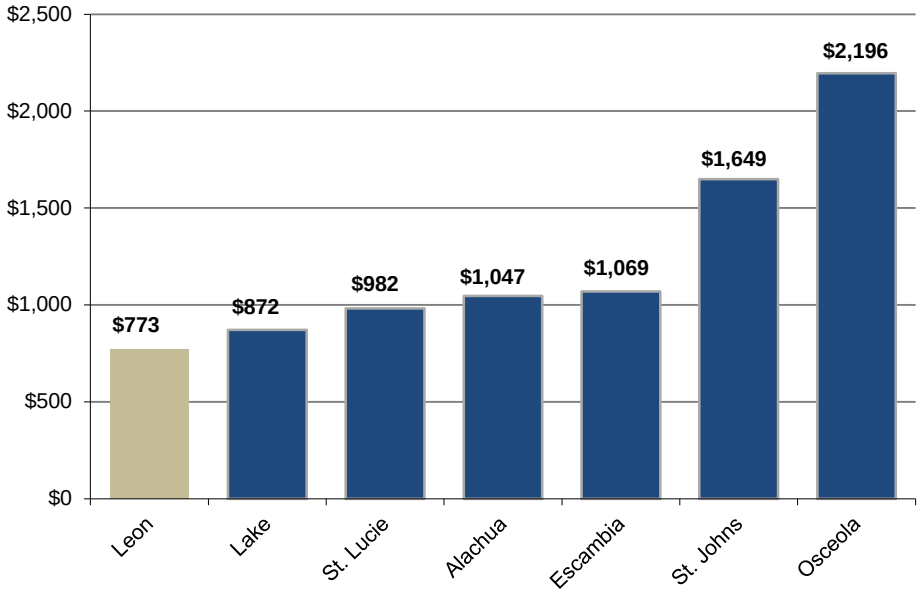


Leon County ranks lowest in operating budget among like-sized counties, with a net budget of $220 million. Alachua County's net budget is 11.7% higher than Leon County's.

As recommended by the International City County Management Association (ICMA), total net budget excludes capital and county total budgeted reserves.

Source: FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

Net Budget Per Countywide Resident (FY16)

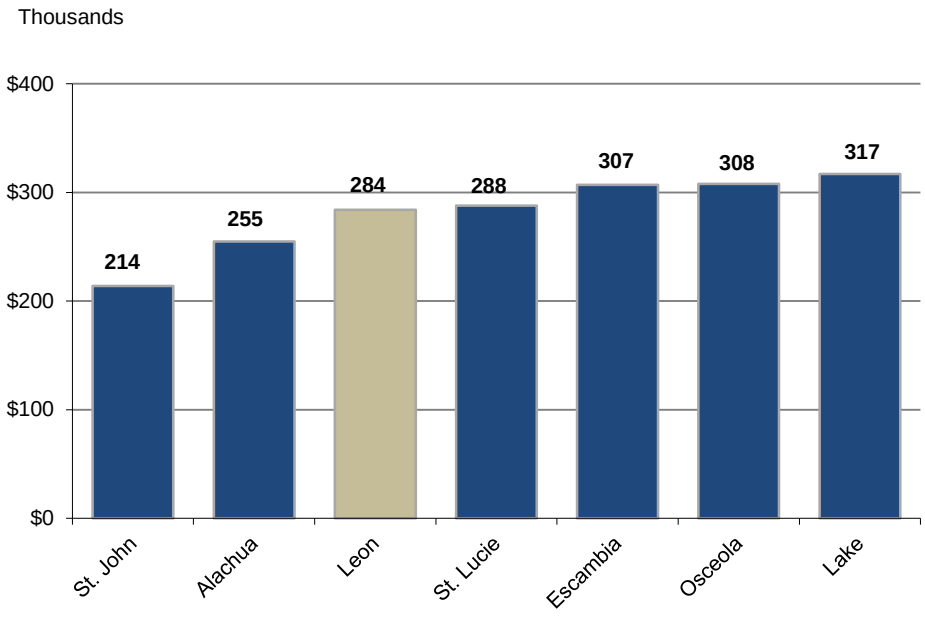


Leon County is the lowest for dollars spent per county resident—second to Lake County. Osceola County spends more than two times the amount per resident than Leon County. The next closest County's net budget per capita is 13% higher than Leon County's (Lake County).

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015 & FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

Comparative Data for Like-Sized Counties

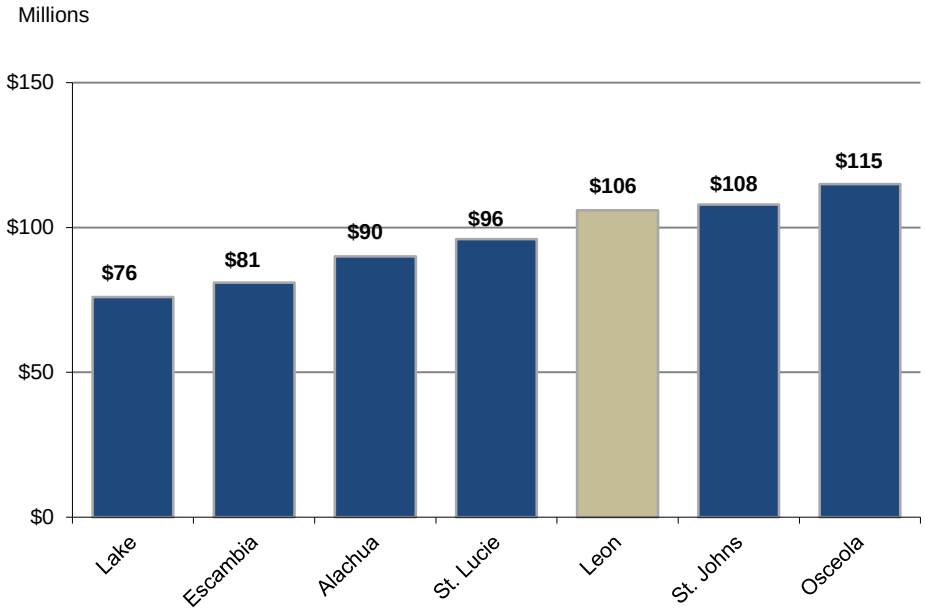
Countywide Population (2015)



The Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimated the Leon County 2015 population at 284,443 residents. The selection of comparative counties is largely based on population served.

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015

Anticipated Ad Valorem Tax Collections (FY16)

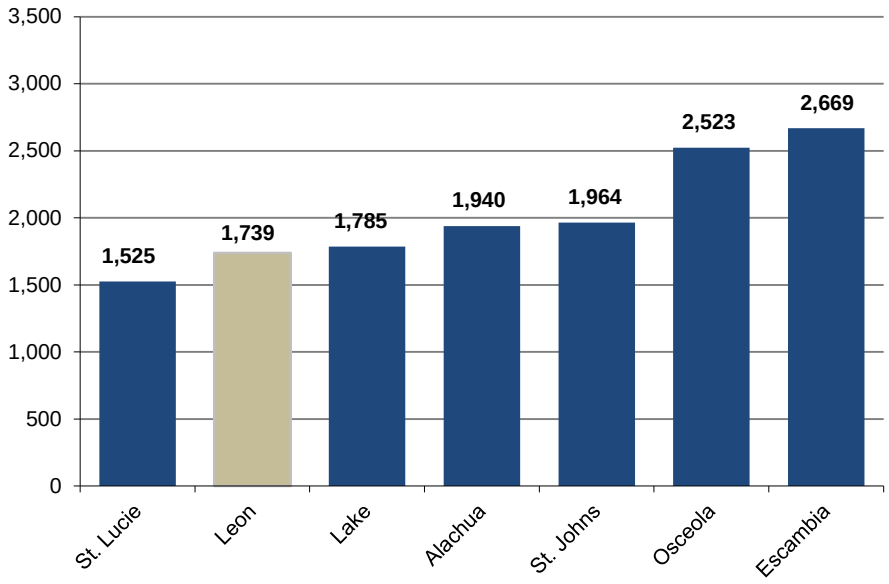


Among the like-sized counties, Leon County collects $106 million in ad valorem taxes. Leon County collects $10 million more than the median collection ($96 million). Due to the 2008 passage of property tax reform by referendum and enabling legislative actions, ad valorem tax collections rates were significantly impacted in all counties. In addition, decreased property valuations associated with the recession and a repressed housing market will further effect collections in the near term. Ad valorem taxes account for 50% of the County's operating revenue.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue 2015 Taxable Value by County

Comparative Data for Like-Sized Counties

Total Number of County Employees (FY16)

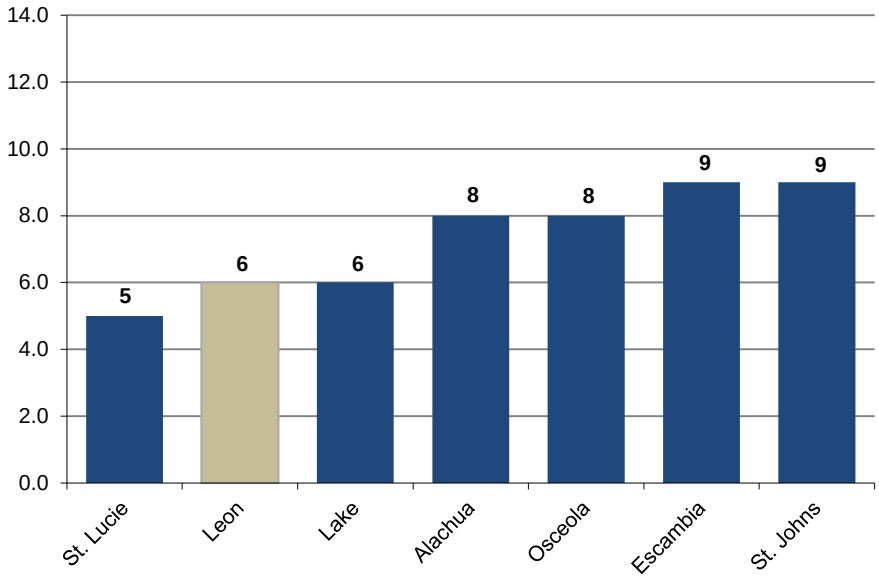


County employees consist of Board, Constitutional, and Judicial Offices. Leon County continues to rank the second lowest number of county employees among like-size counties.

All of the comparable counties surveyed reported a higher number of employees than reported in FY15.

Source: FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

County Employees per 1,000 Residents (FY16)



Leon County ranks second, tied with Lake County with a ratio of 6 employees for every thousand County residents.

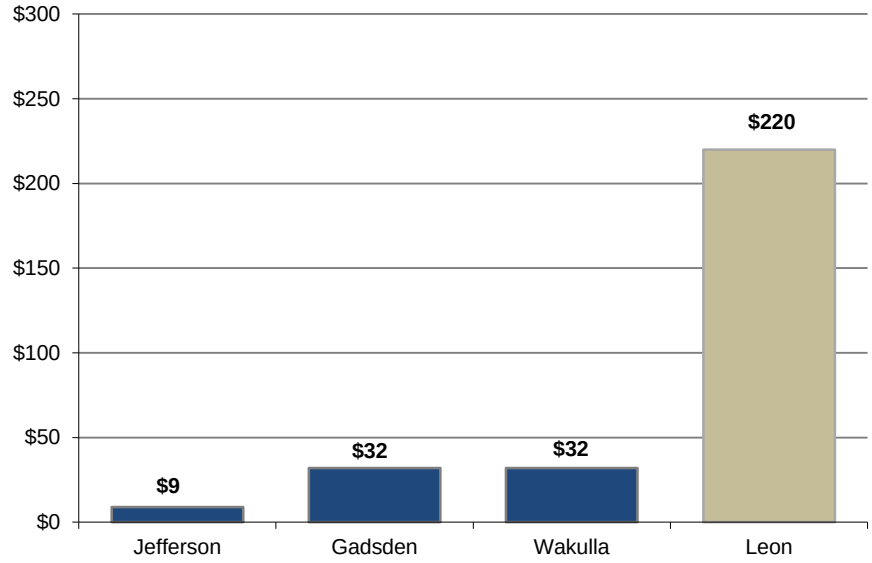
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015 & FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

* Comparative Counties updated based on 2015 population estimates.
Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015.

Comparative Data for Surrounding Counties

Total Net Budget (FY16)

Millions

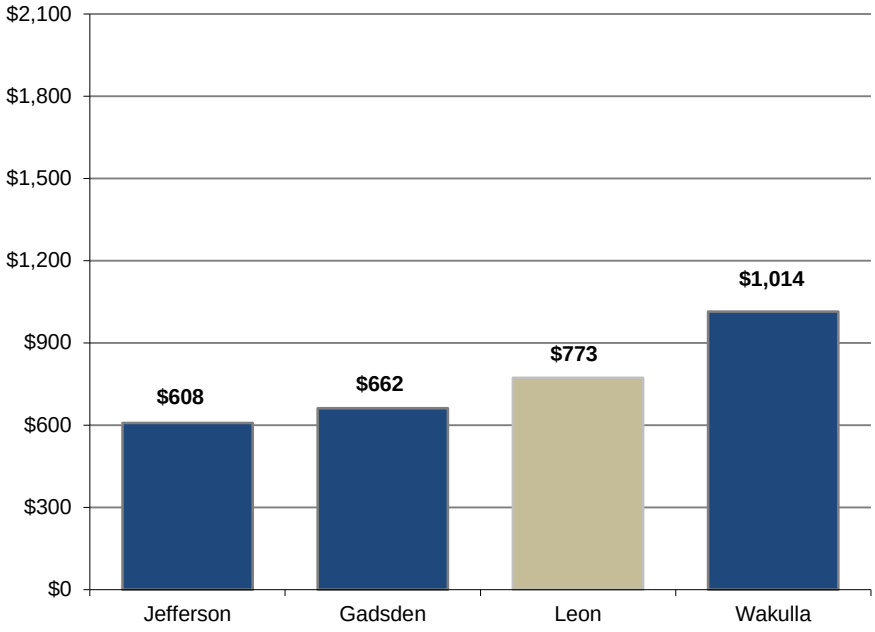


Leon County ranks highest in operating budget among surrounding counties, with a net budget of $220 million. Jefferson County ranks lowest with a net budget of $8.8 million.

As recommended by the International City County Management Association (ICMA), total net budget excludes capital and county total budgeted reserves.

Source: FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

Net Budget Per Countywide Resident (FY16)



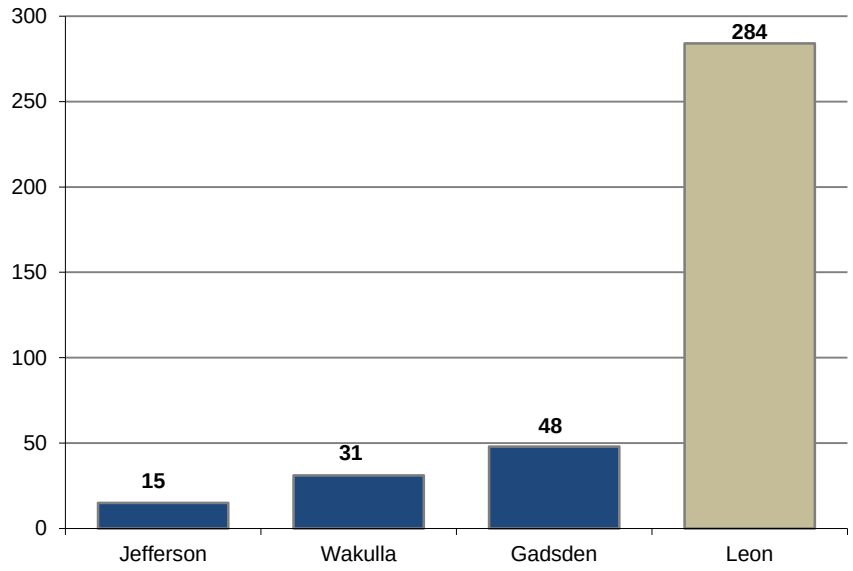
Leon County is the third lowest for dollars spent per county resident. Gadsden County spends 14% less, while Jefferson County spends 21% less per county resident.

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015 & FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

Comparative Data for Surrounding Counties

Countywide Population (2015)

Thousands

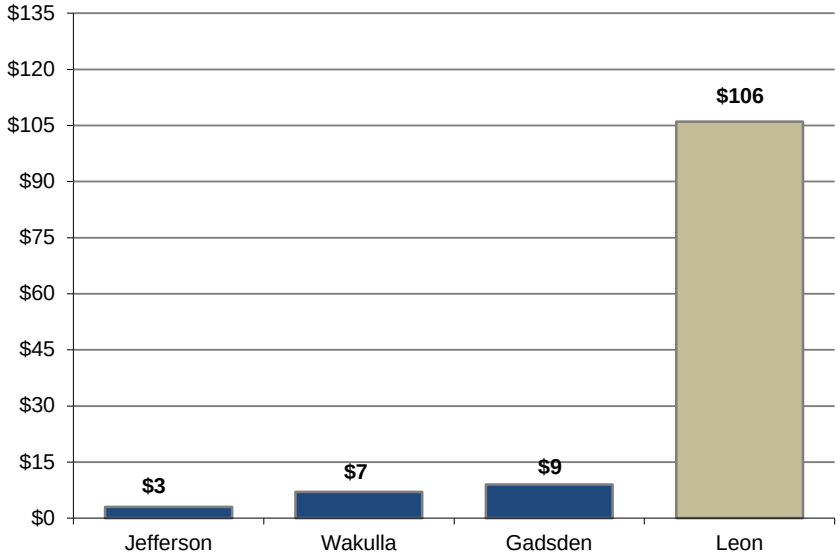


The Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimated the 2015 Leon County population at 283,185. Leon County has approximately 238,000 more residents than neighboring Gadsden County which has the next highest population. Of the surrounding counties, Gadsden has the highest projected population growth rate since the 2010 census at 4.2% compared to Leon (3.3%), Wakulla (1.6%), and Jefferson (-1.6%).

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015

Anticipated Ad Valorem Tax Collections (FY16)

Millions

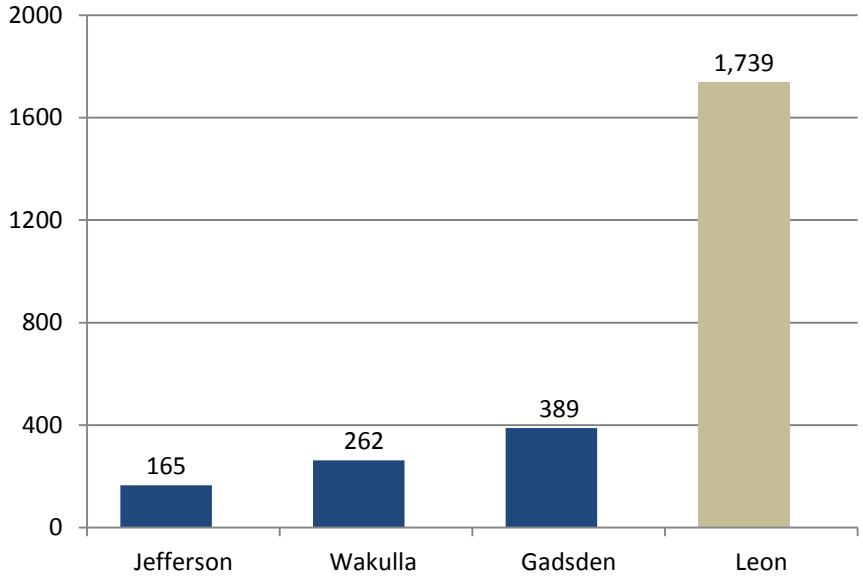


Among the surrounding counties, Leon County collects the highest amount of ad valorem taxes.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue 2015 Taxable Value by County

Comparative Data for Surrounding Counties

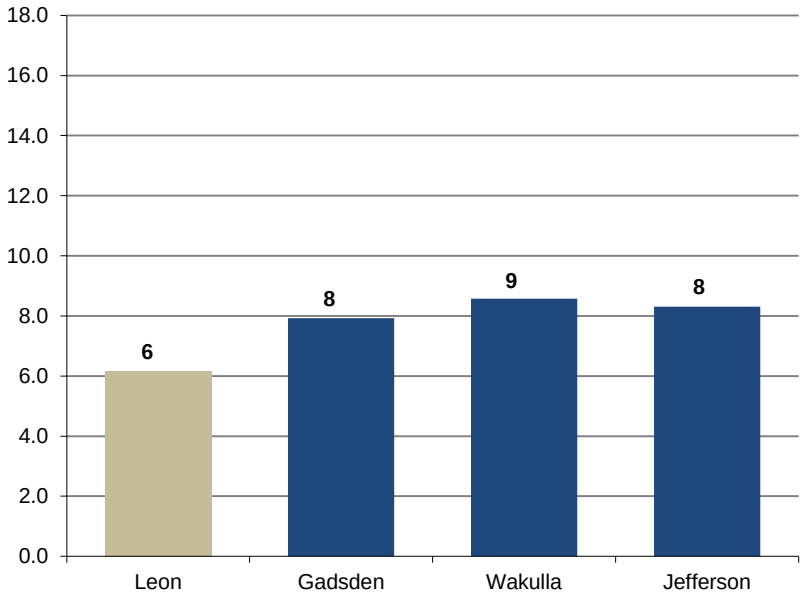
Total Number of County Employees (FY15)



County employees consist of Board, Constitutional, and Judicial Offices. Leon County has the highest number of county employees.

Source: FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

Total County Employees per 1,000 Residents (FY15)



Leon County has a ratio of 6 employees for every thousand county residents. When compared to surrounding counties, Leon County ranks the lowest.

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015 & FY16 Leon County Office of Management and Budget Survey

Comparative Data – All Counties
Net Budget per Countywide Resident

County	Net Budget Per Capita	Staff Per 1,000	%Exempt
Liberty County	$293	14.5	66%
Columbia County	$444	7.9	35%
Lafayette County	$586	9.3	41%
Baker County	$607	8.1	42%
Jefferson County	$608	11.4	35%
Santa Rosa County	$616	5.4	31%
Gadsden County	$662	8.1	41%
Flagler County	$739	6.6	26%
Leon County	$773	6.1	38%
Holmes County	$856	7.3	42%
Lake County	$872	5.6	27%
Clay County	$877	6.8	30%
Union County	$884	8.2	51%
Citrus County	$913	7.1	28%
Seminole County	$925	6.6	20%
Suwannee County	$925	7.9	28%
Marion County	$941	7.3	29%
Highlands County	$953	8.7	30%
Madison County	$965	11.4	30%
Volusia County	$968	6.5	27%
Taylor County	$971	10.4	25%
Jackson County	$981	7.6	38%
Saint Lucie County	$982	5.3	26%
Lee County	$989	7.2	16%
Wakulla County	$1,014	8.4	38%
Polk County	$1,015	6.5	26%
Sumter County	$1,038	5.5	21%
Alachua County	$1,048	7.6	47%
Putnam County	$1,061	9.2	31%
Pasco County	$1,065	8.0	29%
Escambia County	$1,069	8.7	39%
Okeechobee County	$1,071	9.9	30%
Pinellas County	$1,084	5.4	24%

County	Net Budget Per Capita	Staff Per 1,000	%Exempt
Brevard County	$1,093	6.6	38%
Hernando County	$1,135	8.0	35%
Levy County	$1,153	12.3	33%
Bay County	$1,155	7.2	25%
Bradford County	$1,157	8.3	32%
Glades County	$1,197	14.9	60%
Nassau County	$1,210	8.5	21%
DeSoto County	$1,231	9.4	29%
Washington County	$1,374	8.3	30%
Hendry County	$1,392	9.2	44%
Hamilton County	$1,448	12.8	23%
Hillsborough County	$1,461	7.6	25%
Hardee County	$1,471	11.8	22%
Palm Beach County	$1,517	8.0	16%
Okaloosa County	$1,519	7.0	23%
Manatee County	$1,529	9.1	17%
Orange County	$1,533	8.0	22%
Gilchrist County	$1,542	10.5	33%
Indian River County	$1,588	9.3	19%
Saint Johns County	$1,649	9.2	20%
Martin County	$1,672	10.8	18%
Miami-Dade County	$1,775	9.9	19%
Broward County	$1,847	6.4	21%
Sarasota County	$1,922	9.0	18%
Walton County	$1,956	15.4	12%
Calhoun County	$2,097	8.7	31%
Gulf County	$2,113	11.1	33%
Osceola County	$2,196	8.2	23%
Duval County	$2,252	7.9	34%
Franklin County	$2,316	13.9	30%
Collier County	$2,392	10.3	12%
Monroe County	$3,477	17.2	21%
Charlotte County	$3,930	6.6	23%

1. 2015 population date source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 4/1/2015.
2. Operating budget.
3. Preliminary data from Table 4 Just Values - Real, Personal and Centrally Assessed Property Tax Roll and the Reconciliation of Preliminary and Final Tax Roll from Florida Property Valuations & Tax Data book (December 2015).
4. Dixie County was non-responsive to survey request, therefore is not included in the above list.

Percent of Exempt Property

County	%Exempt	Net Budget Per Capita	Staff Per 1,000
Collier County	12%	$2,392	10.3
Walton County	12%	$1,956	15.4
Palm Beach County	16%	$1,517	8.0
Lee County	16%	$989	7.2
Manatee County	17%	$1,529	9.1
Sarasota County	18%	$1,922	9.0
Martin County	18%	$1,672	10.8
Miami-Dade County	19%	$1,775	9.9
Indian River County	19%	$1,588	9.3
Saint Johns County	20%	$1,649	9.2
Seminole County	20%	$925	6.6
Sumter County	21%	$1,038	5.5
Broward County	21%	$1,847	6.4
Nassau County	21%	$1,210	8.5
Monroe County	21%	$3,477	17.2
Orange County	22%	$1,533	8.0
Hardee County	22%	$1,471	11.8
Okaloosa County	23%	$1,519	7.0
Charlotte County	23%	$3,930	6.6
Hamilton County	23%	$1,448	12.8
Osceola County	23%	$2,196	8.2
Pinellas County	24%	$1,084	5.4
Hillsborough County	25%	$1,461	7.6
Bay County	25%	$1,155	7.2
Taylor County	25%	$971	10.4
Polk County	26%	$1,015	6.5
Flagler County	26%	$739	6.6
Saint Lucie County	26%	$982	5.3
Lake County	27%	$872	5.6
Volusia County	27%	$968	6.5
Suwannee County	28%	$925	7.9
Citrus County	28%	$913	7.1
Pasco County	29%	$1,065	8.0

County	%Exempt	Net Budget Per Capita	Staff Per 1,000
DeSoto County	29%	$1,231	9.4
Marion County	29%	$941	7.3
Franklin County	30%	$2,316	13.9
Okeechobee County	30%	$1,071	9.9
Washington County	30%	$1,374	8.3
Madison County	30%	$965	11.4
Clay County	30%	$877	6.8
Highlands County	30%	$953	8.7
Putnam County	31%	$1,061	9.2
Calhoun County	31%	$2,097	8.7
Santa Rosa County	31%	$616	5.4
Bradford County	32%	$1,157	8.3
Gilchrist County	33%	$1,542	10.5
Gulf County	33%	$2,113	11.1
Levy County	33%	$1,153	12.3
Duval County	34%	$2,252	7.9
Jefferson County	35%	$608	11.4
Columbia County	35%	$444	7.9
Hernando County	35%	$1,135	8.0
Brevard County	38%	$1,093	6.6
Wakulla County	38%	$1,014	8.4
Leon County	38%	$773	6.1
Jackson County	38%	$981	7.6
Escambia County	39%	$1,069	8.7
Gadsden County	41%	$662	8.1
Lafayette County	41%	$586	9.3
Holmes County	42%	$856	7.3
Baker County	42%	$607	8.1
Hendry County	44%	$1,392	9.2
Alachua County	47%	$1,048	7.6
Union County	51%	$884	8.2
Glades County	60%	$1,197	14.9
Liberty County	66%	$620	14.5

Total County Employees per 1,000 Residents

County	Staff Per 1,000	# of Employees	%Exempt
Saint Lucie County	5.3	1,525.24	26%
Santa Rosa County	5.4	877.00	31%
Pinellas County	5.4	5,098.00	24%
Sumter County	5.5	631	21%
Lake County	5.6	1,785.00	27%
Leon County	6.1	1739	38%
Broward County	6.4	11,654.00	21%
Volusia County	6.5	3,342.46	27%
Polk County	6.5	4,146.00	26%
Seminole County	6.6	2904	20%
Flagler County	6.6	670	26%
Charlotte County	6.6	1105	23%
Brevard County	6.6	3,721.50	38%
Clay County	6.8	1,368.53	30%
Okaloosa County	7.0	1,344.00	23%
Citrus County	7.1	1,008.00	28%
Lee County	7.2	4,771.00	16%
Bay County	7.2	1,255.00	25%
Holmes County	7.3	145	42%
Marion County	7.3	2,488.82	29%
Hillsborough County	7.6	10,032.00	25%
Alachua County	7.6	1,939.65	47%
Jackson County	7.6	386	38%
Duval County	7.9	7,110.00	34%
Columbia County	7.9	540	35%
Suwannee County	7.9	353	28%
Hernando County	8.0	1,408.00	35%
Pasco County	8.0	3,899.00	29%
Palm Beach County	8.0	11,029.00	16%
Orange County	8.0	10,057.00	22%
Gadsden County	8.1	389	41%
Baker County	8.1	220	42%
Union County	8.2	130	51%

County	Staff Per 1,000	# of Employees	%Exempt
Osceola County	8.2	2,522.60	23%
Bradford County	8.3	226	32%
Washington County	8.3	208	30%
Wakulla County	8.4	262	38%
Nassau County	8.5	649.83	21%
Highlands County	8.7	875	30%
Escambia County	8.7	2,668.63	39%
Calhoun County	8.7	127	31%
Sarasota County	9.0	$3,531.00	18%
Manatee County	9.1	3,173.00	17%
Putnam County	9.2	665.72	31%
Hendry County	9.2	350	44%
Saint Johns County	9.2	1,964.47	20%
Indian River County	9.3	1,328.00	19%
Lafayette County	9.3	81	41%
DeSoto County	9.4	327	29%
Miami-Dade County	9.9	26,185.00	19%
Okeechobee County	9.9	397	30%
Collier County	10.3	3,526.87	12%
Taylor County	10.4	238	25%
Gilchrist County	10.5	177	33%
Martin County	10.8	1,618.50	18%
Gulf County	11.1	182.15	33%
Madison County	11.4	218	30%
Jefferson County	11.4	165	35%
Hardee County	11.8	326	22%
Levy County	12.3	499	33%
Hamilton County	12.8	187	23%
Franklin County	13.9	165	30%
Liberty County	14.5	126	66%
Glades County	14.9	191	60%
Walton County	15.4	933.25	12%
Monroe County	17.2	1,276.10	21%

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #8

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #8

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of Status Report on Needs Assessment for Healthcare Facilities and Services in the West Region of Leon County

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Eryn D. Calabro, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships Jennifer Sousa, Financial Compliance Manager

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept Status Report on Needs Assessment for Healthcare Facilities and Services in the West Region of Leon County.

Report and Discussion

Background:

During the commission discussion portion of the January 26, 2016 meeting, the Board asked staff to review the services and facility locations of the Florida Department of Health in Leon County (DOH-Leon) to determine if there was a need to establish an additional primary care facility to serve citizens residing in the west region of the County.

Analysis:

Under Florida Statues, the State of Florida is responsible for the construction and/or expansion of health department facilities. Once constructed, Florida Counties are responsible for the on-going maintenance of the buildings. Florida Statue 154.001 (5) and (6) govern the process by which new facilities are considered for construction or expansion. In summary, the State Department of Health submits a list of construction/expansion projects in priority order to the Legislature in conjunction with their annual budget request. The priority list of projects shall be based on:

- the capacity of the health facility to provide the full set of services for the number of patients who can be served with available funds
- the capacity of the health facility to meet the anticipated growth in demand for service over a 10 year period
- the adequacy of the facility to ensure patient and staff safety, provide privacy during eligibility determination and examination and enable an efficient movement of patients through service areas.

In addition to the County's responsibility for on-going maintenance of the facilities, Leon County also provides extensive funding and support of primary care funding to the health department and other local providers. Under Chapter 83-177, Laws of Florida and Chapter 154, F.S., Leon County annually contracts with the Florida Department of Health (Attachment #1). The primary care services provided by the Health Department include:

- Maternal and child health services
- Immunizations for children and adults
- Family planning
- Breast and cervical cancer screenings
- STD tests and screenings
- School health services
- Supplemental food assistance for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- Children's dental services

In support of the services referenced in the contract, Leon County appropriates a general allocation of $237,345 for state-mandated public health services which include primary care, communicable disease control and environmental public health services. In addition, Leon County also provides approximately $2 million dollars annually to support primary healthcare. The County is also responsible for the on-going operation and maintenance of the health department facilities, including custodial, utilities, repairs and capital improvements.

As previously stated, the State of Florida is responsible for the construction and/or expansion of health department facilities. Once constructed, the County is responsible for the on-gong maintenance of the facilities. Currently, there are five DOH-Leon facilities in the County. Statutes provide DOH-Leon the authority to operate the programs and services within the facilities identified below:

- Main Office located on Municipal Way
- Environmental Health Program located in the Renaissance Center on North Macomb Street
- The Molar Express Dental Clinic located on Railroad Avenue
- Roberts and Stevens Clinic located on Old Bainbridge Road
- Richardson-Lewis Health Center located on West Orange Avenue

Main Office - Municipal Way
DOH-Leon's main office, located at 2965 Municipal Way, is approximately 22,000 square feet. This facility houses administrative offices, as well as the Office of Vital Statistics (birth and death certificates). Clinical services once provided at this facility were relocated in 2009 to the Richardson-Lewis Health Center. Space formerly used to provide clinical services now functions as the School Health Program.

Environmental Health Program
The Environmental Health Program, housed in the Renaissance Center on North Macomb Street, coordinates programs and services that ensure public safety on issues ranging from water and septic to food service facilities and mobile home parks.

Molar Express Dental Clinic
The Molar Express Dental Clinic is located at 912 Railroad. This 4,975 square feet facility maintains 12 examination rooms to provide dental service for youth between the ages of four and 19. The Clinic had 14,794 office visits last year.

Roberts and Stevens Clinic
Roberts and Stevens Clinic, located at 1515 Old Bainbridge Road, is approximately 15,000 square feet. Clinical services provided include Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Testing, Family Planning, and youth and adult immunizations. The facility has 12 examination rooms and offices for its STD program. Data shows that in 2015, this facility logged 30,679 office visits for clinical services. In addition to clinical services, Roberts and Stevens Clinic houses the Healthy Start and WIC programs. Clinical services previously provided at the Richardson-Lewis Health Center were relocated to this facility in 2014.

Richardson-Lewis Health Center
The Richardson-Lewis Health Center, located at 872 West Orange Avenue, is approximately 15,500 square feet and provides non-clinical programs and services including those for Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) and HIV/AIDS. In 2015 more than 13,720 WIC and AIDS Drug Assistance visits were reported by this facility.

In addition to the health department facilities, there are a number of other providers located throughout the County offering primary care services (or is a partner entity). These include:

- Neighborhood Medical Center
- Bond Community Health Center and Mobile Health Unit
- Smile United Program
- Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program
- Patients First
- Tallahassee Memorial Hospital

Neighborhood Medical Center

In 2013, the Board asked staff to seek out additional space that would aid Neighborhood Medical Center (NMC) in their efforts to obtain designation as a federally qualified health center (FQHC). At that time, NMC occupied 4,500 square feet of the City of Tallahassee's (COT) Lincoln Center located at 438 West Brevard Street. The facility served as NMC's only site. The space contains six examination rooms and houses the FAMU Pharmacy. However, the space could not accommodate the additional examination rooms required to meet the provision for FQHC status.

To address NMC's need for additional space, staff, including a county architect, conducted tours in search of a suitable location and provided an extensive analysis of the existing DOH-Leon facilities and services to determine whether there was an opportunity for realignment and/or relocation to meet NMC's need. Subsequent to staff's analysis, DOH-Leon and NMC partnered to co-locate NMC within the Richardson-Lewis Health Center. Having met federal requirements, NMC became a designated FQHC in 2014 and now also occupies 3,304 square feet of the Richardson-Lewis Health Center. In addition to their space located within the COT's Lincoln Center, NMC now also has 8 more examination rooms designated for primary health, dental and eye care services.

NMC provides transportation at no additional cost to accommodate citizens in need so that they may keep scheduled medical appointments and receive care. NMC has dedicated regular days and times patients may access this service.

In addition to the 5 existing DOH-Leon facilities and NMC, residents may also access primary healthcare services through the following resources:

Bond Community Health Center and Mobile Health Unit

Bond Community Health Center is a Board funded FQHC that provides primary healthcare services throughout the community. Bond also offers transportation services to and from their clinics to help minimize barriers for those who may have limited mobility or access to public transportation.

Bond's mobile health unit visits neighborhoods and community events to provide screenings and health care services. In addition to healthcare services, the unit also assists patients with health maintenance and resource information.

Smile United Program
The Smile United Program is a partnership between the United Way of the Big Bend and DOH-Leon. The Program provides free dental exams, cleaning and education for children enrolled in Title I schools. Some of the funding recently approved by the Board through a contract amendment with DOH-Leon will be used to purchase a van equipped with dental furnishings and supplies and will travel to schools and community sites to provide screenings, sealants and fluoride varnish to pre-school and school-aged children in the community.

Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program
The Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program which contracts with various healthcare providers recently expanded its services to offer transportation for all qualified participants. Medicaid recipients enrolled in Managed Care plans may now utilize contracted transportation service providers for travel to and from medical appointments further reducing barriers to healthcare access.

Patients First
Patients First maintain 7 privately-owned clinics located throughout Leon County. They provide urgent care, family practice and occupational medicine and also offer travel immunizations and flu shots.

Tallahassee Memorial Hospital
Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (TMH) offers an array of services. Their Transition Center aims to serve citizens who recently received care from the hospital and are in need of primary care services shortly after discharge. The Center often serves patients regardless of insurance status, payment ability, and medical condition. They also provide resources to patients to assist them in seeking out other services that may be beneficial to their long term wellness and livelihood.

TMH's Home Healthcare service is available for those citizens who need assistance recovering from or managing a health condition, have limited mobility, and/or have difficulty leaving their home. This is an optimum choice for citizens who recently had surgery or have been hospitalized.

TMH's Telemedicine Program continues to reach at-risk citizens, especially those who reside in rural communities where access to healthcare service is challenging. It provides them with primary care through a network of physicians who see patients in remote locations. The successful utilization of telemedicine enables providers to identify the areas where gaps in health access is an ongoing issue and helps to reduce the lack of access.

THM also maintains a t rauma and emergency center to address life threatening illnesses or trauma, a stand-alone emergency care facility for serious illnesses or injuries, and an urgent care facility for minor illnesses and injuries.

Community Paramedic Program

With the Board having previously provided staff with direction for the establishment of a Community Paramedic Program, EMS continues to move forward with this initiative. The Florida Department of Health awarded the County a matching grant in the amount of $57,735 towards the cost of implementing the Community Paramedic Program. This Program represents a new model of healthcare delivery which expands the role of paramedics who are currently experienced and in the field to include community-based evaluation, treatment and referral of patients through mobile health. Future prospects for the program include utilizing physicians through a telemedicine connection when needed.

The Community Paramedic Program, once fully implemented, will assist in providing citizens with an additional resource to access primary health services.

Conclusion

Uninsured and underinsured residents in Leon County have a number of methods to access health care throughout the community. The County plays a critical role in providing annual funding to support both the services and the facilities. NMC's recent co-location with DOH-Leon in the Richardson-Lewis Health Center now provides an additional option for care to citizens, including those who reside in the west region of Leon County.

In addition to publically funded health facilities, private entities may seek designation as licensed health care providers through the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). ACHA maintains the authority to designate private healthcare facilities as rural health clinics (RHC). An RHC must be located in a rural area deemed by ACHA as medically under-served. As an example, THM has offices that provide primary care services in Wakulla and Gadsden counties. Leon County does not currently have a private health care provider offering services under this designation.

Along with the current services and facilities, the use of mobile health programs, transportation solutions, and progressive technology programs such as telemedicine and the Community Paramedic Program, Leon County is poised to make a significant shift in the quality of life for its citizens who are seeking more options for access to healthcare.

Several factors must be considered when determining the need for and the location of a public health facility. Potential utilization based on demographics and demand, the types of services that are needed, the likely frequency of use and the long term sustainability of the facility must be taken into account.

DOH-Leon recently conducted a community-wide Community Health Assessment. Community Health Assessments engage citizens to share concerns regarding factors that impact their quality of life and health and provide an opportunity for direct feedback from the citizens. Participants from the 5 target areas that took part in the assessment included portions of the county that may be considered the west region. Participants were asked general questions about health care providers and their access to care. Preliminary findings reveal that the majority of respondents

use clinics such as Bond, NMC, Patients First and emergency rooms for primary care services. R***espondents did not note access to medical services as an issue of concern***. Medicaid and insurance coverage through the Affordable Care Act were identified as the leading coverage types. DOH will share an expanded version of these findings in a series of community meetings to be held in May and June.

Goals, strategies and measurable objectives will be developed from the assessment and used to develop a community health improvement plan that includes implementation strategies and action plans. This tool could also help in assessing the need for additional healthcare facilities in Leon County in the future.

Consistent with Florida Statutes, healthcare facilities must be established where evidence-based data has determined there is a need. Results from DOH's most recent assessment could serve as a starting point should the Board wish to pursue this matter further.

Options:

1. Accept the Status Report on Needs Assessment for Healthcare Facilities and Services in the West Region of Leon County
2. Do not accept the Status Report on Needs Assessment for Healthcare Facilities and Services in the West Region of Leon County
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1

Attachments:

1. 2016 Contract between Leon County and Florida Department of Health

CONTRACT BETWEEN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA AND STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR OPERATION OF THE LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTRACT YEAR 2015-2016

This contract is made and entered into between the State of Florida, Department of Health ("State") and Leon County, Florida ("County"), through their undersigned authorities, effective October 1, 2015.

RECITALS

A. Pursuant to Chapter 154, Florida Statutes, the intent of the legislature is to "promote, protect, maintain, and improve the health and safety of all citizens and visitors of this state through a system of coordinated county health department services."

B. County Health Departments were created throughout Florida to satisfy this legislative intent through "promotion of the public's health, the control and eradication of preventable diseases, and the provision of primary health care for special populations."

C. Leon County Health Department ("CHD") is one of the created County Health Departments.

D. It is necessary for the parties hereto to enter into this contract in order to ensure coordination between the State and the County in the operation of the CHD.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein, the sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. RECITALS. The parties mutually agree that the forgoing recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

2. TERM. The parties mutually agree that this contract shall be effective from October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016, or until a written contract replacing this contract is entered into between the parties, whichever is later, unless this contract is otherwise terminated pursuant to the termination provisions set forth in paragraph 8. below.

3. SERVICES MAINTAINED BY THE CHD. The parties mutually agree that the CHD shall provide those services as set forth on Part III of Attachment II hereof, in order to maintain the following three levels of service pursuant to section 154.01(2), Florida Statutes, as defined below:

a. "Environmental health services" are those services which are organized and operated to protect the health of the general public by monitoring and regulating activities in the environment which may contribute to the occurrence or transmission of disease.

Environmental health services shall be supported by available federal, state and local funds and shall include those services mandated on a state or federal level. Examples of environmental health services include, but are not limited to, food hygiene, safe drinking water supply, sewage and solid waste disposal, swimming pools, group care facilities, migrant labor camps, toxic material control, radiological health, and occupational health.

b. "Communicable disease control services" are those services which protect the health of the general public through the detection, control, and eradication of diseases which are transmitted primarily by human beings. Communicable disease services shall be supported by available federal, state, and local funds and shall include those services mandated on a state or federal level. Such services include, but are not limited to, epidemiology, sexually transmissible disease detection and control, HIV/AIDS, immunization, tuberculosis control and maintenance of vital statistics.

c. "Primary care services" are acute care and preventive services that are made available to well and sick persons who are unable to obtain such services due to lack of income or other barriers beyond their control. These services are provided to benefit individuals, improve the collective health of the public, and prevent and control the spread of disease. Primary health care services are provided at home, in group settings, or in clinics. These services shall be supported by available federal, state, and local funds and shall include services mandated on a state or federal level. Examples of primary health care services include, but are not limited to: first contact acute care services; chronic disease detection and treatment; maternal and child health services; family planning; nutrition; school health; supplemental food assistance for women, infants, and children; home health; and dental services.

4. FUNDING. The parties further agree that funding for the CHD will be handled as follows:

a. The funding to be provided by the parties and any other sources is set forth in Part II of Attachment II hereof. This funding will be used as shown in Part I of Attachment II.

i. The State's appropriated responsibility *(direct contribution excluding any state fees, Medicaid contributions or any other funds not listed on the Schedule C)* as provided in Attachment II, Part II is an amount not to exceed $ 5,598,469.00 *(State General Revenue, State Funds, Other State Funds and Federal Funds listed on the Schedule C)*. The State's obligation to pay under this contract is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature.

ii. The County's appropriated responsibility *(direct contribution excluding any fees, other cash or local contributions)* as provided in Attachment II, Part II is an amount not to exceed $237,345.00 *(amount listed under the "Board of County Commissioners Annual Appropriations section of the revenue attachment)*.

b. Overall expenditures will not exceed available funding or budget authority, whichever is less, (either current year or from surplus trust funds) in any service category. Unless requested otherwise, any surplus at the end of the term of this contract in the County Health

Department Trust Fund that is attributed to the CHD shall be carried forward to the next contract period.

c. Either party may establish service fees as allowed by law to fund activities of the CHD. Where applicable, such fees shall be automatically adjusted to at least the Medicaid fee schedule.

d. Either party may increase or decrease funding of this contract during the term hereof by notifying the other party in writing of the amount and purpose for the change in funding. If the State initiates the increase/decrease, the CHD will revise the Attachment II and send a copy of the revised pages to the County and the Department of Health, Office of Budget and Revenue Management. If the County initiates the increase/decrease, the County shall notify the CHD. The CHD will then revise the Attachment II and send a copy of the revised pages to the Department of Health, Office of Budget and Revenue Management.

e. The name and address of the official payee to whom payments shall be made is:

County Health Department Trust Fund
Leon County
2965 Municipal Way
Tallahassee, FL 32304

5. CHD DIRECTOR/ADMINISTRATOR. Both parties agree the director/administrator of the CHD shall be a State employee or under contract with the State and will be under the day-to-day direction of the Deputy Secretary for County Health Systems. The director/administrator shall be selected by the State with the concurrence of the County. The director/administrator of the CHD shall ensure that non-categorical sources of funding are used to fulfill public health priorities in the community and the Long Range Program Plan. A report detailing the status of public health as measured by outcome measures and similar indicators will be sent by the CHD director/administrator to the parties no later than October 1 of each year *(This is the standard quality assurance "County Health Profile" report located on the Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management Intranet site).*

6. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. The parties hereto agree that the following standards should apply in the operation of the CHD:

a. The CHD and its personnel shall follow all State policies and procedures, except to the extent permitted for the use of County purchasing procedures as set forth in subparagraph b., below. All CHD employees shall be State or State-contract personnel subject to State personnel rules and procedures. Employees will report time in the Health Management System compatible format by program component as specified by the State.

b. The CHD shall comply with all applicable provisions of federal and state laws and regulations relating to its operation with the exception that the use of County purchasing procedures shall be allowed when it will result in a better price or service and no statewide Department of Health purchasing contract has been implemented for those goods or services. In such cases, the CHD director/administrator must sign a justification therefore, and all County purchasing procedures must be followed in their entirety, and such

compliance shall be documented. Such justification and compliance documentation shall be maintained by the CHD in accordance with the terms of this contract. State procedures must be followed for all leases on facilities not enumerated in Attachment IV.

c. The CHD shall maintain books, records and documents in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and the requirements of federal or state law. These records shall be maintained as required by the Department of Health Policies and Procedures for Records Management and shall be open for inspection at any time by the parties and the public, except for those records that are not otherwise subject to disclosure as provided by law which are subject to the confidentiality provisions of paragraph 6.i., below. Books, records and documents must be adequate to allow the CHD to comply with the following reporting requirements:

i. The revenue and expenditure requirements in the Florida Accounting Information Resource (FLAIR) System;

ii. The client registration and services reporting requirements of the minimum data set as specified in the most current version of the Client Information System/Health Management Component Pamphlet;

iii. Financial procedures specified in the Department of Health's Accounting Procedures Manuals, Accounting memoranda, and Comptroller's memoranda;

iv. The CHD is responsible for assuring that all contracts with service providers include provisions that all subcontracted services be reported to the CHD in a manner consistent with the client registration and service reporting requirements of the minimum data set as specified in the Client Information System/Health Management Component Pamphlet.

d. All funds for the CHD shall be deposited in the County Health Department Trust Fund maintained by the state treasurer. These funds shall be accounted for separately from funds deposited for other CHDs and shall be used only for public health purposes in Leon County.

e. That any surplus/deficit funds, including fees or accrued interest, remaining in the County Health Department Trust Fund account at the end of the contract year shall be credited/debited to the State or County, as appropriate, based on the funds contributed by each and the expenditures incurred by each. Expenditures will be charged to the program accounts by State and County based on the ratio of planned expenditures in this contract and funding from all sources is credited to the program accounts by State and County. The equity share of any surplus/deficit funds accruing to the State and County is determined each month and at contract year-end. Surplus funds may be applied toward the funding requirements of each participating governmental entity in the following year. However, in each such case, all surplus funds, including fees and accrued interest, shall remain in the trust fund until accounted for in a manner which clearly illustrates the amount which has been credited to each participating governmental entity. The planned use of surplus funds shall be

reflected in Attachment II, Part I of this contract, with special capital projects explained in Attachment V.

f. There shall be no transfer of funds between the three levels of services without a contract amendment unless the CHD director/administrator determines that an emergency exists wherein a time delay would endanger the public's health and the Deputy Secretary for County Health Systems has approved the transfer. The Deputy Secretary for County Health Systems shall forward written evidence of this approval to the CHD within 30 days after an emergency transfer.

g. The CHD may execute subcontracts for services necessary to enable the CHD to carry out the programs specified in this contract. Any such subcontract shall include all aforementioned audit and record keeping requirements.

h. At the request of either party, an audit may be conducted by an independent CPA on the financial records of the CHD and the results made available to the parties within 180 days after the close of the CHD fiscal year. This audit will follow requirements contained in OMB Circular A-133 and may be in conjunction with audits performed by County government. If audit exceptions are found, then the director/administrator of the CHD will prepare a corrective action plan and a copy of that plan and monthly status reports will be furnished to the contract managers for the parties.

i. The CHD shall not use or disclose any information concerning a recipient of services except as allowed by federal or state law or policy.

j. The CHD shall retain all client records, financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and any other documents (including electronic storage media) pertinent to this contract for a period of five (5) years after termination of this contract. If an audit has been initiated and audit findings have not been resolved at the end of five (5) years, the records shall be retained until resolution of the audit findings.

k. The CHD shall maintain confidentiality of all data, files, and records that are confidential under the law or are otherwise exempted from disclosure as a public record under Florida law. The CHD shall implement procedures to ensure the protection and confidentiality of all such records and shall comply with sections 384.29, 381.004, 392.65 and 456.057, Florida Statutes, and all other state and federal laws regarding confidentiality. All confidentiality procedures implemented by the CHD shall be consistent with the Department of Health Information Security Policies, Protocols, and Procedures. The CHD shall further adhere to any amendments to the State's security requirements and shall comply with any applicable professional standards of practice with respect to client confidentiality.

l. The CHD shall abide by all State policies and procedures, which by this reference are incorporated herein as standards to be followed by the CHD, except as otherwise permitted for some purchases using County procedures pursuant to paragraph 6.b.

m. The CHD shall establish a system through which applicants for services and current clients may present grievances over denial, modification or termination of services. The CHD will advise applicants of the right to appeal a denial or exclusion from services, of failure to take account of a client's choice of service, and of his/her right to a fair hearing to the final governing authority of the agency. Specific references to existing laws, rules or program manuals are included in Attachment I of this contract.

n. The CHD shall comply with the provisions contained in the Civil Rights Certificate, hereby incorporated into this contract as Attachment III.

o. The CHD shall submit quarterly reports to the County that shall include at least the following:

i. The DE385L1 Contract Management Variance Report and the DE580L1 Analysis of Fund Equities Report;

ii. A written explanation to the County of service variances reflected in the DE385L1 report if the variance exceeds or falls below 25 percent of the planned expenditure amount. However, if the amount of the service specific variance between actual and planned expenditures does not exceed three percent of the total planned expenditures for the level of service in which the type of service is included, a variance explanation is not required. A copy of the written explanation shall be sent to the Department of Health, Office of Budget and Revenue Management.

p. The dates for the submission of quarterly reports to the County shall be as follows unless the generation and distribution of reports is delayed due to circumstances beyond the CHD's control:

i. March 1, 2016 for the report period October 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015;

ii. June 1, 2016 for the report period October 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016;

iii. September 1, 2016 for the report period October 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016; and

iv. December 1, 2016 for the report period October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016.

7. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT. The parties mutually agree that:

a. CHD facilities shall be provided as specified in Attachment IV to this contract and the County shall own the facilities used by the CHD unless otherwise provided in Attachment IV.

b. The County shall ensure adequate fire and casualty insurance coverage for County-owned CHD offices and buildings and for all furnishings and equipment in CHD offices through either a self-insurance program or insurance purchased by the County.

c. All vehicles will be transferred to the ownership of the County and registered as County vehicles. The County shall ensure insurance coverage for these vehicles is available through either a self-insurance program or insurance purchased by the County. All vehicles will be used solely for CHD operations. Vehicles purchased through the County Health Department Trust Fund shall be sold at fair market value when they are no longer needed by the CHD and the proceeds returned to the County Health Department Trust Fund.

8. TERMINATION.

a. Termination at Will. This contract may be terminated by either party without cause upon no less than one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days notice in writing to the other party unless a lesser time is mutually agreed upon in writing by both parties. Said notice shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person to the other party's contract manager with proof of delivery.

b. Termination Because of Lack of Funds. In the event funds to finance this contract become unavailable, either party may terminate this contract upon no less than twenty-four (24) hours notice. Said notice shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person to the other party's contract manager with proof of delivery.

c. Termination for Breach. This contract may be terminated by one party, upon no less than thirty (30) days notice, because of the other party's failure to perform an obligation hereunder. Said notice shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person to the other party's contract manager with proof of delivery. Waiver of breach of any provisions of this contract shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any other breach and shall not be construed to be a modification of the terms of this contract.

9. MISCELLANEOUS. The parties further agree:

a. Availability of Funds. If this Agreement, any renewal hereof, or any term, performance or payment hereunder, extends beyond the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015, it is agreed that the performance and payment under this Agreement are contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, in accordance with section 287.0582, Florida Statutes.

b. Contract Managers. The name and address of the contract managers for the parties under this contract are as follows:

For the State:	For the County:
Claudia Blackburn	Vincent S. Long
Name	Name
CHD Health Officer	County Administrator
Title	Title

2965 Municipal Way Tallahassee, Florida 32304 Address (850) 606-8150 Telephone	301 South Monroe Tallahassee, Florida 32301 Address (850) 606-5300 Telephone

If different contract managers are designated after execution of this contract, the name, address and telephone number of the new representative shall be furnished in writing to the other parties and attached to originals of this contract.

c. Captions. The captions and headings contained in this contract are for the convenience of the parties only and do not in any way modify, amplify, or give additional notice of the provisions hereof.

In WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this 19 page contract, with its attachments as referenced, including Attachment I (two pages), Attachment II (six pages), Attachment III (one page), Attachment IV (one page), and Attachment V (one page), to be executed by their undersigned officials as duly authorized effective the 1st day of October, 2015.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

SIGNED BY: Vincent S. Long

NAME: Vincent S. Long

TITLE: County Administrator

DATE: 11/16/2015

ATTESTED TO:

SIGNED BY:

NAME: Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Court and Comptroller

TITLE: Leon County Florida

DATE:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

SIGNED BY:

NAME: Herbert W.A. Thiele Esq., County Attorney

TITLE: Leon County Attorney's Office

DATE: 11/6/15

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SIGNED BY:

NAME: John H. Armstrong, MD

TITLE: Surgeon General/Secretary of Health

DATE: 12/2/15

SIGNED BY: Claudia Blackburn

NAME: CLAUDIA BLACKBURN

TITLE: CHD Director/Administrator

DATE: 11-24-15

ATTACHMENT I

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAMS REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SPECIFIC MANUALS

Some health services must comply with specific program and reporting requirements in addition to the Personal Health Coding Pamphlet (DHP 50-20), Environmental Health Coding Pamphlet (DHP 50-21) and FLAIR requirements because of federal or state law, regulation or rule. If a county health department is funded to provide one of these services, it must comply with the special reporting requirements for that service. The services and the reporting requirements are listed below:

	Service	Requirement
1.	Sexually Transmitted Disease Program	Requirements as specified in F.A.C. 64D-3, F.S. 381 and F.S. 384.
2.	Dental Health	Periodic financial and programmatic reports as specified by the program office.
3.	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (including the WIC Breastfeeding Peer Counseling Program)	Service documentation and monthly financial reports as specified in DHM 150-24* and all federal, state and county requirements detailed in program manuals and published procedures.
4.	Healthy Start/ Improved Pregnancy Outcome	Requirements as specified in the 2007 Healthy Start Standards and Guidelines and as specified by the Healthy Start Coalitions in contract with each county health department.
5.	Family Planning	Requirements as specified in Public Law 91-572, 42 U.S.C. 300, et seq., 42 CFR part 59, subpart A, 45 CFR parts 74 & 92, 2 CFR 215 (OMB Circular A-110) OMB Circular A-102, F.S. 381.0051, F.A.C. 64F-7, F.A.C. 64F-16, and F.A.C. 64F-19. Requirements and Guidance as specified in the Program Requirements for Title X Funded Family Planning Projects (Title X Requirements)(2014) and the Providing Quality Family Planning Services (QFP): Recommendations of CDC and the U.S. Office of Population Affairs published on the Office of Population Affairs website. Programmatic annual reports as specified by the program office as specified in the annual programmatic Scope of Work for Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Services, including the Family Planning Annual Report (FPAR), and other minimum guidelines as specified by the Policy Web Technical Assistance Guidelines.
6.	Immunization	Periodic reports as specified by the department pertaining to immunization levels in kindergarten and/or seventh grade pursuant to instructions contained in the Immunization Guidelines-Florida Schools, Childcare Facilities and Family Daycare Homes (DH Form 150-615) and Rule 64D-3.046, F.A.C. In addition, periodic reports as specified by the department pertaining to the surveillance/investigation of reportable vaccine-preventable diseases, adverse events, vaccine accountability, and assessment of immunization

ATTACHMENT I (Continued)

		levels as documented in Florida SHOTS and supported by CHD Guidebook policies and technical assistance guidance.
7.	Environmental Health	Requirements as specified in Environmental Health Programs Manual 150-4* and DHP 50-21*
8.	HIV/AIDS Program	Requirements as specified in F.S. 384.25 and F.A.C. 64D-3.030 and 64D-3.031. Case reporting should be on Adult HIV/AIDS Confidential Case Report CDC Form DH2139 and Pediatric HIV/AIDS Confidential Case Report CDC Form DH2140. Requirements as specified in F.A.C. 64D-2 and 64D-3, F.S. 381 and F.S. 384. Socio-demographic and risk data on persons tested for HIV in CHD clinics should be reported on Lab Request DH Form 1628 in accordance with the Forms Instruction Guide. Requirements for the HIV/AIDS Patient Care programs are found in the Patient Care Contract Administrative Guidelines.
9.	School Health Services	Requirements as specified in the Florida School Health Administrative Guidelines (May 2012). Requirements as specified in F.S. 381.0056, F.S. 381.0057, F.S. 402.3026 and F.A.C. 64F-6.
10.	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Program Requirements as specified in F.A.C. 64D-3 and F.S. 392.
11.	General Communicable Disease Control	Carry out surveillance for reportable communicable and other acute diseases, detect outbreaks, respond to individual cases of reportable diseases, investigate outbreaks, and carry out communication and quality assurance functions, as specified in F.A.C. 64D-3, F.S. 381, F.S. 384 and the CHD Epidemiology Guide to Surveillance and Investigations.
12.	Refugee Health Program	Programmatic and financial requirements as specified by the program office.

*or the subsequent replacement if adopted during the contract period.

ATTACHMENT II

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PART I. PLANNED USE OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT TRUST FUND BALANCES

	Estimated State Share of CHD Trust Fund Balance	Estimated County Share of CHD Trust Fund Balance	Total
1. CHD Trust Fund Ending Balance 09/30/15	626838	461044	1087882
2. Drawdown for Contract Year October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016	-20752	-60342	-81094
3. Special Capital Project use for Contract Year October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016	0	0	0
4. Balance Reserved for Contingency Fund October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016	606086	400702	1006788

Special Capital Projects are new construction or renovation projects and new furniture or equipment associated with these projects, and mobile health vans.

Attachment_2_Part_I on May 16, 2016 Posted 4:30 pm

ATTACHMENT II

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Part II, Sources of Contributions to County Health Department

October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

		State CHD Trust Fund (cash)	County CHD Trust Fund	Total CHD Trust Fund (cash)	Other Contribution	Total
1. GENERAL REVENUE - STATE						
015040	AIDS PATIENT CARE	170,000	0	170,000	0	170,000
015040	AIDS PREVENTION & SURVEILLANCE - GENERAL REVENUE	62,619	0	62,619	0	62,619
015040	CHD - TB COMMUNITY PROGRAM	53,690	0	53,690	0	53,690
015040	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM GR	77,104	0	77,104	0	77,104
015040	DENTAL SPECIAL INITIATIVE PROJECTS	5,477	0	5,477	0	5,477
015040	FAMILY PLANNING GENERAL REVENUE	65,140	0	65,140	0	65,140
015040	PRIMARY CARE PROGRAM	327,014	0	327,014	0	327,014
015040	SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES - GENERAL REVENUE	217,686	0	217,686	0	217,686
015050	CHD GENERAL REVENUE NON-CATEGORICAL	1,904,264	0	1,904,264	0	1,904,264
GENERAL REVENUE TOTAL		2,882,994	0	2,882,994	0	2,882,994
2. NON GENERAL REVENUE - STATE						
015010	STATE UNDERGROUND PETROLEUM RESPONSE ACT	8,763	0	8,763	0	8,763
015010	ENVIRONMENTAL BIOMEDICAL WASTE PROGRAM	8,146	0	8,146	0	8,146
015010	TOBACCO STATE AND COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000
015010	TOBACCO STATE AND COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS	178,380	0	178,380	0	178,380
NON GENERAL REVENUE TOTAL		201,289	0	201,289	0	201,289
3. FEDERAL FUNDS - STATE						
007000	AIDS DRUG ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADMIN	44,578	0	44,578	0	44,578
007000	AIDS DRUG ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADMIN HQ	12,434	0	12,434	0	12,434
007000	BREAST & CERVICAL CANCER - ADMIN/CASE MANAGEMENT	52,354	0	52,354	0	52,354
007000	BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS	37,034	0	37,034	0	37,034
007000	WIC BREASTFEEDING PEER COUNSELING PROG	47,022	0	47,022	0	47,022
007000	COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY CARDIO - PHBG	34,794	0	34,794	0	34,794
007000	FAMILY PLANNING TITLE X - GRANT	147,616	0	147,616	0	147,616
007000	ADULT VIRAL HEPATITIES PREVENTION & SURVEILLANCE	24,780	0	24,780	0	24,780
007000	IMMUNIZATION FIELD STAFF	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000
007000	IMMUNIZATION ACTION PLAN	17,756	0	17,756	0	17,756
007000	MCH SPECIAL PROJECT PRAMS	12,806	0	12,806	0	12,806
007000	MCH SPEC PRJ SOCIAL DETERMINANTS HLTH COMM EDU	54,232	0	54,232	0	54,232
007000	PHP - PREPAREDNESS CARRY FORWARD - PHEF	197	0	197	0	197
007000	PHP PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS BASE ALLOC	155,251	0	155,251	0	155,251
007000	AIDS PREVENTION	291,807	0	291,807	0	291,807
007000	RYAN WHITE TITLE II CARE GRANT	53,877	0	53,877	0	53,877
007000	RAPE PREVENTION & EDUCATION GRANT	31,561	0	31,561	0	31,561
007000	IMPROVING STD PROGRAMS	20,909	0	20,909	0	20,909
007000	FLORIDA STD SURVEILLANCE NETWORK PART A	5,288	0	5,288	0	5,288
007000	TB CONTROL PROJECT	60,666	0	60,666	0	60,666
007000	WIC PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	1,523,713	0	1,523,713	0	1,523,713
015075	INSPECTIONS OF SUMMER FEEDING PROGRAM - DOE	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000
015075	SUPPLEMENTAL SCHOOL HEALTH	215,701	0	215,701	0	215,701
FEDERAL FUNDS TOTAL		2,852,376	0	2,852,376	0	2,852,376

ATTACHMENT II

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Part II, Sources of Contributions to County Health Department

October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

		State CHD Trust Fund (cash)	County CHD Trust Fund	Total CHD Trust Fund (cash)	Other Contribution	Total
4. FEES ASSESSED BY STATE OR FEDERAL RULES - STATE						
001020	CHD STATEWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL FEES	166,426	0	166,426	0	166,426
001092	CHD STATEWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL FEES	93,000	0	93,000	0	93,000
001206	ON SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL PERMIT FEES	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000
001206	SANITATION CERTIFICATES (FOOD INSPECTION)	3,602	0	3,602	0	3,602
001206	SEPTIC TANK RESEARCH SURCHARGE	708	0	708	0	708
001206	SEPTIC TANK VARIANCE FEES 50%	400	0	400	0	400
001206	PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL PERMIT FEES-10% HQ TRANSFER	5,120	0	5,120	0	5,120
001206	DRINKING WATER PROGRAM OPERATIONS	400	0	400	0	400
001206	REGULATION OF BODY PIERCING SALONS	105	0	105	0	105
001206	TANNING FACILITIES	930	0	930	0	930
001206	ONSITE SEWAGE TRAINING CENTER	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
001206	TATTO PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	840	0	840	0	840
001206	MOBILE HOME & RV PARK FEES	954	0	954	0	954
FEES ASSESSED BY STATE OR FEDERAL RULES TOTAL		280,485	0	280,485	0	280,485
5. OTHER CASH CONTRIBUTIONS - STATE:						
		0	0	0	0	0
090001	DRAW DOWN FROM PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT	-20,752	0	-20,752	0	-20,752
OTHER CASH CONTRIBUTION TOTAL		-20,752	0	-20,752	0	-20,752
6. MEDICAID - STATE/COUNTY:						
001148	CHD CLINIC FEES	0	1,506,000	1,506,000	0	1,506,000
MEDICAID TOTAL		0	1,506,000	1,506,000	0	1,506,000
7. ALLOCABLE REVENUE - STATE:						
		0	0	0	0	0
ALLOCABLE REVENUE TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0
8. OTHER STATE CONTRIBUTIONS NOT IN CHD TRUST FUND - STATE						
	ADAP	0	0	0	1,173,713	1,173,713
	PHARMACY DRUG PROGRAM	0	0	0	193,569	193,569
	WIC PROGRAM	0	0	0	3,790,099	3,790,099
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES	0	0	0	42,874	42,874
	IMMUNIZATIONS	0	0	0	280,348	280,348
OTHER STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL		0	0	0	5,480,603	5,480,603
9. DIRECT LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS - BCC/TAX DISTRICT						
008005	CHD LOCAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURES	0	237,345	237,345	0	237,345
DIRECT COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL		0	237,345	237,345	0	237,345
10. FEES AUTHORIZED BY COUNTY ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION - COUNTY						
001077	CHD CLINIC FEES	0	22,000	22,000	0	22,000
001094	CHD LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL FEES	0	14,000	14,000	0	14,000

ATTACHMENT II

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Part II, Sources of Contributions to County Health Department

October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

	State CHD Trust Fund (cash)	County CHD Trust Fund	Total CHD Trust Fund (cash)	Other Contribution	Total
001110 VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFIED RECORDS	0	235,000	235,000	0	235,000
FEES AUTHORIZED BY COUNTY TOTAL	0	271,000	271,000	0	271,000
11. OTHER CASH AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS - COUNTY					
001029 CHD CLINIC FEES	0	173,000	173,000	0	173,000
001090 CHD CLINIC FEES	0	4,500	4,500	0	4,500
008050 SCHOOL HEALTH CLINICS FUNDED BY SCHOOL BOARD	0	694,675	694,675	0	694,675
010300 CHD SALE OF SERVICES IN OR OUTSIDE OF STATE GOVT	0	750	750	0	750
011001 CHD HEALTHY START COALITION CONTRACT	0	195,711	195,711	0	195,711
011001 HEALTHY START MEDIPASS WAIVER - COALITION TO CHD	0	288,000	288,000	0	288,000
090002 DRAW DOWN FROM PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT	0	-60,342	-60,342	0	-60,342
OTHER CASH AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL	0	1,296,294	1,296,294	0	1,296,294
12. ALLOCABLE REVENUE - COUNTY					
	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTY ALLOCABLE REVENUE TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
13. BUILDINGS - COUNTY					
ANNUAL RENTAL EQUIVALENT VALUE	0	0	0	1,313,930	1,313,930
OTHER (Specify) custodial	0	0	0	176,937	176,937
UTILITIES	0	0	0	144,175	144,175
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	0	0	0	137,840	137,840
GROUNDS MAINTENANCE	0	0	0	9,427	9,427
INSURANCE	0	0	0	1,989	1,989
OTHER (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0
BUILDINGS TOTAL	0	0	0	1,784,298	1,784,298
14. OTHER COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS NOT IN CHD TRUST FUND - COUNTY					
EQUIPMENT / VEHICLE PURCHASES	0	0	0	0	0
VEHICLE INSURANCE	0	0	0	0	0
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTY CONTRIBUTION (SPECIFY)	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTY CONTRIBUTION (SPECIFY)	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL CHD PROGRAM	6,196,392	3,310,639	9,507,031	7,264,901	16,771,932

ATTACHMENT II

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Part III, Planned Staffing. Clients, Services and Expenditures By Program Service Area Within Each Level of Service

October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

	FTE's (0.00)	Clients Units	Services/ Visits	Quarterly Expenditure Plan 1st (Whole dollars only)	2nd	3rd	4th	State	County	Grand Total
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL:										
IMMUNIZATION (101)	6.23	2,389	3,019	96,227	112,238	96,227	112,238	318,430	98,500	416,930
SEXUALLY TRANS. DIS. (102)	5.31	1,962	3,138	88,687	103,442	88,687	103,441	374,572	9,685	384,257
HIV/AIDS PREVENTION (03A1)	8.05	1	259	104,329	121,687	104,329	121,686	452,031	0	452,031
HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE (03A2)	1.33	1	1	15,677	18,286	15,677	18,286	67,926	0	67,926
HIV/AIDS PATIENT CARE (03A3)	2.58	1	83	55,103	64,271	55,103	64,270	238,747	0	238,747
ADAP (03A4)	0.67	1	1	13,648	15,918	13,648	15,918	59,132	0	59,132
TUBERCULOSIS (104)	2.00	14	168	45,401	52,955	45,401	52,956	177,107	19,606	196,713
COMM. DIS. SURV. (106)	1.16	2	493	22,024	25,688	22,024	25,689	75,425	20,000	95,425
HEPATITIS (109)	0.10	28	29	3,333	3,888	3,333	3,888	14,442	0	14,442
PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (116)	2.56	0	6	49,710	57,981	49,710	57,982	215,383	0	215,383
REFUGEE HEALTH (118)	0.17	14	15	2,806	3,273	2,806	3,274	12,159	0	12,159
VITAL RECORDS (180)	3.21	12,995	26,664	42,564	49,645	42,564	49,645	0	184,418	184,418
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SUBTOTAL	33.37	17,408	33,876	539,509	629,272	539,509	629,273	2,005,354	332,209	2,337,563
B. PRIMARY CARE:										
CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION PRO (210)	2.45	0	0	25,078	29,250	25,078	29,250	108,656	0	108,656
WIC (21W1)	32.58	17,606	117,787	389,739	454,583	389,739	454,583	1,688,644	0	1,688,644
TOBACCO USE INTERVENTION (212)	3.27	0	0	43,988	51,307	43,988	51,306	190,589	0	190,589
WIC BREASTFEEDING PEER COUNSELING (21W2)	1.94	0	5,158	14,676	17,118	14,676	17,119	63,589	0	63,589
FAMILY PLANNING (223)	11.71	2,614	5,530	166,636	194,361	166,636	194,361	644,994	77,000	721,994
IMPROVED PREGNANCY OUTCOME (225)	0.33	1	35	3,589	4,187	3,589	4,187	15,552	0	15,552
HEALTHY START PRENATAL (227)	7.81	1,981	8,062	94,401	110,108	94,401	110,108	0	409,018	409,018
COMPREHENSIVE CHILD HEALTH (229)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTHY START CHILD (231)	3.12	783	3,937	35,746	41,694	35,746	41,694	0	154,880	154,880
SCHOOL HEALTH (234)	29.18	0	371,680	281,570	328,417	281,570	328,416	525,298	694,675	1,219,973
COMPREHENSIVE ADULT HEALTH (237)	2.32	1,588	2,040	36,807	42,930	36,807	42,930	158,724	750	159,474
COMMUNITY HEALTH DEVELOPMENT (238)	1.09	0	0	21,417	24,981	21,417	24,981	92,796	0	92,796
DENTAL HEALTH (240)	21.02	7,695	17,249	385,519	449,661	385,519	449,661	140,360	1,530,000	1,670,360
PRIMARY CARE SUBTOTAL	116.82	32,268	531,478	1,499,166	1,748,597	1,499,166	1,748,596	3,629,202	2,866,323	6,495,525
C. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:										
Water and Onsite Sewage Programs										
COSTAL BEACH MONITORING (347)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIMITED USE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS (357)	0.08	47	105	1,961	2,287	1,961	2,288	5,497	3,000	8,497
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM (358)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM (359)	0.00	0	0	75	87	75	87	324	0	324
ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL (361)	4.93	632	1,109	66,098	77,095	66,098	77,094	286,385	0	286,385
Group Total	5.01	679	1,214	68,134	79,469	68,134	79,469	292,206	3,000	295,206
Facility Programs										
TATTOO FACILITY SERVICES (344)	0.03	0	27	471	550	471	550	2,042	0	2,042

ATTACHMENT II

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Part III, Planned Staffing. Clients, Services and Expenditures By Program Service Area Within Each Level of Service

October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

	FTE's (0.00)	Clients Units	Services/ Visits	Quarterly Expenditure Plan 1st (Whole dollars only)	2nd	3rd	4th	State	County	Grand Total
FOOD HYGIENE (348)	1.65	225	977	23,722	27,669	23,722	27,669	44,522	58,260	102,782
BODY PIERCING FACILITIES SERVICES (349)	0.01	0	0	112	131	112	131	486	0	486
GROUP CARE FACILITY (351)	0.74	101	158	11,094	12,939	11,094	12,939	0	48,066	48,066
MIGRANT LABOR CAMP (352)	0.01	2	12	141	165	141	165	0	612	612
HOUSING & PUB. BLDG. (353)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOBILE HOME AND PARK (354)	0.12	71	157	1,529	1,784	1,529	1,784	6,626	0	6,626
POOLS/BATHING PLACES (360)	0.89	405	1,061	12,858	14,997	12,858	14,996	55,709	0	55,709
BIOMEDICAL WASTE SERVICES (364)	0.30	188	213	3,757	4,383	3,757	4,383	16,280	0	16,280
TANNING FACILITY SERVICES (369)	0.05	33	72	802	935	802	935	3,474	0	3,474
Group Total	3.80	1,025	2,677	54,486	63,553	54,486	63,552	129,139	106,938	236,077
Groundwater Contamination										
STORAGE TANK COMPLIANCE SERVICES (355)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPER ACT SERVICES (356)	0.17	14	54	2,517	2,935	2,517	2,935	10,904	0	10,904
Group Total	0.17	14	54	2,517	2,935	2,517	2,935	10,904	0	10,904
Community Hygiene										
COMMUNITY ENVIR. HEALTH (345)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INJURY PREVENTION (346)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEAD MONITORING SERVICES (350)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC SEWAGE (362)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICE (363)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SANITARY NUISANCE (365)	0.04	30	74	501	584	501	583	0	2,169	2,169
RABIES SURVEILLANCE (366)	1.61	1,068	2,906	20,749	24,201	20,749	24,201	89,900	0	89,900
ARBORVIRUS SURVEIL. (367)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RODENT/ARTHROPOD CONTROL (368)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATER POLLUTION (370)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDOOR AIR (371)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH (372)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOXIC SUBSTANCES (373)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group Total	1.65	1,098	2,980	21,250	24,785	21,250	24,784	89,900	2,169	92,069
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBTOTAL	10.63	2,816	6,925	146,387	170,742	146,387	170,740	522,149	112,107	634,256
D. NON-OPERATIONAL COSTS:										
NON-OPERATIONAL COSTS (599)	0.00	0	0	1,905	2,222	1,905	2,223	8,255	0	8,255
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SURCHARGE (399)	0.00	0	0	4,947	5,769	4,947	5,769	21,432	0	21,432
MEDICAID BUYBACK (611)	0.00	0	0	2,308	2,692	2,308	2,692	10,000	0	10,000
NON-OPERATIONAL COSTS SUBTOTAL	0.00	0	0	9,160	10,683	9,160	10,684	39,687	0	39,687
TOTAL CONTRACT	160.82	52,492	572,279	2,194,222	2,559,294	2,194,222	2,559,293	6,196,392	3,310,639	9,507,031

ATTACHMENT III

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CIVIL RIGHTS CERTIFICATE

The applicant provides this assurance in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining federal grants, loans, contracts (except contracts of insurance or guaranty), property, discounts, or other federal financial assistance to programs or activities receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance. The provider agrees to complete the Civil Rights Compliance Questionnaire, DH Forms 946 A and B (or the subsequent replacement if adopted during the contract period), if so requested by the department.

The applicant assures that it will comply with:

1. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C., 2000 Et seq., which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs and activities receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance.

2. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance.

3. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq., which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance.

4. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq., which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance.

5. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex and religion in programs and activities receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance.

6. All regulations, guidelines and standards lawfully adopted under the above statutes. The applicant agrees that compliance with this assurance constitutes a condition of continued receipt of or benefit from federal financial assistance, and that it is binding upon the applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees for the period during which such assistance is provided. The applicant further assures that all contracts, subcontractors, subgrantees or others with whom it arranges to provide services or benefits to participants or employees in connection with any of its programs and activities are not discriminating against those participants or employees in violation of the above statutes, regulations, guidelines, and standards. In the event of failure to comply, the applicant understands that the grantor may, at its discretion, seek a court order requiring compliance with the terms of this assurance or seek other appropriate judicial or administrative relief, to include assistance being terminated and further assistance being denied.

ATTACHMENT IV

LEON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FACILITIES UTILIZED BY THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Facility Description	Location	Owned By
Headquarters Building -Department of Health-Leon	2965 Municipal Way, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County
Roberts & Stevens Medical Services Center	1515 Old Bainbridge Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County
Richardson-Lewis Clinic	872 W Orange Avenue, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County
Environmental Health	435 N Macomb Street, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County
Center for Dental Care and Prevention-Molar Express	912 Railroad Avenue, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County
Fairview Middle School Clinic	3415 Zillah Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Deerlake Middle School	9902 Deerlake Way, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Griffin Middle School	800 Alabama Street, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Montsford Middle School	5789 Pimlico Drive, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Nims Middle School	723 W Orange Avenue, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Raa Middle School	401 West Tharpe Street, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Swift Creek Middle School	2100 Pedrick Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Cobb Middle School	915 Hill Crest Street, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Ghazvini School	860 Blountstown Highway, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Bond	2204 Saxon Street, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Bucklake	1600 Pedrick Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Canopy Oaks	3250 Pointview Drive, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Conley	2400 E Orange Avenue, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
DeSoto Trail	2930 Velda Dairy Road, Tallahasse Florida	Leon County School Board
Hartsfield	1414 Chowkeebin Nen, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Hawks Rise	205 Meadow Ridge Drive, Tallahasse Florida	Leon County School Board
Kate Sullivan	927 Miccosukee Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Pace School	3413 Zillah Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Pineview	22330 Lake Bradford Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Riley	1400 Indianna Street, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Ruediger	526 West 10th Avenue, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Sabal Palm	2813 Ridgeway Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Sealey	2815 Allen Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Springwood	3801 Fred George Road, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board
Woodville	9373 Woodville Highway, Tallahassee Florida	Leon County School Board

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #9

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #9

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of the Comprehensive Plan Update - Preliminary Assessment of Community Values

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Benjamin H. Pingree, Director, PLACE Cherie Bryant, Manager, Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Barry Wilcox, Division Manager Artie White, Transportation Planner

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no immediate fiscal impact.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values report (Attachment #1) as may be amended by the Board.

Option #2: Direct staff to prepare a future agenda item outlining a public participation strategy to gain input on community values.

Report and Discussion

Background:

On April 12, 2016, t he State of the Land Use Element report was presented by Planning Department staff at the Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing for the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle. Both the Board of County Commissioners and City Commission voted to accept the report and further directed staff to facilitate a discussion of community values and vision at the May 24, 2016 Joint City-County Adoption Hearing prior to seeking public input over the summer and fall. Consistent with this direction, staff developed the draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values (Attachment #1). Because there will be no City quorum for the May 24, 2016 J oint Adoption Hearing, this document is being presented separately to the City Commission on May 18, 2016 and the County Commission on May 24, 2016.

Analysis:

On April 12, 2016, Planning staff presented the State of the Land Use Element report at the end of the 2016 J oint City-County Comprehensive Plan Amendment Transmittal Hearing. The Commissions directed that staff bring a summary of community values to the Joint Commission prior to seeking public input over the summer and fall. Both Commissions then voted to accept the State of the Land Use Element Report and directed staff to implement the report recommendations:

a. Move forward with a comprehensive revision to the Land Use Element to address the issues identified in this report, but maintain and expand on strong policies that continue to implement community goals for responsible growth and development.
b. Utilize a values-based and data-informed planning approach to updating and revising the Land Use Element.
c. Amended: Directed staff to first bring recommendations regarding community values to the County and City Commissions prior to seeking public input.
d. Integrate the Land Use and Mobility elements into a single element that jointly addresses land use and transportation.

Based on direction from the County and City Commissions, Planning Department staff developed the draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values for commission consideration and direction prior to seeking public input. This draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values is intended to serve as the beginning point for the discussion and not a final list of community values.

Preliminary Community Values identified in the draft are:

- **Equity** – The community values fairness and equity in providing services, safety, housing opportunities, economic opportunities, and other elements that contribute to a high quality of life for all residents.
- **Livability** – The community values fostering a sustainable built environment that offers vibrant urban activity centers and green places for living, working, and recreating.

- **Preservation of Natural Areas** – The community values the preservation of natural areas, including conservation areas, environmentally sensitive features, and water resources.
- **Protection of Rural Areas** – The community values the protection of rural areas, including areas used for agriculture, silviculture, natural resource-based activities, preservation of natural systems and ecosystem functions, and protection of scenic vistas and pastoral development patterns.
- **Economic Diversity** – The community values growing the local economy, promoting innovation, expanding access to training and job opportunities, incubating local businesses, and attracting new businesses.
- **Transportation Choices** – The community values mobility and transportation options that allow residents to make choices about how they travel through the provision of a network of roadways, trails, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, and transit service.
- **Healthy Communities** – The community values access to recreational opportunities, healthy food, and health services. The community values environmental justice and safe neighborhoods.
- **Regionalism** – The community values the role the City of Tallahassee and Leon County serve in the larger region, and values the importance of context and scale when making decisions at the neighborhood, sector, city, county, and regional level.

The preliminary list of community values will evolve as the County Commission, the City Commission, the Local Planning Agency, and the public provide input and feedback. To seek community input, the Planning Department staff intends to develop and conduct a series of workshops across the community to encourage broad participation. Having widespread participation from citizens representing all parts of the community will result in more significant input that better reflects the community's values and priorities. To accomplish this, technical assistance funding has been requested from the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity to hire a facilitator to assist with engaging the community up front and throughout the process. If funding from the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity is not awarded, the Planning Department will utilize the same approach using staff as facilitators. The recommended next steps in the development of the community values and public participation are:

1. Provide the draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values to the City Commission on May 18, 2016 and the Board on the May 24, 2016
2. Planning Department to refine and revise the list of preliminary community values based on direction from the Board and City Commissions
3. Pending DEO grant approval, prepare an agenda item for County and City Commissions outlining the proposed public participation strategy to gain public feedback on community values
4. At conclusion of public participation process, prepare an agenda item for the County and City Commissions with proposed final community values which ideally will be scheduled as part of a joint meeting

Options:

1. Accept the draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values report (Attachment #1) as may be amended by the Board.
2. Direct staff to prepare a future agenda item outlining a public participation strategy to gain input on community values.
3. Do not accept the draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values report and do not direct staff to develop a public participation strategy to gain input on community values.
4. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1 and #2

Attachment:

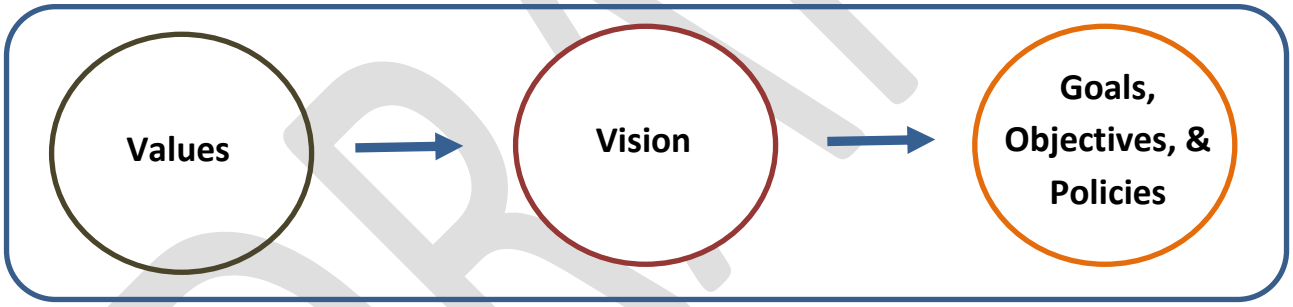
1. Draft Preliminary Assessment of Community Values

Preliminary Assessment of Community Values

A Values-Driven Approach to Updating the Comprehensive Plan

As stated in the State of the Land Use Report, the holistic revision to the Land Use Element presents an opportunity to bring together a values-driven and data-informed approach to updating the Comprehensive Plan. A values-driven approach to comprehensive planning focuses on issues and values expressed by citizens as the basis for developing the goals, policies, and implementation strategies of the plan. Engrained in the values-driven approach is the goal that planning for future growth and development should be guided by the things that people value about the place where they live and the ways in which they would like to see that place change for the better in the future. A values-driven approach to comprehensive planning will incorporate relevant data, including historic trends and current demographic and socio-economic statistics, with the purpose of informing the development of objectives and policies that implement the values-based vision and goals.

Values-based Planning Approach - Phases



- **Values:** Structured program of citizen involvement designed to identify community issues and values and build consensus
- **Vision:** Articulation of an overarching concept or vision for the future of the community based on existing values and informed by locally relevant data and analysis
- **Formation of Goals, Objectives, and Policies:** Translation of the overarching vision into specific policy direction supported by data

DRAFT

Proposed Approach to Identifying Community Values

During the Joint City/County Public Hearing on April 12, 2016, the County and City Commissions voted to accept the *State of the Land Use Element* report and directed staff to:

a. Move forward with a comprehensive revision to the Land Use Element to address the issues identified in the report, but maintain and expand on strong policies that continue to implement community goals for responsible growth and development
b. Utilize a values-based and data-informed planning approach to updating and revising the Land Use Element
c. First bring recommendations of action to the Joint Commission prior to seeking public input
d. Integrate the Land Use and Mobility elements into a single element that jointly addresses land use and transportation

Based on this direction, the proposed approach to identifying community values involves the following steps:

- Review recent and relevant planning and visioning efforts
- Identify preliminary community values
- Obtain feedback from the local planning agency
- Obtain feedback from the City Commission and County Commission
- Refine preliminary community values
- Host a series of workshops across the community to gain input and feedback
- Refine identified community values
- Workshop identified community values with the Local Planning Agency
- Workshop identified community values with the County Commission and City Commission

Review of Recent Visioning Efforts

The *State of the Land Use Element* report included recommendations to "utilize recent community visioning efforts to identify current community values, priorities, and trends" and to "compile the findings of these analyses and integrate the results into the community outreach activities for the Comprehensive Plan Update project."

The following community visioning efforts were reviewed for current community values, priorities, and trends:

- County Commission Strategic Plan
- City Commission Key Priorities for 2016
- 2016 Work Plan for Sense of Place Districts
- 2035 Regional Mobility Plan
- 2040 Regional Mobility Plan
- Imagine Tallahassee
- Leon County Sales Tax Committee Final Recommendations Regarding the Continuation of the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax

- Blueprint 2000 and Beyond Report
- Apalachee Ridge Estates Neighborhood Renaissance Plan
- Providence Neighborhood Renaissance Plan
- Capital Cascades Sector Plan
- Lake Bradford Sector Plan
- Oak Ridge Sector Plan
- South Monroe Sector Plan
- West Pensacola Sector Plan
- Southern Strategy Area Report
- South City Technical Assistance Panel Report

Summaries of these community visioning efforts are included as Appendix A.

National Guidance for Addressing Sustainability

A common theme found in each of the recent community visioning efforts is sustainability. The community visioning efforts address the need to balance environment, economy, and equity in a coordinated way. These themes are consistent with the American Planning Association's Sustaining Places Initiative. According to *Sustaining Places: The Role of the Comprehensive Plan,* published in 2012:

> Planning for sustaining places is a dynamic, democratic process through which communities plan to meet the needs of current and future generations without compromising the ecosystems upon which they depend by balancing social, economic, and environmental resources, incorporating resilience, and linking local actions to regional and global concerns.

The Sustaining Places Initiative includes a set of standards capturing the various aspects of sustainability that communities should incorporate into their comprehensive plans. These standards include the following principles, processes, and attributes:

Principles

- Livable Built Environment
- Harmony with Nature
- Resilient Economy
- Interwoven Equity
- Healthy Community
- Responsible Regionalism

Processes

- Authentic Participation
- Accountable Implementation

Attributes

- Consistent Content
- Coordinated Characteristics

The Sustaining Places Initiative recognizes that there is no "one size fits all" solution and that communities across the nation have different development concerns and needs based on whether they are large or small, growing or declining, or urban or rural. The Sustaining Places Initiative standards can be adapted to the specific development concerns and needs of Tallahassee and Leon County to capture the various aspects of sustainability and incorporate them into the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

DRAFT

Identification of Preliminary Community Values

Based on a review of recent visioning efforts, the following preliminary community values were identified:

Equity – The community values fairness and equity in providing services, safety, housing opportunities, economic opportunities, and other elements that contribute to a high quality of life for all residents.

Livability – The community values fostering a sustainable built environment that offers vibrant urban activity centers and green places for living, working, and recreating.

Preservation of natural areas – The community values the preservation of natural areas, including conservation areas, environmentally sensitive features, and water resources.

Protection of rural areas – The community values the protection of rural areas, including areas used for agriculture, silviculture, natural resource-based activities, preservation of natural systems and ecosystem functions, and protection of scenic vistas and pastoral development patterns.

Economic Diversity – The community values growing the local economy, promoting innovation, expanding access to training and job opportunities, incubating local businesses, and attracting new businesses.

Transportation Choices – The community values mobility and transportation options that allow residents to make choices about how they travel through the provision of a network of roadways, trails, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, and transit service.

Healthy Communities – The community values access to recreational opportunities, healthy food, and health services. The community values environmental justice and safe neighborhoods.

Regionalism – The community values the role the City of Tallahassee and Leon County serve in the larger region, and values the importance of context and scale when making decisions at the neighborhood, sector, city, county, and regional level.

DRAFT

Preliminary Community Values

Recent Visioning Efforts

	Equity	Livability	Preservation of Natural Areas	Protection of Rural Areas	Economic Diversity	Transportation Choices	Healthy Communities	Regionalism
City Commission Key Priorities for 2016	x	x			x	x	x	
County Commission Strategic Plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2016 Work Plan for Sense of Place Districts	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Regional Mobility Plans (2035 and 2040)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Imagine Tallahassee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sales Tax Extension Report	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Blueprint 2000 and Beyond	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Apalachee Ridge Estates Neighborhood Renaissance Plan		x			x	x	x	
Providence Neighborhood Renaissance Plan	x	x				x	x	
Capital Cascades Sector Plan		x	x					
Lake Bradford Sector Plan		x	x			x		
Oak Ridge Sector Plan	x	x				x	x	
South Monroe Sector Plan	x	x			x	x	x	
West Pensacola Sector Plan	x	x				x	x	
Southern Strategy Area Report	x	x			x	x	x	
ULI South City Plan	x	x			x	x	x	

Proposed Next Steps

Based on direction from the City and County Commissions, Planning Department Staff will facilitate a discussion of the community values and vision with both Commissions prior to seeking public input. This *Preliminary Assessment of Community Values* is intended to serve as the beginning point for the discussion and not a final list of community values. The preliminary list of community values will evolve as the County Commission, the City Commission, the Local Planning Agency, and the public provide input and feedback. Based on this approach, the following next steps are proposed:

1. Facilitate a discussion of community values and vision with the County Commission and City Commission at the May 24, 2016 Joint City-County Commission meeting prior to seeking public input
2. Refine and revise the list of preliminary community values based on direction from the City Commission and County Commission
3. Using the revised list of community values, develop a public participation plan to outline an approach to gaining public feedback on community values

DRAFT

Appendix A
Summaries of Recent Visioning Efforts

DRAFT

Summary of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2012 to Fiscal Year 2016

Completed by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and updated in January 2016, the Strategic Plan identifies a vision, core values, and strategic priorities. The Strategic plan also includes strategic initiatives that relate to the strategic priorities and core practices that put the core values into action.

Vision

The Strategic Plan includes the following Vision for Leon County:

> As home to Florida's capitol, Leon County is a welcoming, diverse, healthy, and vibrant community, recognized as a great place to live, work and raise a family. Residents and visitors alike enjoy the stunning beauty of the unspoiled natural environment and a rich array of educational, recreational, cultural and social offerings for people of all ages. Leon County government is a responsible steward of the community's precious resources, the catalyst for engaging citizens, community, business and regional partners, and a provider of efficient services, which balance economic, environmental, and quality of life goals.

Core Organizational Values

The Strategic Plan identifies the following core organizational values as the foundation for the County's people focused, performance driven culture:

- Service
- Relevance
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Respect
- Collaboration
- Stewardship
- Performance
- Transparency
- Vision

Strategic Priorities

The Strategic Plan outlines the following strategic priorities for Leon Count for FY 2012-2016:

- **Economy -** To be an effective leader and a reliable partner in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place which attracts talent, to grow and diversify our local economy, and to realize our full economic competitiveness in a global economy.
- **Environment -** To be a responsible steward of our precious natural resources in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place which values our environment and natural beauty as a vital component of our community's health, economic strength and social offerings.

- **Quality of Life -** To be a provider of essential services in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place where people are healthy, safe, and connected to their community
- **Governance -** To be a model local government which our citizens trust and to which other local governments aspire.

Core Practices

The Strategic Plan lists the following core practices that Leon County employees commit to in order to put the Core Values into practice:

- Delivering the "Wow" factor in Customer Service
- Connecting with Citizens
- Demonstrating Highest Standards of Public Service
- Accepting Accountability
- Exhibiting Respect
- Employing Team Approach
- Exercising Responsible Stewardship of the Community's Resources
- Living our "People Focused, Performance Driven" Culture

Summary

The Strategic Plan, most recently updated in January 2016, describes the vision the Leon County Board of County Commissioners has for Leon County. The Strategic Plan also describes the core organizational values, strategic priorities with strategic initiatives, and core practices for County employees to realize the vision.

DRAFT

Summary of the City of Tallahassee Commission Key Priorities for 2016

At the City Commission retreat in January 2016, the City of Tallahassee Commission identified four priorities for the year to keep the positive momentum in the City moving forward.

Priorities for 2016

The following priorities were established for 2016:

- **Southside -** There will be a continued focus on enhancing quality of life on the Southside, with an emphasis on decreasing crime through community oriented public safety programs, early childhood development, the Community Human Service Partnership program and identifying additional resources.
- **Housing and Health -** Opportunities to enhance affordable housing options and the overall health of our community with a focus on our aging population will be explored.
- **Sense-of-place -** Efforts to create more walkable, attractive areas that draw visitors and residents to key districts around Tallahassee will continue to be a focus. Incorporating public art will be a significant piece of this effort.
- **Blueprint -** Prioritize City projects and initiatives that will be funded with 2020 Blueprint sales tax dollars.

Commission Workshops

To discuss and address the identified priorities, the Commission scheduled subsequent workshops throughout the year. Specific workshops were scheduled to address:

- Southside initiatives
- Sense-of-Place
- Budget
- Community Safety
- Blueprint
- Sense-of-place/Arts

Additionally, updates at regularly scheduled Commission meetings on the following topics will be provided throughout the year:

- Convention center
- Partnerships with local universities and state government
- The Tallahassee Innovation Partnership
- Community safety and gun violence
- Development of a community school
- A strategic five-year plan for WCOT that includes more community content

DRAFT

Summary of the 2016 Sense of Place Work Plan

Consistent with the City of Tallahassee Commissions 2016 Key Priorities, the City Commission approved a 2016 Sense of Place Work Plan in February 2016.

2016 Sense of Place Work Plan

Following a presentation from staff, the Commission unanimously approved a 2016 work plan that includes:

- Development and implementation of the Gaines Street area parking plan and parking wayfinding signs
- Completion of planning and installation of wayfinding signage for Downtown Phase 2 and Midtown
- Support for the Midtown Merchants second annual Taloofa Festival in May 2016 and expend the remaining events and promotions funds allocated for Midtown
- Continuation of Underground Utilities' efforts on the Maclay Boulevard Stormwater Facility
- Completion of Miccosukee Community Sense of Place Study (County Strategic Initiative)
- Exploration of expanded parking options in Midtown
- Exploration of possibilities for pet-friendly pocket parks in urban areas

DRAFT

Summary of 2035 Regional Mobility Plan Visioning

The 2035 Regional Mobility Plan (RMP) currently serves as the Long Range Transportation Plan for the Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA). The 2035 RMP will be replaced by the 2040 RMP when adopted.

While primarily focused on transportation, the 2035 RMP did address the connection between land use and transportation.

Guiding Principles

Of the multiple guiding principles for the 2035 RMP, the following specifically acknowledge the link between transportation and land use:

- The Regional Mobility Plan should be based on a principle of sustainability that will serve all citizens in the region in the future through an interconnected, safe and secure network. The integrated transportation network will support a prosperous regional economy and help conserve the region's natural and recreational assets.
- The plan should support economic competitiveness and prosperity for the Capital Region through active consideration of both transportation and land use policies.
- The plan should identify the important local and regional land use policies and connections to the regional transportation system, plan and investments and seek to promote policies that will enhance the quality of life in communities of the region.
- The plan should consider the impact of new communication technologies and infrastructure on transportation choices, seek to enhance the opportunities for utilizing technology for promoting regional mobility, support green strategies for energy efficiency, provide stewardship of the region's natural system and anticipate the impact of climate changes for the regional transportation system.

Smart Growth Principles

In addition to the guiding principles, the 2035 RMP project team identified a series of smart growth principles to address sustainability in the plan. The following smart growth principles address the land use connection with sustainability:

- **Create Walkable Neighborhoods:** Walkable communities are desirable places to live, work, learn, worship and play, and therefore a key component of smart growth.
- **Foster Distinctive, Attractive Communities with a Strong Sense of Place:** Smart growth encourages communities to craft a vision and set standards for development and construction which respond to community values of architectural beauty and distinctiveness, as well as expanded choices in housing and transportation.
- **Mix Land Uses:** Smart growth supports the integration of mixed land uses into communities as a critical component of achieving better places to live.
- **Preserve Open Space, Farmland, Natural Beauty and Critical Environmental Areas:** Open space preservation supports smart growth goals by bolstering local economies, preserving critical

environmental areas, improving our community's quality of life, and guiding new growth into existing communities.

- **Strengthen and Direct Development Towards Existing Communities:** Smart growth directs development towards existing communities already served by infrastructure, seeking to utilize the resources that existing neighborhoods offer, and conserve open space and irreplaceable natural resources on the urban fringe.
- **Take Advantage of Compact Building Design:** Smart growth provides a means for communities to incorporate more compact building design as an alternative to conventional, land consumptive development.

Goals and Objectives

Based on the guiding principles and smart growth principles, Goals and Objectives were established for the 2035 RMP. These Goals and Objectives addressed access, connectivity, coordination, economic development, financial feasibility, land use, multimodalism, natural resource protection/conservation, public participation, safety and public health, and security. While many of the goals and objectives addressed land use, the specific Land Use Goals and Objectives were:

Land Use Goal: Coordinate transportation and land use systems to foster vibrant communities with compact urban forms throughout the region.

Objectives:

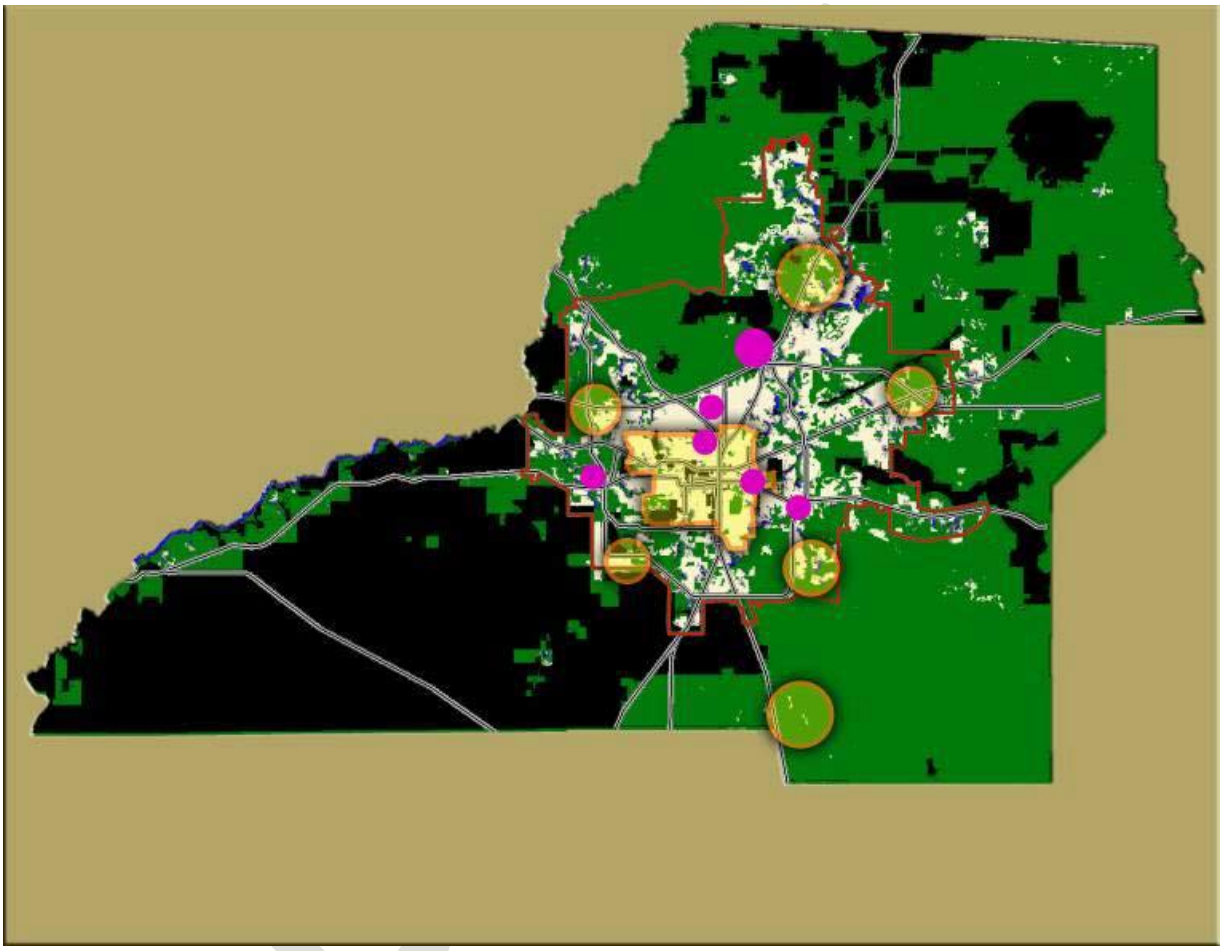
1. Provide for the development of compact, mixed use, walkable neighborhoods and neighborhood centers to minimize travel distances and enhance pedestrian and bicycle mobility and transit accessibility.
2. Support compatible infill development and the redevelopment of existing employment and activity centers, under-utilized commercial lands, and transit corridors to efficiently use existing infrastructure, enhance accessibility, and support transit services.
3. Improve the interconnectivity of streets, sidewalks, trails, and other transportation system components to enhance the grid network and provide safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and motor vehicle mobility.
4. Develop context sensitive design standards for transportation facilities to protect and enhance community character, contribute to attractive and safe "complete streets," and encourage the use of multiple modes of transportation.
5. Minimize the amount of land devoted to automobile parking.
6. Work with local governments to develop comprehensive plans that support compact, mixed use development and enable the use of multiple modes of transportation including walking, biking, and transit.
7. Establish performance standards and report on the coordination of transportation and land use systems.

DRAFT

Quality Growth Plus Scenario

For the development of the 2035 RMP, scenario planning was used as a planning tool to assess transportation needs in coordination with possible future growth patterns. The Quality Growth Plus scenario was ultimately selected as the appropriate scenario for the RMP.

Identified growth areas are depicted with the yellow circles and specific activity centers in Leon County are shown in pink. The protected properties are shown in black, the waterways and wetlands in blue, and the remaining property is shown as unconstrained.



Summary of 2040 Regional Mobility Plan Visioning

While the 2040 RMP is not complete and, therefore, has not been adopted, the majority of the visioning for the plan is finished.

2040 RMP Goals

The CRTPA Board adopted nine goals for the 2040 RMP. These goals are: Economic Development, Multimodalism, Land Use, Natural Resource Protection/Conservation, Safety, Public Health, Security, Access, and Connectivity.

The Land Use Goal is:

Land Use - *Coordinate Transportation Strategies and Investments with local and regional land use initiatives in an effort to foster vibrant communities throughout the region.*

Public Participation Results

In addition to the adopted goals, visioning was completed for the 2040 RMP through a series of public workshops held in each of the counties in the CRTPA Region. Summaries of the public workshops are available on the project website.

Community Priorities

During the Public Workshops held in May 2014, the public throughout the CRTPA Region expressed that their top priority is livability and safety. Participants at the Leon County workshops specifically expressed that their priorities are:

1. Livability & Safety
2. Mobility Options
3. Environmental Stewardship
4. Traffic & Roads
5. Economic vitality & Tourism
6. Barriers & Constraints

While most of the comments from participants at the public workshop in Leon County were focused on transportation, the following public comments address land use:

- "We need to continue and accelerate our improvements to alternative transit, while creating the dense mixed-use living areas that support use of alternative transit."
- "Integration of land use and transportation with focus on sustainable (compact) patterns of development."
- "Encourage more diverse mode choice and dense development patterns by changing the system of mode choice incentive/disincentive."

DRAFT

Community Connections

The public input provided at the October 7, 2014 public workshop in Leon County reiterated the need to link transportation and land use. Specifically, the public noted that the following locations are the most important locations to connect in the community:

- Tallahassee Regional Airport
- Downtown Tallahassee
- Parks
- Midtown Tallahassee
- University Campuses
- Thomasville Road Corridor
- Schools in the region

Summary of 2035 and 2040 RMP Vision

When considered together, the visioning and public input for the 2035 RMP and the 2040 RMP indicate that land use and transportation are linked and that our community should consider them in concert. These efforts also indicate that land uses should be arranged in a manner that promotes walking and bicycling as viable forms of transportation. Land uses should also allow for density that supports transit. Environmentally significant and environmentally sensitive lands should be conserved, and historically and culturally significant places should be protected.

When developing goals, objectives, and strategies for the Future Land Use Element, consideration should be given to how they will be implemented. Future plans, including the next update to the Regional Mobility Plan, as well as future amendments to other comprehensive plan elements should reflect the vision established in the Future Land Use Element. The Regional Mobility Plan is scheduled to be updated again in five years.

DRAFT

Summary of Imagine Tallahassee

Completed in 2013, *Imagine Tallahassee* was a grassroots public/private partnership financed with private funds and supported by County and City staff to conduct a visioning exercise to provide citizens an opportunity to identify a vision for their community and set a course toward economic development. The vision is intended to serve as an overall goal in order to guide economic developments strategies, capital investment decisions, and ensure Tallahassee's success for generations to come.

The *Imagine Tallahassee* visioning process included an open house, two community forums, and a series of "meetings in a box." With direction from the Vision Plan Steering Committee, the input received during the visioning process was used to develop the Vision Statement:
IMAGINE TALLAHASSEE, inspired by our unique heritage and beauty, empowers and rewards entrepreneurship and innovation to create and sustain a vibrant community where businesses, individuals and families thrive.

Our success will be achieved through targeted initiatives and investments on three fronts, setting in motion progress to ensure that:

TALLAHASSEE WORKS
with a vibrant, diversified economy and quality employment;

TALLAHASSEE INSPIRES
with a unique character, natural beauty, vibrantly diverse culture and energy, warm hospitality and

TALLAHASSEE CONNECTS
with a balanced and sustainable pattern of development and supporting infrastructure, a range of mobility choices and effective and efficient governance.

Vision Themes

Consistent with the Vision Statement, Imagine Tallahassee includes the following Vision Themes:

Tallahassee Works: Tallahassee will strengthen and diversify its economy, reduce its reliance on state government; grow local businesses and attract new businesses by leveraging and marketing its assets and through the strategic use of sales tax funds on focused economic development initiatives.

- Grow Local Business
- Attract New Investment and Industries

Tallahassee Inspires: Tallahassee will offer a unique spirit and vibe, a combination of a special place with unique character and caring people. It will be a community that is fertile ground for creativity and innovation, making Tallahassee a multi-faceted destination and community of choice.

- Retain and Enhance Our Identity, Spirit, and Connectedness
- Become a Destination
- Value and Invest In Our People
- Retain and Enhance Our Unique Community Character

DRAFT

Tallahassee Connects: Tallahassee's physical development pattern will promote livability and wise resource use along with infrastructure systems that support sound growth by providing for multi-modal mobility for the effective management of sustainable development.

- Improve Regional Accessibility
- Improve Local Mobility
- Pattern of Growth and Development that Supports Livability

Strategic Directions

Following the development of the Vision Statement, the Vision Plan Steering Committee identified Strategic Directions focused specifically on economic development. The Strategic Directions are:

- Creating & Sustaining an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem
- Becoming and Competing as an Economic Hub
- Growing Our Destination Product for Travel and Tourism
- Supporting a Creative Culture and Urban Lifestyle
- Investing in Our Human Assets

Summary

Imagine Tallahassee establishes a vision that is intended to serve as an overall goal in order to guide economic developments strategies, capital investment decisions, and ensure Tallahassee's success for generations to come. This vision encourages the diversification of our economy, integrating both land use and transportation into economic development initiatives, promoting multimodal transportation, acknowledging the role Tallahassee has in the overall Capital Region, retaining and enhancing our identity, and investing in our people.

DRAFT

Summary of Leon County Sales Tax Committee Final Report

The Leon County Sales Tax Committee Final Recommendations Regarding the Continuation of the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax report outlines advisory feedback on the projects considered by the Sales Tax committee for funding by the extension of the penny sales tax, which was approved by referendum on November 4, 2014.

The Sales Tax Committee was appointed by the Leon County Board of County Commissioners and City of Tallahassee Commissioners and represented a broad cross section of our community, including representatives from the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, Capital City Chamber of Commerce, Blueprint Citizen Advisory Committee, and the Economic and Environmental Consensus Committee. The Committee held its first meeting in January 2012 and spent its first year gathering information and receiving public input. Throughout this process, the Committee was committed to engaging the public and reserved the first portion of each meeting to allow the community time to voice their comments, recommendations, or preferred projects for consideration. During the second year, the Committee engaged in a thorough evaluation process of all the projects brought forth for its consideration. The Committee completed its charge on January 30, 2014.

Themes and Action Statements

These themes and action statements served as a guide throughout the Committee's project evaluation process:

Regional Mobility/Transportation: Projects that create an integrated regional multimodal network that considers air, mass transit, automobile, bike, and pedestrian transportation modes. This holistic transportation network provides the most options for moving people and goods economically, effectively, and safely while protecting the environment, promoting economic development, and maintaining a high quality of life with sustainable development patterns.

Sense of Community: Projects that create special urban places which foster a sense of community and inspire a creative class that builds relationships to solve local problems with local solutions in an inclusive environment.

Water Quality: Projects that protect our natural environment through sensitive land acquisitions and by providing the appropriate infrastructure.

Connectivity: Projects that link current amenities, neighborhoods, and/or multi-modal nodes through sidewalks, multi-use paths, bike lanes, transit, and roadway improvements.

Economic Vitality: Projects that encourage quality development/redevelopment within our community that will promote the creation of new employment opportunities, sustain and enhance economic vitality, and promote the quality of life in our community.

Parks/Ecotourism: Projects that promote public recreation and eco-tourism while protecting and preserving the community's environment and natural resources.

DRAFT

Vertical Infrastructure: Projects that are fixed capital assets associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improved public facility with a life expectancy of five years or more in accordance with Florida Statute.

Gateways: Projects that develop distinct community entryways that showcase the character and beauty of Tallahassee and foster a unique sense of place.

Summary

The Leon County Sales Tax Committee's Final Report, developed through a process that engaged the public, established themes and action statements representing community priorities. The Final Report outlines advisory feedback on the projects considered by the Sales Tax committee. With the projects identified, voters approved the sales tax extension through a referendum in 2014.

DRAFT

Summary of Blueprint 2000 and Beyond Report

The Blueprint 2000 and Beyond report was developed in 1999 by a group of citizens representing a broad spectrum of the community including business, environmental and neighborhood interests, called the Economic and Environmental Consensus Committee (EECC). Their guide to an effective and efficient infrastructure and natural resource management is the basis of the proposed sales tax extension with 80% of future sales tax proceeds being committed to Blueprint 2000 projects. The remaining 20% would be split 10% each to the County and the City for other high priority sales tax eligible projects. The report identified five interrelated and interconnected community challenges and five initiatives to address the challenges. The report outlines recommendations based on each of the five initiatives.

Community Challenges

Challenge 1: Improvements to our mobility and transportation systems to include locally acceptable transit, mobility, and roadway choices

Challenge 2: Protection, enhancement, and improved utilization of floodplains and natural water resources

Challenge 3: Implementation of Joint Comprehensive Water Resource Plan that emphasizes non-structural solutions and retro-fitting of stormwater facilities in urban areas

Challenge 4: Stimulate investment and activity in the southern Strategy Area by expanding employment and housing choices

Challenge 5: Usher in a new era of cooperation and collaboration regarding land use, transportation, and watershed planning

Initiatives

- **Initiative 1:** Watershed and Sector level planning processes
- **Initiative 2:** Holistic infrastructure development approaches
- **Initiative 3:** Corridor level implementation of projects
- **Initiative 4:** Southern Strategy Area focus and incentives
- **Initiative 5:** Fiscal resources and management

DRAFT

Summary of the Apalachee Ridge Estates Neighborhood Renaissance Plan

In December 2001, the City adopted the Apalachee Ridge Estates Neighborhood Renaissance Plan, the first neighborhood plan prepared under the Community Neighborhood Renaissance Partnership Program (CNRP).

THE PLAN

The Plan was written by the neighborhood for the neighborhood. The plan was the result of an extensive collaborative and holistic community effort which engaged neighborhood residents, City and County staff, members of the Community Neighborhood Renaissance Partnership and staff from membership organizations, Covenant Partners, and other interested citizens in the Tallahassee-Leon County community. All residents and property owners in the neighborhood were invited to participate in some manner in the plan development process.

The Plan identified neighborhood and community issues, which were of major concerns to the neighborhood, and how the neighborhood proposed to address them. The purpose of the plan, therefore, was to provide direction for future development, City and County programs as well as programs offered by Community Renaissance Partnership and non-partnership institutions as they affect or will affect Apalachee Ridge Estates. The plan provides a clear vision of the neighborhood's priorities, needs, goals and desired outcomes as well as consensus on how things should be done. The plan advises businesses, governmental and non-profit agencies, and the neighborhood of what future activities will be supported and endorsed by the neighborhood. The plan addresses the following issues:

1) Neighborhood Safety;
2) Recreation Facilities and Services;
3) Flooding & Drainage;
4) Neighborhood Clean Up;
5) Public Transportation;
6) Homeownership;
7) Home Retention, Rehabilitation and Modernization;
8) Rental Housing Rehabilitation;
9) Neighborhood Character & Beautification;
10) Economic Development;
11) Students Skills/Performance;
12) Improved School Facilities; and
13) Adult and Community Education.

Below are brief summaries, for each of the above issue area.

Neighborhood Safety: This section of the neighborhood plan identified strategies and implementing tasks to address cut-through traffic and speeding, crime, the wall along Orange Avenue, poorly lit streets, and fire protection. Projects such as the construction of sidewalks, bikeways, pedestrian crossings, traffic calming devices, additional street lights, fire hydrants and new wall along Orange Avenue were included in the plan.

Recreational Facilities & Services: The main project identified by the plan to address the recreational needs of the residents was the construction and operation of a neighborhood center with a swimming pool at the Jack McLean, Jr., Park. In 2002, the City advanced funded the construction of the center and construction commenced in 2003.

Flooding and Drainage: Flooding was identified as the neighborhood's number one priority issue. The construction of a new drainage system to handle stormwater run-off in both the eastern and western sections of the neighborhood was one of the desired outcomes of the plan. The residents also desired to have the berm in the Jack McLean Park properly maintained to reduce flooding in the neighborhood. To address the flooding in the western part of the neighborhood (west of Webster Street) and in the neighborhood west of the Apalachee Ridge Estates, the City's Stormwater Division constructed a stormwater facility on Tartary Drive. As part of this stormwater project, larger storm sewers were laid in the neighborhood west of Webster Street.

Neighborhood Clean Up: As part of its renaissance efforts, the ARENA wanted to increase recycling of household trash and to improve the general appearance of the neighborhood and surrounding areas. ARENA has held several amnesty days in the neighborhood in conjunction with the Solid Waste Department.

Public Transportation: The plan recommended that TALTRAN (now Starmetro) evaluate the need for changes in its route within the neighborhood. Starmetro held meetings on this matter with the residents but residents opposed the route change and Starmetro decided not to proceed with any route changes until a consensus could be developed within the neighborhood as to where the bus route should go.

Homeownership: Homeownership is one of the keys to effective neighborhood revitalization. One of the stated goals of the Apalachee Ridge Estates Neighborhood Renaissance Plan is a 15% increase in the rate of homeownership. In 1998, there were 209 owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood. In 1999, when the Community Neighborhood Renaissance Program began in the neighborhood, owner-occupied units had declined to 197.

Home Retention, Rehabilitation and Modernization: In 2001, several homes in the neighborhood, especially those in the northern section of the neighborhood, were starting to show signs of deterioration. The neighborhood plan included strategies to help homeowners make minor repairs to their homes as well as to modernize their homes. Among other things, the plan called for the creation of a mini-loan/grant program, which would provide grants to income-eligible homeowners and small loans to others to make curb-appeal improvements to their homes and yards.

Rental Rehabilitation: Approximately 33 percent of the neighborhood's housing is non owner-occupied. Currently, there is no public assistance available to owners of the rental housing for rehabilitation efforts. Residents have suggested increase code-enforcement to address care of premise issues with rental properties.

Neighborhood Beautification: The neighborhood's objectives under this section of the plan is to maintained the single family nature of the neighborhood and to create a sense of community among the residents through neighborhood beautification projects. The neighborhood has implemented many projects in this area, including the annual Holiday Lights Competition and encouraging residents to plant gardens in the spring.

Economic Development: This section of the neighborhood's plan addressed access to job training, the establishment of a learning center to provide educational opportunities, attracting new businesses to south side Tallahassee, and supporting existing businesses. Through a collaborative partnership, a learning center was opened in the neighborhood in 2002. The learning center provides the residents of Apalachee Ridge Estates, especially children and youths, with Internet access, after school tutorial and online academic resources.

Education & Community Involvement: One of the objectives of the neighborhood plan is a new or updated elementary school. The neighborhood association participated in the selection of a site for a new elementary school for the southside but was unable to persuade the School Board to select the Fairgrounds site for the school.

DRAFT

Summary of the Providence Neighborhood Renaissance Plan

The Providence neighborhood is located in the southwest quadrant of the City. The CSX Railroad lines bound the neighborhood on the north, Hutchinson and Levy Avenues on the south, Iamonia and Hillsborough Streets on the west and Lake Bradford Road on the east. When the Plan was developed, the population of the neighborhood was 1,423, with a significant African American population (87%). The neighborhood's population was relatively young with approximately 29% of the population children under the age of 17 and 30% between the ages of 18-24 (college-age cohort). Thirty-three (33) % of the neighborhood's population was college students.

Also at the time of the development of the Providence Plan, there were 890 dwelling units in the Providence neighborhood. Homeownership, however, was only 10.3%, which means the majority of the housing units in the neighborhood were held for rental purposes. The vacancy rate in the neighborhood was 22%, which was almost three times the citywide vacancy rate and could have been attributed to the substandard quality of the housing stock and the perception that the area was a crime/drug hot spot. Most of the single-family homes in the neighborhood were built in the 1940's and the 1950's while most of the apartments were built during the 1970's. The conditions of the homes in the neighborhood range from well-kept homes to abandoned, boarded-up and vacant homes.

THE PLAN

The Providence Neighborhood Renaissance Plan was written by neighborhood resident for the neighborhood. The plan addressed 14 issues grouped under five major themes:

Themes	**Getting Everyone Involved**	**Keeping the Neighborhood Clean & Safe**	**Taking Care of our People**	**We must own our Neighborhood**	**A Face for the Future**
ISSUES	Neighborhood Involvement/Outreach	Neighborhood Cleanup	Neighborhood Center	Homeownership	Zoning
	Neighborhood Pride	Neighborhood Safety	Human Development	Neighborhood Ownership	Streetscape
		Crime	Landlord/Tenant Issues	Housing Rehabilitation (owner-occupied)	
				Housing Rehabilitation (rental housing)	

For each of the above issue areas, the neighborhood plan identified goals and desired outcomes. The "desired outcomes" provided the measurable criteria that were to be used to determine the effectiveness of the plan. In addition, the plan included strategies and implementing tasks to address these issues. Below are the highlights of the plan based on the neighborhood priority issue areas.

Priority Issues

a) Community Center

Among the residents of Providence, the development of a neighborhood center in or adjacent to the neighborhood to serve neighborhood residents was consistently listed as the number one issue for this community. The adopted neighborhood plan calls for the establishment of a planning committee to further evaluate the issue of the community center with regard to:

1) Facility type and size;
2) Facility siting;
3) Funding;
4) Programming (programs and services to be provided by the center);
5) Management & Sustainability (who will run and sustain the center); and
6) Coordination with community partners (keeping others involved).

On September 12, 2012, this priority issue materialized with the grand opening of the Delta Kappa Omega/Providence Community Center on 1908 Highland Street.

b) Crime

Crime prevention and reduction was another top concern for the Providence neighborhood. The neighborhood plan identifies a number of strategies and tasks to help prevent and reduce crime in the neighborhood. These strategies included fostering a positive relationship between law enforcement officers and neighborhood residents, especially children; strengthening the existing neighborhood crime watch program; and the improvement of safety awareness. In terms of implementing tasks, the plan called for the development of incentives for law enforcement officers to live in the neighborhood through the "***Officer Next Door Program";*** recruiting additional residents to join the neighborhood crime watch and requesting the Tallahassee Police Department to set up a pilot program to help landlords screen prospective tenants.

c) Neighborhood Cleanup

One of the issues facing the Providence neighborhood was its image and appearance. Sixty percent (60%) of the respondents to the ***Providence Community Action Survey*** felt that their neighborhood was unkempt and had a litter problem. Seventy percent (70%) felt that the

houses in the neighborhood were unattractive. There was no consensus on the issue regarding whether landlords took good care of their properties. Forty-one percent (41.2) % of those surveyed agreed, 42.6% disagreed while 16.2% did not know. When residents were asked where effort should be concentrated in the neighborhood cleanup projects, the majority felt that the most effort should be spent on aggressive code enforcement and the implementation of the neighborhood beautification plans.

d) Streetscape

The ***Providence Community Action Survey Report*** (FSU 2002) shows that most residents (85%) want sidewalks on the streets in the neighborhood. Residents also identified the lack of sidewalks as one of the things they disliked about the neighborhood. Other streetscape improvements identified by residents include additional streetlights, closure of open ditches, and landscaping. Approximately 65% of the survey respondents agreed with the statement that their neighborhood is in need of additional streetlights.

Of the strategies proposed by the neighborhood plan to address this issue, residents wanted to see most effort spent on rebuilding neighborhood streets to meet present safety standards. Six of the streets in the neighborhood were included in the Neighborhood Infrastructure Enhancement Capital Improvement Project for various types of improvements projecting to cost approximately $6,069,320.

e) Housing Issues

The Providence Neighborhood Renaissance Plan also addressed a variety of housing issues. Specifically, the plan addressed housing rehabilitation, homeownership, neighborhood ownership, infill housing, and a pattern book to guide future development and redevelopment activities. In prioritizing housing strategies, residents identified the following strategies as key to resolving some of the housing issues in their neighborhood:

1) Provision of financial assistance to homeowners to assist with making repairs to their homes;

2) Professional assessment of the housing rehabilitation needs in the neighborhood;
3) Provision of incentives for the renovation and retention of affordable housing rental housing stock;
4) Consistent and fair enforcement of the City's housing code;
5) The acquisition of homes in the neighborhood for the sole purposes of resale to potential homebuyers for occupancy as their primary residence; and
6) The establishment of a resident landlord program.

f) Zoning

Lastly, to address land uses that many residents felt were incompatible with the neighborhood; how the neighborhood was zoned was an issue in the Providence Plan. At the time of the Plan development, the neighborhood was zoned Residential Preservation 1 south of Levy Avenue and Central Urban north of Levy. To address zoning a neighborhood committee was established to work with Planning Department staff on the issue. To address the neighborhood zoning issues, the Plan also included the following strategies:

1) Developing a land use plan that protects the neighborhood from incompatible land uses, and

2) Formulating and adopting design standards to guide the development and redevelopment of the neighborhood.

DRAFT

Summary of the Capital Cascade Sector Plan

The overarching purpose of the Capital Cascade Sector Plan was to develop a vision and a set of implementation recommendations for the project area including: recommending appropriate land uses surrounding the Capital Cascade Trail (formerly known as Old Saint Augustine Branch Redesign) and developing a holistic land planning approach to complement the amenity being proposed under this stormwater improvement and greenway development project; coordinating with the community to identify concerns and opportunities in the entire project area and identify potential solutions; and ensuring compatibility of the area's vision with adjacent planning initiatives including Blueprint 2000, the Southern Strategy, the Gaines Street Revitalization Plan, FAMU Master Plan and Development Agreements, and the Franklin Boulevard Improvements.

The sector planning process began by asking the community how they wanted their local community to function and look based on the unique characteristics and resources currently in the sector and the resident's needs and desires for the future of the community. During the first community workshop held on August 24, 2004, citizens from the sector voiced their ideas and opinions about the sector and hundreds of comments were categorized into five priority issue areas:

- Infrastructure;
- Land Use / Urban Design;
- Neighborhood Aesthetics / Quality of Life;
- Community Safety; and
- Education.

Through public input processes and Planning Department staff analysis a set of recommendations was developed. The Sector Plan provides general recommendations that will require an implementation plan and additional work over the next year. Several of these recommendations are related to the Southern Strategy initiative and are neighborhood specific or not directly related to the Capital Cascade Trail and Greenway. However, many of the recommendations included within the Plan specifically considered the development of the trail. An overarching principle that was predominant in the sector planning process was the use of the Capital Cascade Trail and Greenway as part of the Southern Strategy initiative. This infrastructure enhancement project provides recreational opportunities to the Southern Strategy Area as well as enhanced aesthetics, making the project itself a contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the Southern Strategy initiative. The challenges of utilizing the trail and greenway as a major catalyst for redevelopment are very real, however. These challenges include neighborhood issues, incompatible land uses, public safety, and general blight in the more southern areas the trail transverses. In order for this truly wonderful infrastructure project to be a success that is enjoyed by many of our citizens the surrounding land use, safety and compatibility issues must be addressed through sector planning or considered during the design of the trail. These recommendations also

provide the link between the development of the trail and its surrounding environment that was part of the initial *Blueprint 2000 and Beyond* vision. The following summarizes the recommendations contained in the Plan:

- **Infrastructure Priority Issue Area**
  - Recommendation #1 Continue to fund City stormwater projects
  - Recommendation #2 Co-locate a City Park at Pineview Elementary School
  - Recommendation # 3 Trail Linkages: Implementation of the Dr. Charles Billings Greenway as identified in the Tallahassee - Leon County Greenways Master Plan. This two-mile long trail will connect the Capital Cascade Greenway Trail east through Jake Gaither Golf Course and Four Points Park to the St. Marks Trail and connection of the Georgia-Florida-Alabama (GFA) trail to the Capital Cascade Trail
  - Recommendation #4 Recommend roadway and design related improvements to Orange Avenue west of Monroe Street
  - Recommendation #5 Recommend traffic calming on Eugina Rd.
  - Recommendation # 6 Mass Transit stop improvements within the Sector Plan Area

- **Urban Design Priority Issue Area**
  - Recommendation #1 Promote commercial opportunities along Lake Bradford Road and Orange Avenue
  - Recommendation # 2 Encourage redevelopment along the Capital Cascade Trail through the implementation of a Capital Cascade Trail Overlay District
  - Recommendation # 3 Relocate the Florida Department of Corrections Road Prison and Work Release Center or Design Trail to Compensate for this Land Use
  - Recommendation # 4 Facilitate the redevelopment of former downtown state office buildings to residential or mixed use developments
  - Recommendation # 5 Continue to enforce USA boundary to encourage redevelopment and new development in the South side
  - Recommendation #6 Work with the Gaines Street Committee and the Community Redevelopment Agency to facilitate a new vision and the redevelopment of the Stearns Mosely area north of the rail road near Coal Shute Park.

- **Neighborhood Aesthetics / Quality of Life Priority Issue Area**
  - Recommendation # 1 Continue neighborhood level planning within the City of Tallahassee, especially within the Sector Plan areas.

- **Community Safety Priority Issue Area**
  - Recommendation # 1 Utilize Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CEPTD) principles on trail design and fund additional policing
  - Recommendation #2 Improve street lighting in trail neighborhoods

DRAFT

- **Education Priority Issue Area**
  - Recommendation #1 Integrate the trail into the FAMU Master Plan once completed
  - Recommendation # 2 Continue to require the development of the English property school

DRAFT

Summary of the Lake Bradford Sector Plan

The Lake Bradford Sector Plan was created in 2004 with the intent of uniting neighborhoods, universities, Innovation Park and the Regional Airport under a single vision. The plan was intended to address community identified priorities including:

1. Protection of Lake Bradford and the Chain of Lakes;

2. Restoration of lands impacted by landfills/sandmines;

3. Development of a balanced future land use pattern;

4. Provision of a functioning transportation system that does not degrade the environment or quality of life; and

5. Reduction in crime and blighted areas.

> *The purpose of the Lake Bradford Sector Plan was to identify strategies in each of the issue areas to address community needs and concerns. These strategies were then incorporated into a workplan for the sector area.*

At the time the plan was being developed, citizens had a major concern with regard to the location of the alignment for the roadway widening of Capital Circle NW. Participants identified a number of potential negative impacts to neighborhoods.

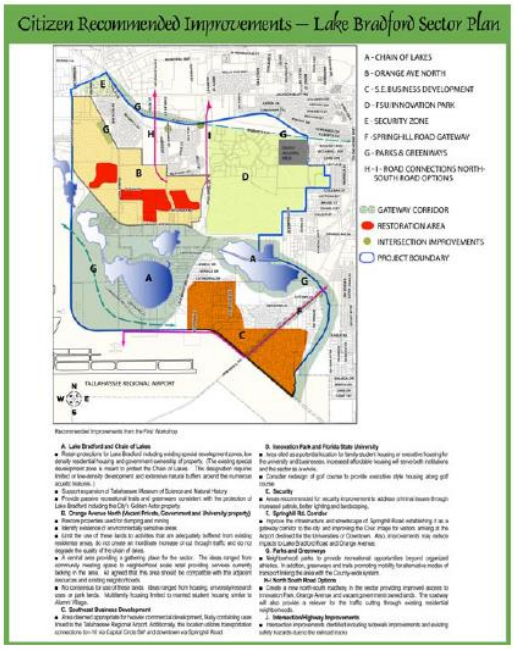
Stakeholders included in the development of the Lake Bradford Sector Plan included commercial property interests, neighborhood associations, concerned citizens as well as local service and religious organizations.

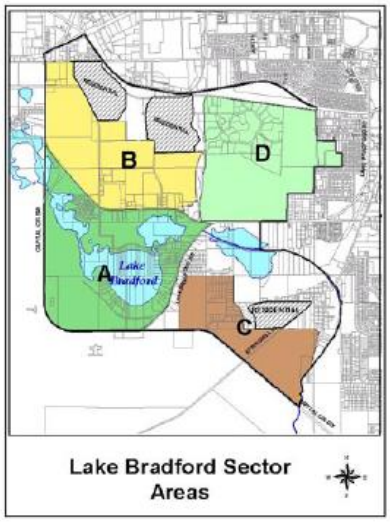
Priority Issues

The Lake Bradford Sector Plan Addresses the Following Priority Issues:

- **Lake Protection Strategies:** The Lake Bradford Sector Plan includes several recommended strategies such was water quality monitor, additional sewer lines, a backflow gate at Grassy Lake, and restoration of Black Swamp and Grassy Lake. Other recommendations included creating a Lake Bradford protection zone and using the Golden Aster area as a passive park.
- **Restoration Strategies (areas impacted by sand mines/landfills):** To restore impacted areas, the workplan included rezoning areas that are M-1 to more compatible districts and also addressing publicly owned areas through restoration and rezoning as well.

- **Land Use Approaches:** The work plan recommended addressing 4 separate areas. Zone A would be the Lake Bradford protection area. Zone B north of Orange Avenue near Rankin Road would be encouraged for research and university housing (with appropriate rezonings from M-1). Zone C near the airport would be targeted for additional commercial development, and Zone D near innovation park would be executive or student oriented housing.
- **Transportation System:** Residents in the area were concerned about the new roadway alignment. Recommendations included having a "Springhill Gateway" and providing community comments with regard to proposed alignments.
- **Crime and Blight Reduction:** Lake Bradford residents identified the best ways to reduce crime and blight were to establish additional neighborhood associations that communicate between each other and with the city departments.





Summary of the Lake Bradford Sector Plan

The Lake Bradford Sector Plan identifies a workplan to unify multiple neighborhoods under a vision intended to protect Lake Bradford and the chain of lakes, restore areas impacted by sand mines/landfills, develop a land use pattern that respects neighborhoods, provide housing and eliminate undesired uses, assist in establishing a north-south road that benefits surrounding neighborhoods, and reduce crime and blight through more neighborhood and City involvement.

https://www.talgov.com/Uploads/Public/Documents/planning/pdf/sectorplans/lake_brad/lbworkplanweb.pdf

Summary of the Oak Ridge Sector Plan

The Oak Ridge Sector is unlike the other sector planning areas of South Monroe, West Pensacola, Capital Cascade, and Lake Bradford—about 70% of the Oak Ridge Sector lies outside City limits, even though nearly 75% of the Southern Strategy Area is within City limits. The City areas consist of several irregular portions that are connected to the rest of the City outside the Oak Ridge Sector boundary.

Purpose of the Oak Ridge Sector Plan

The Oak Ridge Sector Plan was produced from the various interests of the neighborhoods to clarify a set of common goals and aspirations for the community. At the initial community meeting, the participants were asked to identify their desires for the future of the Oak Ridge Sector. Citizens at the initial workshop prioritized these topics into two categories:

Primary Issues

1. Make the policies in the Comprehensive Plan work without the need for annexation. This relates mainly to the sewer extension policy.
2. Construct more site-built homes and fewer apartments and mobile homes.
3. Streamline permitting to reduce red tape (the codes are too restrictive and exceptions should be made for the Southside).
4. Get the City and County to work together.
5. Locate City, County, and State buildings on the Southside.

Secondary Issues

1. More homeowners associations are needed and neighborhoods need to be protected.
2. Code enforcement (too much in some places, too little in others).
3. The need for jobs on the Southside.
4. The lack of retail commercial in the area.
5. Sidewalks are needed.
6. Existing roads need to be paved.
7. There is a need for parks in the area.
8. Areas of isolated flooding need review.

The Oak Ridge Sector includes a diverse mixture of single-family (SF) and multifamily (MF) residential, mobile home (MH), and industrial park (IP) subdivisions:

Alameda Heights (SF)
Annawood (SF)
Belair (SF, retail, office)
Blackjack Ridge (MH)
Bonanza Park (MH)
Landmark (SF)
Novey Industrial Park (IP)
Oak Crest (SF, MH)
Oak Ridge South (small lot SF)
Pine Lakes (MH, SF)

Capital City Estates (SF, MF)
Crawfordville Trace (small lot SF)
Crossway Industrial Park (IP)
Crown Ridge Estates (MH, SF)
Holland (SF)
Hollandale (SF, MF)
Lakewood (SF)
Rainbow Acres (MH, SF)
Rainbow Road (MH, SF)
Scenic Meadows (MH, SF)
Southfork (MH, SF)
Vekoske Acres (large lot MH)
Woodside Heights (SF, retail, comm.)

Annexation was a controversial subject within the Oak Ridge Sector. In 2002, a City-initiated referendum was held in the Oak Ridge Sector regarding the potential wholesale annexation of the "Southern Triangle" (the area bordered by Crawfordville Road, Woodville Highway, and Capital Circle Southeast). Voters rejected the measure by a margin of almost 3:1. At that time, only about 12% of the area within the Southern Triangle was within City limits. However, since the referendum voluntary annexations have enlarged this proportion so that about 45% of the acreage within the Southern Triangle is now within City limits.

Community involvement

The 2,200 property owners in the sector were sent invitations to participate in the first community meeting. The initial community meeting for the sector plan was held in November 2002, shortly after the annexation referendum. There were five additional meetings conducted during 2003–04. In all, these meetings involved approximately 100 individuals from the community. The meetings included pertinent discussions by staff of various City and County departments: County Parks and Recreation, City Public Works (regarding alignment of Capital Circle SE), County Growth and Environmental Management (permitting process, mobile home replacement policy, code enforcement), and City Water and Sewer Utilities. Following the series of meetings, a questionnaire was sent to all prior participants of the Oak Ridge Sector Plan effort to allow individuals the chance to respond anonymously on the topics collectively identified in the meetings. The response rate was 22%, half from City residents and half from County residents. The serpentine City/County division within the Oak Ridge community causes differentiation in standards and rules. This separation appears especially acute regarding regulations for providing public facilities. However, the division has allowed greater diversity for residents to opt for higher or lower levels of service (and costs) for various public facilities. As a result, there are several vicinities where developments with sewer mains and paved roads are adjacent to developments with septic systems and unpaved roads. The terms of sewer provision are such that:

- For existing residential areas outside City limits, sewer service can be provided at the request and expense of the applicant.
- Sewer cost is 37½% greater outside City limits.
- The City does not give subsidies or rebates outside City limits.
- If sewer becomes available to an area outside City limits, a household does not have to connect until the existing septic system fails. If there is septic system failure and sewer is available, the household will be required to connect.

There was agreement among Oak Ridge Sector residents and merchants advocating the City and County governments to work more cooperatively together in the community, especially near the City/County boundary.

DRAFT

Summary of the South Monroe Sector Plan

On November 12, 2003, the City Commission approved the South Monroe Sector Implementation Plan. The South Monroe Area is a critical redevelopment corridor in the Southside of Tallahassee. Obstacles to redevelopment include site contamination, fragmented ownership, diverse stakeholders, and historical properties in need of restoration and reuse. The corridor offers an opportunity for a mixed-use, mixed-income urban community, linking the downtown, Florida A & M, historic neighborhoods and the North Florida Fairgrounds.

The following summarizes the general recommendations from the Plan:

Image

- Establish a walkable community with streetscape (landscaping and sidewalks) especially along major roadways (Adams, Monroe, Paul Russell and Orange), transit transfer stations with connecting sidewalks, and improved maintenance of private and public property including stormwater ponds and removal of fences around ponds

Streetscape

- Improve walkability of sector including sidewalks, landscaping (trees and planters; Crepe Myrtles), use of transit, design, signage and slowing traffic. Improvements recommended along both sides of Monroe, Adams, Magnolia, Paul Russell and Orange Avenue

Appearance of Neighborhoods

- Improve the appearance and entrances to the South Monroe area neighborhoods.

Business

- Establish destination points within the South Monroe sector through revitalizing businesses and shopping centers
- Establish funding sources to assist businesses
  Enhance the area's position as a location for trade services and small businesses

Regulation

- Analyze codes to identify impediments to redevelopment
- Identify government funding sources and incentives
- Coordinate with City, County, State and Federal for investment in South Monroe

Security

- Address Trouble Spots in South Monroe area through additional patrols and increased lighting

DRAFT

- Eliminate symbols of crime such as razor wire around properties

Transit

- Improve transit service in sector including the construction of a transit transfer stations with sidewalk connections

Flooding

- Make stormwater areas more people areas (parks, foundations, attractive)
  Fix Flooding

Fairgrounds

- Integrate fairgrounds with the surrounding area either through relocation and development of a mixed use development or improving the use and look of the site

There was strong consensus for solutions to 1) improve the image of the sector by creating destination points and integrate the corridor with the downtown, Florida A & M and the surrounding neighborhoods, 2) establish a desirable streetscape by adding sidewalks, trees, design, slowing traffic, and identifying safe areas for crossing traffic on the major roadways within the sector (Monroe, Adams, Orange, and Paul Russell), and 3) improve the appearance of the businesses and neighborhoods. All of these recommendations attempted to address the perception of South Monroe as the other side of the tracks.

The Plan also included design standards to improve the sector's image. The standards were developed during the South Monroe Sector Design Charrette, which was conducted with much public input. The guidelines recommended the following principles be followed in new development and redevelopment where possible:

1. Orient buildings to the street
2. Place landscaping along the street
3. Park at the rear or side of buildings

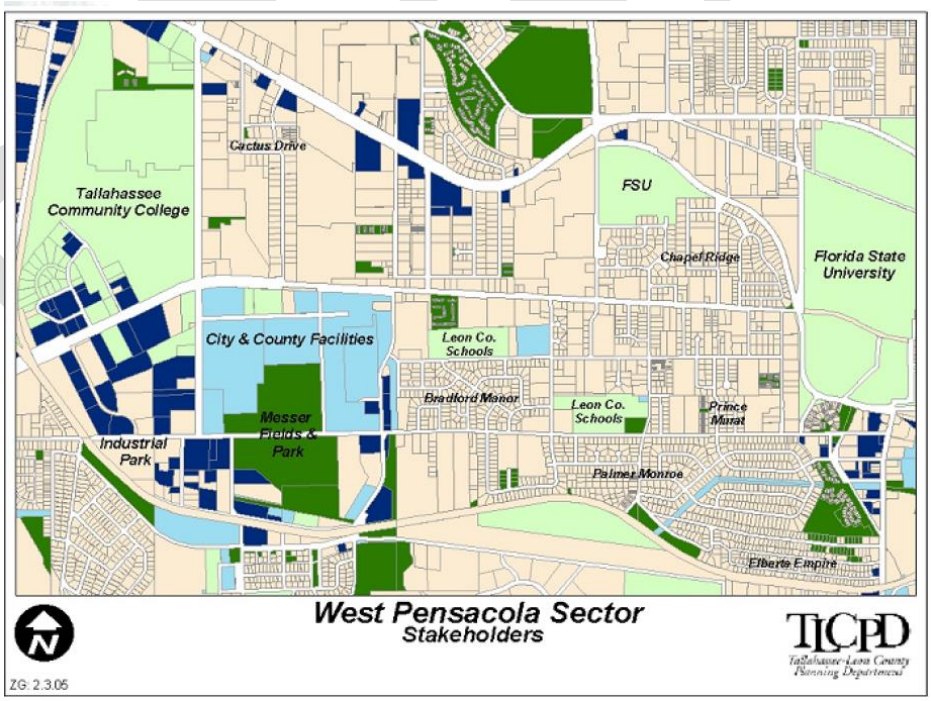
Planning Department staff created a brochure that identifies the recommended design guidelines for the South Monroe Sector area.

Summary of the West Pensacola Sector Plan

The West Pensacola Sector Plan, adopted by the City Commission in January 2006, identifies strategies for the different neighborhoods in the West Pensacola Sector area. According to the adopted plan:

The purpose of this sector plan is to balance the various needs of the stakeholders and residents in the sector to provide the best outcome for our community. It is to bring this diverse community together to provide direct input in shaping the future redevelopment of the Southside over the next 20 years, and beyond. This charge includes identifying appropriate land uses for the area and providing a plan that documents the stakeholders' wishes for the area. Sector planning allows a specific geographic area to be developed in a way that enhances its own unique characteristics.

Stakeholders included in the development of the West Pensacola Sector Plan were Tallahassee Community College, Florida State University, City of Tallahassee and Leon County, Leon County Schools, the Chapel Ridge neighborhood, the Elberta Empire neighborhood, the Prince Murat neighborhood, the Palmer Munroe neighborhood, the Bradford Manor neighborhood, and the Cactus Drive neighborhood.



Priority Issues

The West Pensacola Sector Plan addresses three priority issues:

- **Land use:** The West Pensacola Sector Plan addresses the future development of the sector. Many of the comments received were from two general views. Resident-owners (people who reside in the sector) expressed concerns about the apartments, traffic, noise, loss of families in the sector and other impacts of high-density development and an urbanizing area, and their desire for neighborhood protection. Rental-owners (people who own rental homes or investment property in the sector) expressed a desire for all or portions of the sector to be redeveloped to permit higher density housing, retail and other supporting uses. All parties generally agreed with directing the highest density/intensity development to the corridors and moving industrial/government operation uses from the old Dale Mabry lands. Rental-owners and Resident-owners generally disagreed with the level of density to apply away from the corridors.
- **Quality of Life:** Resident-owners and Rental-owners in the West Pensacola sector were concerned about the factors diminishing the quality of the sector. Student impacts were the main reason mentioned for this deterioration. Participants identified the following specific concerns:
    - Noise
    - Garbage
    - Public Safety
    - Flooding
- **Transportation:** With Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College forming bookends to the Sector, area roadways are often clogged with commuter traffic. When combined with standard workday travel along the major corridors of West Tennessee Street, West Pensacola Street, and Lake Bradford Road, congestion in the area presents challenges which need to be addressed. Throughout the community workshops, citizens in the community have recognized the existing high-density development along major corridors, a prerequisite for successful mass transit. Support has been expressed for additional bike lanes and creating connections to the existing Greenways System. Recognizing the close proximity of numerous daily services, ideas were also put forward for improving pedestrian facilities to achieve connectivity.

Summary of the West Pensacola Sector Plan

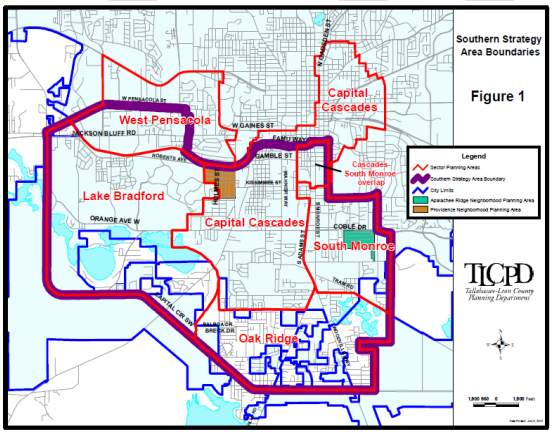
The West Pensacola Sector Plan identifies strategies and recommendations to shape the future of the West Pensacola sector area. These strategies and recommendations focus on land use, quality of life, and transportation. The Sector Plan demonstrates the need to consider both transportation and land use together in the future development of the area, supports protecting stable neighborhoods, and acknowledges that land use and transportation needs change when a neighborhood transitions to a rental neighborhood or an urban community.

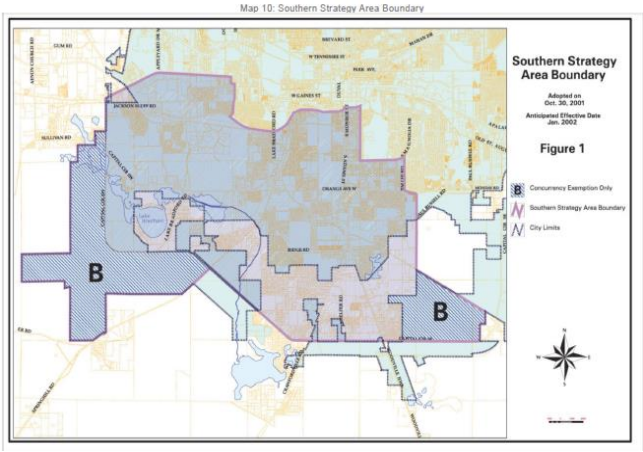
Summary of the Southern Strategy

The Southern Strategy Area was adopted into the comprehensive plan in 1998 to establish a guiding framework for land use and community activities. The Southern Strategy Area (SSA) covers about 17½ square miles, or nearly 11% of the area inside the Urban Service Area boundary. Policies reflected a strategy to encourage a growth pattern in the southern part of the City of Tallahassee as well as adjacent portions of unincorporated Leon County as a counterbalance to the rapid growth pattern in the northern and eastern areas of the community.

> *The goal of the Southern Strategy is to encourage quality land development and redevelopment which results in increased population growth toward the southern part of the Tallahassee urban area, to retain and increase employment opportunities, and to attain an income mix in the Southern Strategy Area that is comparable to the remainder of the urbanized County. This goal is to be achieved through considered land redevelopment decisions, capital investments, and policies by all levels of government so as to serve as a catalyst for private sector investment in the area. Such decisions are to be based on a sound balance of social, economic, and physical development criteria that are designed to make better use of the available resources to the south, while lessening development pressure in the north and east.*

The Southern Strategy spurred the development of several sector plans including those for South Monroe, Capital Cascades, Oak Ridge, Lake Bradford, and West Pensacola.





DRAFT

Stakeholders included in the development of the Southern Strategy Area included southside residents and businesses, City Departments and the City Commission.

The Comprehensive Plan requires the Planning Department to prepare the State of the Southern Strategy Report every three years. The latest evaluation was completed in 2013 and revealed mixed results. The population is showing steady growth but continues to lag behind the City and County as a whole. SSA schools as evaluated by the state FLDOE and district are performing at B, C and D levels; three schools, Bond, Oak Ridge and Nims, lost ground in the 2012/2013 year. Crime within the southside reflects increases as a percentage of the City's overall crime rate. Housing values are continuing to recover after the recent recession and the southside has a slightly reduced percentage of overall permits. The 2016 report may show a number of gains in property value and development activity as the area continues to recover from the recent economic downturn.

Priority Issues

The Southern Strategy expressed as a framework in the comprehensive plan includes the following priority issues, but also indicates that it is to be carried out through sector plans:

- **Affordable Housing:** The Southern Strategy for housing is to preserve existing stock and procure quality new stock over time. Funding housing rehabilitation and supporting non-profits are both strategies for this effort.
- **Surface Water Quality:** The Southern Strategy for restoring and maintaining water quality is to implement water studies to identify pollution and to formulate plans for resolving issues.
- **Attraction of Development:** To spur development within the urban core and southside Tallahassee area, the Southern Strategy has as an objective, greater density (2 dwelling units per acre) and greater intensity (10,000 square feet per acre) for development. General approaches also include additional transportation improvements, a tax increment financing district, landscape and streetscape programs, stormwater retrofits, and better schools. It is worth noting that a part of the Southern Strategy Area is identified as a transportation concurrency exception area.
- **Institutional Land Uses**: As a general strategy, large institutions and heavy infrastructure land uses (like waste water treatment plants) would be diverted from southside areas. For existing institutions, the plan calls for landscaping and visual enhancements to improve the aesthetics of existing facilities.
- **Economic Assets**: General strategies include marketing to private and educational facilities to locate in the southside of Tallahassee including small businesses. Health care facilities are specifically identified as desired target businesses in the southside.

Summary of the Southern Strategy Area

The Southern Strategy Area as reflected in the comprehensive plan is meant to establish a framework to energize the southside of Tallahassee for additional development and redevelopment activities. Sector Plans for South Monroe, Capital Cascades, Oak Ridge, Lake Bradford, and West Pensacola, are meant to further implement the Southern Strategy.

https://www.talgov.com/planning/planning-npss-npsp.aspx

DRAFT

Summary of the ULI Southside Report

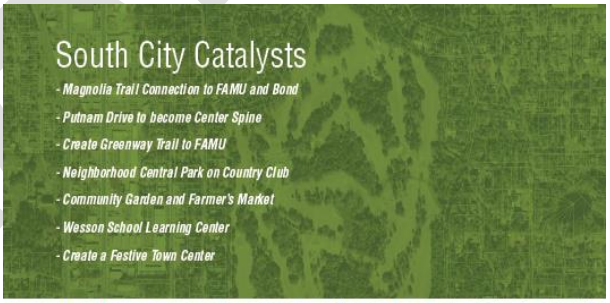


The Urban Land Institute (ULI) Southside report was commissioned by the City and remains an advisory plan for the southside of Tallahassee. The purpose of the study was to address specific issues of crime and health. The intent was to foster improved public health through changes to the built environment that promote more active lifestyles. After a two-day charrette in May, the panel made these recommendations for immediate implementation

> *The purpose of the study was to develop a collective vision for the area that addresses the challenges faced by South City residents in keeping with ULI's Building Healthy Places initiative, which acknowledges the impact of the built environment on health and provides 10 principles of planning that can foster healthy outcomes.*

The stakeholders were the ULI Technical Assistance Panel (TPA) consisting of local attorneys, a few local residents and consulting staff of ULI (i.e., Thomas Murphy, ULI's senior resident fellow and a former mayor of Pittsburgh). Stakeholders involvement consisted of participation in a 2-day charrette and production of a report with recommendations to the City.









Priority Issues

The ULI Southside report identified short and long-term items to be implemented through a variety of mechanisms. The priorities identified by the report included:

- **Revitalization Plan:** The ULI report recommended a broad-based task force to prepare a strategic plan to revitalize South City, replacing multiple uncoordinated ad hoc activities. Stronger ties between FAMU and the southside community were suggested.
- **Infrastructure/Pedestrian Safety:** The ULI report addressed infrastructure calling for improvements of pedestrian facilities in the study area by installing sidewalks and energy-efficient streetlights with improved pedestrian street crossings, signage and way-finding. Additionally, the report recommended giving construction priority to phases of the planned Magnolia Drive Multi-Use Trail that will connect South City to the nearby campus of Florida A&M University (FAMU). Another recommendation included creating a pedestrian-pathway from South City through the adjacent FAMU campus for a direct walking route to Bond Elementary School for South City youngsters, avoiding the need for them to cross busy arterial roads. For recreation, the report recommended converting an old drainage ditch through the neighborhood into a Greenway Trail that would also connect South City to FAMU.
- **Healthy Foods:** To address general health issues, the ULI report recommended working with nonprofits to promote a mobile farmer's market to provide better access to healthy foods in South City until creation of a permanent farmer's market. FAMU was asked to establish some baseline health metrics.
- **Education:** The ULI report recommended establishing a "community school" like Evans Community School in Orlando and similar schools in other parts of the U.S. Such schools bring together educational, public health, and community services under one roof and become a community hub. They can provide one-stop shopping for whole families that need easy access to a wide range. Evans school was created in 2012; academic performance there has soared, raising it from an F-rated to a B-rated school.
- **Economic Development:** The report recommended additional approaches to commercial retail and jobs. In partnership with the Community Redevelopment Agency, the community should seek opportunities to secure private investment along the Adams and Monroe Street corridors. It also recommended identifying potential catalytic retail sites in South City, including under-utilized shopping centers; and pursuing financial incentives for expansion of existing businesses, such as New Market Tax Credits, and work with local lenders to direct capital investments to South City under the Community Reinvestment Act. For job, establishing a partnership with Tallahassee Community College to promote adult education opportunities and workforce development would be a strategy.

DRAFT

Summary of the ULI Southside Report

The ULI southside report includes recommendations to facilitate the creation of a healthier community and includes short and long-term plans to address strategic planning, infrastructure/pedestrian safety, community health, education, and economic development.

http://hgslaw.com/article/uli-issues-report-on-tallahassees-south-city-neighborhood-by-panel-led-by-hgs-lawyers/

DRAFT

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #10

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #10

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of the STAGE Committee's Programming Strategy to Utilize the BP Settlement Funds to Enhance Marquee Concerts Associated with Multiday Community Festivals at the Capital City Amphitheater.

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Cristina Paredes, Director, Office of Economic Vitality
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Lee Daniel, Director of Tourism Development Chris Holley, Assistant to the Director

Fiscal Impact:

This item has a fiscal impact. At the December 7, 2015 Annual Retreat, the Board approved the utilization of the BP oil spill settlement to pursue programming for the Capital City Amphitheater to subsidize and/or enhance concerts by featuring well-known headlining artists and events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive. For this purpose, the Board set aside $160,000 of the $746,692 in BP settlement funds (Attachment #2). Allocating BP funds to support marquee events aligns with the Board's strategic initiative to grow the tourism economy by being a regional hub for sports and cultural activities.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the STAGE Committee's programming strategy to utilize up to $40,000 of the BP settlement funds, per event, to enhance community festivals approved for signature event funding through marquee concerts featuring well-known headlining artists that may otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive and approve the resolution and budget amendment realizing the BP settlement funds (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

During the Board's Annual Retreat on December 7, 2015, the Board approved the utilization of the funding from the BP oil spill settlement funds ($746,692) to create an economy opportunity for the hospitality industry (Attachment #2). A portion of the settlement funds ($586,692) were allocated to identify design concepts and cost estimates for weatherproofing the stage and electrical systems, covering the permanent seating sections, all of which should contemplate sound mitigation elements to further alleviate neighborhood concerns. The remaining funds ($160,000) were approved to enhance and/or subsidize concerts at the Amphitheater with marquee events featuring headlining artists/events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive. More specifically, allocating BP funds to support marquee events aligns with the Board's strategic initiative to grow the tourism economy by being a regional hub for sports and cultural activities. This programming strategy is essential to the following revised FY2012 - FY2016 Strategic Initiatives that the Board approved at the January 26, 2016 meeting:

- Thorough utilization of $160,000 in BP settlement funds to pursue programming for the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park to include subsidies for two to four concerts over the next two years in order to put on marquee events featuring well know headlining artists and events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive. (Q4, EC4) (2016)

This particular Strategic Initiative aligns with the Board's Strategic Priorities: Economy and Quality of Life

- (EC4) Grow our tourism economy, its economic impact and the jobs it supports, including: being a regional hub for sports and cultural activities.
- (Q4) Enhance and support amenities that provide social offerings for residents and visitors of all ages.

In order to continue promoting tourism through economic development and further leverage the BP settlement funds, this item seeks the Board's approval of a programming strategy recommended by the STAGE Committee.

Analysis:

Leon County Government allocates $80,000 in Tourist Development Taxes (TDT) to book concerts at the Capital City Amphitheater. The STAGE Committee plays an integral role in working with staff to bring the highest quality product to the community including vetting possible talent when timing permits, venue improvements such as sound mitigation and weatherization, and working to find resolutions to neighborhood concerns. The County contracts with Scott Carswell Presents to research, negotiate, and propose amphitheater concert opportunities for the County to book as part of its concert series. Staff examines the costs, revenue projections, Pollstar data, and financial structure before giving Scott Carswell Presents approval to book an act with the goal of providing a small return on the County's investment. The majority of the acts booked to date range in the $40,000 to $60,000 price range.

During the STAGE Committee's May 9, 2016 meeting, the Committee approved a programing strategy to utilize up to $40,000 of the BP monies per event to enhance four community festivals over the next two years that have also been approved for the County's Signature Event Grant Program to attract visitors to the area (Attachment #3). The goal is to host marquee concerts in the fall and spring seasons that are directly tied to festivals/events already invested in by the County, such as Word of South and the Florida Jazz and Blues Festival. Since these festivals receive signature event funding, they are required to have an economic impact analysis to determine the return on investment. These analyses will allow the County to see the impact of allocating additional funds to enhance these festivals/events.

The table below outlines the recommended general subsidy amount from the BP funds, starting with the Florida Jazz and Blues Festival in the fall of 2016, and the anticipated timeline for these signature events. Staff considers the inaugural Florida Jazz and Blues Festival an ideal show that presents a unique opportunity to be a community wide event while bringing a level of talent to the area rarely seen with some of the biggest names in the Jazz and Blues genre. It has the potential to become a festival capable of drawing visitors from throughout the Southeast and across Florida. The Word of South Festival inspired the creation of the Signature Event Grant Program and will be in its third year by the spring of 2017.

Season	BP Subsidy Amount	Event
Fall 2016	Up to $40,000	Florida Jazz and Blues Festival*
Spring 2017	Up to $40,000	Word of South Festival*
Fall 2017	Up to $40,000	TBD
Spring 2018	Up to $40,000	TBD

**Actual acts to be determined as part of the event planning process*

Staff supports investing the BP subsidies into marquee concerts as part of these multiple day community festivals rather than standalone concerts as a way to engage a broader section of the community, further establish these early stage festivals, and to enhance the likelihood of their financial sustainability. The BP funds will be used to enhance, not supplant, the signature event funds approved by the Tourist Development Council for these festivals. As recommended herein, these community festivals will also provide a seasonal balance to the County's investment in these outdoor activities.

At this time, specific artists have not yet been confirmed for most of these future events but staff will continue to work with event organizers to bring top performers to the Capital City Amphitheater. In light of the STAGE Committee's emphasis to program more family friendly shows at the Amphitheater, staff will coordinate with the festival planners to explore family ticket packages at a reduced cost and/or free admission for children under a certain age.

Options:

1. Accept the STAGE Committee's programming strategy to utilize up to $40,000 of the BP settlement funds, per event, to enhance community festivals approved for signature event funding through marquee concerts featuring well-known headlining artists that may otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive and approve the resolution and budget amendment realizing the BP settlement funds (Attachment #1).

2. Do not accept the STAGE Committee's programming strategy to utilize up to $40,000 of the BP settlement funds, per event, to enhance community festivals approved for signature event funding through marquee concerts.

3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Resolution and Budget Amendment
2. December 7, 2015 Board Retreat Issue Paper
3. May 9, 2016 STAGE Committee Item on the Programming Strategy for Marquee Concerts at Capital City Amphitheater

FISCAL YEAR 2015/2016
BUDGET AMENDMENT REQUEST

No: BAB16013
Date: 5/14/2016

Agenda Item No:
Agenda Item Date: 5/24/16

County Administrator
Vincent S. Long

Deputy County Administrator
Alan Rosenzweig

Request Detail:

Revenues

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	*Org*	*Acct*	*Prog*	*Title*			
001	000	399900	000	Appropriated Fund Balance	7,271,200	746,693	8,017,893
				Subtotal:		746,693	

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	*Org*	*Acct*	*Prog*	*Title*			
001	950	591125	581	Transfer to Grant Fund	-	746,693	746,693
				Subtotal:		746,693	

Revenues

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	*Org*	*Acct*	*Prog*	*Title*			
125	925017	381001	000	Transfer from General Fund	-	746,693	746,693
				Subtotal:		746,693	

Expenditures

Account Information					Current Budget	Change	Adjusted Budget
Fund	*Org*	*Acct*	*Prog*	*Title*			
125	925017	54900	559	Other Current Charges	-	160,000	160,000
125	925017	56100	560	Other Building Improvements	-	586,693	
				Subtotal:		746,693	

Purpose of Request:

This budget amendment appropraties the $746,693 in BP Oil Spill settlement money received by Leon County in August 2015. The Board approved the utilization of this funding to pursue programming for the Capital City Amphitheater. $160,000 of this funding will be used to support marquee events including the Florida Blues and Jazz Festival and the Word of the South Festival in 2016 and 2017 as well as future events into 2018. The balance of $586,693 will be allocated for future building improvements for the amphitheater.

Group/Program Director

Senior Analyst

Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship

Approved By: **Resolution** [x] **Motion** [ ] **Administrator** [ ]

RESOLUTION NO.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, approved a budget for fiscal year 2015/2016; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners, pursuant to Chapter 129, Florida Statutes, desires to amend the budget.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, hereby amends the budget as reflected on the Departmental Budget Amendment Request Form attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Adopted this 24th day of May, 2016.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____
Bill Proctor, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Court and Comptroller
Leon County, Florida

BY: _____

Approved as to Form:
Leon County Attorney's Office

BY: _____
Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

4.3 Opportunities to Further Enhance the Cascades Amphitheater

Background:

- On September 29, 2015, the Board approved the agenda for its 2015 Retreat to include a discussion item on the following enhancements to the Capital City Amphitheater:
    - Consideration of utilizing $746,692 from the County's recent settlement agreement resulting from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill to weatherproof the Amphitheater stage.
    - Should funds remain, consider providing supplemental funding to develop marque events featuring headlining artists and events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive to be held at the Capital City Amphitheater. This concept is consistent with the Board's request at the December 2014 Annual Retreat to evaluate providing supplemental funding through TDC revenue for high caliber concerts at the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park (Q4, EC4).
- All stakeholders recognize the current infrastructure needs of the Amphitheater, such as weatherization and sound mitigation improvements, the lack of permanent restrooms, and a need for more storage. Currently, the venue cannot hold events even in the lightest of rain due to the tendency of the roof to drip rain onto the stage and electrical area.
- On September 28, 2015, the IA approved the following to assist with sound mitigation issues at the Capital City Amphitheater utilizing Blueprint funds to do the following (Attachment #1):
    - Purchase two half-curtain panels and storage cases. Estimated cost is $4,000.
    - Design and construct a sound barrier on the City property south of the CSX Railroad tracks that will reduce the noise impacts on the residential properties south of Cascades Park by at least 9 dBA. Estimated cost is $475,420.
    - Purchase wireless In-Ear-Monitors. Estimated cost is $8,000
    - Install as low as reasonably possible in relation to the stage, two digitally steered column array speakers with rigging. Estimated cost is $66,000.
    - Install as low as reasonably possible in relation to the stage, two Cardioid Subwoofers with Amplifiers and Processing. Estimated cost is $27,250.
- In addition to the IA's ongoing role in addressing sound mitigation concerns, listed below are the various unspent revenue sources that have been contemplated and/or designated by the Board for capital and/or programmatic enhancements to the Amphitheater.
    - $250,000 TDT funds set aside for permanent restrooms;
    - $508,425 for the demolition of the Johns Building owed to the County by the City, earmarked for amphitheater or Meridian Point building improvements (Attachment #2);
    - $746,692 from the settlement agreement with BP for impacts to the local economy resulting from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill;
    - $5 million fund balance originally for the performing arts center potentially could be used for improvements to the amphitheater; however, these funds have been designated for expenditures within the Downtown CRA relating to cultural arts, visual arts, heritage programs, performing arts space and related arts project. Possible projects for this funding were discussed during the CRA meeting on October 29, 2015 (Attachment #3).
- On May 12, 2015, the Board accepted the 12-month report from the STAGE on the Capital City Amphitheater and approved the following recommendations (Attachment #5):
    - Redirect $250,000 of TDT funds set aside for the construction of the permanent restroom facilities and combine with the $508,425 (reimbursement of TDT funds used for the demolition of the Johns Building) to enhance the weatherproofing of the stage and protection of electrical systems from front to back. If funds remain, utilize them to research the cost and design options for covering the reserved seating section and ensure that any future improvements contemplate sound mitigation elements in their design and construction to further alleviate neighborhood concerns.
    - Limited the number of concerts at the Amphitheater to 10 ticketed events per year (STAGE Committee recommended a market-based approach).
- The City Commission has discussed the STAGE report but has not yet taken formal action on the amendment to the STAGE Interlocal Agreement.

Current Issues:

- Currently, the County allocates $80,000 of Tourist Development Tax (TDT) to book concerts. With a capacity of 3,250 spectators, staff uses a pro-forma to attract entertainers with the goal of providing a small return on the County's investment. Booking a performer with exorbitant fees at the Amphitheater would require a ticket price well above the market rate or a significant subsidy by the County to cover the difference. Underwriting an occasional top tier performance would allow the Concert Series to attract a greater variety of performers with the recognition that the size of the venue simply does not allow for the County to fully recover its investment for certain types of concerts. This could also be applied to genres of entertainment that the County has not been successful in securing at the Amphitheater. For example, the STAGE Committee has advised staff of its desire for a family-focused performance. This may include a daytime performance marketed toward children which may result in families purchasing three to four tickets. Setting the ticket prices at a level for the performance to break even could severely limit the amount families, and family members, to enjoy the performance.
- As stated previously, staff is working with the City to amend the STAGE Interlocal Agreement and will bring it back to the Board for approval.
- While aesthetically appealing, the shade structure at the Capital City Amphitheater does not provide the necessary weather protection, even during moments of light rain. During inclement weather, the full extent of the stage area is not protected from rainfall. More specifically, equipment stored at the back of the stage area during concerts is vulnerable during events when rain is anticipated. While no concert would take place if lightning was in the general vicinity of the amphitheater, concerts and other performances could take place during light rain if the stage covering and access was better designed. The current shade structure cost approximately $959,000.

Near-Term Issues:

- In order to create an economy opportunity for the hospitality industry who were negatively impacted by the BP oil spill, staff recommends that the Board allocate a portion of the settlement funds ($160,000) to subsidize two to four concerts over the next two years at the Amphitheater in order to put on marque events featuring headlining artists/events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive. These concerts would have below market ticket prices. For example, a subsidy of $50,000 to $75,000 could enable booking acts (Hall & Oates, Journey, Foreigner, Mumford & Sons, Bobby Brown, and others). In addition, subsidizing concerts may attract genres of entertainment that the County has not been successful in securing, such as a family-focused performance as discussed previously. Finally, allocating BP funds to support marque events aligns with the Board's strategic initiative to grow the tourism economy by being a regional hub for sports and cultural activities (EC4).
- To measure the success of the Amphitheater, the Division of Tourism Development plans to conduct an economic impact study through *Kerr & Downs Research* on one or more concerts in FY 2016.
- Identify design concepts and cost estimates for weatherproofing the stage and electrical systems, covering the permanent seating sections, all of which should contemplate sound mitigation elements to further alleviate neighborhood concerns through the utilization of BP oil spill settlement funds and the remaining funding for the construction of the amphitheater. If $160,000 from the BP oil spill settlement were set aside to subsidize marquee events at the Amphitheater, it would leave approximately $586,000 for the design and installation of weatherproofing. Given that there are signification drainage structures under the Amphitheater stage and seating, any proposed covering would need to be planned based on the known subsurface constraints. This may require subsurface survey work so that all known constraints can be identified. The compete weatherization of the Amphitheater is anticipated to be greater than the amount of BP settlement funds available so staff recommends making the weatherproofing of the stage a priority for the remaining $586,000

Long-Term Issues:

- Direct the STAGE Committee to consider developing a Capital City Amphitheater membership program that would allow members to receive priority ticketing for concerts/events.
- In the future, the Board may wish to seek design and cost estimates for constructing skybox seating near the back of the amphitheater. Prior to construction, computer models would be run to determine the amount of sound mitigation this type of structure could provide. Sky boxes would increase the amphitheater's capacity and be a revenue source for season subscriptions and corporate sponsorships important for the long-term viability of the venue. Making the amphitheater market driven versus a limited amount of concerts per year could be a consideration in any Skybox discussion.

Current Strategic Priorities:

- Economy – To be an effective leader and a reliable partner in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place which attracts talent, to grow and diversify our local economy, and to realize our full economic competitiveness in a global economy.
    - (EC4) – Grow our tourism economy, its economic impact and the jobs it supports, including: being a regional hub for sports and cultural activities (2012);
    - (EC4) – Implement strategies that promote the region as a year round destination.
- Quality of Life – To be a provider of essential services in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place where people are healthy, safe, and connected to their community.
    - (Q1) – Maintain and enhance our recreational offerings associated with parks and greenway system for our families, visitors and residents (2013);
    - (Q4) – Enhance and support amenities that provide social offerings for residents and visitor of all ages (2013).

Current Strategic Initiatives:

- Implement strategies that promote the region as a year round destination including:
    - (Q4, EC4) – Consider programming Cascades Park Amphitheater (2012);
    - (Q4, EC4, G5) – Evaluate opportunities to maximize utilization of Tourism Development taxes and to enhance effectiveness of County support of cultural activities, including management review of COCA (2012).

Potential New FY 2016 Strategic Initiative, for Board Consideration:

- Revision of the following current strategic initiative utilizing $160,000 from the BP settlement:
    - (Q4, EC4) Pursue programming for the Capital City Amphitheater at Cascades Park to include subsidies for two to four concerts over the next two years in order to put on marque events featuring well know headlining artists and events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive. (2012) (rev. 2015)

- (Q4, EC4) Identify design concepts and cost estimates for weatherization of the stage and shade for the permanent seating area with the funding priority being the stage utilizing $586,692 from the BP settlement. These design concepts should also contemplate sound mitigation elements to further alleviate neighborhood concerns.

Attachments:

1. September 28, 2015 Blueprint Agenda Item on Amphitheater Sound Issues
2. First Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement on the Demolition of the Johns Building for the Performing Arts Center
3. Third Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement on the Funding for the Performing Arts Center
4. STAGE Interlocal Agreement
5. May 12, 2015 BOCC Agenda Item on the STAGE Report

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAGE Committee

FROM: Lee Daniel, Leon County Tourism Development

SUBJECT: Programming Strategy for Marque Concerts at Capital City Amphitheater

DATE: May 9, 2016

Background:

Currently, the County allocates $80,000 of Tourist Development Tax (TDT) to book concerts. The STAGE Committee plays an integral role in working with staff to bring the highest quality product to the community including vetting possible talent when timing permits, venue improvements such as sound mitigation and weatherization, and working to find resolutions to neighborhood concerns. Scott Carswell Presents is charged with researching, vetting and proposing amphitheater concerts to staff. Staff examines the costs, revenue projections, Pollstar data, and concert structure before giving Scott Carswell Presents approval to book an act with the goal of providing a small return on the County's investment. The majority of the acts booked to date range in the $40,000 to $60,000 price range.

At its December 7, 2015 Annual Retreat, the Board took action to utilize funds from the BP oil spill settlement to pursue programming for the Capital City Amphitheater to include subsidies for concerts over the next two years in order to put on marque concerts featuring well-known headlining artists and events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive. For this purpose, the Board set aside $160,000 of BP settlement funds. Allocating BP funds to support marque events aligns with the Board's strategic initiative to grow the tourism economy by being a regional hub for sports and cultural activities.

During the March 24 meeting, the STAGE Committee (Committee) recommended that unless an ideal show became available in the fall of 2016, to hold the first concert subsidized with BP funds in the spring 2017. The Committee based this recommendation on the following assessment: (1) limited dates available due to the FSU and FAMU football schedules; (2) the inaugural fall Florida Jazz and Blues Festival; (3) the proposed concert in Doak Campbell Stadium on November 12, and; (4) that more big name bands tour in the spring and summer versus the fall.

In order to continue promoting tourism through economic development and further leverage the BP settlement funds, this item requests the Committee's approval of a programming strategy to utilize the BP monies to put on marque events featuring well-known headlining artists and events that would otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive.

Analysis:

Staff recommends that the Committee support utilizing the BP funds to target four marque concerts at the Amphitheater over the next two years which are tied to festivals that receive signature event funding from the County. The goal is to host marque concerts in the fall and

spring seasons that are directly tied to festivals/events already invested in by the County, such as Word of South and the Florida Jazz and Blues Festival. Since these festivals receive signature event funding, they are required to have an economic impact analysis to determine the return on investment. This analysis will allow the County to see the impact of the allocating additional funds to enhance these festivals/events.

The table below outlines the recommended general subsidy amount from the BP funds, starting with the Florida Jazz and Blues Festival in the fall of 2016, and the anticipated timeline for these signature events. Staff considers the inaugural Florida Jazz and Blues Festival as an ideal show that presents a unique opportunity to be a community wide event while bringing a level of talent to the area rarely seen with some of the biggest names in the Jazz and Blues genre. It has the potential to become a festival capable of drawing visitors from throughout the Southeast and across Florida. The Word of South Festival will be in its third year come spring of 2017 and led to the creation of the signature event fund. Staff seeks to utilize the BP funds to enhance these community festivals will while also providing a seasonal balance to the County's investment in these outdoor activities.

Community Event	BP Subsidy Amount	Artists
Fall 2016 *Example: Florida Jazz and Blues Festival*	Up to $40,000	TBD
Spring 2017 *Example: Word of South Festival*	Up to $40,000	TBD
Fall 2017 Festival	Up to $40,000	TBD
Spring 2018 Festival	Up to $40,000	TBD

At this time, specific artists have not yet been confirmed for most of these future events but staff will continue to work with event organizers to bring top performers to the Capital City Amphitheater. In light of the STAGE Committee's emphasis to program more family friendly shows at the Amphitheater, staff will coordinate with the festival planners to explore family ticket packages at a reduced cost and/or free admission for children under a certain age.

Staff Recommendation: Approve programming strategy to utilize up to $40,000 of the BP monies per event to enhance community festivals approved for signature event funding through marque concerts featuring well-known headlining artists that may otherwise be viewed as cost prohibitive.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #11

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #11

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of Status Report on the Community Human Service Partnership

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Eryn D. Calabro, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the status report on Community Human Service Partnership.

Option #2: Approve the proposed revisions to Policy No. 01-04, "Human Services Grant Review Committee," eliminating the Joint Planning Board (Attachment #1).

Option #3: Direct staff to prepare a restated Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Tallahassee and the United Way of the Big Bend for the Community Human Service Partnership, in a form to be approved by the County Attorney.

Report and Discussion

Background:

During the Commission Retreat in December 2015, the Board approved a series of recommendations with regard to the Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) process and directed staff to engage the County's partners at the City and United Way, as needed, for concurrence and implementation (Attachment #2). Since the Board's ratification of its actions from the retreat on January 26, 2016, several of the recommendations related to CHSP have already been resolved and presented back to the Board. This item summarizes the resolutions to said recommendations, seeks approval of policy revisions based on the Board's prior guidance, and provides an update to ongoing discussions and engagement with the County's CHSP partners and service agencies, and seeks Board direction to prepare a restated MOU with the City and United Way to memorialize the collaborative modifications that have been implemented to enhance the CHSP process over the years.

This item addresses the following revised FY2012 - FY2016 Strategic Initiatives approved by the Board at the January 26, 2016 meeting:

- (G5, Q3) Engage the City and United Way to expand the eligibility for CHSP and to establish a new funding category for non-direct human service providers. (2016)
- (G5) Establish the annual County CHSP funding commitment early in the budget process as a set amount (not as a maximum funding level). (2016)
- (G1, Q3) Establish a formalized approach to utilize the CHSP Executive Committee, as the lead entity for the on-going implementation of the CHSP process... (2016)

These Strategic Initiatives align with the Board's following Strategic Priorities: Quality of Life and Governance:

- (Q3) Maintain and further develop programs and partnerships necessary to support and promote a healthier community, including: access to health care and community-based human services. (rev. 2013)
- (G1) Sustain a culture of transparency, accessibility, accountability, civility, and the highest standards of public service. (rev. 2013)
- (G5) Exercise responsible stewardship of County resources, sound financial management, and ensure that the provision of services and community enhancements are done in a fair and equitable manner. (2012)

In 1997, Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the United Way of the Big Bend joined together to form the Community Human Service Partnership to serve as a unified funding distribution process for social service agencies. The CHSP collaboration allows the public funding partners to better address the human service needs of Leon County. By developing a consolidated funding process, CHSP reduced the amount of time and effort which human service agencies had to invest in applying to the funding partners independently and provided for more coordination and collaboration among the program participants. Periodically there have been modifications to CHSP policies based upon the required approval of all three governing bodies.

Analysis:

At the December 7, 2015 Retreat, the Board discussed past, present, and future CHSP program issues and directed staff to engage the County's partners at the City and United Way as needed to:

- Expand the eligibility for CHSP and to establish a new funding category for non-direct human service providers. (G5, Q3)
- Establish the annual County CHSP funding commitment early in the budget process as a set amount (replacing the practice of establishing a maximum funding level. (G5)
- Establish a formalized approach to utilize the CHSP Executive Committee, to include the Director of UPHS, as the lead entity for the on-going implementation of the CHSP process by (G1, Q3):
    - Eliminate the existing Joint Planning Board and associated Leadership Team Committee.
    - Work with the City and United Way to prepare the appropriate documents for Board consideration that establishes the responsibilities for the governing partners and the CHSP Executive Committee including, but not limited to: a regular meeting schedule to provide certainty for continuous agency input; a process for making changes to CHSP policies and procedures; establishment of a technical review committee to evaluate trends and community data for possible recommendations to the Executive Committee.

During the development of this agenda item, staff reviewed the overall intent and purpose of the "Executive Committee", which consists of staff representatives of the County, City, United Way and UPHS. To better capture their intended roles and responsibilities, the committee is being retitled "CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee."

Actions by the Partnership Governing Bodies, January – March 2016

Consistent with Board direction from the retreat, the County Administrator sent letters to the City Manager and President and CEO of United Way in January 2016 informing them of the actions taken at the Board Retreat. On February 24, 2016, the City Commission took up the matter and took the following actions regarding modifications to CHSP:

- Concurred with the County Commission to eliminate the JPB and Leadership Team by replacing them with the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee.
- Opposed the modification of CHSP eligibility criteria to include non-profit human service agencies which do not provide direct services.
- Approved a tentative FY 2017 CHSP funding allocation amount of $1,640,651 to be used by the CHSP evaluation teams in developing their funding recommendations.
- Directed the City Manager to work with the CHSP funding partners to develop a two-year CHSP funding process and to bring that proposal back to the City Commission for consideration in anticipation of implementing in FY 2018.

Subsequently, the United Way of the Big Bend Board met on March 10, 2016 and there was consensus with the direction of the County and City with the understanding that all three partners will sunset the JPB and establish the membership, roles, and responsibilities for the new CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee with one caveat. Preliminary conversations with

the United Way indicated their reluctance to support the inclusion of UPHS on the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee given that UPHS is not a funding partner. The United Way supported the City's proposal to develop and consider a two-year funding cycle and sided with the City Commission in opposition to modifying CHSP eligibility criteria to include non-profit human service agencies which do not provide direct services.

Both the County and the City increased their allocations to CHSP and set the funding levels early in the process as initially recommended from the retreat. The City increased its funding level from $1.1 million to $1.6 million for FY 2017 (excluding Promise Zone funding). On March 6, 2016, the Board increased the County's FY 2017 allocation from $1 million to $1.2 million. At that time, the Board expressed its support for developing and considering a two-year CHSP funding model.

In summary, as of March 10, 2016, the governing bodies for each of the three CHSP partners have agreed to:

- Support (and already approved) the establishment of the annual funding commitments early in the County and City budget and CHSP processes. (G5)
- Eliminate the JPB and Leadership Team by replacing them with the Oversight & Process Improvement Committee as the lead entity for the on-going implementation of the CHSP process. (G1, Q3)
    - Further conversations are needed to determine the role of UPHS with regard to the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee.
- Develop a two-year CHSP funding process for future consideration by each of the funding partners with an implementation goal of FY 2018.

In support of the City and United Way, the Board directed staff to work with the partners to research and develop for future consideration a process to implement a two-year CHSP funding cycle. In order to best position the governing bodies to consider implementing for FY 2018, staff will agenda this issue for the June CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee public meeting with service agencies, continue to work with partner organizations over the summer to fully analyze, provide updates and analyses at the August CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee public meeting for feedback from service agencies, and include at the October public meeting presided by the County Administrator, City Manager, and President and CEO of the United Way for final input from the public. A final report and recommendations will be brought back to the respective governing bodies by December 2016.

Update on CHSP Modifications

Through the CHSP process, staff has regularly convened to address concerns and issues. In December 2015 and January 2016, public meetings were held to discuss process issues that had been identified for revision, often by the service agencies, and provide an update on the current funding cycle. The remainder of this item provides an update on the following CHSP issues supported by the three governing bodies, as well as, administrative and process modifications to better serve participating agencies:

- CHSP Governance
- Required Public Meetings with Agencies
- Establishment of the Annual CHSP Funding Commitment Early in the Budget Process

- Methodology for Funding Allocations by Service Category
- Interruptions in Funding and the 7.5% Rule
- CHSP Portal Data Collection
- Funding for Successful Appeals
- Locations for Agency Presentations

CHSP Governance
The Human Services Grant Review Committee (HSGRC) is established by County Policy No. 01-04 and is charged with reviewing and evaluating requests for CHSP funding submitted by local human service agency whose programs are designed to meet the needs of the Leon-Tallahassee area. In practice, members of the HSGRC serve in lead roles on the citizen review teams that evaluate the CHSP funding applications. Each Commissioner makes two appointments to the HSGRC for two-year terms. As directed by the Board and supported by the partner organizations, staff has prepared revisions to Policy No. 01-04, "Human Services Grant Review Committee," which eliminates, and removes references to, the JPB (Attachment #1).

In turn, the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee will be the lead entity for the ongoing implementation of the CHSP process and is comprised of the County's Director of the Human Services and Community Partnerships, the City's Director of Community Housing and Human Services, the City's human and/or community services director or equivalent, a representative of the United Way, and the Executive Director of UPHS. The CHP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee will be responsible for soliciting public and agency input on the CHSP program, monitoring area social service needs and trends, along with reviewing and implementing modifications to CHSP processes and procedures. The CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee is empowered to assemble and utilize a technical committee as needed for support services and expertise from various County and City departments, upon the approval of the County Administrator and/or City Manager, along with support staff approved by United Way and service agencies.

In order to memorialize the roles and responsibilities of the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee described herein, along with the process enhancements described later in this analysis, staff is seeking the Board's approval to prepare a restated MOU with the City of Tallahassee and the United Way for the Community Human Service Partnership. The MOU will recognize the process enhancements that have evolved over the years and delineate issues that can be implemented by the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee from those that require the approval of all three funding partners. Once staff has finalized the proposed terms of the restated MOU, in consultation with the CHSP partners, it will be placed on the Board's agenda for consideration.

Required Public Meetings with Agencies
To facilitate and encourage input from the public and social service agencies, the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee will conduct, at minimum, three public meetings during the year to discuss ongoing process improvements and solicit feedback on the CHSP process. In addition, the restated MOU will require the County Administrator, City Manager, and President and CEO of the United Way to convene a public meeting once a year to receive agency input, present recommend changes to the CHSP process for the upcoming cycle, and

discuss long-term opportunities and enhancements to the process that would better address the human service needs of Leon County.

Staff proposes the following meeting scheduling strategy to take place at the same general time each year in order to complement the existing application cycle:

Table #1: Benefits of Aligning the Proposed Required Annual Public Meetings with the CHSP Funding Application Cycle

Meeting & Time Frame	Relevance to CHSP Application Cycle	Benefits, Goals, and Opportunities
CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee *Early June*	-Follows the conclusion of agency presentations and site visits (if applicable) but occurs before agencies are informed of their evaluation score and recommended funding. -Opportunity for the most genuine and authentic feedback on the process without regard to the outcome for an individual agency.	-Identify problems in the application, interview, and site visit (if applicable) processes. -Prime opportunity to call for all ideas, concepts, and strategic enhancements for short and/or long-term consideration, including the very next funding cycle which opens late January/early February. -Provides staff time to research, evaluate, and implement proposals in time for the following cycle which may include conducting additional public meetings and seeking approval from the partner governing bodies.
CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee *Late August*	-Provides the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee ample time to research, analyze, and provide updates or proposed solutions in response to agency input from the June meeting.	-Update agencies on the proposed solutions and implementation in response to their feedback at the June meeting. -Call for ideas, concepts, and strategic enhancements with an emphasis on moderate and/or long-term consideration.
County Administrator, City Manager, President & CEO of the United Way ***Early/Mid October***	**-Immediately follows the consideration of any appeal requests and approval of CHSP funding allocations by the funding partners.** **-Following this meeting, enabling the County Administrator, City Manager and United Way President to make recommendations regarding significant policy changes for consideration by their respective Boards to adopt changes to the CHSP process**	**-Presentation of recommended changes to the CHSP process, based on agency input and suggestions to the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee** **-Allows for minor administrative changes to the next funding cycle.** **-Call for ideas, concepts, and strategic enhancements with an emphasis on moderate and/or long-term consideration.** **-Opportunity for agencies to discuss any other outstanding concerns for consideration by the funding partners**
CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee *Early January*	-Approx. six weeks prior to application launch. -Approx. three weeks prior to mandatory training for applicant agencies and citizen review teams.	-Invite citizen review team members from the prior year for general guidance, tips, and strategies to enhance agency score through application and presentation materials.

The last public meeting took place on January 6, 2016 and staff has scheduled the next CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee meetings for June 2, 2016 and August 25, 2016, followed by the meeting of the funding partners on October 6, 2016. As noted in Table #1, the public meeting on June 2nd provides an opportunity for the most genuine and authentic feedback on the CHSP process without regard to the outcome for an individual agency as it falls between the conclusion of agency presentations and notifications of recommended funding levels. The August 25th meeting is designed for staff to thoroughly respond, after careful research and analysis, to the proposed improvements and feedback provided by agencies at the June meeting.

The October meeting of the County Administrator, the City Manager, and the President and CEO of the United Way will take place after the CHSP appeals have been exhausted and the funding allocations have been approved by the respective funding partners for the prior cycle. The October meeting is the opportunity for the funding partners to present any significant changes or recommendations to the CHSP process for the upcoming cycle. This allows the County Administrator, City Manager, and President of the Untied Way to determine if any significant policy changes need to be recommended to their respective Boards. This is also an ideal time for agencies to further explore moderate to long-term strategic enhancements with the chief administrators of each funding partner.

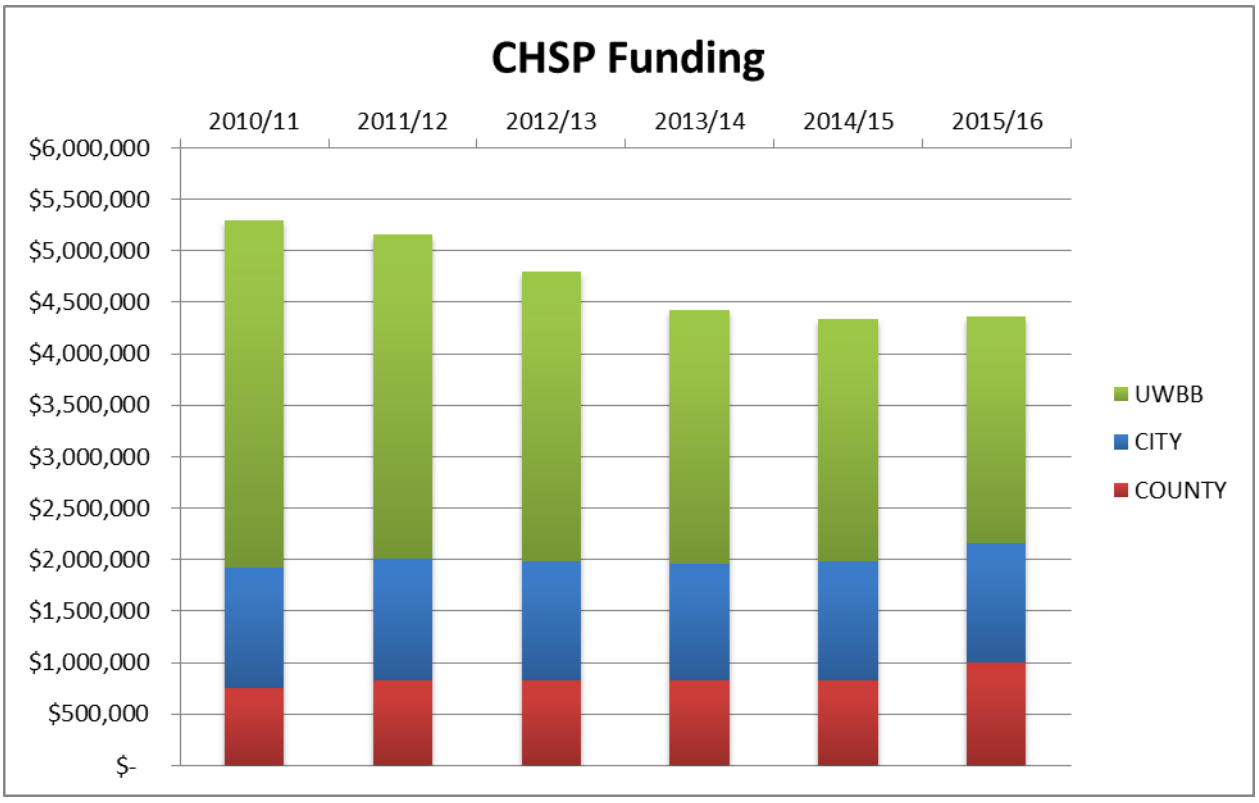
Establish Annual CHSP Funding Commitment Early in the Budget Process
The annual CHSP application process begins in January of each year with the identification of citizen review teams and mandatory training for applicant agencies and volunteers. Agency evaluations, presentation, and scoring occur throughout the spring with final funding recommendations presented to the funding partners in September of each year based on the funding level to commence on October 1st.

In recent years, the County and the City would establish a maximum discretionary level for CHSP in the spring months leaving some flexibility to increase the funding level during the summer budget workshops if resources were made available. In response to requests from CHSP agencies, the County and City agreed to establish their actual CHSP funding levels no later than the month of March each year so that they can be contemplated for the opening of the annual CHSP application process. Both increased their allocations to CHSP and set the funding levels early in the process as initially recommended from the retreat.

CHSP Methodology for Funding Allocations by Service Category Methodology
Prior to 1997 and the establishment of the CHSP process, Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the United Way conducted three separate grant-distribution processes. The development of CHSP thereby integrated all of the agencies funded by the three partners, into one funding process. All programs funded by the partnership were assigned to the following ten human service categories: 1) Children's Services, 2) Community Support, 3) Services for Persons with Disabilities, 4) Basic Needs & Emergency Services, 5) Family Support, 6) Physical Health, 7) Senior Services, 8) Substance Abuse, 9) Youth Recreation & Character Building and 10) Youth Education.

A systematic and unified approach was developed to review and evaluate human service programs and allocations of funding for the services. The available funds were distributed across the ten panels based on the percentage of total funding that had been received by the agencies in the previous year. During the first year of the CHSP process, this method was adopted to avoid destabilizing the programs and agencies. Each year, citizen review teams responsible one of the ten service categories would start out with the prior year's total as its base. When there was less money available compared to the previous year, the team totals were adjusted based on the percentage each team received in the prior year. In some years where there was "new" money (more money in the CHSP fund than the prior year), a new community survey would be administered to help determine local priorities. Based on the results of the survey whereby citizens and stakeholders ranked their priorities, the "new" money was allocated accordingly across the priority service categories. The United Way conducted the most recent survey in 2008 just before the United Way, and the CHSP process in general, began experiencing the initial decline and inconsistency in contributions due to the great recession.

In the years after FY 2011, CHSP experienced a four-year annual decline in total funding from $5,297,205 in 2011 to $4,337,718 in 2015. The $4,359,854 of CHSP funds in FY 2016 represents a small increase of $22,136 and includes $175,000 in mini-grant funds which were a result of an increase to the CHSP budget during the summer budget workshop, well after the funding application cycle had commenced. Based on the current funding methodology at the time of the service category allocations, agencies and volunteers reasonable assumed that the total CHSP funding level was in decline for the fifth consecutive year.



In contemplating options of renewing the community survey initiative to determine priorities or modifying the funding categories (priority areas), a deliberate and transparent process is needed in order to be mindful of the possible effects on local programs, agencies, and the beneficiaries. The methodology for determining the funding allocations for service categories will be included in the restated MOU at the appropriate time which may come back as part of the two-year funding cycle concept.

Interruptions in Funding and the 7.5% Rule

The CHSP application process provides for specific requirements including an application submittal deadline. On several occasions, previously funded agencies have missed the application deadline and were therefore ineligible for funding. When those agencies reapplied for funding in the subsequent cycle, they were categorized as "new agencies" since they had not received funding in the prior year. CHSP procedures limit funding to "new agencies" to a maximum of 7.5% of the available funding in their agency's human service category. The "new agency" funding limitations were established to ensure these limited resources were going to support agencies and programs with a track record of successfully utilizing CHSP funds and meeting the CHSP reporting criteria. New agencies which performed well in their first year of funding have been able to apply the following year without the 7.5% funding limitation.

The practice of treating agencies which receive an interruption in funding as new agencies has been revised. Several well established human service agencies have been negatively impacted by this practice over the course of two funding cycles all because of one missed application filing deadline. It has been recognized that any historically funded agency that experiences a one-year interruption of funding should not be held to the 7.5% funding limitation as the agency would have already experienced a lack of access to funding in the cycle that was missed. The CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee proposed a revision so that agencies that encounter a one-year interruption in funding are not held to the "new agency" 7.5% funding limitation in the subsequent CHSP funding cycle. Instead, the "new agency" designation and the 7.5% funding limitation will apply to agencies that have not been funded in the prior two CHSP cycles. Staff implemented the change effective for the FY 2017 application cycle which would also be reflected in a restated MOU with the funding partners.

CHSP Portal Data Collection

The CHSP portal allows for the agencies to enter data regarding their agency as well as demographics on the populations they serve. All data that goes into the system is reportable but some information is provided annually, quarterly, or in connection with cost reimbursements. The portal also collects information on the volunteers who register through the system and captures when they participate. The current process allows for that data to be exported to a PDF and an excel spreadsheet for staff review. The reporting allows for analysis and comparison of the funding by funding partner, funding years and types of programs funded.

The CHSP portal is currently formatted to produce eight reports for staff. Those fields and data collection components are outlined below:

- *Agency Information* – this report captures the agencies who have logged into the system. The agency demographics including name, mailing address, phone number, etc. are listed. In addition, there are filters that allow for the ability to narrow down the data by status, agency, funding year, funding team, and application status.
- *Agency Contacts* – this report captures the agency's legal name, and users for the agency. It provides the users last name, first name, title, email, phone, user type and last login. In addition there is a filter that allows for the ability to filter by status and by agency.
- *Volunteers* – this report captures the volunteers' demographics including name, phone, dates not available, conflicts of interest, gender, ethnicity, skills/background/occupation. It also captures the last login, funding years, teams, volunteered status, training workshop attended, training workshop sign-up.
- *Applications* – this report captures the agency, the funding team, the program, the funding year, the status, the date application was submitted, the total request amount, the amount awarded by the County, the amount awarded by the City, the amount awarded by the United Way and the total amount awarded. In addition, there is a filter that allows for the ability to sort by status, funding team, agency, application status (in progress, submitted, awarded, not awarded), funding year, and funding partner (all, UWBB, City, County).
- *Program Funding Requests* – this report allows for comparison of funding requests by budget cost categories. The report captures the program budget cost categories and the filter allows for the ability to sort by agency, funding year, program and funding team.
- *Agency representation* – this report summarizes the client composition, staff composition and the board composition by race and ethnicity, gender, age, and county of residence. It also captures the number of FTE of agency staff. The filter allows for the data to be sorted by status (active, inactive, all), agency, funding year, and funding team.
- *Program Client Composition* – this report captures the clients served by race, gender, age, disability, zip code, and homelessness. It also allows for a summary of total program budget, total staff in FTE, total in-kind contributions and total volunteer hours. The filter also allows for sorting by status, funding team, agency, application status, funding year, and program.
- *Budget Worksheet* – this report captures all the revenue sources and agency expenses reported through the application and totals it up. The filter allows the information to be narrowed down by fiscal year budget, agency, funding year, funding team, program and application status.

The reports are most valuable to the funding partners and review teams in their evaluations for agency funding. Having recently completed the second full funding cycle and third application process through the CHSP portal, the reporting utilization and capabilities will continue to be instrumental in looking at the impact of the CHSP program in the community. Future data collection opportunities, needs, and requirements will be analyzed by the CHSP Oversight & Process Improvement Committee with input from service agencies.

Funding for Successful Appeals
The CHSP process allows agencies to appeal their recommended funding allocation. Appeals are only considered if it is demonstrated that there was an error in the evaluation team's interpretation of data and if the decrease in funding jeopardizes the agency's ability to provide services. While the County's HSGRC policy assigns the responsibility of appeals to the JPB, an appeals committee staffed by CHSP citizen volunteers who did not participate on the original application evaluation review team has been tasked with considering agency appeals. This is another example of changes to the CHSP process that has been implemented over time but has not been adequately memorialized among the funding partners.

The appeals committee does not reconsider the overall merits of the original application and only considers claims that the evaluation committee misinterpreted the data that was provided in the application. While the number of appeals which are submitted and sustained is small, a new process was needed to ensure that funding is reserved to cover any sustained appeals. For the current application cycle, a small portion of CHSP funds has been set aside in advance to adequately support an appeals process. The set aside for appeals will not exceed $30,000, or approximately 0.7% of the total projected CHSP allocation for FY 2016.

During the regular deliberation process for agency funding, the citizen review teams will be given instructions to make recommendations for funding based on two funding scenarios, one which uses the total projected allocation amount in their particular service category and one which deducts the funds set aside for appeals. In the event that one or more agency appeals are sustained, the funding will be allocated from the appeals amount. If the amount of approved appeals exceeds the amount held for appeals the funds will be proportionally allocated. Any funds not allocated during the appeals will be redistributed based on the recommendations from the evaluation teams. These changes ensure that adequate funds are available to support the appeals process and avoids withholding needed social service funds by ultimately investing the set aside in eligible programs each year. The appeals process, including the recent changes described herein, will be memorialized in the restated MOU between the CHSP funding partners.

Location for Agency Presentations
As part of the CHSP application evaluation process, each agency makes a presentation to the citizen review teams. In past years, agencies were given the choice of giving presentations at a location of their choosing or at the United Way. With the implementation of the CHSP Portal and the Wi-Fi access needed for the citizen review teams, the FY 2016 cycle was the first time that presentations were made at a centralized location using the United Way conference room.

Having the presentations at the agency facilities provides the evaluation teams with an opportunity to see some of the agency operations and engage in question and answer sessions. However, this also presents some significant logistical challenges because the evaluation teams must be transported to each site. Also, some locations do not have meeting rooms and presentation equipment which can support the site visits. Some smaller agencies have suggested they are at a disadvantage in the evaluation process as they may not have facilities which can accommodate the evaluation team site visits.

In 2014, CHSP staff polled citizen evaluation team members regarding their preference for on-site visits or a centralized location for applicant presentations. The responses were evenly divided so in preparation for the current evaluation cycle, CHSP staff sent out surveys to both citizen evaluation team members and applicant agencies to again determine their preference. The results of the surveys were analyzed and the recommendation was made to return to the practice of agency choice. CHSP staff worked together to ensure transportation was readily available and Wi-Fi hotspots were purchased to help facilitate the use of the CHSP portal and technology. Based on the most recent surveys, the restated MOU will empower agencies to determine the location of their presentation and define the roles and responsibilities of the funding partners to facilitate the presentation process.

Conclusion

The CHSP process has been in existence for almost 20 years and is built on a standard of partnership, communication, and collaboration. In that time, the CHSP program has evolved organically and experienced changes, fine-tuning, and streamlining with the intent of providing more consistency and uniformity for a better process. As detailed in this item, much progress has been made on CHSP issues since the December 2015 Board Retreat.

In order to further these efforts, staff seeks to memorialize this progress by revising County Policy No. 01-04, "Human Services Grant Review Committee," to eliminate, and remove references to, the JPB based on Board direction at the Retreat and the resulting support of the CHSP funding partners. Staff is also seeking Board direction to prepare a restated MOU with the City and United Way to reflect the collaborative modifications that have been implemented to the CHSP process over the years.

Staff will continue to work with the City, United Way and social service agencies to further the collective goals and desired enhancements to CHSP. The facilitation of agency input and feedback will be integral to the progress and success of ongoing enhancements to CHSP.

Options:

1. Accept the status report on the Community Human Service Partnership.
2. Approve the proposed revisions to Policy No. 01-04, "Human Services Grant Review Committee," eliminating the Joint Planning Board (Attachment #1).
3. Direct staff to prepare a restated Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Tallahassee and the United Way of the Big Bend for the Community Human Service Partnership, in a form to be approved by the County Attorney.
4. Do not accept the status report on the Community Human Service Partnership.
5. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1, #2, and #3.

Attachments:
1. Proposed revisions to Policy No. 01-04, "Human Services Grant Review Committee," eliminating the Joint Planning Board.
2. December 2015 Retreat Item, Strengthening the Community Human Service Partnership Process.

16.02

Board of County Commissioners
Leon County, Florida

Policy No. 01-04

Title:	Human Service Grant Review Committee
Date Adopted:	~~February 26, 2008~~ May 24, 2016
Effective Date:	~~February 26, 2008~~ May 24, 2016
Reference:	N/A
Policy Superseded:	Policy No. 81-3, Adopted March 24, 1981 and Amended May 11, 1981; April 30, 1985; December 16, 1986 and December 8, 1987. Revised Policy No. 01-04, "Human Service Grant Review Committee", Adopted May 8, 2001; and Amended November 30, 2004; and February 26, 2008;

It shall be the policy of the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that Policy No. 01-04, "Human Service Grant Review Committee," ~~adopted~~ as amended on ~~November 30, 2004~~ February 26, 2008, is hereby ~~superceded and~~ further amended as follows:

1. The purpose of the Human Services Grant Review Committee is to consider requests for Community Human Service Partnership funding submitted by local human service organizations and activities whose programs are designed to meet the needs of the Leon-Tallahassee area.

2. The Community Human Service Partnership is a grant distribution process partnered by Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the United Way of the Big Bend which distributes human service dollars to local non-profit organizations.

~~3.~~ ~~The Joint Planning Board is the policy board of the Community Human Service Partnership, composed of two representatives each from Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the United Way of the Big Bend. The two representatives from Leon County shall be the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or designee and the County Administrator or designee.~~

~~4.~~3. The Committee shall be responsible for reviewing and evaluating human service funding applications submitted to the Community Human Service Partnership, and making recommendations with regard to the allocation of public funds for human for human service programming.

Policy No. 01-04 **16.02**
Human Service Grant Review Committee

~~5.~~4. The Committee shall use a systematic and unified approach to review and evaluate human service programs and the allocation of funding for the services.

~~6.~~5. The Committee shall consist of fourteen (14) members, each appointed for two-year terms.

~~7.~~6. Each County Commissioner shall make two appointments to the Committee and shall appoint a replacement when a member is no longer able to serve on the committee.

~~8.~~7. The Committee's funding application procedural process is as follows:

a. The Committee will consider requests for Human Service funding once a year, the timing of which will be in conformity with the County and Community Human Service Partnership budgetary cycle and will allow for a sufficient review and evaluation period prior to final consideration by the Board.

b. Applications will be submitted to the Community Human Service Partnership staff~~;~~. ~~by the deadline determined by the Joint Planning Board earlier in the year.~~ Community Human Service Partnership staff will then provide the agency applications to the Committee members.

c. While serving on a team of community-wide volunteers, Committee members will be responsible for reviewing and evaluating their assigned agency's application, conducting a site visit to determine the merit of the application and agency, deliberating with other team members on the recommended allocation for each agency, and subsequently, reporting these findings and making a recommendation to the Committee. No more than one Committee member shall serve on one team.

d. The Committee will then submit recommended allocations to the Board of County Commissioners, through the Staff coordinator.

~~9.~~8. Appeals will not be considered by the Committee~~;. but the Joint Planning Board~~.

~~10.~~9. All uncommitted funds remaining in the Human Service account after the normal yearly cycle, and the subsequent appeals, will revert to the human services account.

~~11.~~10. There shall be no exceptions to the consideration of requests for Human Service funding outside the yearly funding application process.

Revised May 24, 2016

4.1 Strengthening the Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP)

Background:

- During the June 23, 2015 FY 2016 Budget Workshop the Board directed staff to schedule a Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) workshop with the United Way of the Big Bend to discuss the procedures regarding the eligibility for organizations for funding, and the process of applying for funding through the CHSP process. The workshop was scheduled for October 13, 2015 and subsequently canceled and scheduled as a retreat item.
- In 1997, Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, and the United Way of the Big Bend created the Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) with the goal of pooling resources to implement a joint planning and distribution process by utilizing a standardized funding application, agency presentation format, review and recommendation processes.
- Upon the creation of the CHSP process, the funding partners established the Joint Planning Board (JPB) as the planning and governing body to provide strategic direction, establish procedures, and recommend policies for the overall CHSP process. The JPB consists of seven representatives. Each of the three funding partners appoints two representatives. The seventh member is the executive director of the United Partners for Human Services (UPHS) who serves in an ex-officio, nonvoting capacity. While the JPB can make recommendations and implement procedural changes to the CHSP process, all policy recommendations, prior to implementation, must be approved by the governing bodies of each funding partner.
- Only non-profit, State of Florida incorporated, State of Florida sales tax exempted, 501C(3) designated, human service agencies which provide direct services to Tallahassee/Leon County residents are eligible to apply for CHSP funding (Attachment #1).
- CHSP activities begin with mandatory workshops beginning in January to assist the agencies that will be applying for funding. In FY 2016, the entire process was streamlined for electronic submissions of funding applications (Attachment #2).
- Applications are submitted in late February and the training of citizen volunteers occurs in March. These citizen volunteers form the Citizen Review Teams (CRTs), which are created to allow the review of programs that provide services to the same population, such as the Children's Services Team or the Persons with Disabilities Team. Ten teams are created. The members of the CRTs review the applications and traditionally conducted site visits to many of the agencies (or agencies perform agency presentations) in April, May, and June. At the end of the site visits/agency presentations, each review team develops funding recommendations that utilize the estimated available funding at the time of deliberations.
- After the CRTs finish their process, CHSP staff determines which agency will be funded by each partner. Although each partner retains control of the funding it has contributed to the process, it is important to note that all CHSP funding received by an agency is considered to be funding from all three partners.
- There is an appeals process available to agencies after deliberations are completed and award letters are received. For those agencies that request an appeal, an appeals committee is appointed consisting of CRT team leaders or other volunteers. If the request for an appeal is approved, a hearing is scheduled to review the issues concerning the appeal. The decision of the Appeals Committee is a final decision.
- On January 15, 2014, the JPB determined that is was not necessary to meet on a frequent basis and recommended amendments to their bylaws, which were subsequently approved by the Board and the United Way, to change the frequency of their meetings to an "as needed" basis and to establish two special committees for the ongoing oversight responsibilities for CHSP:
    - The CHSP Leadership Team: A 'voting' member from each of the three funding partners (the County Chairman, the City Mayor, and the Board Chair of the United Way) and the Director of UPHS as an ex officio which shall meet annually to publicly receive updates and

address concerns from the Executive Team (this is a similar, yet separate body formed by the JPB).
    - The CHSP Executive Team: The lead staff from the three funding partners which shall meeting quarterly to review the CHSP process and address any outstanding issues.
- The United Way Board approved the recommended changes to the bylaws in March of 2014. The County Commission did the same on June 10, 2014 (Attachment #3). The City Commission has not taken action on this matter.
- Staff has coordinated the upcoming CHSP Leadership Team meeting for December 2, 2015. The meeting contains a report from the Executive Team on identified issues and concerns.

Current Issues:

- Service agencies have expressed frustration about the lack of clarity with regard to CHSP policies, procedures, and the number of opportunities for input to make changes to CHSP. Contributing to these issues are the lack of readily available (online) codified policies and procedures along with the record keeping responsibilities which rotates annually with the JPB Chair and the occasional turnover at the staff level.
- Under the current bylaws, the JPB meets on an "as needed" basis, the CHSP Leadership Team meets annually in a public forum, and the CHSP Executive Team meets quarterly to review the application process and procedures. Under the current structure, agencies may contact staff or await the annual Leadership team meeting to provide input. Otherwise, agencies may await the annual meeting of the Leadership Team meeting thereby delaying a potential remedy for their concerns.
- Beyond the challenges of the current governance structure, staff from the County, City, and United Way (the CHSP Executive Team) have been convening regularly in an effort to resolve a number of problematic policy and procedural practices identified by agencies in recent funding cycles. Some agencies have also proposed fundamentally new concepts that they wish to see incorporated to the CHSP process. All of these issues are addressed in this item though they may require different timetables (current, near, long-term) to accomplish.
- Governance: As the program and process have become more sophisticated, CHSP has required more time of staff to work closely together and with agencies in order to address challenges in a timely manner. In some circumstances, agencies seek redress through multiple points of entry (i.e. City and County, staff and elected official). The agencies desire more opportunities for public meetings to share suggestions and grievances, however, these meetings should be conducted in a manner that presents a range of solutions for previously identified matters to be discussed. In short, the meetings should present the staff analyses to be contemplated with input from the agencies. In turn, recommended policy changes would then be forwarded to the three funding partners for formal adoption.
    - This process should be staff lead with input from funded agencies so that members of the full governing bodies can refrain from the day-to-day challenges and focus on the major policy shifts. Therefore, County staff recommends the elimination of the JPB and newly created Leadership Team so that the CHSP Executive Team can rectify the minor operational and procedural challenges in a timely fashion and also present potential policy recommendations to the full governing bodies without the filter of a another committee. Should the Board concur with this recommendation, County staff would also encourage the addition of the Director of UPHS as part of the CHSP Executive Committee.
    - The CHSP Executive Committee should conduct no less than three public meetings whereby the funded agencies would have an opportunity for input on proposed improvements that formulate policy recommendations which would be taken to the respective governing bodies. These meetings should not interfere with the application cycle so that they provide ample opportunities for feedback. Staff suggests one meeting in January just before the start of the application cycle, one meeting in June just after the process concludes but before the award letters are distributed, and a meeting in October just

as the planning begins for the next funding cycle. Additional public meetings may be conducted to address concerns and/or revisit funding process issues.

- A formalization of the governing policies and procedures (and any revisions) should be updated immediately and posted to the CHSP portal for consistent record keeping and easy accessibility for participating agencies.

- The 7.5% Rule: Defined under CHSP, limits any new agency or agency not funded in the prior cycle to a funding cap of 7.5% of the available funding in that agency's human service category. For example, Second Harvest was not eligible in FY 2015 to compete for CHSP funds due to missing the deadline for submitting its application. Under the current rule, Second Harvest was limited in its next application cycle (FY 2016) by being capped well below its historical funding level because it was not funded in the prior cycle.
    - The 7.5% rule was implemented in response to historical experiences regarding the financial risk associated with unproven startup service agencies. The CHSP staff examined this rule and recommends that the 7.5% rule should not apply to historically funded agencies that have an interruption in funding.

Near-Term Issues:

- Mini-Grant Processes: Additional funding was made available for CHSP agencies in FY 16 after deliberations were completed. The County provided an additional $175,000 for a CHSP Mini-Grant for those agencies that received FY 16 funds. The City contributed another $61,971 to this CHSP Mini-Grant process. The County ($100,000) and City ($380,680) also allocated funds to support at-risk youth programs serving the Southside, which is available to CHSP eligible agencies, and designated as the Promise Zone (Attachment #4). The timing of the funding necessitated these mini-grant processes in order for the agencies to access the funds for the current fiscal year but agencies have expressed concern over future expedited mini-grant processes and their desire to allocate all of the CHSP money in the initial deliberation.
    - Staff anticipates bringing back the CHSP Mini-Grant and Promise Zone contracts to the Board in January for approval.
    - Staff recommends the Board establish the actual CHSP funding level early in the FY 2017 budget process, rather than the maximum funding level, so that CHSP deliberations can realize the full funding amount previously identified by the Board in order to avoid a separate mini grant process next year.
- Appeals Process: Limited financial resources, combined with the infrequency of successful appeals in recent years, led to an imprudent practice of not setting aside a small amount of funds specifically for the appeals process each year. The occasional instance of a successful appeal presented difficult challenges in satisfying the award.
    - Staff is recommending that the three funding partners annually withhold a total of approximately $30,000 from the funding pool being awarded to agencies until the conclusion of the appeals process. Once the appeals process has concluded, the remaining balance would be awarded based on the initial guidance of the volunteer CRTs so that all of the available funds are invested in the agencies and local programs each year.
- Line Item / Non-Service Agencies: At the June 23, 2015 Budget workshop, staff was directed to review CHSP eligibility to determine if some of the County's line item funded agencies could receive funding through the process. Of particular interest to the Board were agencies that may not be direct service providers but operated in the human services realm as illustrated in Table #1:

Table #1: *FY 16 Line Item Funded Non-direct Service Agencies*

Whole Child Leon	$38,000
United Partners for Human Services	$23,750
Domestic Violence Coordinating Council	$25,000
Commission on the Status of Women and Girls	$20,000
Total	**106,750**

At this time, funding through the CHSP process is only available for agencies that provide direct services to Leon County/City of Tallahassee residents. Table #1 identifies several organizations that receive line-item funding in the County budget for providing indirect human services to local residents. Due to their ineligibility under the current CHSP guidelines, these organizations are afforded the luxury of avoiding the largest competitive funding model in the community along with the scrutiny of the CRT. Should the funding partners agree to expand the agency eligibility and establish a new funding category, the County and City could redirect a majority of its line-item funding through the CHSP process. In turn, staff and the CRTs would have to develop a set of performance metrics for this category of providers to compete for funding.

Long-Term Issues:

- Work with CHSP funding partners to evaluate the prospect of multi-year funding for a limited number of agencies.
- Engage the City Commission to determine its interest to expand the eligibility for CHSP and to establish a new funding category for indirect human service providers.

Current Strategic Priorities:

- Quality of life – To be a provider of essential services in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place where people are healthy, safe and connected to their community.
    - (Q3) – Maintain and further develop programs and partnerships necessary to support and promote a healthier community including: access to health care and community-based human services. (rev 2013)

Current Strategic Initiatives:

- (Q3) – Support Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) (2012)

Potential New FY 2016 Strategic Initiative, for Board Consideration:

1. (Q3) Engage the City and United to expand the eligibility for CHSP and to establish a new funding category for non-direct human service providers.
2. (Q3) Establish a formalized approach to utilize the CHSP Executive Committee, to include the Director of UPHS, as the lead entity for the on-going implementation of the CHSP process by:
    a. Eliminating the existing JPB and associated Leadership Team committee.
    b. Working with the City and United Way, prepare the appropriate documents for Board consideration that establishes the committee's and governing partners' responsibilities, including, but not limited to: meeting schedule to provide certainty for continuous agency input; process for making changes to CHSP policies and procedures; regularly review agency and community data for possible policy recommendations.

Attachments:

1. The CHSP Eligibility Requirements
2. The CHSP Program Description Manual (2015/16)
3. June 10, 2014 BOCC Agenda Acceptance of the Status Report on CHSP
4. Promise Zone Service Area Map

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #12

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #12

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of Status Report on Local Mental Health Treatment Services and Gap Analysis

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Wanda Hunter, Assistant County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Eryn Calabro, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option # 1: Accept status report on local mental health treatment services and gap analysis.

Option #2: Direct staff to include The Apalachee Center Inc.'s $1.0 million funding request for eight short-term residential treatment beds in the Board's 2017 Legislative Priorities.

Option #3: Direct staff to request the Florida Association of Counties to consider adopting a legislative priority that would provide greater funding flexibility to state behavioral health management entities and their provider networks.

Report and Discussion

Background:

During Commission discussion at the April 12th 2016 meeting, the Board requested an agenda item for a gap analysis on area mental health services. This agenda item builds upon several recent Board conversations on mental health treatment services dating back to the Board's 2014 Strategic Planning Retreat. Public policy relating to the availability of medical treatment for people mental illness and the disposition of offenders with mental illness involved in the criminal justice system present complex societal challenges throughout the country. These challenges align with the Board's Quality of Life Strategic Priority:

- (Q3) - Maintain and further develop programs and partnerships necessary to support and promote a healthier community, including: access to health care and community-based human services (rev. 2013).

A status report was presented to the Board at its 2014 Retreat summarizing the available services for people with mental illness including the programs funded by the County, and efforts to redirect non-violent mentally ill offenders out of the criminal justice system (Attachment #1). In turn, this resulted in a budget discussion item on April 28, 2015 to modify the delivery of healthcare services through the County's contracted primary care providers and also increased the available funding for mental health patient visits (Attachment #2).

More recently, staff was directed during the Board's 2015 Strategic Planning Retreat end-of-day discussions to provide a status report on mental health treatment services and capacity, crisis intervention training, the adult civil citation program, and the County's role in support of re-entry programs as jail population management tools. This status report was brought back for discussion and accepted by the Board on February 9, 2016 (Attachment #3).

The analysis section of this item reviews the County's efforts with regard to health care services for the uninsured and the state's utilization of the regional management entities to assess, oversee, and ensure the delivery of mental health and substance abuse treatment services. More specifically for the gap analysis, this agenda item relies upon the available provider treatment services and patient needs assessment performed by the management entity responsible for the region as well as a statewide service delivery and efficiency analysis conducted by Florida TaxWatch.

Analysis:

This item reflects upon the recent actions taken by the Board, the role of the state in providing mental health and substance abuse treatment services, and other resources available throughout the community to support patient needs. The Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) contracts with seven managing entities throughout the state to oversee the publically funded substance abuse and mental health system of care. Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. (BBCBC) is a private not-for-profit agency under contract with the state to serve as the managing entity for substance abuse and mental health service system for the 18 county, Northwest Region of Florida. Managing entities are tasked by the state to provide community

based strategic planning, oversight, and monitoring of the substance abuse and mental health system of care. These managing entities exist in seven distinct community areas in the state.

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc., has served as the Managing Entity for the Northwest Region of Florida since April 2013 and is contractually obligated to complete a community needs assessment of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in their region which was completed on September 26th, 2014. In effect, the community needs assessment provides a gap analysis using baseline data and information regarding the substance abuse and mental health system of care (Attachment #4).

Community Needs Assessment: Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care

The 2014 Community Needs Assessment conducted by BBCBC and prepared by Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. emphasizes the importance of greater access to mental healthcare and outpatient medication along with the need for additional crisis stabilization and short-term residential treatment beds.

According to the Community Needs Assessment, there is one mental health provider for every 910 individuals in the State of Florida. BBCBC's 2014 Region-Wide Community Needs Assessment indicated that the outpatient array of services and psychiatric care (medication management) are the most needed services in the region and that nearly one-fourth of all substance abuse treatment clients have a co-occurring mental health diagnosis. Within the Northwest Region there are clear disparities in mental health provider availability, with 13 of the seventeen 17 counties reporting a provider ratio below the state average (Jefferson County did not report data on this measure). Leon County was one of the four counties to report a mental healthcare provider ratio better than the state average (Leon 666:1; Escambia 857:1; Okaloosa 826:1; and Bay 589:1). However, when compared to Taylor County (26,306:1), Calhoun (5,561:1) and Washington (5,527:1) Counties, there is a great deal of difference within this geographic region when trying to access treatment from a mental health professional. Although this is room for improvement for provider to population ratio, there does not appear to be an access gap in Leon County for mental health and substance abuse outpatient services compared to other locations in the state.

The 2014 BBCBC Needs Assessment also identified a treatment gap regarding the number crisis stabilization and short-term residential care beds, declaring these services as priority needs for adults in the region. Locally, there are a total of 188 behavioral health beds available among the three largest providers in the area: Capital Regional Medical Center (CRMC) opened 24 beds on the 7th floor of CRMC in April, 2015, after the completion of the needs assessment; Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare has approximately 60 beds, and Apalachee Center, Inc., maintains 104 beds. Although Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare and Capital Regional Medical Center receive patients, offer crisis stabilization, and/or short term residential treatment programs, they are private facilities that do not receive state funding through DCF for these services. These three large community treatment providers also offer direct outpatient services to a number of community agencies including the local primary care clinics and the Kearney Center. The opening of 24 beds at CRMC following the needs assessment is believed to have satisfied the demand for crisis stabilization services but residential beds are still needed in the local market.

Short-term residential treatment programs serve patients in need of treatment longer than a typical hospital stay, generally up to several months. Local providers often accept multiple forms of insurance including Medicare and Medicaid but the facilities range in size, scope, clientele, and available treatments. For example, some facilities cater to teen and adolescent emotional behavior, some cater only to the multitude of eating disorders, and other providers offer an array of substance abuse, chemical dependency, and mental health treatment services. The lack of residential treatment programs in the area has continually caused delays to the Courts in disposing of cases involving mentally ill defendants due to the lack of permanent supportive housing in the community. The Forensic Residential Services Program, locally operated by Apalachee Center, Inc., is a statewide court mandated residential program for individuals who are incompetent to proceed, or not guilty by reason of insanity, to learn skills intended to help them successfully re-integrate into the community through a less restrictive environment than the state treatment facilities.

As the management entity for the region, BBCBC is now tasked with formalizing its strategic plan to address all of the regional service needs identified in its report for the state's consideration and financial support. BBCBC will develop short and long term strategic plans with an emphasis on outpatient treatment for moderate substance abuse and mental illness as it is the most cost effective strategy to combat these issues. In recognition of these factors, Leon County's Primary Healthcare Program has continually provided access to care for residents who have no insurance coverage and are at, or below, 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Leon County Government

Of the $1.2 million budgeted annually for the County's Primary Healthcare Program, $264,753 is allocated for mental health patient visits through contracted primary healthcare funded agencies (Bond Community Health Center, Neighborhood Medical Center, and Apalachee Center, Inc.). Consistent with the service needs identified in BBCBC's 2014 Needs Assessment, this amount represents an increase over the prior year funding and allows for an additional 185 patient visits. Bond Community Health Center and Neighborhood Medical Center both employ psychiatrists, and psychiatric ARPNs, social workers and case managers to provide mental health services. Both organizations work closely with Apalachee Center, Inc. and other providers to meet patients' mental health needs that are beyond their scope of services.

For Leon County residents, the Board continues to provide significant funding for community based mental health treatment services and facilities including services for those in the criminal justice system. At its September 29, 2015 regular meeting, the Board renewed its Agreement with Apalachee Center, Inc. for the provision of state-mandated Marchman Act and Baker Act mental health and substance abuse treatment services in the amount of $638,156 (Attachment #5). Leon County funds voluntary and involuntary crisis stabilization beds through the Apalachee Center which is designated by DCF as the only public receiving facility in Leon County for individuals experiencing a mental health and/or substance abuse crisis. As a public receiving facility, Apalachee is required to provide mental health services to all persons, regardless of their ability to pay, and receives state funds for those activities.

The Apalachee Center Inc. Seeks to Address Short-Term Residential Treatment Needs

Since 2008, Apalachee Center has received state funding to maintain a four-bed Short term Residential Treatment (SRT) program. This program is a 24-hour locked program that maintains the staffing and care standards of a Baker Act receiving unit, but is able to maintain clients for up to six months while locating appropriate placement and stabilizing psychiatric symptoms. For the past five years, the 4-bed SRT at Apalachee Center has maintained an average length of stay of 47.56 days, has admitted an average of 31.6 clients annually (total of 158), and has maintained an average occupancy rate of 96.8%. These 158 clients would otherwise have been sent to Florida State Hospital, or awaited such discharge within the Crisis Stabilization Unit, thereby taking needed beds off-line for more acute clients.

The recent addition of crisis stabilization beds in the market combined with the clear need for additional short-term residential treatment beds as identified in the BBCBC Needs Assessment presents an opportunity for the 2017 legislative session. The Apalachee Center intends to seek state legislative funding to convert eight crisis stabilization beds to costlier short-term residential treatment beds. This increase will allow Apalachee to treat, on average, an additional 60 clients annually for a longer period of time and with more ability to stabilize and identify discharge options. Since Apalachee currently transfers approximately 30 clients annually to Florida State Hospital (33 in FY 14/15), the addition of eight short-term residential treatment beds to the market should allow for considerably more treatment within the community for residents of this region and close a significant gap in the local behavioral health system.

The Apalachee Center estimates the cost of this program expansion at approximately $1 million annually and does not intend to seek County financial support for this initiative. However, staff recommends that the Board support Apalachee by including this request as part of the County's 2017 State Legislative Priorities because the addition of eight short-term residential treatment beds to the market could close a significant gap in the local behavioral health system.

Declining Funding Levels

The deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospitals over the last quarter of the 20th century marked the growing need for community mental health services and financial support. This shifting to a decentralized system presented unique benefits and challenges such as:

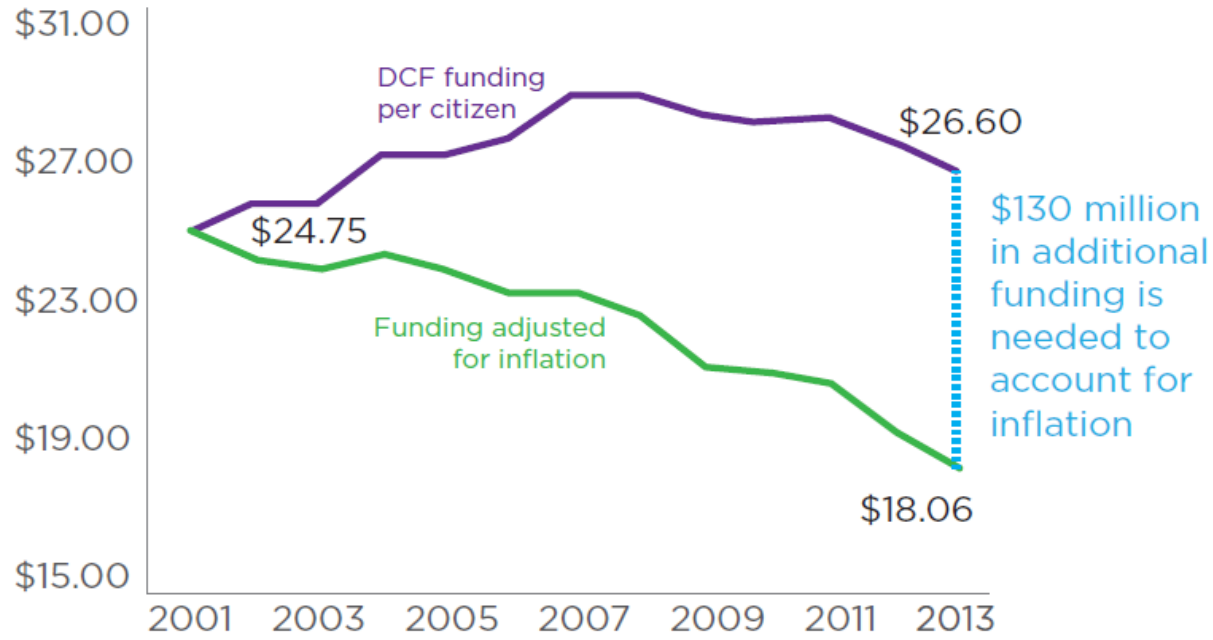
- Reducing stigma as people with mental illness became more integrated with their community.
- Shifting costs to county jails and state prisons for the re-institutionalization of people with mental illness that were deemed criminal or unmanageable.

According to the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, national mental health funding declined by almost $4.4 billion from FY 2009 to FY 2012. Deinstitutionalization combined with declining resources often results in fragmented and struggling behavioral health systems unable to meet rising community needs. In recent years, much consideration has been given to better coordinate the provision of mental health services at the local level which, in Florida, led to the creation of the regional management entities in order to assess community needs.

In March 2015, Florida TaxWatch published an *Analysis of Florida's Behavioral Health Managing Entity Model* which encompassed all seven management entities utilized by the state, including BBCBC, and examined the delivery of mental health and substance abuse services (Attachment #6). The analysis was generally supportive of the model but identified barriers that are limiting its success and recommendations to improve the system. A consistent theme throughout the analysis is the State of Florida's lack of investment in these services. The TaxWatch analysis finds that Florida is ranked 49th in the nation for per capita mental health funding despite being ranked 26th in the country for mental health prevalence and access.

In line with national funding trends, state funding for substance abuse and mental health services began declining as the great recession took shape. The top line in Figure 1 illustrates the state DCF funding levels from 2001 through 2013. Further, the bottom line in Figure 1 offers an adjustment for inflation over the same time period to demonstrate the compounding effect of declining funding levels and the declining value of the limited resources invested due to inflation. For example, state DCF funding for substance abuse and mental health services grew from $24.75 per capita in 2001 to $26.60 in 2013 but once inflation added to the equation, the 2013 funding per capita stands at $18.06. The Florida TaxWatch analysis finds that $130 million of additional funding is needed to account for inflation over that twelve year period.

Figure 1: DCF Funding for Substance Abuse and Mental Health (2001-2013)



Source: DCF appropriations for SAMH (2001-2013), EDR population estimates for Florida: (2001-2013)

Over the past two funding cycles, the Florida Legislature has made an effort to boost overall and program specific-funding for substance abuse and mental health services. The most recent budget approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor includes a $42 million increase for community programs that address mental health but concerns remain as to how these funds are appropriated by the state. Specific state funding concerns identified by Florida TaxWatch include when appropriations are set aside for:

> *"…specific, tightly defined, and legislative earmarked services instead of overall provisions to address needs. In the FY 2014-15 General Appropriations Act there were more than $23 million in special projects awarded directly to providers. Appropriations like this mean that some providers' financial needs are met while others gradually receive less and less compensation for providing the same services."*

In addition, TaxWatch criticizes the four restrictive funding silos established by the state for the managing entities to deliver services:

> *"These silos represent tightly defined funding streams that can only be applied to specific groups of clients and cannot be shifted around to fill gaps in areas with higher need without state processes that can take months to be cleared. The inflexible structure of funding silos makes shifting money around particularly problematic for clients with concurrent substance abuse and mental health disorders."*

These critiques regarding an inflexible funding structure, treating patients with concurrent disorders, and meeting some provider needs over others (picking winners) were the basis for the Board's decision to shift the County's Primary Healthcare Program for the uninsured to a competitive provider reimbursement model in FY 2016. Designed with the patient in mind to ensure the full utilization of limited resources on a first-come, first-served basis, this reimbursement model put providers on a level playing field to best serve clients and reward high performing providers.

Similar to the County's Primary Healthcare Program, TaxWatch recommends the state allow managing entities to have greater funding flexibility among its provider network. Rather than allocating funds among the four restrictive funding silos, the TaxWatch analysis suggests that greater provider flexibility would benefit patients regardless of whether the treatment falls under the adult mental health, adult substance abuse, children's mental health, or children's substance abuse service areas. As this concept seeks to address a statewide issue among all seven of the management entities, staff recommends that the Florida Association of Counties pursue this issue during the 2017 legislative session.

Conclusion

Leon County has a long history of supporting community based mental health treatment services and facilities. Funding is provided for state-mandated mental health services, non-mandated mental health services, the County's Primary Healthcare Program, and the CHSP program for social services agencies. The 2014 Community Needs Assessment conducted by BBCBC emphasizes the importance of greater access to mental healthcare and outpatient medication along with the need for additional crisis stabilization and short-term residential treatment beds. Outpatient services and psychiatric care are the most needed services in the region but are widely available in Leon County relative to the region and state due to the County's Primary Healthcare Program for uninsured residents. In fact, Leon County was one of the four counties in the region to report a mental healthcare provider ratio better than the state average (Leon 666:1; State of Florida 910:1).

The opening of 24 beds at CRMC following the needs assessment is believed to have satisfied the demand for crisis stabilization facilities but a service gap remains regarding the availability of short-term residential treatment beds in the local market. The Apalachee Center intends to seek state legislative funding to convert eight crisis stabilization beds to costlier short-term residential treatment beds. This increase will allow Apalachee to treat, on average, an additional 60 clients annually for a longer period of time and with more ability to stabilize and identify discharge options. The Apalachee Center estimates the cost of this program expansion at approximately $1 million annually and staff recommends that the Board support Apalachee by including this request as part of the County's 2017 State Legislative Priorities. The most recent budget approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor provides optimism for Apalachee's funding request next year as the funding levels were increased for community programs that address mental health issues. If successful, the addition of eight short-term residential treatment beds to the market could close a significant gap in the local behavioral health system.

Staff concurs with the Florida TaxWatch analysis which recommends the state allow managing entities to have greater funding flexibility among its provider network rather than allocating funds among four restrictive funding silos. Since this concept seeks to address a statewide policy issue affecting all seven of the management entities, staff recommends that the Florida Association of Counties pursue this issue during the 2017 legislative session.

As the regional behavioral health managing entity tasked by DCF to assess treatment services available in the region, provide community based strategic planning, and monitor the substance abuse and mental health system of care, BBCBC has already identified many of the substance abuse and mental health treatment needs of the region. The next step for BBCBC is to finalize and implement the strategic plan to secure state funding to meet the identified needs.

Options:

1. Accept status report on local mental health treatment services and gap analysis.
2. Direct staff to include The Apalachee Center Inc.'s $1.0 million funding request for eight short-term residential treatment beds in the Board's 2017 Legislative Priorities.
3. Direct staff to request the Florida Association of Counties to consider adopting a legislative priority that would provide greater funding flexibility to state behavioral health management entities and their provider networks.
4. Do not accept status report on local mental health treatment services.
5. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1 – #3.

Attachments:
1. 2014 Retreat Item.
2. April 28, 2015 Budget Workshop Item: Acceptance of Status Report on the Current Healthcare Landscape and Consideration of Opportunities to Enhance the Delivery of Healthcare Services.
3. February 9, 2016 Status Report on Mental Health Treatment Services and Capacity, Crisis Intervention Training and Adult Civil Citation Program.
4. 2014 Community Needs Assessment by Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc.
5. September 29, 2015 Agenda Item: Approval to Renew the Agreement Between Leon County and Apalachee Center, Inc. for the Provision of State-Mandated Baker Act and Marchman Act Services for FY 2015/16.
6. Florida TaxWatch's Analysis of Florida's Behavioral Health Managing Entity Model, March 2015.

5. Board Retreat Issues

5.1 Mental Health Delivery in the Community

Background:

- Apalachee Center, Inc. (ACI) is the only healthcare facility in Leon County designated as the public-receiving facility (in-patient) for individuals in a mental health (Baker Act) and/or substance abuse (Marchman Act) crisis. Leon County contracts with ACI for the provision of these services, up to the FY 2015 budgeted amount of $638,156. Table 1 summarizes Leon County Baker/Marchman Acts patient utilization at ACI.

Table 1 - Apalachee Center, Inc.
State Mandated Baker/Marchman Acts Leon County Patient Utilization

FY 5/06	FY 6/07	FY 7/08	FY 8/09	FY 9/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
2,203	2,190	2,375	2,128	2,532	2,560	2,314	2,106	2,101

- Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare (TMH) operates a Behavioral Health Center that also provides inpatient and outpatient mental health services, including treatment of substance abuse at its Recovery Center, but it does not receive County funding.
- In FY 2008, the Board appropriated an additional $100,000 to the Health Department to provide mental health services at Bond Community Health Center (Bond) and Neighborhood Medical Center (NMC). Subsequently, the Health Department contracted with ACI to provide mental health staff at Bond and NMC.
- In FY 2010, the provision of mental health funding to Bond, NMC, and ACI was brought under the County's Primary Healthcare Program instead of being contracted out to the Health Department. The funding was divided so that Bond and NMC each received $50,000 to hire their own mental health professionals onsite, reimbursed at an $80 per patient visit rate, and ACI received $157,671 for outpatient mental health services provided at ACI. This is how the program operates today.
- Sponsored through a 4 year federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA) grant, BAWIC- the Bond-Apalachee Wellness Intergration Center, allows mental health patients to also receive primary health care all under one roof.
- While the Board maintained level funding for the primary care program, of the $798,097 allocated to NMC in FY 2015, NMC doubled its share of County funding dedicated to mental health services from $50,000 to $100,000 to address patient needs.
- Annual funding to the County's CareNet program provides access for patients to participate in patient assistance programs, which in turn, make needed medications, including mental health drugs, affordable and accessible.
- The relocation of The Shelter, along with the new Comprehensive Emergency Services Center, will continue its collaborative partnership with the Renaissance Community Center and all the agencies that work within it: Ability 1st, Big Bend Homeless Coalition Home Plate Program, ACI, and The Shelter's own clinic program. Clients will have access to the ACI's Mental Health Outreach Program, which includes a prescription component and assistance with applying for benefits. The goal is to have a collaborative mental health program that includes Bond, NMC, TMH, and others.
- To facilitate the disposition of cases of mentally ill and developmentally disabled defendants in the criminal justice system, the Board created a Court Mental Health Coordinator position in 2004 and currently provides $284,524 for the mental health court program which includes three FTEs through Court Administration and the Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives.
- Since 2004, the County has provided over 500 local law enforcement officers with Crisis Intervention Team Training to divert the mentally ill into appropriate community-based treatment, in lieu of incarceration.

- Leon County funds competency restoration training for defendants found by the Court to be incompetent to proceed, but who are not covered under Florida Statutes for state assistance.
- The overall cost for treating mentally ill patients at the Leon County Jail is roughly $1.2 million in FY 2015. This includes doing intakes, 14 day health assessments, mental health screenings, mental health evaluations, mental health follow-ups , suicide watches, discharge planning, sick call, 2 medication passes, filing paperwork, drawing labs, infirmary care, etc.
- Additional information regarding Leon County Court Mental Health Services is provided as Attachment #1.
- Table 2 provides a summary of Leon County Mental Health Funding, which totals approximately $2.5 million this fiscal year.

Table 2 – Leon County Funding for Mental Health Services, FY 2001 - 2015

Agency	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
Leon County Health Department*	N/A	$157,671	$257,671	$257,671	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Apalachee Center, Inc. (Baker/ Marchman Acts)	$602,281	$611,505	$614,580	$614,949	$628,004	$638,156	$638,156	$638,156	$638,156	$638,156
Apalachee Center, Inc. (Primary Healthcare Program)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671
Bond Community Health Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Neighborhood Medical Center**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000
Mental Health Docket	$175,403	$188,710	$190,931	$188,803	$191,346	$189,565	$259,810	$285,703	$281,572	$284,524
Estimated Jail Costs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,023,210	$1,065,388	$837,091	$989,289	$1,006,508	$1,225,318
Total	$777,684	$957,886	$1,063,182	$1,061,423	$2,100,231	$2,150,780	$1,992,728	$2,170,819	$2,183,907	$2,455,669

* For FY 06/07 and FY 08/09, the Board provided mental health funding to the Leon County Health Department who contracted with ACI for provision of services at Bond, NMC, and ACI.

** Overall County funding to NMC in FY 15 remained level but NMC chose to designate additional funds for mental health services to address patient needs.

Annual funding to the County's CareNet program provides access for patients to participate in patient assistance programs, which in turn, make needed medications, including mental health drugs, affordable and accessible.

Current Issues:

- According to the US Census Bureau, Florida 2013 American Community Survey, there are 36,000 uninsured residents in Leon County (approximately 12.8% of the estimated 2013 population of 278,449). If Medicaid expansion were approved in Florida, the Kaiser Family Foundation estimates that the number of uninsured people in Leon County would be cut in half thereby offering greater access to mental healthcare services.
- The Board adopted a Resolution urging the Florida Legislature to expand the Medicaid program.
- One of the major problems in the criminal justice system is the revolving door for people with mental illness. Inmates typically have high rates of mental illness and chronic disease, but if they can continue the treatment they started in jail through Medicaid when released, it may help keep them out of jail. Continuity of care is vital for those coping with mental illness.

- Current capacity for bed space in the three state hospitals designated for inmates with severe mental illness is limited to 1,700. This space is utilized by all 67 counties and accounts for greater wait times to transfer inmates with severe mental illness.

Near-Term Issues:

- Continue to encourage the State to increase bed space at Florida State Hospitals for those charged with felony crimes, and include as a legislative priority.
- Continue to coordinate mental health services provided by the CareNet agencies to facilitate the integration of primary health care and behavioral health care in order to increase access to care.
- Continue outreach and coordination with Goodwill's Prosperity Center and the Homeless Shelter.
- Continue to support additional community mental health services. Capital Regional Medical Center is preparing to open a 24-bed inpatient adult behavioral health program in 2015.
- Continue to provide Crisis Intervention Team Training for all local law enforcement.

Long-Term Issues:

- Medicaid benefits are terminated once an individual is incarcerated, requiring the County Jail to pay for medical expenses regardless their Medicaid eligibility. Once released, these individuals must begin the cumbersome process of re-enrolling in the program. The Florida and National Association of Counties have continued to advocate for changes to the Medicaid program that would allow an otherwise eligible person who is in custody, but not convicted, to remain eligible for medical benefits until such time as they may be convicted or sentenced.
- Continue to identify options for permanent housing to mitigate the probability of recidivism after case disposition.

Current Strategic Priorities:

- Quality of Life - To be a provider of essential services in our continuous efforts to make Leon County a place where people are healthy, safe, and connected to their community. (Q)
    - (Q3) - Maintain and further develop programs and partnerships necessary to support and promote a healthier community, including: access to health care and community-based human services. (rev. 2013)

Current Strategic Initiatives:

- None currently

Potential New FY 2015 Strategic Initiative, for Board Consideration:

- Provide an early budget discussion item regarding County support for primary health care, including mental health care services, and options to maximize resources to meet the healthcare needs of the community including those individuals served through the local criminal justice system. (Q3, G2)

Attachment:

1. Leon County Court Mental Health Services Overview

Leon County Court Mental Health Services

In 2004 Leon County provided funding for a Court Mental Health Coordinator position (MHC). The focus of this position was to ensure cases of mentally ill and developmentally disabled defendants in the criminal justice system do not languish. With the support of a Leon County funded administrative assistant, the MHC enhances services for this population that include the following components: 1) Crisis Intervention Team Training, 2) Mental Health Pretrial Release, 3) Mental Health Probation (County and Circuit), 4) Misdemeanor Mental Health Docket, and a 5) Non 916 Competency Restoration Program.

Programs/Services	Service Description	Outcome
Crisis Intervention Team Training	A pre-booking diversion program designed to foster more effective intervention between law enforcement and the mentally ill population.	Over 500 local law enforcement officers trained since inception
Mental Health Pretrial Release and Mental Health Probation	Provides pre and post sentence monitoring and resources to ensure compliance with court ordered conditions	Average annual unduplicated number served is 70 including felony and misdemeanor offenses.
Misdemeanor Mental Health Docket	Serves the mentally ill and developmentally disabled defendants who present with competency deficits and are in need of assistance with understanding the court process and accessing services	57 defendants were served in FY 2014 with an average of 50 defendants served annually since the creation of this specialized docket in FY 2012.
Non 916 Competency Restoration Services	Contract through private provider for community based services for defendants found by the Court to be incompetent to proceed, but are not serviced under Florida statutes	18 defendants served with only 1 violation for new arrest; 4,202 jail bed days averted.
Jail Mental Health Services	Provides intake, health and mental screenings, evaluations, follow up, suicide watch, infirmary care and medications	Cost of mental health staff and medication total an average of $1.2 million annually

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Budget Workshop Item #4

April 28, 2015

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of a Status Report on the Current Healthcare Landscape and Consideration of Opportunities to Enhance the Delivery of Healthcare Services

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Eryn Calabro, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships Rosemary Evans, Financial Compliance Manager Wanda Hunter, Director, Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives Malcolm Kemp, Deputy Chief, Emergency Medical Services

Fiscal Impact:

This budget discussion item provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of several aspects of the healthcare continuum in Leon County, particularly in the areas supported by the County, and includes recommendations to enhance the delivery of healthcare services in accordance with the strategic initiative adopted by the Board at the 2014 annual retreat. Given the number of options presented in this analysis and the uncertainty with regard to the various state and federal programs affecting the local healthcare landscape, this item recommends deferring the establishment of the funding levels for the FY 16 Primary Healthcare Program to the Board's June budget workshop. For FY 15, the Board allocated $1.7 million for the provision of healthcare services in the community and $825,000 to the Community Human Service Partnership.

Staff Recommendations:

Option #1: Accept staff report on the creation of a healthcare special district and a County Healthcare Administration Office.

Option #2: Accept staff report on the Proposed Big Bend Central Receiving Facility for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Patients.

Option #3: Accept staff report on the Community Paramedic Program and continue to develop this program in partnership with area stakeholders and bring back to the Board at a later date.

Option #4: Accept staff report and encourage Bond, NMC, and Apalachee to coordinate with the TMH Transition Center to assist patients in establishing a medical home.

Option #5: Approve the Competitive Provider Reimbursement Pool Funding Model for the FY 2016 Primary Healthcare Program and bring back a budget discussion item to determine the appropriate funding levels.

Report and Discussion

Background:
At the Board's Annual Retreat on December 8, 2014, the Board adopted the following FY 2015 strategic initiative:

- Quality of Life and Governance – "Provide an early budget discussion item regarding County support for primary healthcare, including mental healthcare services, and options to maximize resources to meet the healthcare needs of the community including those individuals served through the criminal justice system (Q3, G2)."

As part of the early budget discussion item, the Board also directed staff to provide additional information on the establishment of a healthcare district and administration office for the delivery of healthcare services.

This budget discussion item provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of several aspects of the healthcare continuum in Leon County, particularly in the areas supported by the County, and includes recommendations to enhance the delivery of healthcare services in accordance with the strategic initiative adopted by the Board.

Analysis:
This budget discussion item recommends continued stakeholder engagement and analysis on the Community Paramedic Program previously approved by the Board and a fundamental shift in the utilization of limited funds for the Leon County Primary Healthcare Program. Based on the Board's prior guidance and existing practice of attaching healthcare funding to the patient (dollars following the patient), staff is recommending a competitive provider model to further this concept. Rather than independently contracting with multiple providers for a predetermined number of patient reimbursements, this competitive provider model will pool the available County funds for primary and mental healthcare services on a first come first serve basis. This model would not apply to the agencies in which the County provides administrative funding in support of their operations, only those direct service providers that are being reimbursed by the County on a per patient basis.

In order to fully weigh the recommendations provided herein, a thorough review of the County's Primary Healthcare Program is provided in this analysis along with the broader state and federal healthcare landscapes that impact patient services. There are multiple state and federal issues currently affecting the local health system. Medicaid expansion, the Medicaid cost cap, and telemedicine are all ongoing policy initiatives being debated by the 2015 Florida Legislature; The Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) is in negotiations with federal officials regarding the end of the Low Income Pool program, a funding source for Bond Community Health Center, Neighborhood Medical Center, and Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare, that is set to expire on June 30, 2015 unless the State of Florida expands Medicaid eligibility; and, Florida leads the nation for enrollment in the federal healthcare exchange established by the Affordable Care Act.

These items are discussed in greater detail in the subsequent analysis along with several opportunities to enhance healthcare services such as:

- The Creation of a Healthcare Special District and County Office of Healthcare Administration
- A Big Bend Central Receiving Facility
- The Community Paramedic Program
- Establishing a Medical Home
- Competitive Provider Reimbursement Pool for Primary Healthcare

Local Healthcare Landscape

This section of the analysis provides a comprehensive review of the local healthcare landscape and the delivery of healthcare services to indigent populations through the County's Primary Healthcare Program, other County funded programs that support the provision of healthcare, and pending state and federal consideration for healthcare programs that would impact local CareNet providers.

Leon County's Primary Healthcare Program

Leon County's Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships (HSCP) manages the County's Primary Healthcare Program. For more than a decade, the County has made access to healthcare a priority by providing funding to local healthcare agencies to support and supplement their efforts to provide critical healthcare services to uninsured and indigent residents of Leon County. In recent years, the Board has been very successful in leveraging its funding with state and federal programs in order to draw down additional healthcare resources for the uninsured. The County's Primary Healthcare Program, accounting for the leveraged state and federal funds, represents 2.1 percent of the County's $228 million or 4.1 percent of the total ad valorem revenue collected by the County. The added provision of other human services programs such as CHSP and the statutory required funding for Medicaid, Baker and Marchman Acts, and Child Protection exams, represent a combined value of 3.9 percent of the total County budget or 7.8 percent of ad valorem revenues.

CareNet is a public/private collaborative of the County and local healthcare providers. The mission of the program is to improve the health of citizens by providing quality and cost effective health services through collaborative community partnerships, including reducing non-emergent hospital emergency department visits by Leon County residents. Funding is allocated to supplement the CareNet agencies' efforts to provide greater access to healthcare services for Leon County residents who are uninsured and financially indigent. CareNet is comprised of the following agencies: Bond Community Health Center (Bond), Neighborhood Medical Center (NMC), Florida A & M University College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences (FAMU), Capital Medical Society Foundation We Care Network (We Care), Apalachee Center (Apalachee), Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare (TMH) and Capital Regional Medical Center (CRMC). Funding is not provided to the hospitals; however, each hospital plays a critical role in facilitating referrals for follow-up and the establishment of a medical home as needed. The hospitals also provide specialty medical services and ancillary services in coordination with We Care. It is through this coordinated community effort that citizens who are uninsured and lack access to care are served each year.

The Primary Healthcare Program is designed to serve those Leon County residents who fall into a coverage gap for health insurance. These are people whose income is at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and do not meet Florida's eligibility guidelines for Medicaid. The majority of this population is able-bodied working adults in low-wage jobs that do not offer insurance benefits. In order to qualify for subsidies on the Federal Health Insurance Marketplace, a person must make between 100% and 400% of the FPL. Those falling below this have no access to health insurance if they do not qualify for Medicaid, which mainly serves children, disabled adults, and some parents of qualified children. This is exactly the population the Mercer study indicated the County should be assisting through the Primary Healthcare Program. To qualify as a client for the Primary Healthcare Program, the person must:

- Be a resident of Leon County
- Live below 100% of FPL
- Be ineligible for Medicaid

These requirements are included in Leon County's contracts with the CareNet providers for the duration of the Primary Healthcare Program. For all funding received from the County, each provider submits monthly reports detailing services provided. FAMU Pharmacy and CMS Foundation/We Care Network are reimbursed for pharmaceutical staff and case management staff, respectively, on a monthly basis, up to the contracted amount. Bond, NMC, and Apalachee are reimbursed for services on a per patient visit rate. Primary care services are reimbursed at a $125/visit rate and mental health services at an $80/visit rate.

In FY 2013-14, the CareNet agencies reported that County funding provided the following:

- Bond reported 4,500 primary care patient visits and 510 mental health visits for low-income, uninsured Leon County residents.
- NMC reported 3,344 primary care patient visits and 628 mental health visits for low-income uninsured Leon County residents.
- We Care reported donated specialty medical care and dental care valued at more than $3.4 million, serving 962 low-income, uninsured Leon County residents. An additional 191 residents received short-term case management services, assisting them with access other medical programs that could pay for the needed care.
- Apalachee Center reported 12,127 visits were provided to 842 low-income, uninsured Leon County residents.
- FAMU Pharmacy filled 16,680 prescriptions valued at $711,392.41, including assisting patients with applying for 566 patient assistance programs.

Table #1 illustrates the amount of funding the County has provided to each agency over the last five years.

Table #1: Primary Healthcare Funding FY2010/11- FY2014/15

Agency	FY2010/11	FY2011/12	FY2012/13	FY2013/14	FY2014/15
Bond Primary Care	$332,052	$332,052	$332,052	$332,052	$318,000
Bond Women & Children	$245,588	$245,588	$245,588	$245,588	Included in primary care
Bond Mental Health	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Bond Pharmacy*	$177,500	$177,500	$177,500	$177,500	$0.00
Total Bond Funding	$805,140	$805,140	$805,140	$805,140	$368,000
Neighborhood Medical Center (NMC) Primary Care	$416,740	$416,740	$416,740	$416,740	$698,097
NMC Mental Health	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Total NMC Funding	$466,740	$466,740	$466,740	$466,740	$798,097
Capital Medical Society Foundation/We Care Network	$130,043	$130,043	$130,043	$130,043	$168,826
FAMU Pharmacy	$177,500	$177,500	$177,500	$177,500	$177,500
FAMU Pharmacy Diabetes Collaborative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$67,000
Florida Healthy Kids	$3,777	$2,488	$2,488	$2,488	$2,488
Apalachee Center, Inc.	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671	$157,671
Total Funding	**$1,740,871**	**$1,739,582**	**$1,739,582**	**$1,739,582**	**$1,739,582**

**Bond began administration of its Pharmacy Program in April 2010, which was previously administered by FAMU.*

Historically, the Board has approved of Bond and NMC's contracts having provisions that some of their funding is to be used for the Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) Medicaid Low Income Pool (LIP) matching funds for expansion of access to healthcare services. In an effort to continue leveraging County funding to draw down state and federal funds, Leon County remits matching funds to AHCA for LIP awards but these awards will expire after June 30, 2015 unless the State of Florida agrees to expand Medicaid eligibility. Tables #2 and #3 illustrate the amount of funds leveraged and the total community benefit.

Table #2: FY 2013-14 Matching Funds for Primary Healthcare Program

Agency	County Match	State & Federal Funding	Total Community Benefit
Bond Community Health Center	$252,677	$602,881	$855,558
Neighborhood Medical Center	$55,531	$156,744	$212,275
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare	$200,000	$564,526	$764,526
Total	**$508,208**	**$1,324,151**	**$1,832,359**

Table #3: FY 2014-15 Matching Funds for Primary Healthcare Program

Agency	County Match	State & Federal Funding	Total Community Benefit
Bond Community Health Center	$575,953*	$1,820,557	$2,396,510
Neighborhood Medical Center	$64,150	$190,413	$254,563
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare	$200,000	$790,874	$990,874
Total	**$840,103**	**$2,801,844**	**$3,641,947**

*Bond was allowed to carry forward $309,603 in FY 2013-14 funds to be used for FY 2014-15 match requests.

Apalachee Contract Modification- Integrated Care Model

The County provides the Apalachee Center, Inc. up to $157,671 for approximately 2,000 mental health patient visits through the Primary Healthcare Program. This is non-mandated mental health funding which the Board has opted to provide in addition to the $638,156 provided to Apalachee for state-mandated Baker Act and Marchman Act services. Mental health services are provided by an ARNP, Case Manager, Psychiatrist, and Comprehensive Community Support Team. Subsequent to the Annual Retreat in which the Board discussed the availability and delivery of mental health services in the community, the Apalachee Center, Inc. approached staff about an integrated model of care for those uninsured mental health patients who needed access to primary care. The Board approved an FY 2014-15 mid-year modification which allows Apalachee to bill Leon County for primary care services provided at their facility in addition to the mental healthcare provided under the non-mandated $157,671 agreement with the County. The following stipulations are in place:

- Apalachee uses the HSCP Management System to submit documentation of client visits.
- Primary care visits are reimbursed at the $125 per visit reimbursement rate provided to Bond and NMC. Mental health visits continue to be reimbursed at the $80 per visit reimbursement rate.
- Up to approximately one-third of Apalachee's funding, $50,000, could be used for primary care visits, with the rest still designated for mental health visits.

The intended result of this integrated care model is higher quality care for clients with mental illness, as they will have more frequent and more comprehensive check-ins with an entire team of healthcare providers who specialize in meeting their complex needs. Beginning February 5, 2015, Apalachee took over full operation of Bond-Apalachee Wellness Integration Center (BAWIC) from the partnership between Apalachee and Bond, although Bond clinical staff will continue to be sub-contracted for primary care services. Apalachee will be open five hours per day, five days per week. Apalachee has demonstrated that integrated care at BAWIC works well for its client population, those who are severely and persistently mentally ill.

Additional Mental Health Services Information for the Area

Big Bend Community Based Care (BBCBC) is the Managing Entity for the Florida Department of Children and Families' funding of mental health services in Leon County, as part of the Circuit 2 Area. In 2014, a community needs assessment of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in Northwest Florida was conducted by Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. for BBCBC (Attachment #1). Northwest Florida, also known in the report as the Northwest Region, is made up of the following counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington, Gadsden, Franklin, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, and Wakulla. Some of the noted findings in this report include:

- While Florida ranks 4th in population among the 50 states, it ranks 48th in per capita spending for mental healthcare services at $39.55.
- Providers in Circuit 2 indicated on a survey that the services needing the most increased availability are outpatient services.
- In Circuit 2, there is only one provider offering direct client services and using evidence-based practice: Apalachee Center.
- The largest provider, in terms of contract amount, in the Northwest Florida region is Apalachee Center, with $12,788,238 in annualized funding. Of this, over $5 million is designated for statewide forensic consumers who are in need of community placement, treatment, and monitoring.

Qualified veterans can receive outpatient mental health services at the VA Clinic. These services will continue to be offered at the new VA clinic when it opens. Veterans needing inpatient services are sent to facilities outside of Tallahassee, such as the VA Medical Center in Gainesville.

Mental Health Services and the Local Criminal Justice System

For those needing access to services through the criminal justice system, Leon County, through its Jail Mental Health Services provides intake, health, and mental screenings, evaluations, follow-up, infirmary care, and medications. Additionally, the County supports the Court's Mental Health Program that facilitates efforts to divert defendants manifesting mental health symptoms from jail to community-based treatment.

To facilitate the disposition of court cases for mentally ill and developmentally disabled defendants in the criminal justice system, the Board created a Court Mental Health Coordinator position in 2004 and currently provides $284,524 for the mental health court program, which includes three FTEs through Court Administration and the Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives. The focus of this position is to ensure cases of mentally ill and developmentally disabled defendants in the criminal justice system do not languish. With the support of a Leon County funded administrative assistant, the MHC enhances services for this population that include the following components:

1) Crisis Intervention Team Training,
2) Mental Health Pretrial Release,
3) Mental Health Probation (County and Circuit),
4) Misdemeanor Mental Health Docket, and a
5) "Non 916" Competency Restoration Program.

The Mental Health Coordinator collaborates with community-based agencies to facilitate training for law enforcement in crisis intervention. The Crisis Intervention Team is a community initiative designed to improve the outcomes of police interactions with people living with mental illness. This program provides 40 hours of training for law enforcement on how to better respond to people experiencing a mental health crisis. Crisis Intervention training also helps to better coordinate diversion from jails to mental health services. Since 2004, more than 500 local Leon County law enforcement officers, including campus police officers, have completed this training.

Leon County also funds a Mental Pretrial Release and Probation Officer position to assist with monitoring compliance with pre and post sentencing court ordered conditions of release. This position also works to connect people with community-based resources in an effort to reduce recidivism. The average annual unduplicated number served is 70 including felony and misdemeanor offenses.

Funding for the mental health court program totals $284,524 in FY14-15, which includes three FTEs through Court Administration and the Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives. The Misdemeanor Mental Health Docket serves the mentally ill and developmentally disabled defendants who present with competency deficits and are in need of assistance with understanding the court process and accessing services. 57 defendants were served in FY 2014 with an average of 50 defendants served annually since the creation of this specialized docket in FY 2012.

Additionally, Leon County operates the Non 916 Competency Restoration Program. "Non 916" refers to individuals whose treatment to restore competency is not paid for by the state under the criteria established by Florida Statutes Chapter 916, which specifically refers to mental illness, intellectual disability, and autism. Examples of non-covered conditions include, but are not limited to, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and any mental disability sustained as the result of a traumatic head injury. The County contracts with a local provider for competency restoration services for defendants found by the Court to be incompetent to proceed, but who are not

covered under Florida Statutes for state assistance. Since the Board provided funding in 2013, 18 defendants have been served and 4,202 jail bed days have been averted.

Leon County and the Courts enjoy a working relationship with the local Veterans Administration Justice Outreach Program, which is designed to help veterans in contact with the criminal justice system. Currently, the Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives, Leon County Jail and Court Administration are working together to design and implement an all-inclusive process that readily identifies, evaluates and refers all eligible veterans.

And finally, the County recently demonstrated its financial commitment to the homeless population through its investment in the Comprehensive Emergency Services Center, now known as The Kearney Center, which opened in April 2015. The Kearney Center provides for closer collaboration of services for citizens experiencing homelessness who are facing mental health issues. This collaboration provides coordinated mental health services in anticipation that timely access to treatment will alleviate some of the strain on the criminal justice system that can result when mental health issues go untreated. Apalachee, Bond, NMC, TMH, and CRMC are all playing a role in providing services at the new center, with a close focus on collaboration to provide mental health and primary care services. The Board's financial commitment for this state-of-the-art facility is $500,000 over five years.

Status of Community Human Service Partnership (CHSP) Funding

On March 10, 2015, the Board voted to increase the FY 2016 maximum funding level for CHSP from $825,000 to $1.2 million, a potential 45 percent increase in the Board's contribution to social service agencies and non-profits. However, there was no firm commitment made to what the final amount will be; and this will be part of the upcoming budget discussions in June. Several Commissioners expressed their desire to see other partner agencies increase their funding levels for the CHSP program along the same lines prior to the Board's June budget workshops.

Local Healthcare Meetings

There are multiple healthcare committees and groups operating in Leon County, some that pursue a broad range of issues and others that are more narrowly focused, which can lead to either shared or competing efforts. The Community Health Coordinating Committee (CHCC) was established in 2010 as a focus group; it serves as a hub of information and an essential element in coordinating existing community partners. Since its formation, the CHCC has played a valuable role as a knowledge-based healthcare resource to the County. Through the CHCC efforts, the County has been able to secure additional grant funding from the state. The CHCC provides a needed resource to the County's Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships to address ongoing healthcare related issues.

The CareNet Executive Directors Meeting is held monthly. These meetings offer a chance for the agency directors to update each other and County staff on news from their agencies and discuss any concerns. Recent meetings focused on updating the directors on the status of the Low Income Pool program and the HSCP Management System Database.

The United Way of the Big Bend Health Council (Health Council) meets as needed to further its goals of increasing access to pediatric dental care, addressing mental health needs in the community, and working on ways to promote healthy lifestyle choices. Leon County is represented on the Health Council by Rosemary Evans of the Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships. The Health Council worked with Leon County Schools and the Florida Department of Health in Leon County (DOH-Leon) to make sure all second graders in Title I schools receive a dental exam, cleaning, and sealants on their teeth. TMH and Apalachee Center (Apalachee) are working together on ways to use telemedicine to expand access to mental healthcare in the rural areas of the Big Bend. A community survey on stress is being conducted by Florida State University and Florida A & M University. The results of the survey will guide the Health Council in creating a public awareness campaign about stress and how healthy lifestyle choices can combat the effects of stress.

The Circuit 2 Community Alliance (Alliance) is a forum through which services for children and families mandated and funded by state and federal government are planned, organized and coordinated. The Alliance serves as a conduit for information between and among providers, state agencies, consumers and the general public. The Alliance will develop a Regional Management Plan that is revised and updated regularly. The plan will describe the system of care, evaluate its strengths and weaknesses, establish local needs and priorities, propose modifications to the system as appropriate, and encourage members to provide feedback on all aspects of community services. Leon County is represented on the Alliance by Eryn Calabro, Director of the County's Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation released its annual County Health Rankings on March 25, 2015. Leon County slid overall in the rankings from 9th to 12th in the state. These rankings score counties based on health outcomes and health factors. Health outcomes used in scoring include: premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, and low birth weight. Health factors used in scoring include: smoking, obesity, drinking, sexually transmitted infections, teen births, uninsured rate, education level, unemployment rate, violent crime, air pollution, and housing problems, among others (Attachment #2).

Status of Federal Funding for CareNet Agencies

As of April 1, 2015, Neighborhood Medical Center (NMC) is in the second year of its three year Service Area Competition award designation from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). Funding to NMC for this award for the second year is $2,413,724.

In October 2014, NMC, Bond Community Health Center (Bond), and North Florida Medical Centers (NFMC) applied for New Access Point funding from HRSA. This funding would expand the operations of the designated organization. As of the writing of this workshop, HRSA has not announced which organization will receive the funding. The announcement was expected in February 2015, but has been updated with an expected announcement date of April or May 2015.

In October 2014, NMC and Bond applied for Ryan White HIV Part C funding from HRSA. HRSA re-opened this grant in February 2015, with applications due March 23, 2015. Bond has applied for this funding during the re-opening of the application cycle. The expected announcement date for this grant is prior to May 1, 2015.

Federal Affordable Care Act Enrollment

Florida led the nation in the number of people signing up for health insurance coverage on the Federal Health Insurance Marketplace, with 1.6 million Floridians signing up during the most recent open enrollment period. Ninety-three percent of those who signed up qualified for subsidies available to those whose income falls between 100% and 400% of the Federal Poverty Level. The average monthly premium for Florida was $376 and an average tax credit of $294, which means the average monthly premium in Florida was $82. Leon County enrollment totaled 8,820 for the period of November 15, 2014 through January 16, 2015. County level data has not been released for the entire open enrollment period.

Medicaid Expansion

At the state level, there are four major issues being discussed that could impact Leon County and the local CareNet agencies. One of the major tenets of the Federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) passed in 2010 was the planned Medicaid expansion that would provide low-income adults access to Medicaid coverage. The ACA offers 100 percent federal funding to cover the expansion population for 2014-2016, ramping down to 90 percent for 2020 and the years thereafter. (Attachment #3) The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that this part of the ACA was optional for states led to many states choosing not to expand Medicaid coverage, including Florida. This has left adults whose income is 0-100% of the Federal Poverty Level without access to affordable health insurance, as subsidies to help pay for coverage on the Federal Health Insurance Marketplace are only available to those with income of 100%-400% of the Federal Poverty Level. Medicaid expansion, which is generally expected to cover those with incomes up to 138% the of Federal Poverty Level, based on other states' plans, has thus far not gained enough traction to pass in the Florida Legislature. There are some alternate plans put forth by outside groups and the Florida Senate has proposed a version of Medicaid expansion as part of their budget. The Senate plan uses vouchers to allow Medicaid recipients to purchase private insurance. The plans proposed so far have work requirements for the beneficiaries. Work requirements proposed by other states as a part of Medicaid expansion have thus far been denied by the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The lack of Medicaid expansion has left a coverage gap for the lowest-income Floridians. This group who lacks access to any affordable health insurance is the population Leon County's Primary Healthcare Program seeks to serve through its funding of services provided by the CareNet agencies. Medicaid expansion, as envisioned under the ACA, has the potential to cover most of the patients that Leon County currently pays the primary healthcare providers to see.

Medicaid Cost Cap - Senate Bill (SB) 1520

Another important issue being considered at the state level that could impact local CareNet agencies is the Medicaid cost cap. In 21 states, counties are required by their states to help finance the non-federal share of Medicaid. It is estimated that counties already spend almost $70 billion annually on healthcare services (Attachment #3). Florida counties have been required to participate in some sort of Medicaid cost-sharing relationship with the state since 1972. During the 2013 legislative session, legislation passed that significantly changed the way counties are charged for their portion of costs. More specifically, SB 1520 eliminated the monthly billing process and established a fixed, formula-based county Medicaid contribution. Beginning in FY 2015-16, the individual county percentage shares will begin transitioning, over four years, to being based on each county's respective share of the state's Medicaid enrollees. While some counties will see their costs go down or remain relatively stable over the transition period, other counties are expected to experience significant, and possibly unsustainable, growth in their mandatory Medicaid costs as a result of this transition to an enrollment-based distribution. Leon County's costs have gone up during this transition. Costs are estimated to rise from $2,573,856 in FY 2014-15 to $3,168,900 by FY 2019-20.

To evaluate the impact SB 1520 will have on counties, the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) estimated what the individual county contributions will be over the seven-year transition period, using current enrollment data and projections. FAC formed the County Medicaid Workgroup (Leon County was a member) to evaluate potential alternative distributions in order to recommend a more fair and equitable methodology to the FAC Health & Human Services Policy Committee. FAC would like the state to protect those counties that are disproportionately affected by the transition to the enrollment-based formula by establishing a cap on growth in individual county Medicaid costs.

The Medicaid Workgroup came up with a Medicaid Cap Proposal spreadsheet which assumes that additional state funds are used to offset the costs for those counties whose growth exceeds a certain amount (Attachment #4). The proposal spreadsheets, presented to the Legislature this session, show estimated county-by-county payments for state fiscal year (SFY) 15-16 through SFY 19-20. Specifically, the proposal illustrates county-by-county hypothetical payments under three, four, five, six, and seven percent annual growth caps for SFY 15-16 through SFY 19-20. In short, the Board can anticipate additional cost increases for the County's share of Medicaid costs with or without Medicaid expansion or a cap in costs.

Low Income Pool (LIP) Program

The third significant issue being influenced at the state level is the Low Income Pool. Related to Medicaid expansion is the almost $2 billion Florida is slated to lose on June 30, 2015, when its one-year extension of the Low Income Pool program ends. The Low Income Pool program is run by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) and pools Federal, State, and local funds for distribution to hospitals, federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), and FQHC Look-Alikes in an attempt to increase access to care. It helps hospitals and FQHCs cover a portion of their uncompensated care costs. In Leon County, Bond Community Health Center currently receives more than $2.1 million in LIP funds, inclusive of the County's matching funds of $511,803 (a combination of FY13-14 and FY14-15 funds).

In addition, Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare (TMH) receives $1.5 million in LIP funds to help pay for their Family Medicine Residency Program and Transition Center, inclusive of the County's matching funds of $200,000. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has signaled that this money will not be renewed and has stated the expectation that Florida expand Medicaid and accept the Federal funds for such an expansion. According to CMS, this would help make up for the loss of LIP funds as most Floridians would be covered by insurance and thus uncompensated care would decrease. As of the writing of this workshop, AHCA officials state they are working with CMS on a solution, but there is not one as of yet.

At the time of this writing, the House and Senate budgets are about $4 billion apart due in large part to the ongoing healthcare debate. This has led to the speculation of an extended or special session and an indication by the Governor's Office to pursue legal action against the federal government for withholding LIP funds.

Telemedicine

The fourth issue which is currently being discussed in the Florida Legislature is setting up regulations for the use of telemedicine. This may include allowing healthcare providers to bill Medicaid for services provided via telemedicine, however, at this time, it does not appear other insurers will be required to cover these costs. Proponents of the measure say this would increase efficiency, reduce costs, and provide increased access for patients in rural areas who often do not have to means to travel long distances to their healthcare provider. As of the writing of this workshop, there is strong support for telemedicine in the Florida Legislature.

Summary of Local Healthcare Landscape

The ongoing deliberations, negotiations, and uncertainty of state and federal programs prove challenging to the local CareNet providers which strive to provide patient services. The confluence of these issues at the state and federal levels play a significant role in the local healthcare landscape and should be taken into consideration by the Board in its desire to meet the healthcare needs of the community. The next section of the analysis examines several opportunities for the Board's consideration to enhance the delivery of healthcare services and maximize the available resources.

The remainder of this page is intentionally blank

Opportunities to Enhance Healthcare Services

The opportunities to enhance the delivery of healthcare services included herein derive from a variety of sources including previous Board direction, staff analysis, and recent input presented by stakeholder/partner organizations.

Creation of a Healthcare Special District and a County Office of Healthcare Administration
Healthcare special districts are a category of special districts created to provide a specialized governmental service. These districts have limited, explicit authority that is specified in charter or laws under which they operate. A special district is created by general law, special act, local ordinance or by rule of the Governor and Cabinet. A special district may be dependent or independent and often rely on ad valorem revenue. Special districts can be a financing mechanism to help the private and public sectors govern, finance, construct, operate, and maintain essential public services and facilities. A dependent special district would allow the Board to make appointments to the governing body of the district and have final approval over millage rates. The creation of an independent district with ad valorem taxing authority would require voter approval and provide for independently elected officials to govern the special district.

Across the nation, healthcare and hospital districts grew in the 1940s and 1950s. In Florida, there are currently 29 hospital districts and five healthcare special districts (one of which is a dual hospital-healthcare district). Of the five healthcare districts, all are independent districts and three of these were created in the late 1940s and 1950s. The five existing Florida healthcare districts have varying revenue sources which include donations, fees, investments, ad valorem taxes, and other revenue in the form of interest income. The healthcare districts' annual revenue sources ranges from $13 million to $1.3 billion, with taxes driving a major part of the districts' revenue.

The Board had previously established ad valorem funding through an MSTU for indigent care. When the half penny healthcare sales tax for indigent healthcare was not approved by voters in 2006, the MSTU was reduced to 0.0 mills and subsequently repealed. Care for the uninsured continued to be provided through the Primary Healthcare Program and funded through general revenue.

Under Florida Statute 154.331, a county may establish a county healthcare or mental healthcare special district. The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) administers the Special District Accountability Program and provides a handbook for creating special districts (Attachment #5). According to the DEO handbook, the county or municipality creating the special district must outline the purpose, powers, functions, and duties of the district, including methods for financing the district, among other requirements. Should the Board wish to pursue this option, an ordinance would need to be created and approved and a methodology would need to be formulated for financing the district.

The establishment of a special district or a County Office of Healthcare Administration requires access to a consistent and dedicated revenue source. Determination from the Board would need to be made as to the administrative functions for the proposed County Office and its role with provider agencies. Today, the County's Healthcare Services Coordinator serves as a liaison to local public health partners in ensuring public health needs are met in the community. Florida's public health landscape is structured differently than many states as county health departments are part of a centralized state agency, as opposed to a branch of the local county government. The Department of Health functions as the major overseer of public health operations and creating an entire office of healthcare administration could be duplicative of what is already done through DOH-Leon, AHCA, DCF, and other agencies. One of the Healthcare Services Coordinator's major roles is as a contract manager, monitoring the CareNet agencies to ensure the services paid for by the County are provided. Another role of this position is to seek grant and other sources of funding for healthcare services in the community.

Given the current healthcare landscape, ongoing state and federal negotiations, and increased access to care due to the Affordable Care Act, at this time an additional administrative office is not recommended.

***Recommendation #1:** Accept staff report on the creation of a healthcare special district and a County Healthcare Administration Office.*

Mental Health: Proposed Big Bend Central Receiving Facility

Beginning March 2015, discussions have been held involving Apalachee, Big Bend Community Based Care, DCF, TMH, CRMC, the HSCP office, Leon County EMS and representatives from the Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Liberty, Leon, Madison, Taylor and Wakulla Counties' law enforcement. A paper was presented by Big Bend Community Based Care to review the establishment of a Big Bend Baker Act and Marchman Act Central Receiving Facility for the residents of Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Liberty, Leon, Madison, Taylor and Wakulla Counties. Big Bend Community Based Care (BBCBC) is the Managing Entity for DCF funding of mental health services in the Circuit 2 area inclusive of the eight counties referenced above.

The proposal submits that the proposed central facility would be located at Apalachee's main campus and will serve as the screening and assessment hub for all individuals detained under the Baker Act or Marchman Act within the eight counties. The goal behind centralizing the receiving of Baker Act and Marchman Act patients is to create a single point of entry for the assessment and placement of individuals who are in need of mental health services, reduce the impact of psychiatric and substance abuse client utilization on area hospital emergency departments, as well as to ease the access for law enforcement. Currently, there is one public receiving facility (Apalachee's Crisis Stabilization Unit known as PATH), two private receiving facilities (TMH's Behavioral Health Center and Apalachee's Eastside Psychiatric Hospital) and another 26 bed private facility with CRMC seeking approval for its private Baker Act receiving facility designation.

The model being presented by BBCBC is from Orange County, where a central receiving facility was created approximately eleven years ago with $1.2 million in initial funding from the County, plus annual funding, in addition to funding from two hospitals. At this time, the proposal has been presented as an opportunity to engage in open discussions about moving forward with the prospect. At this preliminary stage of discussion, area stakeholders have not yet fully vetted the proposal for its overall intent, costs, or its impact to patient choice and patient care if implemented locally. Leon County EMS and the Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships are actively participating in these discussions and will keep the Board apprised of any future developments on this matter.

Recommendation #2: Accept staff report on the Proposed Big Bend Central Receiving Facility for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Patients.

Community Paramedic Program

With the advent of healthcare reform, new models are needed to provide high quality medical care and reduce costs to individuals, agencies, third party payers, EMS, hospitals, and local, state, and federal governments. New models of integrative care can be developed with the resources that already exist within communities to reach patients in their homes and environments for a more holistic approach to healthcare. Traditional models of EMS response with a subsequent transport to a hospital emergency department is not cost effective for all patient acuity types and does not provide the correct level of care for all citizens in need.

Based on the Board's previous direction, Leon County EMS is working towards creating a Community Paramedic Program to better serve the citizens of Leon County. The Florida Department of Health awarded the County a matching grant in the amount of $57,735 towards the cost of implementation of the Community Paramedic Program. This program represents a new model of healthcare delivery which expands the role of paramedics, who are currently experienced and in the field, to include community-based evaluation and treatment and referral of patients through mobile health. Future prospects for the program include utilizing physicians through a telemedicine connection when needed.

This particular initiative aligns with the Board's Strategic Priorities:

- Quality of Life – "Maintain and further develop programs and partnerships necessary to support and promote a healthier community, including: access to healthcare and community-based human services (Q3)."

Furthermore, this initiative aligns with the Board's Strategic Initiative:

- Quality of Life – "Implement strategies to improve medical outcomes and survival rates, and to prevent injuries, including: continue to pursue funding for community paramedic telemedicine (Q1, Q2)."

Currently, emergency departments are overcrowded with non-emergent patients who could receive care either on the scene, be referred to local medical clinics, physicians, or other resources, or in the future be attended to by a physician through a telemedicine connection. According to the white paper "Innovation Opportunities for EMS" (Attachment #6) by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (HHS), and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HHS):

> "EMS is an essential component of the United States healthcare system. Ambulance transport to a hospital's emergency department is often the first and only access point to the healthcare system for many Americans."

Furthermore, the paper states:

> "Emergency Department (ED) overcrowding is a well-documented problem that results in costly, delayed, and often sub-optimal care. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) contributes to this problem by unnecessarily transporting non-acutely ill and injured patients to the EDs when more appropriate and less costly care settings, including the home, may be available."

The primary goal of the program is the greater utilization of existing local medical resources and the lightening of the load on emergency departments to reduce the use of the more expensive emergency department resources. Field evaluation by specially trained EMS staff using county vehicles is more convenient for the patient, cost effective, and provides an opportunity to educate the patient on the availability of local resources that can better deal with their ongoing medical issues. If patients have their medical needs met with appropriate medications, arranged visits with physicians, provided transportation, and other issues related to medical care, they will not call 911 to deal with non-emergent problems. This model has already been in use by Leon County EMS and all EMS providers across Florida and the nation in part by providing referral to different social service agencies and medical entities in the community. This program proposes to expand and enhance those integrated connections within the community with specific and targeted results.

Upon start-up of the Community Paramedic Program staff anticipates three main services being offered:

1. The first group of patients who would be targeted is a high-use group that includes both chronic illness patients and system abusers. Many times these patients have minor issues that could be taken care of with other resources than emergency department visits. Patient conditions in this group are minor in nature and are currently referred to other resources that are more appropriate within the community after their visit at the emergency department. Also, chronic illness patients would have better outcomes if their care was closely monitored while at home, and specific education and tracking was provided to make sure these very ill patients were following their medical regimens and receiving optimal levels of care.

2. The second group of patients who would be targeted are those at high risk of readmission to the hospital once they have been discharged. These patients have legitimate medical conditions that must be followed closely or negative outcomes will result. Dealing with these patients in their home environment is important since is allows Community Paramedics to assess all environmental conditions that can impact a patient's health. These patients would be managed with close working relationships with local hospitals and the patient's medical providers to determine the best options for the patient's care.

3. The third group of patients who will be targeted are hospice patients. Many patients who are at the end of life and have been referred into the hospice system are placed back into the hospital system when it is unnecessary. The goal of the Community Paramedic Program with these patients would be to keep hospice patients inside of the hospice system and not place them back into the traditional medical treatment system since it is not indicated. These patients would be treated with consultations with the local hospice agencies and the patient's medical providers to follow accepted standards and meet the intended desires of the hospice patient.

Staff is working with a consultant from Area Metropolitan Ambulance Authority (AMAA) from Ft. Worth, Texas who will facilitate the design of this program in coordination with other local healthcare providers as approved by the Board at the September 2, 2014 Commission meeting. AMAA is a pioneer in Community Paramedic Programs and has been successfully operating such a program since 2011. AMAA's experience has demonstrated the value of a Community Paramedic Program and will be beneficial in engaging community partners and establishing achievable program goals and objectives. Additionally, AMAA has been successful in getting payment for such service from third-party payers because of the amount of money the Community Paramedic Program saves the healthcare system. Preliminary discussions have been held with the two hospitals who expressed interest in the program. The next phase is to have a larger meeting involving community stakeholders who include the hospitals, the healthcare centers, third party insurers, hospices, home health entities, and social service agencies.

Staff is supportive of this patient-centered program as the County is in a unique position to make a significant difference in the quality of life of the all Leon County citizens who are looking for greater access to care. Specifically, this initiative will help to reduce the non-emergent hospital emergency department visits, which is an objective of CareNet and the Primary Healthcare Program. By ensuring that patients receive appropriate medical care, pressure will be taken off emergency services, including 911 calls for ambulances. It is anticipated that this program will allow the County to slow the annual increases in call volume to EMS and the associated increased staffing needs. Local medical and non-medical services that are available within the Leon County community would receive more referrals for their services through this mobile health initiative. This initiative provides expanded opportunities for all of these service providers to find new clients and to demonstrate their value to the community. The Community Paramedic Program initiative provides a unique opportunity to direct patients to the correct resources and meet the needs of the patient, care facilities, third party payers, and taxpayers while collaborating with community stakeholders in an effort to improve the healthcare delivery throughout the County. It is anticipated that this type of program will soon become commonplace alongside the expanded use of telemedicine.

Recommendation #3: ***Accept staff report on the Community Paramedic Program and continue to develop this program in partnership with area stakeholders and bring back to the Board at a later date.***

Establishing a Medical Home

Since the implementation of the HSCP Management System database in October 2013, staff has seen an increase in compliance from the agencies in providing the required documentation for each patient. The system requires that all documentation be uploaded prior to reimbursement for patient visits. Once the documents are uploaded, they are valid for one year, meaning the providers can request reimbursement for subsequent visits for the client without having to upload new documents for each visit. Given this heightened level of accountability, HSCP staff is confident that the coverage gap population the Primary Healthcare Program is designed to serve is being reached. To date, staff has not seen an increase in services provided, and in some cases has seen a decrease.

In working with the agencies and the TMH Transition Center, staff has recognized additional opportunities for the agencies to provide the patients in this gap population with a medical home. The TMH Transition Center provides follow-up care to certain patients after they leave the hospital in order to offer continuity of care and to avoid an unnecessary readmission back in to the hospital. Staff recommends that Bond, NMC, and Apalachee actively engage in a partnership with the TMH Transition Center to appropriately place patients who have been seen in the emergency room in the proper medical home. This patient-centered approach will ensure Leon County's funding is reaching the targeted population of the CareNet program, enhance the continuity of care, and potentially mitigate calls to EMS similar to the Community Paramedic Program.

Recommendation #4: ***Accept staff report and encourage Bond, NMC, and Apalachee to coordinate with the TMH Transition Center to assist patients in establishing a medical home.***

Competitive Provider Reimbursement Pool

Of the $1.74 million the County budgeted for the Primary Healthcare Program in FY 15, approximately $416,000 supported the administrative costs and staffing for the three organizations listed in Table #4. As illustrated in Table #5, the remaining $1.3 million is contracted to three providers (Bond, NMC, and Apalachee) based on a per patient visit reimbursement formula. For the three providers reimbursed on a per patient basis, Leon County funds are designed to supplement their other funding sources. Staff is proposing a fundamental shift in the reimbursement process for per patient visits in order to maximize the limited resources available for primary and mental health services.

Table #4: FY 15 Funding Levels for Agencies Reimbursed for Administrative Costs

Agency	FY 2014/15 Funding	FY 2014/15 Patient Visits
CMS Foundation/We Care	$168,826	N/A
FAMU Pharmacy/Diabetes Partnership	$244,500	N/A
Florida Healthy Kids*	$2,488	N/A
Total	$415,814	N/A

As illustrated in Table #5 below, each of the three agency providers has specified patient visits anticipated in their annual contracts for an array of services. The agencies enter patient visit information into the software system and are reimbursed each month for the number of qualified patients that were treated. HSCP staff spends time reviewing these visits to ensure the documentation is correct and that each agency will meet its contracted number of patient visits. Some agencies have expressed the desire to bill for more visits if given the opportunity, while others have expressed difficulty with reaching targeted numbers within the timeframe required by their contract. Table #5 compares the FY 15 contracted number of patient visits with the actual totals through the first six months of the fiscal year. Some providers are on pace to meet their anticipated patient visit counts for certain services while others are well short at the halfway point of the fiscal year.

Table #5: Patient Visits in the First Six Months of FY 15 (October 2014 – March 2015)

Agency	FY 15 Contracted Patient Visits	Oct. 2014 – Mar. 2015 Patient Visits	FY 2014/15 Funding
Bond - Primary Care	2,544	1,351 (53%)	$318,000
Bond - Mental Health	625	52 (8%)	$50,000
Neighborhood - Primary Care	4,385	2,363 (54%)	$548,097
Neighborhood - Mental Health	1,250	300 (24%)	$100,000
Neighborhood - Dental	1,200	0 (0%)	$150,000
Apalachee Center - Mental Health*	1,346	535 (40%)	$107,671
Apalachee Center - Primary Care*	NA	NA	$50,000
Total	**11,750**	**4,601 (39%)**	**$1,323,768**

**Apalachee began using the system this fiscal year. HSCP is working with them on making sure the visits are uploaded. A contract amendment to allow Apalachee to bill for primary care was approved by the BOCC in February 2015. Apalachee is working on the visits for this to be uploaded to the HSCP database and billed. Staff anticipates Apalachee will bill for all contracted visits by the end of the fiscal year.*

Staff proposes a competitive provider model whereby the funding truly follows the patient. Rather than independently contracting with multiple providers for a predetermined number of patient reimbursements, this competitive provider model will pool the available County funds for primary and mental healthcare services on a first-come, first-served basis. This model would not apply to the agencies in which the County provides administrative funding in support of their operations, only those direct service providers that are being reimbursed by the County on a per patient basis. With the shifting of federal and state funds, the fluidity for the providers under this model would be beneficial to the high performing agencies and would also encourage them to follow through on helping patients establish their medical home.

This reimbursement model gives each agency the opportunity to receive as many patient reimbursements as they have in past years, while also encouraging a level playing field for the agencies providing primary care and mental health services. The County would no longer have to assign a predetermined number of anticipated patient visits by contract for each of the provider agencies or realign those predetermined figures due to evolving state or federal programs and designations (FQHC, Non-FQHC, FQHC Look-Alike). This proposal also bridges the gap of the providers' requests for additional funding with the Board's desire to responsibly fund the healthcare needs of this population by ensuring that each provider has the opportunity to fully utilize all of the resources dedicated to the County's Primary Healthcare Program.

This competitive provider model would be facilitated by creating a single pool of money for reimbursement for Bond, NMC, and Apalachee, on a per patient visit rate, inclusive of primary care and mental health visits. The reimbursement rates would remain the same, $125 per primary care visit and $80 per mental health visit. At the FY 15 funding level, this would provide a funding pool of $1,323,768 from which the three agencies could request reimbursements, up to the total available in the pool. In this reimbursement model, $264,764, or 20% of the funding pool, would be earmarked for mental health reimbursement at the $80 per visit rate. This is consistent with the current amount of mental health funding utilized by these three agencies. This allows for the same number of mental health services to be provided at any of the three locations and aligns with the Board's recent support of the integrated service model now offered by the Apalachee Center.

If funding match opportunities become available, any of the currently funded Primary Healthcare Program agencies can bring a request to the Board asking for support with local match dollars just as they have in the past. The Board can then approve the necessary funding amount be taken from the primary healthcare funding pool and used to bring additional funding to that agency. The status of LIP funding from AHCA will be finalized before the budget is voted on in September 2015. This gives ample time for agencies to make funding requests to the Board before the pool of money is even able to be accessed in October 2015.

The breakdown of the funding pool for the competitive provider described herein is based on the FY 15 budget for the County's Primary Healthcare budget. Given the number of options presented in this analysis and the uncertainty with regard to the various state and federal programs affecting the local healthcare landscape, staff recommends establishing the funding levels for the FY 16 Primary Healthcare Program at the Board's June budget workshop.

Recommendation #5: Approve the Competitive Provider Reimbursement Pool Funding Model for the FY 2016 Primary Healthcare Program and bring back a budget discussion item to determine the appropriate funding levels.

Summary

The Board's ongoing investment in these CareNet agencies and uninsured patients provide critically needed services to the most vulnerable citizens. This budget discussion item presents several options for the Board's consideration to enhance the delivery of healthcare services while maximizing the limited resources available for this program. Staff recommends the continuance of stakeholder engagement and analysis on the Community Paramedic Program, as previously approved by the Board, and a fundamental shift in the utilization of limited funds for the Leon County Primary Healthcare Program to a competitive provider reimbursement pool.

This reimbursement model gives each agency the opportunity to receive as many patient reimbursements as they have in past years, while also encouraging a level playing field for the agencies providing primary care and mental health services. The County would no longer have to assign a predetermined number of anticipated patient visits by contract for each of the provider agencies or realign those predetermined figures due to evolving state or federal programs and designations (FQHC, Non-FQHC, FQHC Look-Alike). With the shifting of federal and state funds, the fluidity for the providers under this model would be beneficial to the high performing agencies and would also help patients establish their medical home.

This model was designed with the patient in mind to ensure the full utilization of existing resources for access to primary healthcare on a first-come, first-served basis. If funding match opportunities become available, any of the currently funded Primary Healthcare Program agencies can bring a request to the Board asking for support with local match dollars just as they have in the past.

There are many issues affecting the local healthcare system that are still unresolved at this time. Until such time, the County's Primary Healthcare Program is needed to continue to provide access to care for the uninsured and indigent residents of Leon County. Medicaid expansion has the potential to cover most of the patients that Leon County currently reimburses the primary healthcare providers to see. The Medicaid cost cap issue could impact the amount of Medicaid costs Leon County must pay. The Low Income Pool program that brings additional dollars into the community is set to expire on June 30, 2015, without an alternative as of yet. Bond and NMC are still awaiting word on whether or not they have been approved for federal funding through either the HRSA New Access Point grant or the Ryan White HIV/AIDS grant. Given the rapidly changing healthcare landscape at the local, state, and federal levels, the unknown status of multiple programs that could affect CareNet patients, and the proposed opportunities to enhance the delivery of services presented herein, staff recommends establishing the funding levels for the FY 16 Primary Healthcare Program at the Board's June budget workshop.

Options:

1. Accept staff report on the creation of a healthcare special district and a County Healthcare Administration Office.
2. Accept staff report on the Proposed Big Bend Central Receiving Facility for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Patients.
3. Accept staff report on the Community Paramedic Program and continue to develop this program in partnership with area stakeholders and bring back to the Board at a later date.
4. Accept staff report and encourage Bond, NMC, and Apalachee to coordinate with the TMH Transition Center to assist patients in establishing a medical home.
5. Approve the Competitive Provider Reimbursement Pool Funding Model for the FY 2016 Primary Healthcare Program and bring back a budget discussion item to determine the appropriate funding levels.
6. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5.

Attachments:

1. Big Bend Community Based Care Community Needs Assessment
2. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings
3. NACo Medicaid Information Sheet
4. Medicaid Cap Proposal Spreadsheet
5. Florida Department of Economic Opportunity Special District Handbook
6. White Paper "Innovation Opportunities for EMS" by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

LeonCounty
Board of CountyCommissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #17

February 9, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of Status Report on Mental Health Treatment Services and Capacity, Crisis Intervention Training and the Adult Civil Citation Program

---

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, CountyAdministrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Wanda Hunter, Director, Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives Eryn Calabro, Director, Human Services & Community Partnerships

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option # 1: Accept status report on mental health treatment services and capacity, crisis intervention training and the Adult Civil Citation Program.

Report and Discussion

Background:
During the Board's 2015 Strategic Planning Retreat end-of-day discussions, staff was directed to provide a status report on mental health treatment services and capacity, crisis intervention training, the adult civil citation program, and the County's role in support of re-entry programs as jail population management tools.

Public policy relating to the availability of medical treatment for people mental illness and the disposition of offenders with mental illness involved in the criminal justice system present complex societal challenges throughout the country. These challenges align with the Board's Quality of Life Strategic Priority and the following Strategic Initiative:

- (Q3) - Maintain and further develop programs and partnerships necessary to support and promote a healthier community, including: access to health care and community-based human services (rev. 2013).

A status report was presented to the Board at its prior Retreat in 2014 summarizing the available services for people with mental illness including the programs funded by the County, and efforts to redirect non-violent mentally ill offenders out of the criminal justice system (Attachment #1). In turn, this resulted in a budget discussion item on April 28, 2015 to modify the delivery of healthcare services through its local contracted primary care providers and also increased the available funding for mental health patient visits (Attachment #2).

Analysis:
This item reflects upon the recent actions taken by the Board and other resources available throughout the community in support of mental health and substance abuse treatment services, alternative programs to mitigate the growth of the jail population, and criminal offender re-entry programs. Should the Board wish to consider additional programmatic investments in these areas, staff can bring back a budget discussion item based on the Board's guidance.

Mental Health Services
The Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. (BBCBC), a private not for profit agency under contract with the state to serve as the managing entity for substance abuse and mental health service system for the 18 county Northwest Region of Florida. The Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) contracts with managing entities throughout the state to manage the publically funded substance abuse and mental health system of care. Managing entities are tasked by the state to provide community based strategic planning, oversight and monitoring of the substance abuse and mental health system of care. These managing entities exist in seven distinct community areas in the state.

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc., has served as the Managing Entity for the Northwest Region of Florida since April 2013 and is contractually obligated to complete a community needs assessment of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in their region which was completed on September 26th, 2014. The community needs assessment provides baseline data and information regarding the substance abuse and mental health system of care (Attachment #3).

The 2014 Community Needs Assessment conducted by BBCBC and prepared by Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. includes a section on access to mental healthcare which concludes that there is one mental health provider for every 910 individuals in the State of Florida. Within the Northwest Region there are clear disparities in mental health provider availability, with 13 of the seventeen 17 counties reporting a provider ratio below the state average (Jefferson County did not report data on this measure). Leon County was one of the four counties to report a mental healthcare provider ratio better than the state average (Leon 666:1; Escambia 857:1; Okaloosa 826:1; and Bay 589:1). However, when compared to Taylor County (26,306:1), Calhoun (5,561:1) and Washington (5,527:1) Counties, there is a great deal of difference within this geographic region when trying to access treatment with a mental health professional.

For Leon County residents, the Board continues to provide significant funding for community based mental health treatment services and facilities including services for those in the criminal justice system. At its September 29, 2015 regular meeting, the Board renewed its Agreement with Apalachee Center, Inc. for the provision of state-mandated Marchman Act and Baker Act mental health and substance abuse treatment services (Attachment #4). Leon County funds voluntary and involuntary crisis stabilization beds through the Apalachee Center which is designated by DCF as the only public receiving facility in Leon County for individuals experiencing a mental health and/or substance abuse crisis. As a public receiving facility, Apalachee is required to provide mental health services to all persons, regardless of their ability to pay, and receives state funds for those activities.

Outpatient treatment for moderate substance abuse and mental illness is the most cost effective strategy to combat these issues. Leon County's Primary Healthcare Program offers access to care for residents who have no insurance coverage and are at, or below, 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. Two relevant findings from BBCBC's 2014 Region-Wide Community Needs Assessment indicated that the outpatient array of services and psychiatric care (medication management) are the most needed services in the region and that nearly one-fourth of all substance abuse treatment clients have a co-occurring mental health diagnosis. BBCBC has determined that this data will be used to develop their short and long term strategic plan.

Of the $1.2 million budgeted annually for the County's Primary Healthcare Program, $264,753 is allocated for mental health patient visits through contracted primary healthcare funded agencies (Bond Community Health Center, Neighborhood Medical Center, and Apalachee Center, Inc.). Consistent with the service needs identified in BBCBC's 2014 Needs Assessment, this amount represents an increase over last year's funding and allows for an additional 185 patient visits. Bond Community Health Center and Neighborhood Medical Center both employ psychiatrists, and psychiatric ARPNs, social workers and case managers to provide mental health services.

Both organizations work closely with Apalachee Center, Inc. and other providers to meet patients' mental health needs that are beyond their scope of services.

The 2014 BBCBC Needs Assessment identified residential care and crisis stabilization services among the priority needs for adults in the region. Additionally, the Courts continually experience delays in case disposition for mentally ill defendants due to the lack of permanent supportive housing in the community. As the management entity for the region, BBCBC is now tasked with formalizing its strategic plan to address all of the regional service needs identified in its report for the state's consideration and financial support. Locally, there are a total of 188 behavioral health beds available among the three largest providers in the area: Capital Regional Medical Center (CRMC) opened 24 beds on the 7th floor of CRMC in April, 2015; Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare has approximately 60 beds, and Apalachee Center, Inc., maintains 104 beds. Although Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare and Capital Regional Medical Center receive patients, offer crisis stabilization, and/or short term residential treatment programs, they are private facilities that do not receive state funding through DCF for these services. These three large community treatment providers also offer direct outpatient services to a number of community agencies including the local primary care clinics and the Kearney Center.

Short-term residential treatment programs serve patients in need of treatment longer than a typical hospital stay, generally up to several months. These local providers often accept multiple forms of insurance including Medicare and Medicaid but the facilities range in size, scope, clientele, and available treatments. For example, some facilities cater to teen and adolescent emotional behaviors some cater only to the multitude of eating disorders, and other providers offer an array of substance abuse, chemical dependency, and mental health treatment services. The Forensic Residential Services Program, locally operated by Apalachee Center, Inc., is a statewide court mandated residential program for individuals who are incompetent to proceed, or not guilty by reason of insanity, to learn skills intended to help them successfully re-integrate into the community through a less restrictive environment than the state treatment facilities.

The deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospitals over the last quarter of the 20th century marked the growing need for community mental health services and financial support. This shifting to a decentralized system presented unique benefits and challenges such as:

- Reducing stigma as people with mental illness became more integrated with their community.
- Shifting costs to county jails and state prisons for the re-institutionalization of people with mental illness that were deemed criminal or unmanageable.

In recent years, much consideration has been given to better coordinate the provision of mental health services at the local level. The Florida Legislature has been exploring the concept of a singular central receiving facility in each community for the intake of all mental health and substance abuse disorders. For this and similar concepts to be successful, long-term financial resources are needed to sustain the cost of critical medical care.

Central Receiving Facility

During the 2015 state legislative session, $10 million was set aside for a statewide initiative to fund centralized receiving facilities designed for individuals needing evaluation, stabilization or crisis services. The legislative language stipulates that DCF shall create a matching grant program to provide funding for the cost of a centralized receiving facility. Each award must be matched at a one-to-one ratio of state and local funds. The funding may be used to support start-up or ongoing operational costs.

Centralized receiving facilities provide a single point of entry for multiple behavioral health providers, conduct initial assessments and triage, and provide case management and related services, including jail diversion programs for individuals with mental health or substance abuse disorders. The Legislature further directed that DCF work with local agencies to encourage and support the development of centralized receiving facilities. A local agency may apply for grant funds after DCF has approved its operational and financial plan that specifies methods of coordination among providers and identifies proposed uses of the grant funds. To this end, County staff has been participating in a provider and stakeholder workgroup led by the Apalachee Center to determine the support and operational structure for a local central receiving facility. Once there is a consensus among the local providers for the operational and financial plan, staff will provide an update to the Board. Legislation has also been filed in 2016 that would require counties to formulate and submit these plans to DCF in the near future. Regardless of the outcome of this potential mandate, Leon County is in a good posture at this time because these efforts are already underway. However, it should be noted that the creation of a central receiving facility is not intended to have an impact on the jail population.

Criminal Justice System

People with mental illness sometimes become involved with the criminal justice system at varying degrees based on the nature of the offense. The County, and the community as a whole, recognizes the importance of making every effort to identify, diagnose, properly treat, and possibly divert offenders with mental illness away from the criminal justice system. Currently, there is an effective court process in place that addresses misdemeanant inmates who meet Baker Act criteria. This process allows for these inmates to receive services at the public receiving facility.

Florida statutes mandate that all offenders who are arrested and charged with a felony offense go to jail. Of the court's current mental health caseload, 80% - 90% of the offenders have at least one felony charge. Due to the seriousness of these cases, which are often violent in nature, offenders with felony charges are more likely to remain in jail pending case disposition.

Leon County has a long history of using incarceration alternatives and tools at each point of contact to divert misdemeanant offenders from jail, including the funding of two full time staff positions in Court Administration and one position in the Office of Intervention and Detention Alternatives that identifies community based resources for offenders with mental illness.

Crisis Intervention Team Training

Early identification by law enforcement of offenders showing signs of mental illness is the first step in diverting this population from the jail. CIT Training has been in place in Leon County since 2004 for law enforcement officers, court officers, and other personnel in the criminal justice system to help make this critical identification. CIT Training was developed based on the curriculum of a nationally recognized model developed in Memphis, Tennessee to foster more effective intervention between law enforcement and the mentally ill population. As a pre-booking diversion program, the primary focus of CIT training is to prevent inappropriate arrests of the mentally ill and instead, direct them to treatment in the community. Training is offered twice each year and provides information such as signs and symptoms of mental illness, psychotropic medication and their side effects, Baker and Marchman Acts, and community resources. The DCF Circuit 2 Interagency Baker Act Work Group has developed a brochure to inform the community of the local Baker Act resources and processes (Attachment #5).

Crisis Intervention Teams create a safer and more appropriate law enforcement response to calls involving a person experiencing a mental health emergency. During the past 10 years over 500 law enforcement officers, corrections officers, and police dispatchers in Leon and surrounding Counties have received CIT training. The initial training for CIT certification is 40 hours. Two classes during 2015 consisted of 14 TPD officers, 10 LCSO law enforcement deputies, 10 LCSO corrections deputies, three FDLE Capitol Police officers, three FSU police officers, three Florida Department of Corrections' probation officers, and two police dispatchers for a total of 45 training participants.

Ten year totals include 121 LCSO deputies (law enforcement & corrections) 183 TPD officers, 10 TCC officers, 37 FSU officers, 36 FDLE officers, 33 police dispatchers/call takers, 11 Leon County pretrial release and probation officers, and many from Gadsden and Wakulla Sheriffs' Offices.

Adult Civil Citation Program

Groups such as the American Bar Association and the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing both recommend law enforcement create alternatives to criminal arrest for minor infractions. It is from this point that the Leon/Tallahassee community launched its Adult Civil Citation (ACC) program.

The ACC Program began as a 36 month pilot project initiated by DISC Village Inc. The program was designed with a two-fold objective: first, to offer law enforcement an additional tool and alternative to arrest while still promoting accountability and public safety; and secondly, to promote the use of cost effective alternatives to the formal criminal justice process from arrest through case disposition. Officials of DISC Village, The Smart Justice Alliance, Attorney General, State Attorney, Public Defender, Leon County Sheriff's Office, and Tallahassee Police Department worked collaboratively in the design of the Leon County ACC Program. In addition, the proposal was shared with and supported by the Public Safety Coordinating Council during its January 15, 2013 meeting. The ACC Program design mirrors many aspects of the Juvenile Civil Citation Program that is currently utilized as a statewide model to divert youth from the criminal justice system. In 2015 the ACC Program Issued a total of 533 civil citations in Leon County,

with 345 being issued by The Tallahassee Police Department and 188 were issued by the Leon County Sheriff's Office. The 2015 Annual Report for Tallahassee and Leon County Adult Civil Citation Program highlights that 324 citations issued were (93%) closed successfully (Attachment #6).

Eligibility criteria dictates that the person reside in the 2nd Judicial Circuit, is cooperative with law enforcement, does not have a previous arrest or civil citation, admits to committing the offense, but participates in the program voluntarily. Eligible misdemeanor offenses include non-domestic simple battery/assault, petit theft with restitution less than $50, possession of alcohol by person under 21, trespass, disorderly conduct, possession of marijuana less than 20 grams, house party and selling or providing an alcoholic beverage to a minor. The program is fee based and fully funded by the participants. Participants must complete an assessment, attend no fewer than three counseling sessions with a behavioral therapy specialist, participate in substance abuse treatment and attend at least two Narcotics Anonymous or Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, take on-line courses in anger management or petit theft/shop lifting education.

Since the program's inception, it has served more than 1,000 Leon County residents. As documented in the attached white paper by the Civil Citation Network entitled "Adult Civil Citation with Intervention Services: A Pre-Arrest Model," the analysis shows that the program experienced a 6% recidivism rate for participants who successfully completed the program (Attachment #7). Individuals who did not successfully complete the ACC Program were returned to the formal criminal court trial process and experienced a 57% recidivism rate.

Misdemeanor Mental Health Court Docket

The Misdemeanor Mental Health Court docket is a specialty docket that is limited to defendants charged with a misdemeanor offense who experience difficulties in expediting their cases through the conventional docket because of competency deficiencies. Court is convened once per month allowing a variety of service providers to be present to enroll new clients into services and/or provide the court with progress reports. This docket is instrumental in linking defendants who are already out of custody to appropriate community resources they may need, thereby decreasing the likelihood of re-arrest and incarceration. This docket is capped at 20 defendants to allow for thorough review and discussion between legal counsel and service providers for each case.

Felony cases involving mentally ill defendants are distributed among the four felony divisions. All cases are coordinated and staffed by the Criminal Court Manager/Mental Health Coordinator; a position that is funded by Leon County. As of January 26, 2016 the Misdemeanor Mental Health Court docket had a caseload of 18 defendants while the felony mental health caseload served approximately 250 defendants.

Mental Health Pretrial Release and Mental Health Probation

Mental Health Pretrial Release continues to be a vehicle by which the Court can release mentally ill defendants into the community where they can not only be monitored for compliance with court sanctions, but can also be linked to services pending disposition of their case. Mental health probation allows offenders to receive these same services with the understanding that

successful completion is a requirement of their court ordered sentence in order to avoid more severe sanctions by the court. As of December 2015, nineteen defendants were under pretrial supervision and 19 were sentenced to County Probation for a period ranging from 6 to 12 months.

Staff is currently evaluating a federal grant opportunity to enhance the Mental Health Court docket. The grant funds would be used to collect and utilize additional data as a pre-trial risk assessment tool in predicting the likelihood that a defendant will commit a new crime or fail to return the court. At the time of this writing, staff was in the process of scheduling a conference call with the White House for more information on its *Community Solutions Initiative to Safely Reduce Incarceration and Improve Outcomes*.

Veterans Treatment Court

In 2015, the state awarded funding for the creation of a Leon County Veterans Treatment Court. Leon County has contracted with The Office of Court Administration to provide for another two full time positions dedicated to assisting veterans with mental health and substance abuse needs. According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, one in five veterans has symptoms of a mental health disorder or cognitive impairment and one in six veterans who served in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom suffer from a substance abuse.

The initial docket was held in November, 2015 and currently has eight defendants being served by the court. Although the Veterans Treatment Court is in its infancy, it is empowered to assist veterans at any stage of the criminal justice system from pretrial to post-adjudication.

Leon County Jail

The Leon County Jail is required to immediately screen and treat all of the inmates that pass through its door for the full duration of their stay. Corizon, the contracted medical service provider, continues to provide intake, physical and mental health screenings, evaluations, follow-up, infirmary care, and medication for those incarcerated in the Leon County Jail. The Public Safety Coordinating Council has assembled a workgroup which includes jail staff to expand options for more efficient case disposition for the mental health population. The Leon County Sheriff's Office has been a strong proponent of diverting non-violent misdemeanant defendants out of the jail in favor of training and treatment programs aimed to reduce recidivism. As described in the following section, inmate re-entry programs come in all shapes and sizes.

Local Re-Entry Programs

Similar to mental health and substance abuse treatment services, there are a variety of outpatient and residential re-entry programs that serve people transitioning from incarceration back into the community. These programs, particularly the residential programs, support inmates who have served long prison sentences and require a period of time to acclimate to regular society and cultural norms. Staff identified several local re-entry programs to demonstrate the wide range of local re-entry programs.

The Leveraging Interventions for Transformations Program (LIFT) was formulated by the Public Safety Coordinating Council and DISC Village in 2010, and subsequently approved by the Board in 2010 to provide employment and vocational skills training and other services for men and women completing their jail sentences. Services include substance abuse and trauma education, job placement assistance, continuing education services, and transportation assistance.

Shisa Inc. is under contract with the Florida Department of Corrections (FDOC) to operate transitional housing, often referred to as halfway houses, for female offenders nearing release from state prison. Prior to release, inmates must pass the screening standards set and administered by FDOC to participate in this work-release program, attend a work-readiness seminar, and obtain employment within 14 days of their arrival to the transitional housing.

The Bethel Empowerment Foundation, Inc. has been working with the Florida Department of Corrections to replicate the Ready4Work Re-entry Program in Jacksonville which offers a four to six week career development training course featuring employment and life-skills upon release from state prison. A tenant of the program will include mental health and substance abuse prevention strategies, self-help techniques, anger, and parent management training.

The Frenchtown Outreach Center partners with the Chaires Community Life Enrichment Center, Inc. for the Beauty for Ashes Halfway House Program which offers an 18 month faith based behavioral modification program for women with chemical dependency and/or prostitution issues. This program includes five beds for transitional residential housing for the first three months and most of participants are referred by the Leon County Jail.

Good News Outreach provides temporary housing for men, including those recently released from jail and prison. This program receives annual funding through the Community Human Service Partnership grant program.

In August 2015 staff met with the GEO Group to discuss their re-entry services program which included transitional training and housing services. The GEO Group is a nation-wide private provider of correctional and detention management, community residential and non-residential re-entry services to federal, state and local government agencies. While their proposal offers flexibility in program design, it is uniquely catered to the re-entry of state inmates given the volume of inmates needed for their business model and the anticipated contractual costs (approximately $500,000) for such services without any offsetting savings to the Jail budget.

While these small re-entry programs aim to reduce recidivism rates, they are not significant tools in managing the population of the Jail or reducing expenses. The most significant areas for cost savings at the Jail would require a reduction in staffing levels (not recommended) or the closure of an entire pod (section) due to a momentous reduction in the inmate population. This should not discount or discourage the valuable services provided by these re-entry programs which often work closely with area faith based organizations and non-profit service agencies. Instead, these programs should compete for CHSP funding for the great social services they offer to the most destitute residents returning to the community.

Conclusion

As the regional managing entity tasked by DCF to provide community based strategic planning, oversight and monitoring of the substance abuse and mental health system of care, BBCBC has already identified many of the substance abuse and mental health treatment needs of the region. The next step for BBCBC is to finalize and implement the strategic plan to secure state funding to meet the identified needs.

Leon County has a long history of supporting community based mental health treatment services and facilities in the community, including services for those in the criminal justice system, and continues to utilize incarceration alternative programs to divert misdemeanant offenders from the Leon County Jail. Funding is provided for state-mandated mental health services, non-mandated mental health services, the primary healthcare program, the CHSP program for social services agencies, specialized court dockets and release programs, and jail re-entry programs that offer services from transitional housing to job training and placement.

The ongoing investments by the Board in the combined realms of mental health treatment and the criminal justice system are funded through different mechanisms such as the state-mandated contract with Apalachee Center, Inc. for Marchman Act and Baker Act mental health and substance abuse treatment services, the competitive CHSP grant process for social service agencies, full time positions in Court Administration, the Primary Healthcare Program contracts with local healthcare providers, and DISC Village's inmate re-entry program (LIFT).

Of the $1.2 million budgeted annually for the County's Primary Healthcare Program for residents who have no insurance coverage and are at, or below, 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, $264,753 is allocated for mental health patient visits through contracted primary healthcare funded agencies (Bond Community Health Center, Neighborhood Medical Center, and Apalachee Center, Inc.). Consistent with the service needs identified in BBCBC's 2014 Needs Assessment, this amount represents an increase over last year's funding and allows for an additional 185 patient visits. Bond Community Health Center and Neighborhood Medical Center both employ psychiatrists, and psychiatric ARPNs, social workers and case managers to provide mental health services. Both organizations work closely with Apalachee Center, Inc. and other providers to meet patients' mental health needs that are beyond their scope of services.

The inmate re-entry programs are valuable social service programs, more so for state prisoners due to their longer sentences, in their efforts to guide people back in to their community with job training and social coaching. However, they are not significant tools in managing the population of the Jail or reducing expenses. Investments in such programs do not provide an offsetting savings at the Jail but would require a new source of dedicated annual revenue. The most significant areas for cost savings at the Jail would require a reduction in staffing levels (not recommended) or the closure of an entire pod (section) due to a momentous reduction in the inmate population.

Further guidance would be needed should the Board wish to identify a segment(s) for additional investment. If so, staff would prepare a budget discussion item based on the Board's direction. It should be noted that based on prior Board direction, the County's line-item funding for CHSP is anticipated to increase from $1 million in FY 2016 to $1.2 million in FY 2017. This may provide the additional funds needed in key service areas to be competitively awarded to local agencies.

Options:

1. Accept status report on mental health treatment services and capacity, crisis intervention training and the Adult Civil Citation Program.
2. Direct staff to prepare a budget discussion item based on the Board's further guidance relating to mental health treatment services and capacity, crisis intervention training and the Adult Civil Citation Program.
3. Do not accept status report on mental health treatment services and capacity, crisis intervention training and the adult civil citation program.
4. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. 2014 Retreat Item
2. April 28, 2015 Budget Workshop Item: Acceptance of Status Report on the Current Healthcare Landscape and Consideration of Opportunities to Enhance the Delivery of Healthcare Services
3. 2014 Community Needs Assessment by Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc.
4. September 29, 2015 Agenda Item: Approval to Renew the Agreement Between Leon County and Apalachee Center, Inc. for the Provision of State-Mandated Baker Act and Marchman Act Services for FY 2015/16.
5. The Department of Children and Families Circuit 2 Interagency Baker Act Work Group Brochure
6. The 2015 Annual Report for Tallahassee and Leon County Adult Civil Citation Program
7. Civil Citation Network White Paper: Adult Civil Citation with Intervention Services: A "Pre-Arrest" Model

BIG BEND COMMUNITY BASED CARE

Community Needs Assessment

Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care

prepared by:

ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS, INC

Background 7
Introduction 8
Methodology 8
Executive Summary 13
Demographics 13
Land Area 13
Population Density 15
Population 15
Race 17
Ethnicity 18
Gender 19
Age 20
Household & Family Size 22
Veterans/Active Duty Military 22
Socioeconomics 24
Median Income 24
Poverty 26
Access to Mental Healthcare 28
Uninsured Rate 28
Health Outcomes and Health Factors 29
Behavioral Health Care and other Social Services 32
Prevalence Data 32
Mental Illness Prevalence 33
Suicide 33
Baker Acts Initiated 35
Poor Mental Health Measures 36
Alcohol Related Crashes 38
Underage Drinking and Illicit Drug Use 39
Juvenile Justice 41
Domestic Violence 41
Funding 42

Stakeholder Survey 57
Provider Survey 62
Consumer and Family Member Survey 66
Circuit 1 (Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties) 75
Circuit 2 (Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla, Madison and Taylor Counties) 82
Circuit 14 (Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, and Washington Counties) 89
Evidenced Based Practice Survey Report 97
Age 126
Providers 127
Event Records – Non-Client Specific Services 128
Service Records – Client Specific Services 130
Mental Health Services 139
Substance Abuse Services 141
Key Findings 146
Demographics 146
Socioeconomics 146
Health Outcomes 146
Health Factors 147
Behavioral Healthcare and Other Social Services 147
System Funding 147
Consumer, Family Member, Stakeholder and Provider Surveys 148
Evidence-based Practice Data Collection 149
Utilization Data 149
Conclusion 151
Appendix A 152
Appendix B 158
Appendix C 167
Appendix D 179
Table 1: 2010 Census Population, 2013 Population Estimate, by Gender 193
Table 2: US Census 2013 Population Estimates, by Race 194
Table 3: 2013 Estimated Population, by Ethnicity 197
Table 4: 2013 Estimated Population, by Age 198
Table 5: 2015 Estimated Population, by Age 199

Table 6: 2015 Estimated Population, by Age, Statewide 200
Table 7: Land Area in Square Miles, Persons per Square Mile, Household size, Family Size, 2010 202
Table 8: Median Household Income 203
Table 9: Persons and Rate of Persons at or below poverty, Northwest Region, 2012 204
Table 10: Persons and Rate of Persons at or below poverty, Statewide 205
Table 10 (continued): Persons at or below poverty, Statewide 206
Table 11: Persons Uninsured, Adults and Children, Northwest Region 207
Table 12: Persons Uninsured, Adults and Children, Statewide 208
Table 13: Health Outcomes (including sub-category measures of Health Outcomes) 210
Table 14: Health Factors (including sub-categories of Health Factors) 211
Table 15: Suicide Rates by All Means, one year count and rate 212
Table 16: Involuntary Exams Initiated 218
Table 17: Adults with good mental health 219
Table 18: Adults who had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days 220
Table 19: Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days 221
Table 20: Youth Use of Drugs and Alcohol (2010) 222
Table 21: Alcohol Related Crashes 223
Table 22: Juvenile Justice Statistics, by County, 2012-2013 224
Table 23: Domestic Violence offenses and rates 225
Table 24: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, by poverty, by uninsured, all Funds 226
Table 25: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Adult Mental Health 227
Table 26: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Adult Substance Abuse 228
Table 27: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Children's Mental Health 229
Table 28: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Children's Substance Abuse 230
Table 29: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All AMH 231
Table 30: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, Services and Provider Activities 232
Table 31: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, Evidenced Based Prevention and Treatment Approaches 233
Table 32: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, Community Forensic Beds 234
Table 33: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, FACT 235

Table 34: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, IDP 236

Table 35: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, PATH 237

Table 36: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, TANF 238

Table 37: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Children's Mental Health 239

Table 38: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Mental Health, ME Services and Provider Services 240

Table 39: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Mental Health, PRTS 241

Table 40: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Mental Health, Bnet 242

Table 41: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Substance Abuse Funds 243

Table 42: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, ME Supports and Provider Services 244

Table 43: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, HIV Services 245

Table 44: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, Prevention Services 246

Table 45: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, Expansion of Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women 247

Table 46: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, TANF 248

Table 47: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Children's Substance Abuse Funds 249

Table 48: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, ME Supports and Provider Services 250

Table 49: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, HIV Services 251

Table 50: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, Prevention Services 252

Table 51: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, PPG 253

Table 52: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, TANF 254

Table 53: Statewide Managing Entity Funds 255

Table 54: Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest), Fiscal Year 2014-2015, by Provider 257

Table 55: Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest), Fiscal Year 2014-2015, by Circuit 258

Table 56: Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit 259

Background

In accordance with Statute 394.9082 the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) contracts with Managing Entities throughout the State of Florida to manage the publically funded substance abuse and mental health system of care. Managing Entities are private non-profit, 501(c)3 agencies organized in the State of Florida hired by the Department of Children and Families to provide community based strategic planning, oversight and monitoring to the substance abuse and mental health system of care. These Managing Entities exist in seven (7) distinct community areas in the state.

Between 2009 and April 2013, the Department of Children and Families implemented the Managing Entity system re-design through competitive procurement of the Managing Entity contracts and subsequent contract awards. Effective April 2013, with the execution of a Managing Entity contract with Big Bend Community Based Care in the Northwest Region of Florida, all areas of the state's substance abuse and mental health system of care are under the management of a private, non-profit managing entity.

The seven (7) managing entities cover the following distinct geographic areas: the Suncoast Region, the Southern Region, the Southeastern Region, Broward County, The Central Region, the Northeast Region and the Northwest Region. Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. is under contract to provide managing entity services in the eighteen (18) counties which make up the Northwest Region.



Figure 1: Map of the State of Florida, by Managing Entity Area (similar colored sections) and by Department of Children and Families Regions (land area masses lumped together), Department of Children and Families

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc., serving as the Managing Entity for the Northwest Region of Florida since April 2013 is contractually obligated to complete a community needs assessment of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in their region within eighteen (18) months of contract award (by September 30th, 2014). This community needs assessment will fulfill that contractual obligation, as well as provide baseline data and information for Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. regarding the substance abuse and mental health system of care they now manage for the Department of Children and Families.

Introduction

In June 2014, Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. was hired as a private consulting firm to complete a Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Healthcare System for Big Bend Community Based Care Inc.'s Managing Entity network. This Community Needs Assessment is intended to give a foundation for understanding the substance abuse and mental healthcare system in Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc.'s eighteen (18) county catchment area in Northwest Florida. This is the first needs assessment of this system of care by Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. since assuming responsibility for the substance abuse and mental health system of care through a Managing Entity contract award from the Department of Children and Families.

The primary purpose of this needs assessment is to educate, inform and discuss the following:

- Demographics of the region, including population size, gender, ethnicity and race.
- Social and economic data such as: domestic violence rates, poverty rates, median household income, uninsured rate and health outcomes/health factors ranking.
- Secondary data related to behavioral healthcare, including: suicide rates, number of Baker Acts, days of poor mental health, binge drinking rates, and service utilization data specific to the Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. Managing Entity System of Care.
- Primary data related to behavioral healthcare service including: consumer and/or family survey results, provider survey results and stakeholder survey results.

Methodology

Project Overview

The Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care in Northwest Florida was accomplished in three (3) main phases: Planning, Primary & Secondary Data Gathering and Analysis, and the Community Needs Assessment Final Report. Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. has accomplished these phases through completion of the following major project deliverables: project planning, establishment and engagement of a Steering Committee, primary and secondary data gathering, analysis and reporting, Community Town Hall/Focus Group meetings in each Circuit and completion of a Community Needs Assessment narrative report with supporting data tables.

Steering Team Meetings

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. began the Community Needs Assessment by working with a Steering Committee of eleven (11) stakeholders identified by Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. and five (5) staff from Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. The Steering Committee was comprised of the following community representatives and staff from Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc.:

Cori Bauserman – Big Bend Community Based Care
Dan Mobley – Life Management Center
Dan Moore, Ability 1st
David Daniels – Big Bend Community Based Care
Dennis Goodspeed – Lakeview Center
Ellen Fitzgibbon – Big Bend Community Based Care
Gordy Pyper – Big Bend Community Based Care
Janice George – Big Bend Community Based Care
Jay Reeve – Apalachee Center
John Wilson – DISC Village
Laura Gribble – Mental Health Association of Okaloosa and Walton
Leashia Scrivner – CDAC
Linda McFarland – Bridgeway Center
Lynne Whittington – Families First Network
Rachel Gillis – COPE Center
Wanda Campbell - CARE

The Steering Committee informed and directed key aspects of the Community Needs Assessment process, including primary data scope, dissemination strategy for surveys and survey collection procedures.

The initial Steering Committee notification and request for volunteers was e-mailed out to select community stakeholders, by Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. on Friday, June 20th, 2014. On Tuesday, June 24th, Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. e-mailed all those selected Steering Committee members with a brief introduction of Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.'s agency and staff, an overview of the Community Needs Assessment process and a request for completion of a "doodle poll" to identify the most convenient date and time for an initial Steering Committee conference call.

The initial Steering Committee conference call was held for approximately thirty (30) minutes on July 2nd, 2014. During this initial Steering Committee call participants were introduced to Christina "Tina" St.Clair with Organizational Management Solutions, Inc., who is the principle consultant on this Community Needs Assessment and who facilitated all Steering Committee meetings. During this conference call, Steering Committee members were provided with an overview of the Community Needs Assessment process, the detailed project timeline, a description of the role and responsibilities of the Steering Committee during the Community Needs Assessment and the date and time of the Steering Committee follow-up conference call, scheduled for July 17th, 2014 at 10am EST.

On July 11th, 2014 all Steering Committee members were sent, via e-mail the following documents for review: consumer/family member survey, stakeholder survey, provider survey, survey distribution procedure, community town hall/focus group agenda, community town hall/planning meeting agenda, and community meeting invitations/flyers.

During the July 17th, 2014 conference call meeting of the Steering Committee, members were asked to review the following documentation: consumer/family member survey, stakeholder survey, provider survey, survey distribution procedure, community town hall/focus group agenda, community town hall/planning meeting agenda, and community meeting invitations/flyers. The Steering Committee offered recommendations for survey alterations, addition and deletion of survey questions and distribution protocol changes. The Steering Committee also recommended the removal of Community Planning Meetings from the Needs Assessment process, which was agreed to by Big Bend Community Based Care. All Steering Committee members agreed on proposed changes and Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. altered all documents as agreed.

Survey Process/Primary Data Collection

Stakeholder Survey (appendix A)

On July 25th, 2014 Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. staff e-mailed community stakeholders with a link to a web based survey for completion of a stakeholder survey. Stakeholders were asked to forward this link to other community partners as appropriate. The stakeholder survey was also posted to the Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. website. The stakeholder survey remained open for completion through August 8th, 2014 at 5:00pm EST.

Provider Survey (appendix B)

A link to the provider survey was e-mailed out to all providers in the Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. provider network by Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. on July 21st, 2014. The link allowed providers to complete the survey online beginning July 21st, 2014. On July 29th, 2014 and August 6th, 2014 reminder e-mails were sent to all eighteen (18) providers encouraging them to complete the provider survey if they had not already done so. The provider survey was closed on August 8th, 2014 at 5:00pm EST.

Consumer and Family Member Survey (appendix C)

The Consumer and Family Member survey was mailed out to provider locations on July 18th, 2014. These surveys were distributed to the eighteen (18) providers in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity Network via packets containing: an instruction letter, twenty-five (25) paper consumer and family member survey's, twenty-five (25) self-addressed, stamped envelopes for return of the surveys, and ten (10) flyers for

display in provider locations, announcing the availability of the survey on-line as well. An on-line survey was activated and available for completion on July 18th, 2014, utilizing a Survey Monkey tool, and surveys were accepted utilizing this submission method as well. A link to the on-line survey was also posted on the Big Bend Community Based Care website.

During the open survey period, two (2) reminder e-mails were sent out to the eighteen (18) providers to encourage them to distribute and assist in the collection of the consumer and family member surveys. The online consumer and family member survey was closed at 5:00pm (EST) on August 8th, 2014. All paper surveys, postmarked by August 8th, 2014 were accepted.

Evidenced Based Practice (EBP) Utilization Survey

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. developed a survey for determining which approved evidenced based practices are being utilized by substance abuse and mental health treatment providers in the Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. Managing Entity network of care. The EBP Utilization Survey (appendix D) was developed in draft format by Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. and provided to Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. for review and approval.

The SAMH System of Care EBP survey was developed utilizing the listing of Evidenced-based Practices maintained on the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Registry of Evidenced-based Programs and Practices (www.nrepp.samhsa.gov). The survey posed five (5) questions, with each agency required to complete only one (1) EBP survey for their agency. The five (5) questions asked are the following:

1. *Name of the agency completing the survey.*
2. *Indicate all EBP's provided for Adult Mental Health at your agency.*
3. *Indicate all EBP's provided for Adult Substance Abuse at your agency.*
4. *Indicate all EBP's provided for Children's Mental Health at your agency.*
5. *Indicate all EBP's provided for Children's Substance Abuse at your agency.*

The survey was created and opened for on-line completion on July 22nd, 2014. The survey remained open for provider completion through August 15th, 2014.

Secondary Data Collection

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. collected multiple available secondary data related to the demographic make-up of the eighteen (18) counties in the Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. Managing Entity catchment area. Certain secondary data points were gathered from the Big

Bend Community Based Care, Inc. data system pertaining to the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Northwest Region of Florida.

Community Town Hall Meeting

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. facilitated three (3) Community Town Hall Meetings, one (1) in Crestview at 9:00am CDT on August 14th, 2014, one (1) in Panama City at 3:00pm CDT on August 14th, 2014 and one (1) in Tallahassee at 10:00am EST on August 15th, 2014.

The Community Town Halls were advertised by e-mail notification from Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. staff, as well as staff announcing the Community Town Hall meetings in other community meeting venues. The Community Town Hall meetings were also advertised with announcement flyers posted in the eighteen (18) provider locations.

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc., for purposes of the Community Needs Assessment Town Hall meetings prepared a unique Community Needs Assessment Presentation for each of the locations to report information regarding both primary and secondary data collected on the substance abuse and mental health system of care in Northwest Florida.

Draft Report, Final Report and Recommendations Meeting

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. provided Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. with a draft of the narrative report and technical appendix on or before September 17th, 2014. Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. notified Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. of any requested revisions, additions, clarifications or other changes on or before September 24th, 2014.

Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. delivered the final copy of the Community Needs Assessment to Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. in an electronic format September 26th, 2014, with a follow-up meeting scheduled for September 29th, 2014 to review the document.

Executive Summary

Demographics

Land Area

The Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. Managing Entity is contracted by the Department of Children and Families to provide oversight, monitoring and management to an eighteen (18) county area in Northwest Florida. The counties include: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington, Gadsden, Franklin, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor and Wakulla. These counties include the Judicial Circuits of Circuit 1, Circuit 2, Circuit 14 and two (2) counties from Circuit 3 (Madison and Taylor).



Figure 2: Map of the Northwest Region of Florida, by County

This catchment area makes up slightly over 13,000 square miles, accounting for 24.2% of the land area in the State of Florida.

Circuit 1, located farthest to the west in this region, bordered by the Gulf of Mexico to the South and Alabama to the west and north, is 3,635.95 square miles accounting for 28.0% of the land area across the eighteen (18) county area. The Circuit is comprised of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties.



Figure 3: Map of Circuit 1, State of Florida, Northwest Region

Circuit 14, bordered by portions of Alabama and Georgia to the north, the Gulf of Mexico to the south and Circuit 2 to the east, is 3,869.14 square miles accounting for 29.8% of the land area in the Northwest Region. Circuit 14 is comprised of Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson and Washington Counties.



Figure 4: Map of Circuit 14, State of Florida Northwest Region

Circuit 2, located to the east of Circuit 14, west of Circuit 3, bordered by Georgia to the north and the Gulf of Mexico to the south, is 3,757.99 square miles accounting for 28.9% of the land area in Northwest Florida. Circuit 2, which includes the State of Florida capitol, Tallahassee, is comprised of Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty and Wakulla Counties.



Figure 5: Map of Circuit 2, State of Florida Northwest Region

The two (2) counties located in Circuit 3 (Madison and Taylor Counties), which are part of this region encompass 1,739.26 square miles accounting for 13.4% of the land area in the Northwest Region. Circuit 3 is traditionally a part of the Department of Children and Families Northeast Region. However, for purposes of Managing Entity contract assignment, Madison and Taylor Counties, in Circuit 3, are part of the Big Bend Community Based Care Northwest Region Managing Entity catchment area.



Figure 6: Map of Madison and Taylor Counties, located in Circuit 3, State of Florida Northwest Region

Circuit 14 is the largest of the Circuits in terms of land area. However, the two counties with the largest land area are located in Circuit 1: Walton (1,037.63) and Santa Rosa (1,011.61). The counties with the smallest land area include: Holmes (478.78) Gadsden (516.33) and Franklin (534.73).

Population Density

The Northwest Region has a population density (persons per square mile) of 108.28, which is lower than the average population density in the State of Florida of 350.60. There is a wide disparity, as well, between the four (4) Circuits in the Northwest Region with Circuit 1 having the largest population density of 188.36, followed by Circuit 2 with a population density of 103.07, Circuit 14 with a population density of 75.96 and the Circuit 2 counties of Madison and Taylor having a combined population density of 24.03.

In the Northwest Region, only Escambia and Leon Counties have a higher population density than the State of Florida average.

Among counties in the Northwest Region, the population density ranges from 453.4 in Escambia County to 10.0 in Liberty County. Only two (2) counties in the Northwest Region have a higher population density rate than the State of Florida: Escambia County (453.4) and Leon County (413.1)

Population

In the State of Florida, the 2010 US Census revealed a statewide population of 18,801,310 with 1,407,886 of those individuals residing in Northwest Florida, accounting for 7.5% of Florida's population (Table 1). Population estimates for 2013, reported by the American Community Survey, reveal a growth in this population across Florida to 19,552,860 with 1,454,079 individuals residing in Northwest Florida. This represents a population growth between the 2010 US Census and the 2013 population estimates of 4% for the State of Florida and a 3.3% population growth for Northwest Florida.

In the Northwest Region, the 2013 estimated population reveals the largest number of individuals residing in Circuit 1, with 720,531 persons accounting for 49.6% of the total population in Northwest Florida. In Circuit 2, the 2013 population estimates indicate 393,202 individuals will be residing in this area, accounting for 27.0% of the population of the Northwest Region. In Circuit 14, the estimated 2013 population is 298,761 accounting for 20.5% of the total population of Northwest Florida. Finally, in Circuit 3, Madison and Taylor Counties have a combined 2013 estimated population size of 41,585 accounting for 2.9% of the total population in the Northwest Region.

The largest county in the Northwest Region, in terms of 2013 estimated population size is Escambia County (305,817), followed by Leon County (281,845), while the smallest counties are Liberty (8,349) and Franklin (11,549).

As we near calendar year 2015, it is important to also consider the 2015 population projections when completing community planning. In the Northwest Region, the 2015 population, as reported by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in Florida, is estimated at 1,457,783, representing a population growth of 0.25% (approximately 3,000 individuals). This population growth is not significant over the two-year period.

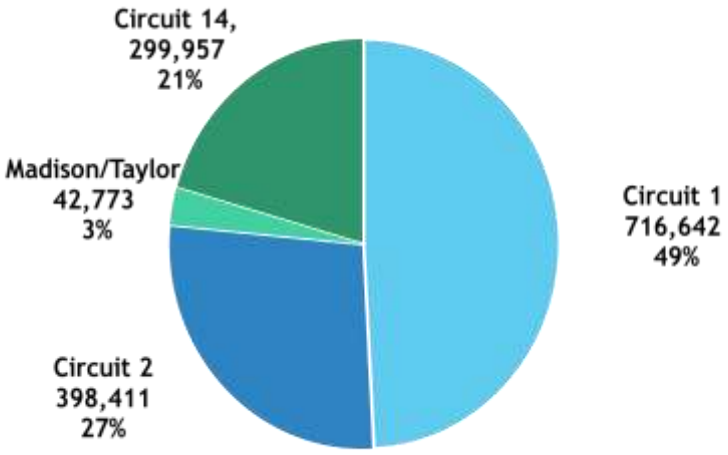


Figure 7: 2015 Projected Population, by Circuit, Northwest Region

Population growth across the eighteen (18) counties in Northwest Florida between the 2010 US Census and the 2013 estimated population varies widely from a population growth of 8.7% in Walton County to a population decrease of 3.8% in Jefferson County. In relation to the Circuit areas, Circuit 1 has the highest anticipated population growth at 5.2%, while in Circuit 3, Madison and Taylor Counties have an estimated population decrease of .05%.

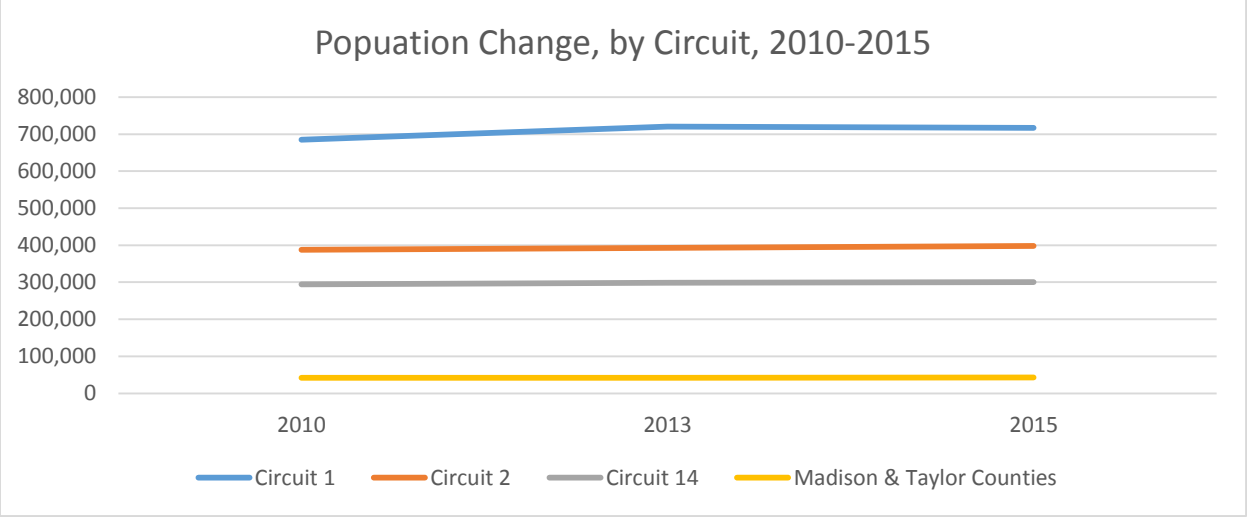


Figure 8: Population Change, by Circuit, 2010-2015

Race

The US Census 2013 Population Estimates also examine the racial make-up of communities across the United States in the following categories: white only, black/African American alone, American Indian/Alaskan native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander alone or two or more races.

In the State of Florida, the population is comprised of individuals identifying as 78.1% white alone, 16.7% black/African American alone, 0.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native alone, 2.3% Asian alone, 0.1% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone and 1.9% two or more races.

In the Northwest Region, the eighteen (18) county area has a lower than the statewide average population of white alone (74.5%), Asian alone (2.3%) and two or more races (1.8%). This area has a higher than the state average of black/African American only (19.6%), American Indian/Alaskan Native alone (0.7%) and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander alone (0.6%)

The white alone population in the Northwest Region is highest in Circuit 14 (80.6%), with Holmes (89.7%) and Walton (89.5%) having the highest populations of white only, while Gadsden (42.1%) and Madison (58.7%) have the lowest rate of white only populations in the Northwest Region.

The black/African American alone population in the Northwest Region is highest in Circuit 2 (32.3%), with Gadsden (55.4%) and Madison (39.0%) having the highest population of black/African American alone in the Northwest Region. Gadsden County, located in Circuit 2, is the only minority-majority county in the State of Florida. The counties with the lowest population of black/African American only include: Walton (5.9%), Santa Rosa (6.5%) and Holmes (6.6%).

The population of American Indian/Alaskan Native alone in Northwest Florida is relatively similar to the State of Florida average (0.5%) in Circuit 2 (0.4%). However, in the remaining areas of Circuit 1, Circuit 14 and Madison and Taylor counties in Circuit 3, the population of American Indian/Alaskan Native alone is higher at 0.9%, 0.8% and 0.8% respectively. This population is represented at the highest rate in Washington (1.4%), Calhoun (1.3%) and Liberty (1.3%) counties, while being represented at the lowest rate in Leon (0.3%), Jefferson (0.4%) and Gulf (0.5%).

Individuals identifying as Asian alone are represented at the state average (2.7) in Circuit 1 (2.7). However, in the remaining areas of Northwest Florida this population is represented at a lower rate than the State of Florida average, with Madison and Taylor counties in Circuit 3 only having an Asian alone population rate of 0.6%. Three (3) counties in Northwest Florida do have a higher than average rate of Asian alone individuals when compared to the State of Florida, including: Okaloosa, Leon and Escambia with Asian alone population rates of 3.2%, 3.1% and 3.0% respectively. Those counties with the lowest representation of individuals identifying as Asian alone include: Madison (0.3%), Liberty (0.4%), Jefferson (0.4%) and Gulf (0.4%).

In the Northwest Region, the rate of individuals who identify themselves as Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander alone is relatively in line with the State of Florida average

(0.1%), with Circuit 1 at 0.2%, Circuit 14 at 0.1% and Circuit 2 at 0.09%, however Madison and Taylor counties in Circuit 3 do have a slightly higher percentage of the population identifying as Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander alone at 0.6%.

In the State of Florida the percentage of individuals identified as two or more races is 1.9%. In the Northwest Region this race is at varying levels: Circuit 1, 3.2%; Circuit 14, 2.5%; Circuit 2, 1.9%; and Circuit 3 (Madison and Taylor Counties), 1.5%). The highest percentage of individuals that are two or more races is found in Okaloosa County (3.9%) and the lowest rate of individuals identified as two or more races is Gadsden County (1.1%).

Area	White Alone	Black/ African American Alone	American Indian/ Alaskan Native Alone	Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander Alone	Two or More Races
Circuit 1	78.8	14.3	0.9	2.7	0.2	3.2
Circuit 2	62.9	32.3	0.4	2.4	0.09	1.9
Circuit 14	80.6	14.3	0.8	1.6	0.1	2.5
Madison & Taylor Counties	68.1	29.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5
Northwest Region	74.5	19.6	0.7	2.3	0.2	2.7
Florida	78.1	16.7	0.5	2.7	0.1	1.9

Figure 9: Race, Northwest Florida by Circuit

Ethnicity

In the State of Florida 23.6% of the 2013 estimated population has been identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (Table 3). In the Northwest Region this population is greatly reduced with only 5.8% of the 2013 estimated population being identified as Hispanic or Latino. In Circuit 2 (6.3%), the highest number of individuals identified as Hispanic or Latino, while in Madison and Taylor counties in Circuit 3 (4.4%) this rate is the lowest. The counties, in Northwest Florida with the highest rate of individuals identified as Hispanic or Latino reside in Gadsden (10.3%), Okaloosa (8.3%) and Liberty (6.5%) counties. The counties in Northwest Florida with the lowest rate of individuals identified as Hispanic or Latino reside in Holmes (2.7%), Wakulla (3.6%) and Taylor (3.9%).

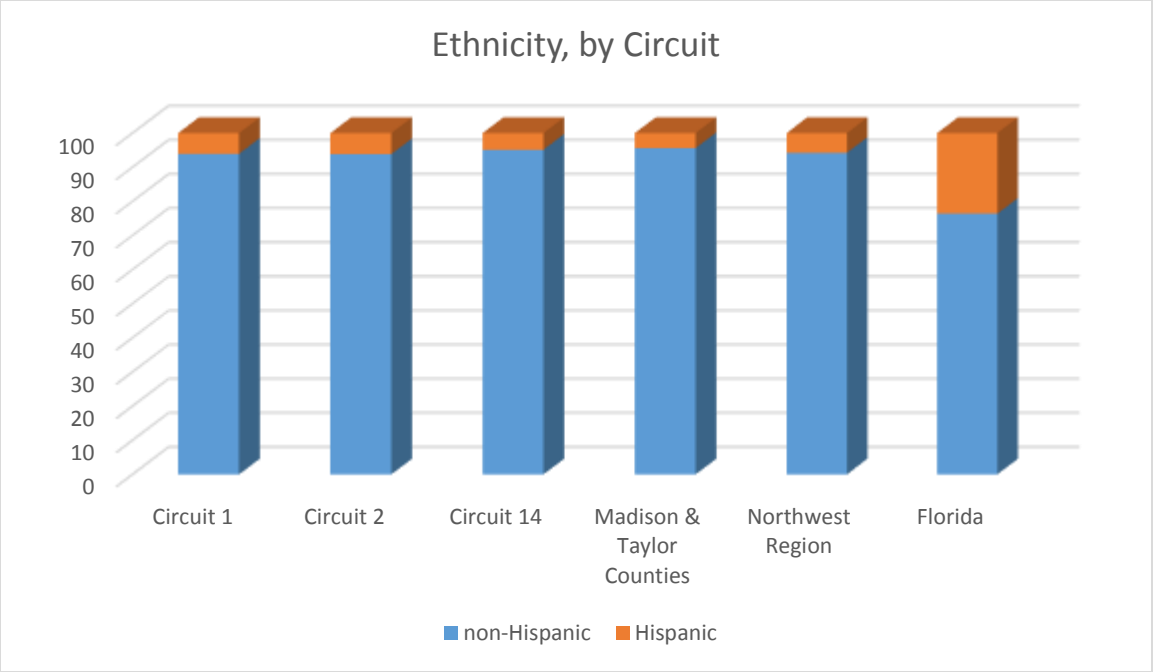


Figure 10: Ethnicity, by Circuit

Gender

The 2013 population estimates indicate that in the State of Florida, 48.9% of the population is male, while 51.1% of the population is female (Table 1). In the Northwest Region this population make-up for gender is relatively reversed, with 49.5% of the population being female and 50.5% of the population being male. Given these population rates, approximately 14,000 more males than females reside in the Northwest Region.

Circuit 2 most closely mirrors the State of Florida average gender representation among the population, with 49.2% of the population being male and 50.8% of the population being female. Madison and Taylor counties, in Circuit 3, have the largest Circuit-level disparity from the State of Florida average for gender among the population, with 54.7% of the population being male and 45.3% of the population being female.

The counties in the Northwest Region with the highest rate of males among the total population include: Liberty (61.7%), Gulf (60.0%) and Franklin (57.3%). The counties in the Northwest Region with the lowest rate of males among the total population include: Leon (47.5%), Bay (49.6%) and Escambia (49.7%).

The counties in the Northwest Region with the highest rate of females among the total population include: Leon (52.5%), Bay (50.4%) and Escambia (50.3%). The counties in the Northwest Region with the lowest rate of females among the total population include: Liberty (38.3%), Gulf (40.0%) and Franklin (42.7%).

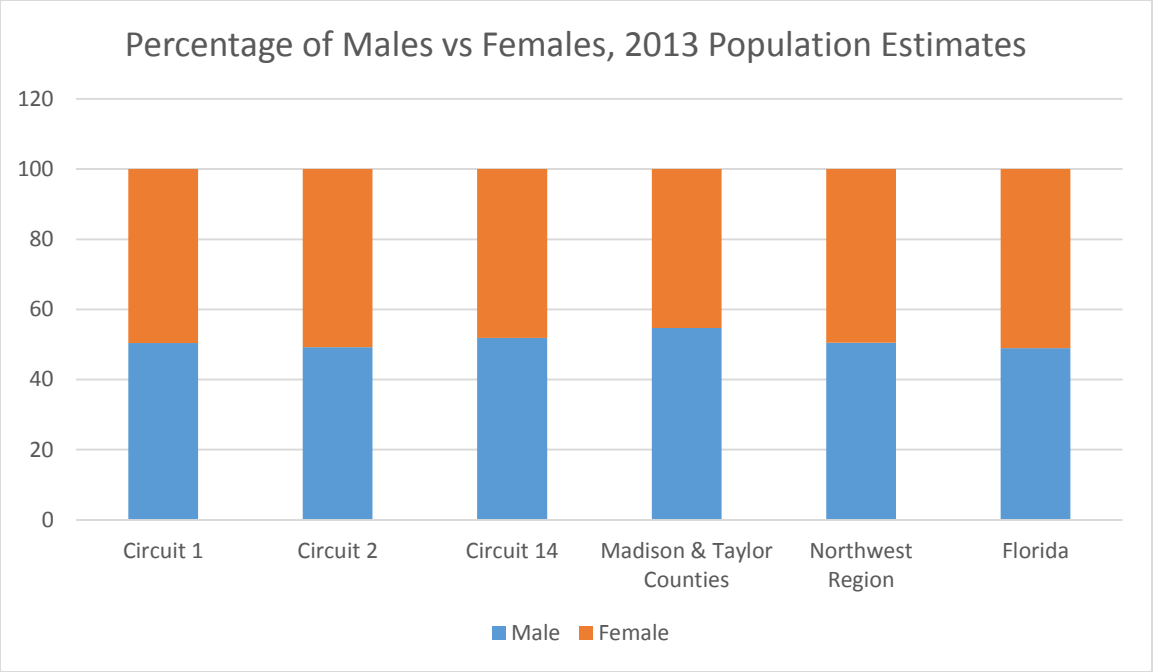


Figure 11: Gender, by Circuit, 2013 population estimates

Age

In Florida, 5.5% of the population is under the age of five (5), 20.6% are under the age of eighteen (18) and those over the age of sixty-five (65) make up 18.7% of the population. In the Northwest Region, the percentage of children under five (5) is slightly higher than the state average, at 5.8%, and slightly higher for those under eighteen (18) at 20.8%. The largest disparity in age in the Northwest Region, when compared to the state of Florida average is among those sixty-five (65) years of age and older, with the Northwest Region having only 14.7% of the population in this age category.

All Circuits in the Northwest Region have a lower than statewide average of individuals over sixty-five (65) years of age, with Circuit 2 having the lowest percentage of individuals in this age range, at only 12.1%. The highest percentage of individuals over the age of sixty-five (65) can be found in Franklin (19.8%), Jefferson (19.5%) and Holmes (18.5%) counties, while the lowest percentage of individuals over sixty-five (65) can be found in Leon (10.9%), Liberty (11.5%) and Wakulla (12.8%) counties.

Circuit 1 has the highest number of children under five (5) at 6.1% of the population, with Okaloosa County having the highest percentage of children under five (5) in the region at 6.7%. The lowest percentage of children under five (5) is found in Gulf County, where only 4.3% of the population is under five (5), with Franklin (4.4%), Jefferson (4.8%) and Liberty (4.8%) also showing a lower percentage of children under five (5).

Only Circuit 1 has a higher than statewide average of individuals under the age of eighteen (18) with 21.7% of the population in this age range. In Circuit 2 (19.6%), Circuit 14 (20.5%) and Madison & Taylor Counties (19.6%), the number of individuals under the age of eighteen (18) is below the state of Florida average. The highest percentage of individuals eighteen (18) and

under can be found in Santa Rosa (22.8%), Gadsden (22.7%) and Okaloosa (22.2%) Counties, while the lowest percentage of individuals under eighteen (18%) can be found in Gulf (15.7%), Franklin (16.6%) and Jefferson (17.5%).

There is a spike in the Northwest Region of individuals aged 18-24 in Circuit 2 specific to Leon County. This higher rate (21.5% in Leon County, compared to the state rate of 11.8%) is likely related to the presence of Florida State University in Leon County.

There is a lower rate of elderly individuals, those over the age of sixty-five (65) in the Northwest Region at a rate of 14.7% compared to the state rate of 18.7%. The largest population of individuals over the age of sixty-five (65) can be found in Franklin County (19.8%) and the lowest population rate of individuals over sixty-five (65) can be found in Leon County (10.9%).

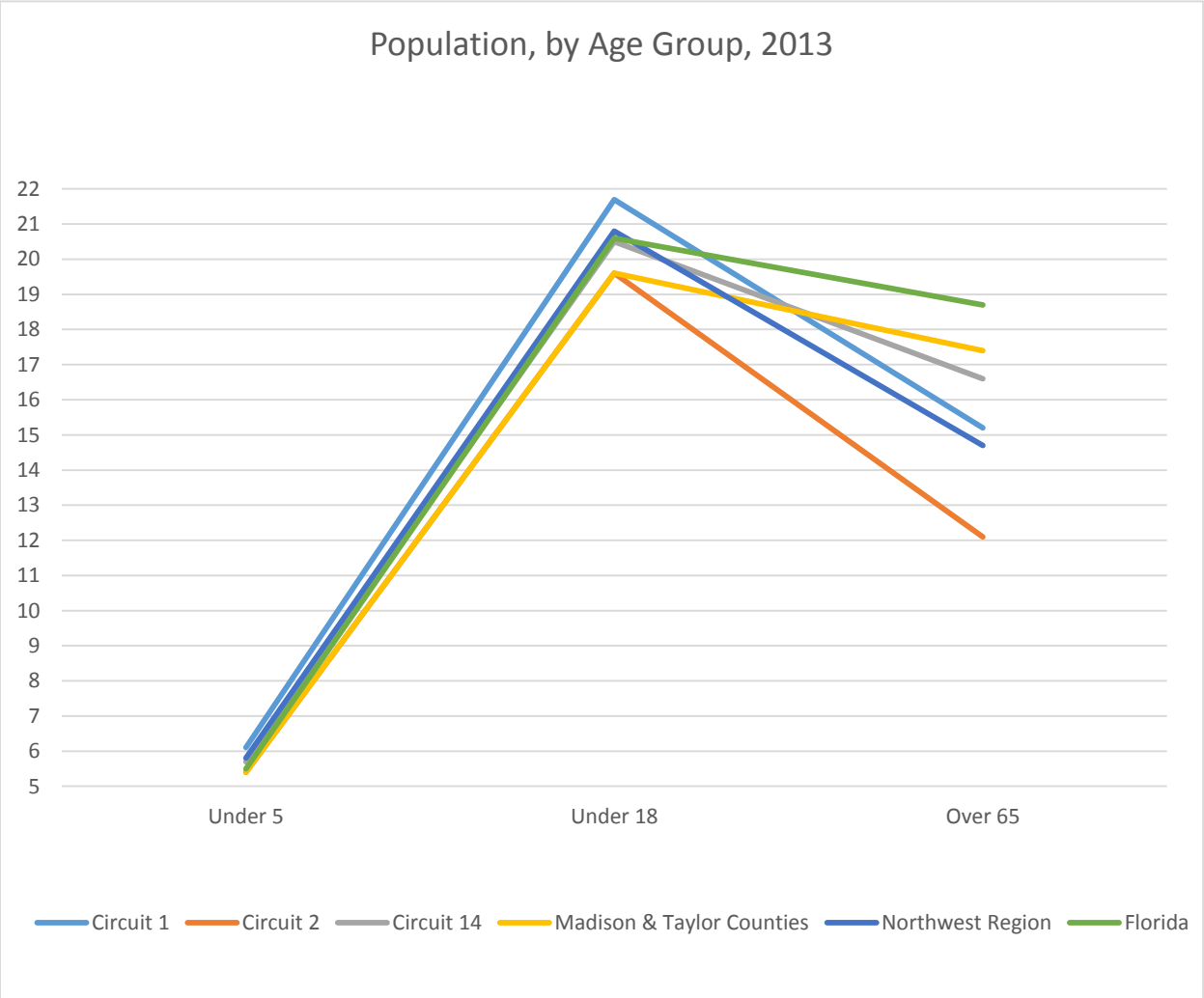


Figure 12: Age, by Circuit, 2013 estimated population

Household & Family Size

The average household size in the State of Florida is 2.48 persons, while the average family size is 3.01 persons. This is slightly lower than the national average of 2.58 persons per household and 3.14 persons per family.

The smallest household size in the Northwest region can be found in Franklin (2.29), Gulf (2.33) and Leon (2.35) counties, while the largest household size can be found in Gadsden (2.61), Wakulla (2.61) and Santa Rosa (2.59) counties.

The smallest family size in the Northwest Region can be found in Franklin (2.79), Gulf (2.83) and Walton (2.87) counties, while the largest family size can be found in Gadsden (3.12), Liberty (3.05), Calhoun (3.03) and Wakulla (3.03).

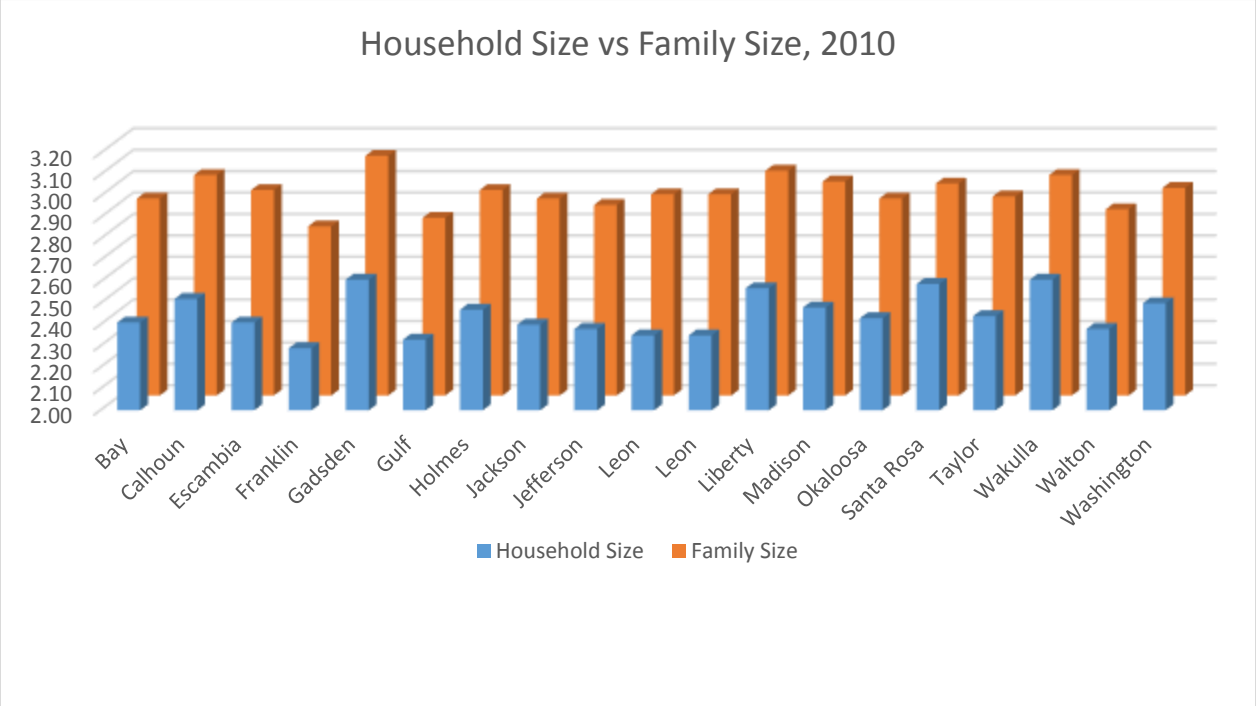


Figure 13: Household Size versus Family Size, 2010, by County

Veterans/Active Duty Military

The State of Florida has one of the largest veteran populations in the United States. This population is high in the Northwestern Region of the state, as is the number of active duty military. In the eighteen (18) counties in the Northwest Region of Florida there are multiple military bases. These eight (8) bases are part of either the Air Force or Navy.

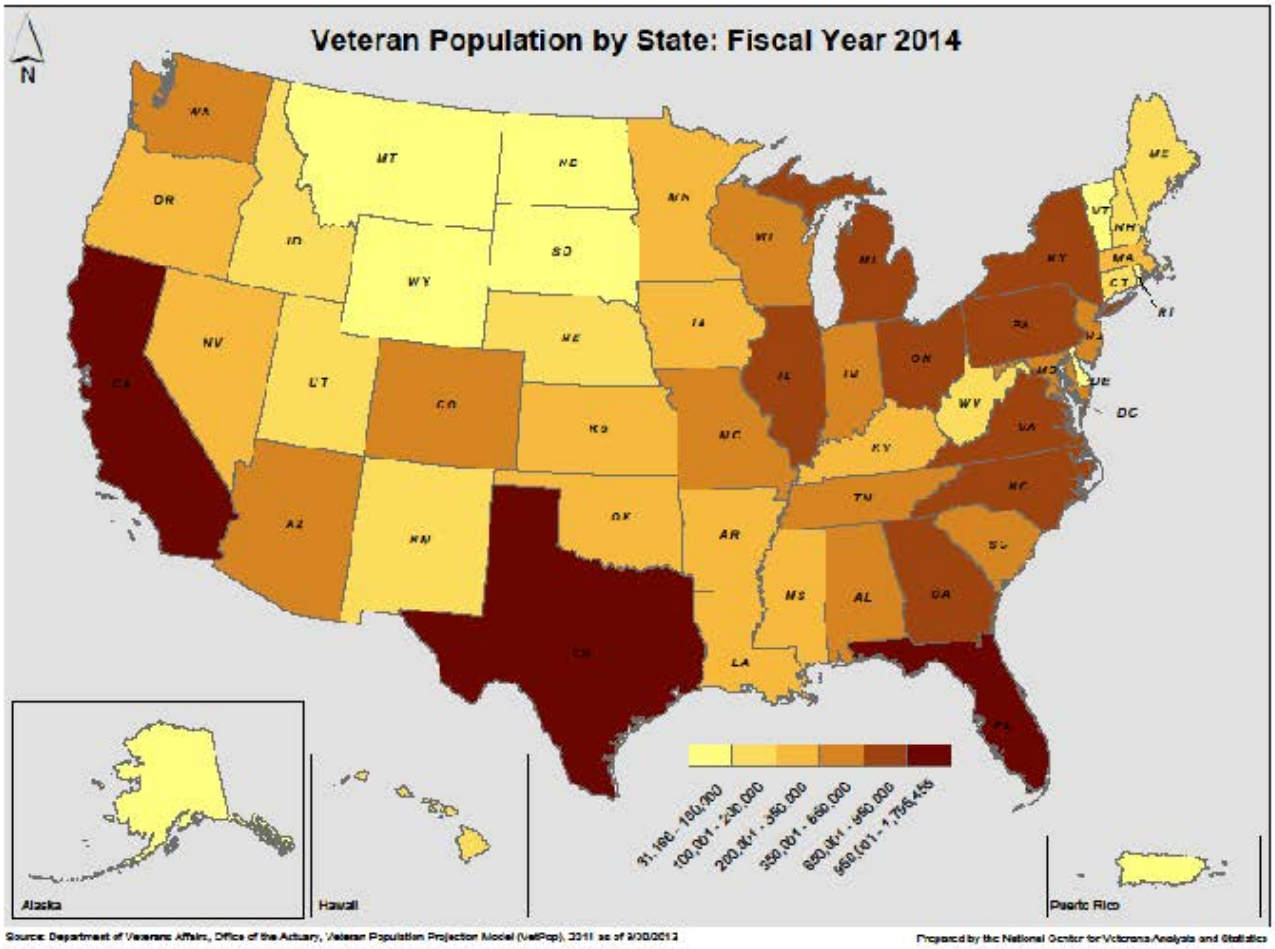


Figure 14: Veteran Population, by State, fiscal year 2014

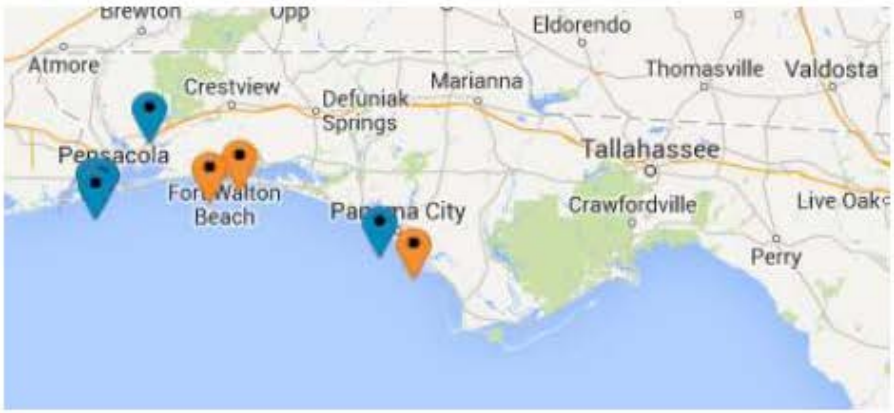


Figure 15: Map of Military Bases, Northwest Florida

Socioeconomics

Median Income

Median income is the amount of household income that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. The household median income in the State of Florida is $47,309. The majority of counties in the Northwest Region fall below the State of Florida median household income, with fourteen (14) of the eighteen (18) counties having a household median income of less than $47,309, representing, 77.8% of all counties in the Northwest Region.

Median Household income in the Northwest Region ranges from $57,491 (Santa Rosa) to $32,480 (Calhoun). Santa Rosa County's median household income is 21.5% above the State of Florida median household income, while Calhoun County's median household income is 31.3% below the State of Florida median.

This median household income spread between Calhoun County at $32,480/year and Santa Rosa County at $57,491 represents a difference of 77.0% between the county with the lowest household median income and the county with the highest median household income. This difference represents an annual household income of $25,011, more than 100% of the 2014 federal poverty guidelines for a family of four (which is $23,850).

Wakulla County is the county with the third highest household median income at $53,385, which is 12.8% above the state average. Wakulla County is bordered by Leon, Jefferson, Franklin and Liberty counties, each with a median household income of $45,915, $41,163, $37,428 and $39,225 respectively (all below the State of Florida average).

Madison and Taylor counties, located in Circuit 3, have the lowest median household incomes in the Northwest Region at $34,361 and $34,634 respectively, representing 27.4% and 26.8% below the State of Florida average.

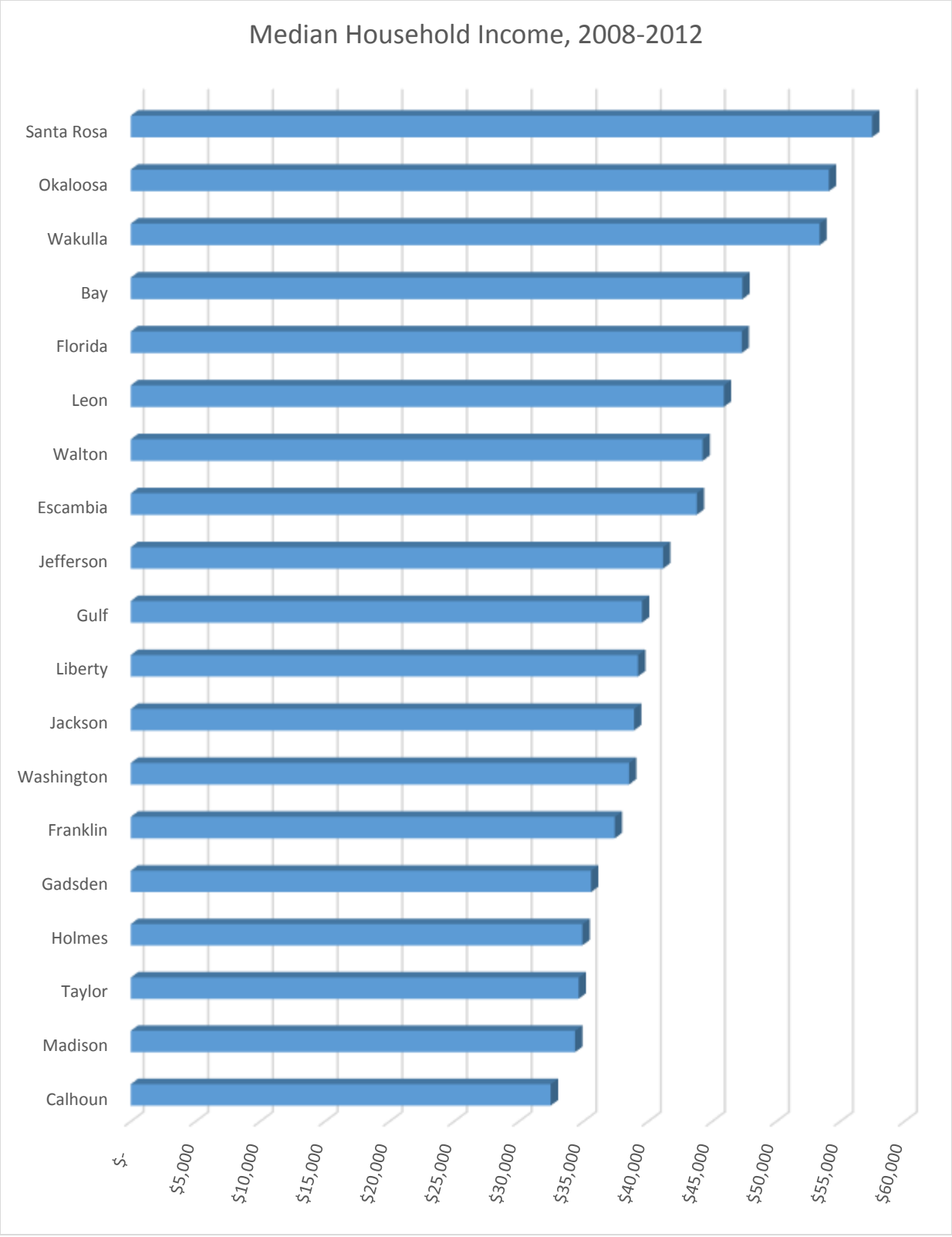


Figure 16: Median Household Income, by County, Northwest Florida, 2008-2012

Poverty

In the State of Florida it is estimated that over one (1) million children live in poverty and over two (2) million adults live in poverty. The statewide estimate is that approximately 25.1% of all children and 14.4% of all adults in Florida live at or below the poverty line. There is a large variation in poverty across the sixty-seven (67) counties within the state, with only 11.7% of children living in poverty in St. John's County, located in the Northeast Region, while 43.5% of children live in poverty in DeSoto County, in the Suncoast Region. This disparity can also be found in the total population, including both children and adults living in poverty, with 9.5% of the total population in St. John's County Florida living in poverty, while 30.2% of the total population in DeSoto County live in poverty.

In the Northwest Region an estimated 24.5% of children and 14.8% of adults live at or below the poverty line. In the Northwest, this is represented across a large range of individuals living in poverty, with between 18.0% – 39.9% percent of children living at or below 100% of the federal poverty guidelines, dependent upon county of residence. The percentage of adults across the eighteen (18) counties in the Northwest Region ranges from 8.1% – 18.5% of the adult population. These percentages equal an estimate of slightly over 74,000 children residing in poverty and over 170,000 adults living in poverty in the Northwest Region of Florida.

Poverty rates in the Northwest Region are highest for children in Gadsden (39.9%), Madison (35.5%) and Franklin (35.3%) counties, while the poverty rate for children is lowest in Santa Rosa (18.0%), Leon (20.7%) and Wakulla (22.8%) counties.

Poverty rates for adults, living in the Northwest Region are highest in Gulf (18.5%), Liberty (17.7%) and Franklin (17.7%), while lowest in Santa Rosa (8.1%), Okaloosa (8.7%) and Wakulla (10.6%).

The rate of all persons living in poverty is highest in Gadsden (26.7%) and Liberty (26.0%) counties, while lowest in Santa Rosa (12.3%) and Okaloosa (13.2%).

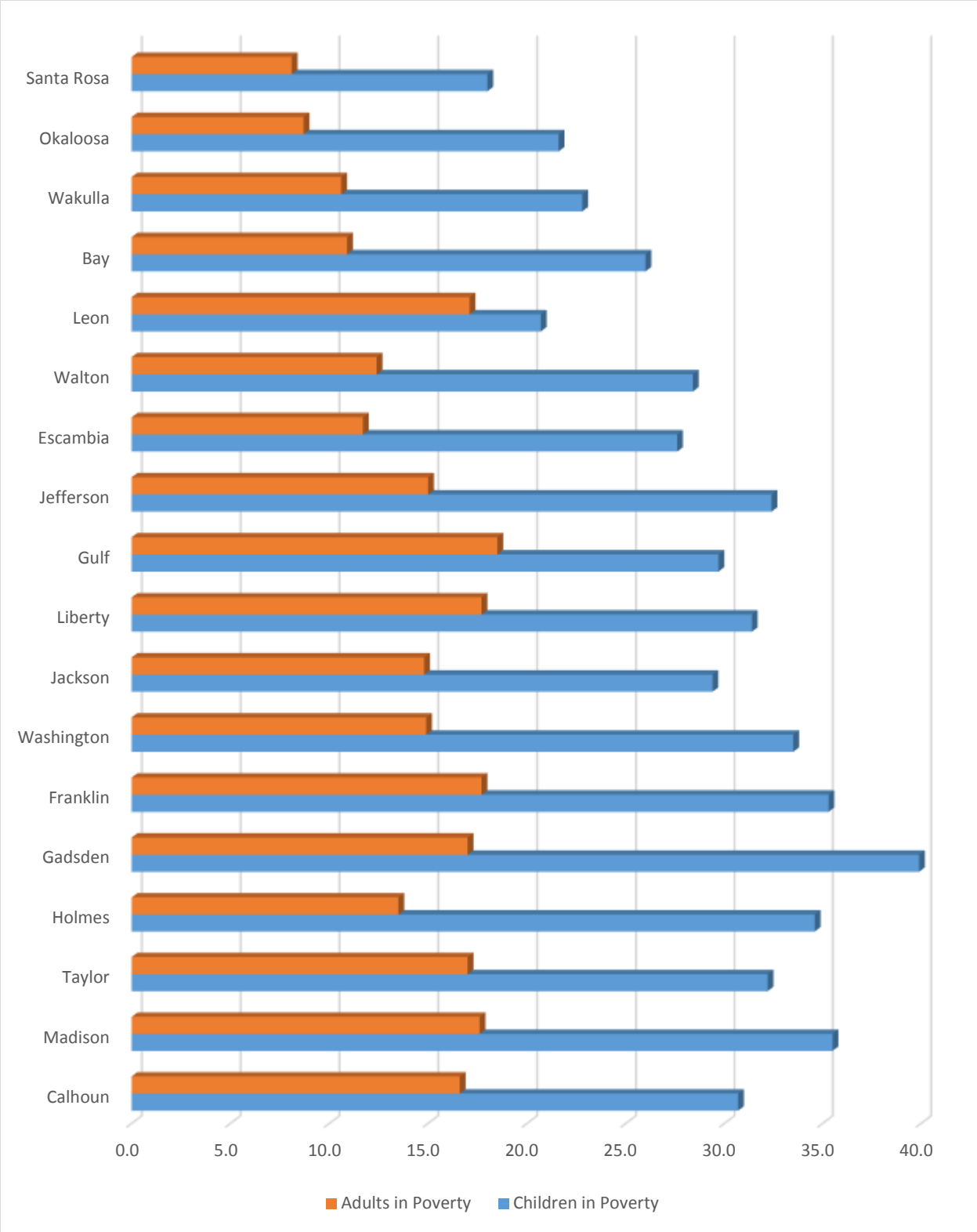


Figure 17: Percent of Adults and Children Living at or below 100% of Poverty, 2012

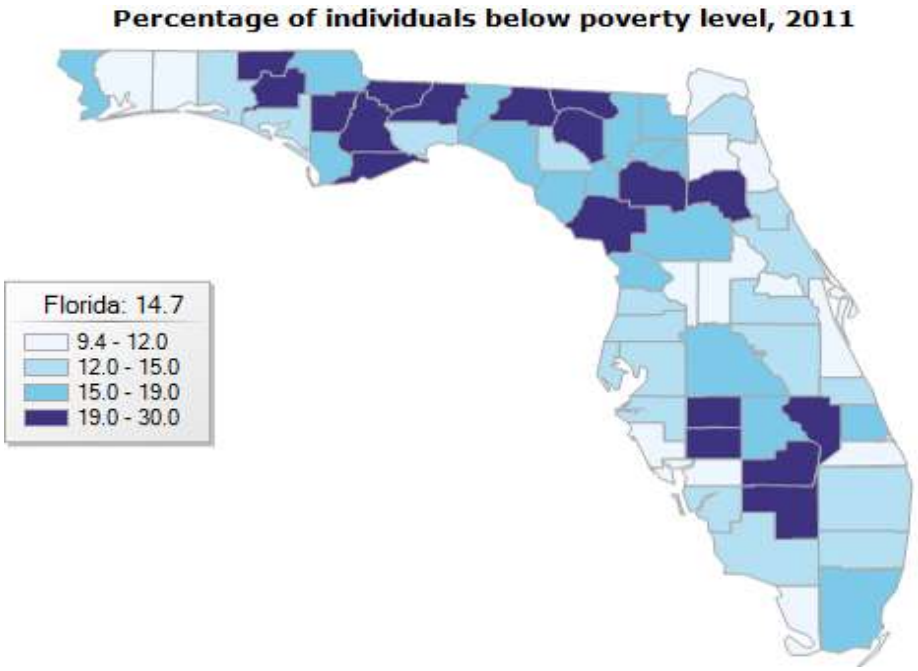


Figure 18: Percent of all persons living in poverty, 2011

Access to Mental Healthcare

In the State of Florida there is one (1) mental health provider for every nine-hundred and ten (910) individuals. Within the Northwest Region there are clear disparities in mental health provider availability, with thirteen (13) of the seventeen (17) counties reporting data on this measure being below the state of Florida average (Jefferson County did not report data on this measure).

In Escambia (857:1), Okaloosa (826:1), Bay (589:1) and Leon (666:1) there is a greater number of mental health providers to the population than the state of Florida average. However, when compared to Taylor County (26,306:1), Calhoun (5,561:1) and Washington (5,527:1) counties, there is a great deal of difference within this geographic region when trying to access treatment with a mental health professional.

Uninsured Rate

In the State of Florida 12% of children do not have access to healthcare coverage, while 29% of adults do not have access to healthcare coverage. This amounts to approximately 500,000 children and over four (4) million adults without access to healthcare coverage. It is important to note that these figures represent uninsured rates prior to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

In the Northwest Region, an average of 10% of children are uninsured accounting for approximately 31,000 children without healthcare coverage, while 24% of adults go without healthcare coverage accounting for approximately 275,000 adults.

The uninsured rate for children is highest in Walton County (15%) and lowest in Escambia (9%) and Taylor Counties (9%). The uninsured rate for adults is highest in Gadsden County (29%) and lowest in Wakulla County (21%).

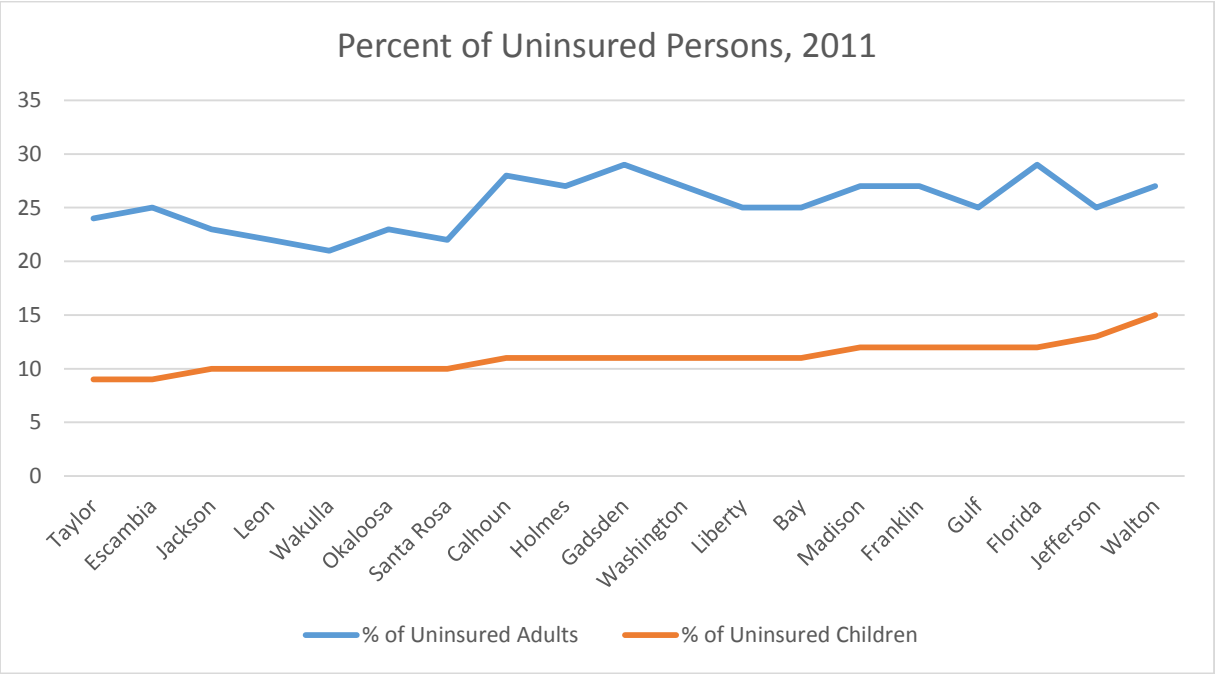


Figure 19: Percent of adults and children uninsured, by county, 2011

Health Outcomes and Health Factors

Each year, in a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin, each state is measured on various health outcomes and health factors utilizing available data from a variety of sources. This information is then used to rank each county within each state, to determine the "healthiest" counties and the "least healthy" counties. In the State of Florida there are sixty-seven (67) counties. In this section, the "healthiest" county, from the 2014 rankings is county "1" and the "least healthy" county is "67".

In the eighteen (18) counties in the Northwest Region, the counties are ranked between "6" and "66" out of the sixty-seven (67) counties in the State of Florida for Health Outcomes. Santa Rosa is the "healthiest" county in the Northwest Region at "6" and Washington County is the "least healthy" at "66".

When evaluated using four (4) quartiles of measurement (1^{st} = 1-17; 2^{nd} = 18-34, 3^{rd} = 35-50 and 4^{th} = 51-67), only 11.1% of the counties in the Northwest Region are in the top 1^{st} quartile, 22.2% are in both the 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} quartiles and the majority of counties, 44.2%, are in the bottom (4^{th}) quartile for Health Outcomes in the State of Florida.

The Health Outcomes measure is derived from using a series of data points associated with both quality of life and length of life. In evaluating the data to determine quality of life, data is examined regarding poor mental health days, low birth weight of babies and poor or fair health.

In the State of Florida, individuals report having an average of 3.8 days per month where they experience poor mental health. In ten (10) of the eighteen (18) counties in the Northwest Region individuals report higher than the statewide average in terms of poor mental health days. In Washington County, this number is the highest at 5.8 poor mental health days per month. In Liberty and Gulf Counties this number of poor mental health days is only 3.0, which is below the statewide average and also the lowest in the Northwest Region.

In Washington County, individuals report having an average of 5.8 poor mental health days per month, compared to the State of Florida average of 3.8.

In terms of low birth weight, in the State of Florida, 8.7% of babies born have a low birth weight of under 5.0lbs. In eleven (11) of the eighteen (18) counties in the Northwest Region this rate of low weight births is higher than the state of Florida average, with Gadsden having 11.7% of babies births at a low birth weight. Santa Rosa and Holmes Counties have the lowest rate of low birth weight babies delivered, both at 7.6% of all births.

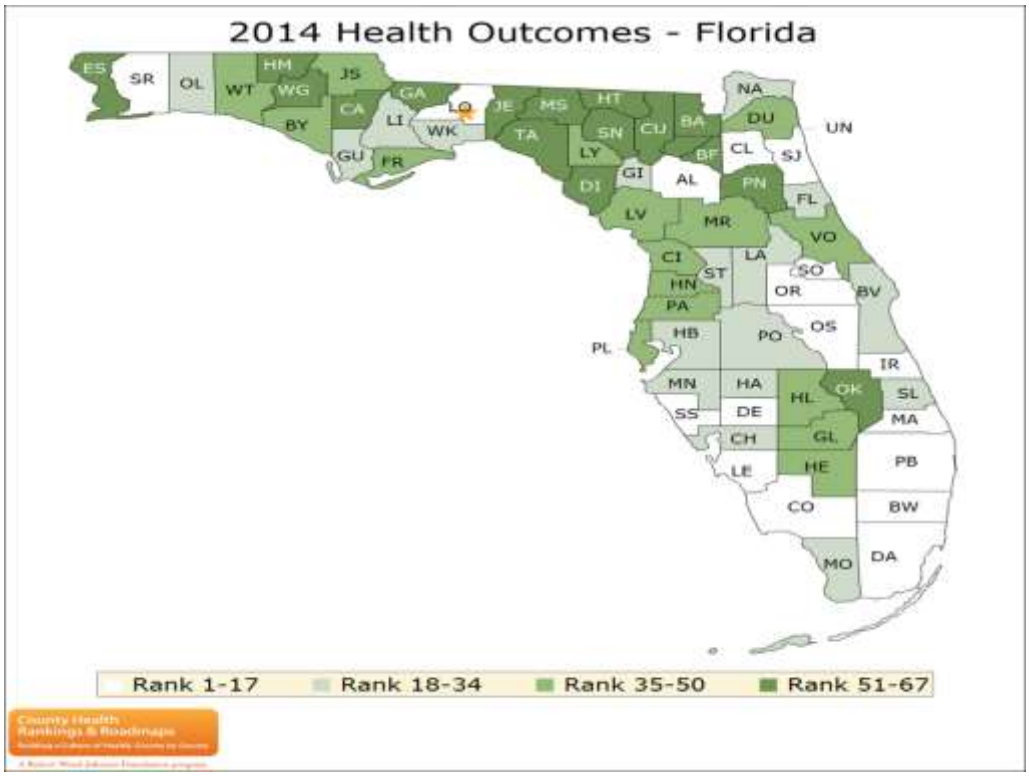


Figure 20: Health Outcomes, statewide by county, 2014

Health Factors account for a number of socioeconomic measures, including high school graduation, college attendance, unemployment rates, ratio of healthcare providers to population, single parent households, violent crime and commute to and from work.

In the Northwest Region, the range of rankings for Health Factors include "9" – "63". Leon County is ranked as the highest in the Northwest at "9" and Gadsden is ranked the "least healthy" in the region at "63".

When evaluated using four (4) quartiles of measurement (1st = 1-17; 2nd = 18-34, 3rd = 35-50 and 4th = 51-67), only 16.7% of the counties in the Northwest Region are in the top 1st quartile and the 2nd quartile and the majority of counties, 33.3%, are in the 3rd and bottom (4th) quartile for Health Factors in the State of Florida.

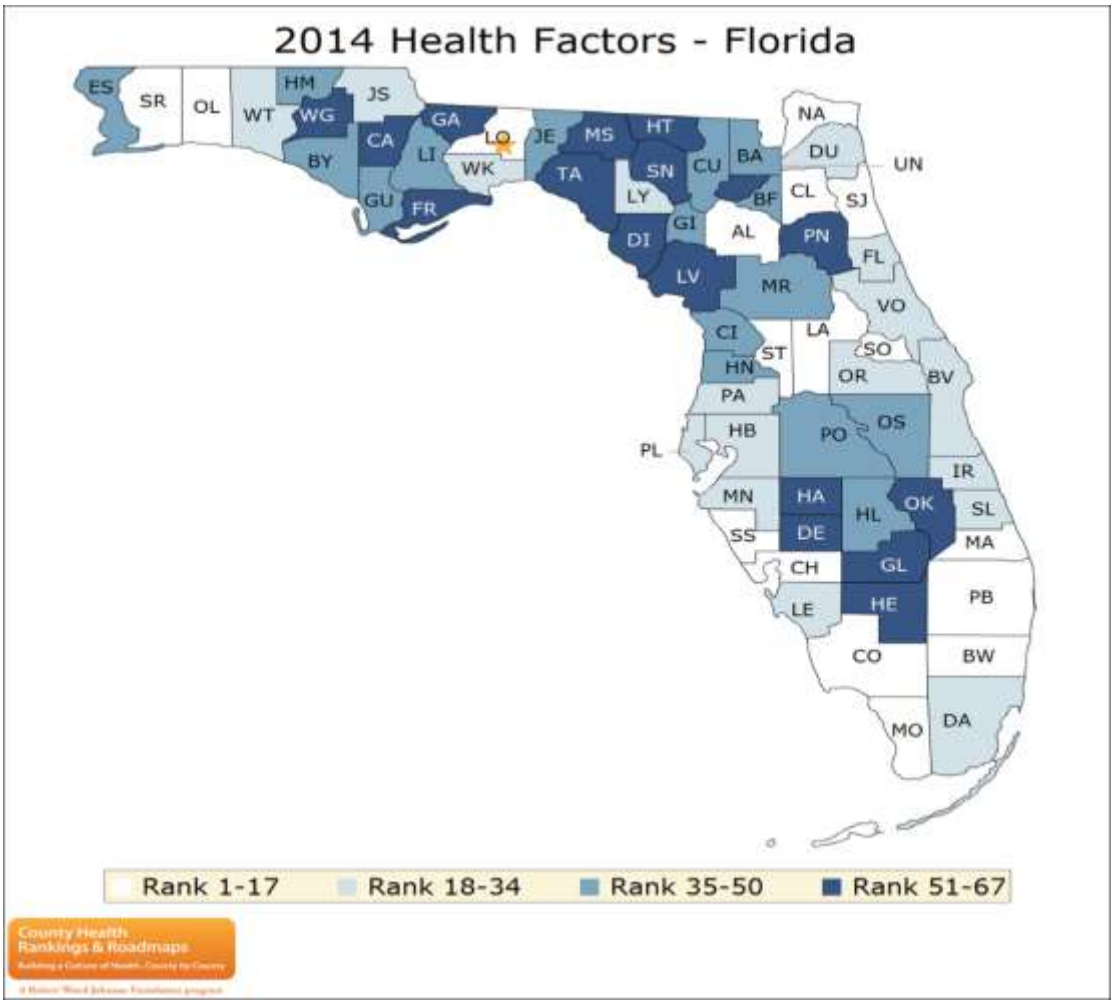


Figure 21: Health Factors, statewide by county, 2014

County	Health Outcome	Health Factor	Quartile	Circuit
Bay	48	38	3rd	14
Calhoun	54	56	4th	14
Escambia	57	39	3rd	1
Franklin	36	52	3rd	2
Gadsden	61	63	4th	2
Gulf	34	49	3rd	14
Holmes	51	46	3rd	14
Jackson	47	31	3rd	14
Jefferson	58	47	4th	2
Leon	9	9	1st	2
Liberty	32	48	3rd	2
Madison	56	61	4th	3
Okaloosa	19	10	1st	1
Santa Rosa	6	14	1st	1
Taylor	60	60	4th	3
Wakulla	29	28	2nd	2
Walton	46	29	3rd	1
Washington	66	59	4th	14

Figure 23: Health Outcomes, Health Factors, Quartile Rank by Circuit, 2014

Behavioral Health Care and other Social Services

Prevalence Data

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has published prevalence estimates for both substance use and misuse, as well as various mental health statics.

Substance Abuse and Dependence Prevalence

In the Unites States in 2010-2011, over four (4) million Americans over the age of twelve (12) suffered from illicit drug dependence, with that number nearing seven (7) million Americans when the definition is changed to include both drug dependence and drug abuse. In the State of Florida, these numbers represent over a quarter of a million individuals and over 400,000 individuals respectively.

In the United States, over twenty (20) million Americans suffer with alcoholism and/or illicit drug dependence or abuse while in the State of Florida this number is well over one (1) million state residents. In light of these high incident rates of drug and alcohol dependence and abuse, it is important to understand the rate at which individuals are able to obtain treatment for these disorders. In the United States, well over twenty-two (22) million Americans are in need of alcohol or illicit drug dependence treatment but are not receiving treatment services, this number is over one (1) million within the State of Florida.

Estimates indicate that over one million individuals in the State of Florida are currently not receiving alcohol or drug treatment that they need.

Mental Illness Prevalence

During 2010-2011, over fifteen (15) million Americans over the age of eighteen (18) suffered from a depressive episode, while in the State of Florida this indicator is over 850,000 individuals. In the State of Florida, nearly a half of a million individuals have been identified as having a serious mental illness, while well over two (2) million have been identified as having any mental illness and an estimated 487,000 individuals had thoughts of suicide at some point during the year.

Suicide

The age-adjusted suicide rate in the State of Florida in 2013 was 13.8, with 2,892 individuals losing their lives by suicide in this state (Table 15). Age-adjusted suicide rates take into account variations in population, by age, across different communities. The age-adjusted rates are rates that would have existed if the population under study had the same age distribution as the "standard" population within the comparison. This is a reduction in the rate of suicide in the State of Florida from 2012, when the rate was 14.2 and 2,922 lives were lost. However, this is an increase over the 2011 and 2010 suicide rates for the State of Florida, both at 13.5 (with 2,765 and 2,753 lives lost in those respective years).

Suicide Rates in 61% of Northwest Florida Counties are higher than the state average.

In the Northwest Region, 244 individuals died by suicide in 2013, which is a decrease from 2012 when 276 individuals died by suicide. However this is an increase from 2011, when only 211 lives were lost by suicide and 2010 when only 210 lives were lost by suicide in the Northwest Region.

The highest 2013 suicide rates in the Northwest Region are found in Taylor (26.0) and Okaloosa (22.9) counties, while the lowest rates are found in Calhoun (0), Liberty (0) and Washington (4.3) counties. Sixty-seven (67) percent of the counties in the Northwest Region had a reduction in the 2013 suicide rate from 2012, however forty-four (44) percent of counties had a 2013 suicide rate higher than the 2011 suicide rate. The counties with the most dramatic increase in suicide between 2012 and 2013 include: Taylor (16.6 increase) and Madison (6.1 increase) Counties, both located in Circuit 3. The counties with the greatest margin of reduction in the

suicide rate between 2012 and 2013 include: Washington (19.4 decrease) and Holmes (17.3 decrease) Counties, both in Circuit 14.

When examining the three (3) year suicide count and rate (rate is per 100,000 of the total population), by age, across the eighteen counties in Northwest Florida, Wakulla (4.9), Jackson (3.4), Escambia (2.5), Okaloosa (1.6) and Leon (1.6) report higher than the statewide average (1.3) of suicides by individuals under eighteen (18) years of age. It is important to note, that due to small population sizes, the rate in these counties is largely impacted by any suicide. The total number of suicides, for individuals under 18, between 2011 and 2013, is 13 occurring in all of the counties mentioned above, as well as Bay County.

In the State of Florida the average rate of suicide for individuals between the ages of eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24), in the three (3) year count (2011-2013) is 11.6. In the Northwest Region of Florida, 55.6% of the counties have a higher suicide rate for this age group, including the highest rates located in Madison (37.7), Okaloosa (22.1) and Jackson (21.9). For individuals ages 25-44 the statewide average climbs to 16.0, with 44.4% of the counties in the Northwest Region having a higher rate. In Circuit 1, the suicide rate for individuals 25-44 is higher than the statewide average in all four (4) counties, while in Circuit 2, only Wakulla has a higher than the State of Florida rate of suicide for this age range. In Circuit 14, 66.7% of the counties have a higher than average suicide rate for this age range, with Washington County having a rate of 30.9.

For individuals 45-64 and individuals over 65 years of age the majority of Northwest Florida counties continue to have higher than the statewide average (23.0 and 19.3 respectively) of suicides. 61.1% of counties in the Northwest Region have a higher than average suicide rate for individuals between 45 and 64 and individuals 65 years of age and older (11 out of 18 counties for each population).

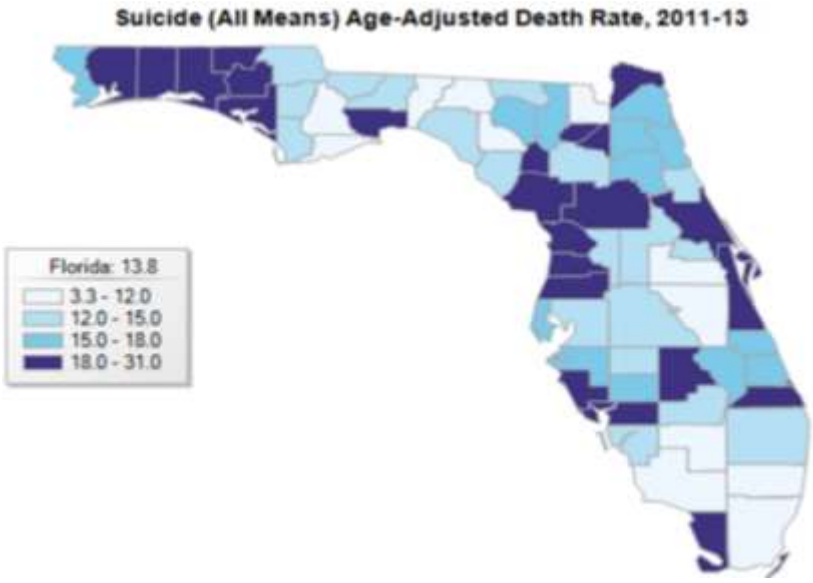


Figure: 24 Suicide rates in Florida, 2011-2013, Age Adjusted

Baker Acts Initiated

In 2013, over 170,000 Baker Acts were initiated to evaluate individuals for involuntary placement to receive mental health treatment, this is a 9.1% increase in Baker Act initiations from 2012. 6.9% of those Baker Acts were initiated in the Northwest Region of the state, representing an increase of 10.5% from 2012.

Year	Involuntary Exam Initiations	Percent Increase to 2013
2013	171,744	
2012	157,352	9.15%
2011	150,466	14.14%
2010	143,347	19.81%
2009	136,120	26.17%
2008	132,066	30.04%
2007	122,454	40.25%
2006	120,506	42.52%
2005	122,206	40.54%
2004	110,697	55.15%
2003	104,600	64.19%
2002	99,772	72.14%

Figure 25: 2002-2013, State of Florida Baker Act Initiation Totals, USF Annual Baker Act Report

61.1% percent of the eighteen (18) counties in the Northwest Region saw an increase in Baker Act initiations between 2012 and 2013. The largest change in Baker Act Initiations between 2012 and 2013 occurred in Franklin (increase of 74.2%), Madison (increase of 41.9%) and Calhoun (23.1) counties. In Taylor (-29.2), Jefferson (-20) and Wakulla (-12.4) they saw the greatest reduction in the number of Baker Act Initiations between 2012 and 2013.

In examining the three (3) year trend data for Baker Act initiations there is a lot of fluctuation, from year to year. Consistently, in the State of Florida, the number of Bake Act initiations has risen every year. However, Santa Rosa County is the only county in the Northwest Region to consistently see an increase over these three (3) years in the number of Baker Acts initiated, while Wakulla and Taylor counties have seen a decrease in Baker Act initiations over the course of this time period.

County	Involuntary Exam Initiations	County	Involuntary Exam Initiations	County	Involuntary Exam Initiations
Alachua	1,844	Hardee	157	Okeechobee	346
Baker	105	Hendry	176	Orange	10,612
Bay	1,364	Hernando	1,485	Osceola	2,404
Bradford	212	Highlands	981	Palm Beach	9,337
Brevard	5,415	Hillsborough	12,394	Pasco	4,878
Broward	13,019	Holmes	149	Pinellas	10,286
Calhoun	96	Indian River	985	Polk	6,264
Charlotte	1,268	Jackson	232	Putnam	403
Citrus	1,171	Jefferson	92	Saint Johns	871
Clay	933	Lafayette	*	Saint Lucie	2,867
Collier	1,447	Lake	2,152	Santa Rosa	1,053
Columbia	382	Lee	4,582	Sarasota	2,980
DeSoto	173	Leon	1,545	Seminole	3,118
Dixie	112	Levy	223	Sumter	397
Duval	7,277	Liberty	36	Suwannee	171
Escambia	4,316	Madison	227	Taylor	75
Flagler	460	Manatee	2,044	Union	71
Franklin	54	Marion	2,806	Volusia	3,816
Gadsden	286	Martin	806	Wakulla	120
Gilchrist	62	Miami-Dade	22,150	Walton	347
Glades	52	Monroe	484	Washington	184
Gulf	101	Nassau	226		
Hamilton	44	Okaloosa	1,561		

Figure 26: 2013 Baker Act Initiations, by County

Poor Mental Health Measures

A number of measures exist to look at the mental health of the populations. These measures include: adults with good mental health, adults who had poor mental health 14 or more of the

past 30 days, and the average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living.

In the Northwest Region, a rather narrow range of adults indicate that they have good mental health, with Gulf and Gadsden rated the highest at 90.8% of adults having good mental health, while Wakulla County has the lowest number of adults with good mental health at 83.7%. In the Northwest Region, 55.6% of the counties had a reduction in the percentage of adults with good mental health between 2007 and 2010, with Walton County showing the greatest decrease (-5.3%), while Liberty County showed the greatest increase (3.7%).

The percentage of adults who reported having poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days, increased by 61.1% between 2007 and 2010, with Leon County (5.4% increase), Walton (5.3% increase) and Washington County (5.1% increase) showing the greatest rise in the number of individuals having 14 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days. However, in Liberty County (-3.7%) and Bay County (-3.4%) they saw a decrease in the number of individuals indicating poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days. The percentage of individuals indicating they had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days was highest in Washington County (19.1%) and lowest in Gulf and Gadsden Counties (9.2%).

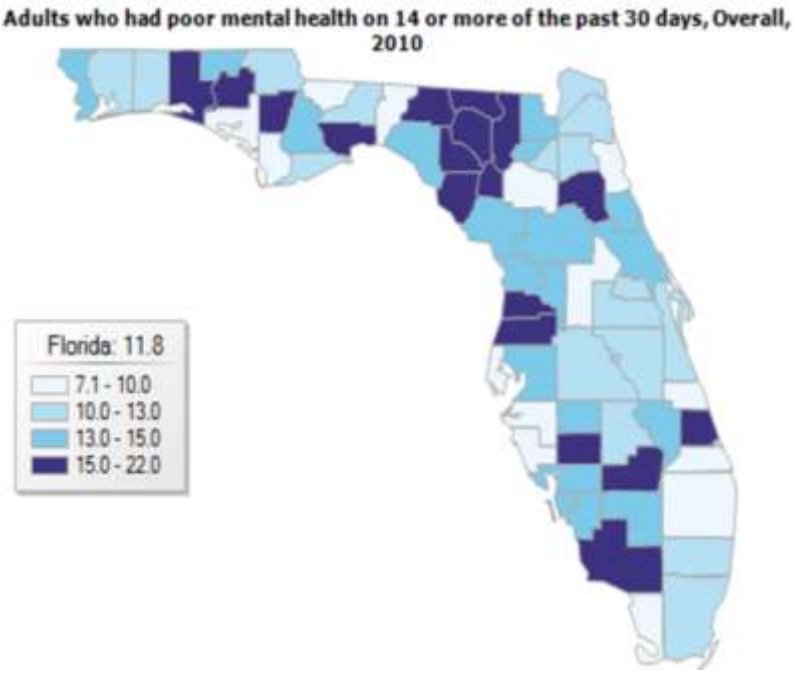


Figure 27: Poor Mental Health for 14 or days in the last 30, 2010

In the Northwest Region the number of days where poor mental health or physical health interfered with daily living ranges from 4.0 days (Okaloosa) to 7.6 days (Calhoun). 83.3% of

counties in the Northwest Region reported an increase in the average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living between 2007 and 2010.

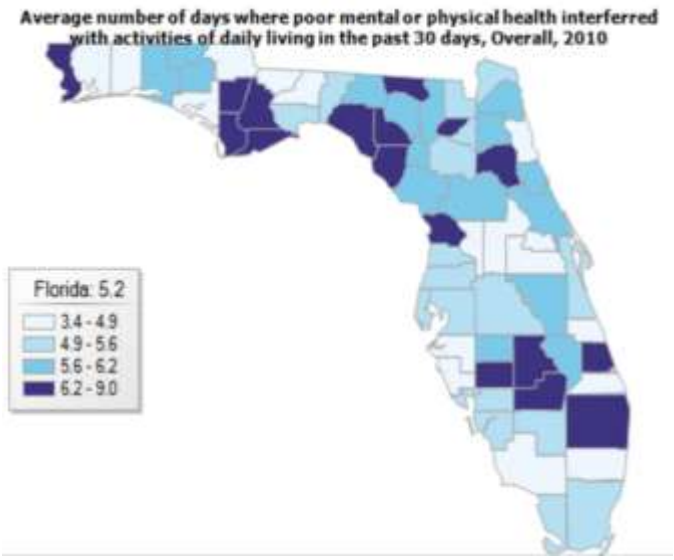


Figure 28: Average number of days that mental or physical health interfered with ability to do activities of daily living, 2010

Alcohol Related Crashes

Alcohol related crashes are a concern in the Northwest Region due to the higher than average rate of these incidents across this geographic region. In the state of Florida the 2009-2011 rate of alcohol related crashes is 97.2, which is a reduction in the rate from 2008-2010 (107) and the rate in 2007-2009 (116.7). In the Northwest Region, the range of alcohol related crash rates between the eighteen (18) counties is 85.2 (Holmes) to 226.3 (Bay County). Holmes (85.2) and Washington (94.3) are the only two (2) counties in Northwest Florida with a lower than statewide average of alcohol related traffic crashes. The counties with the highest rate of alcohol related crashes include: Bay County (226.3), Taylor County (182.1), Madison County (181.4), Walton County (176.5) and Escambia County (172.1). While these rates indicate a higher than average rate of alcohol related crashes across the large majority of the eighteen (18) counties in Northwest Florida, the rate of alcohol related crashes in 2009-2011 is a reduction in the rate for 88.9% of the counties in Northwest Florida when compared to 2008-2010.

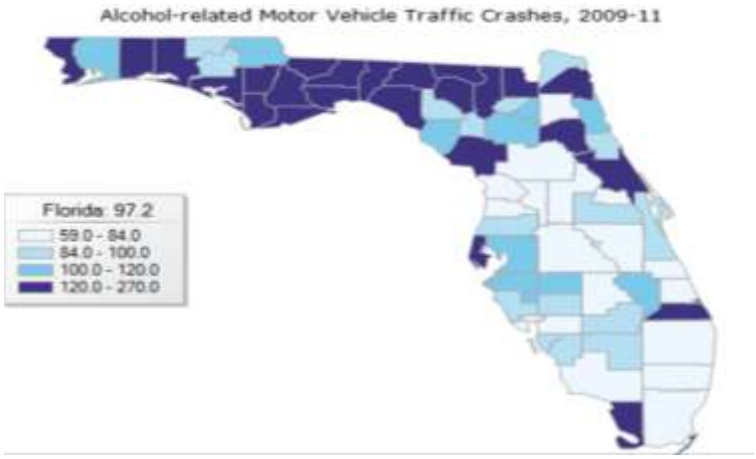


Figure 29: Alcohol related Motor Vehicle Crashes, per 1,000, 2009-2011, Florida CHARTS

Underage Drinking and Illicit Drug Use

In Northwest Florida, reports of middle school students who have engaged in binge drinking are significantly higher in the Circuit 14 counties of Gulf, Washington, Calhoun and Jackson. Across the eighteen (18) county region, Circuit 1 has the lowest rate of middle school youth engaging in binge drinking.

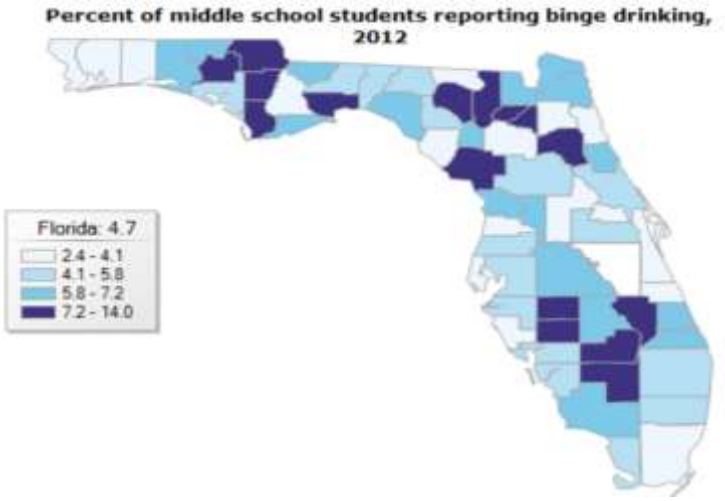


Figure 30: Percent of middle-school students engaging in binge drinking, 2012, Florida CHARTS

Rates for use of marijuana/hashish are significantly lower than reports of binge drinking. The rate for use of marijuana/hashish is higher in Washington, Gulf, Taylor and Franklin Counties while Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Holmes, Jackson, Gadsden, and Jefferson have lower rates.

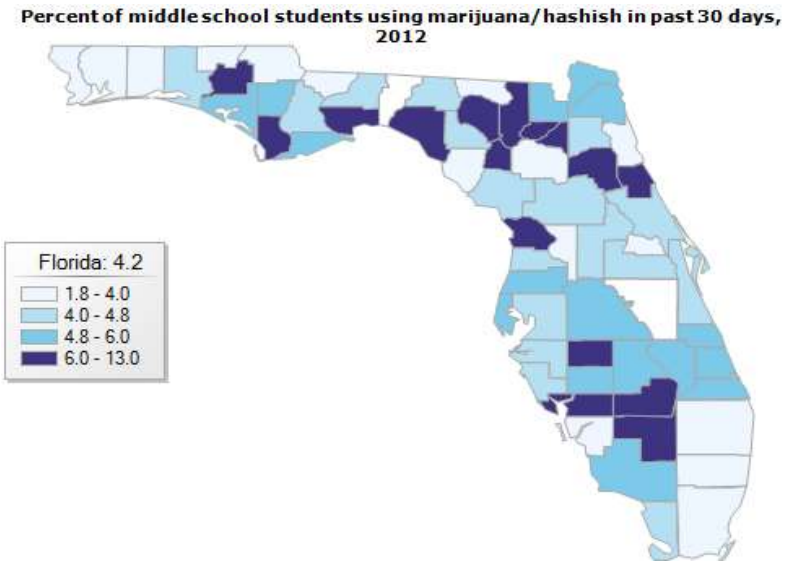


Figure 31: Percent of middle-school students engaging in the use of marijuana/hashish, 2012, Florida CHARTS

In Northwest Florida, reports of high school students who have engaged in binge drinking are significantly higher in seven (7) of the counties: Walton, Washington, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Wakulla, and Taylor. Only three (3) Northwest Florida counties have relatively low rates of high school student binge drinking: Okaloosa, Jefferson and Madison

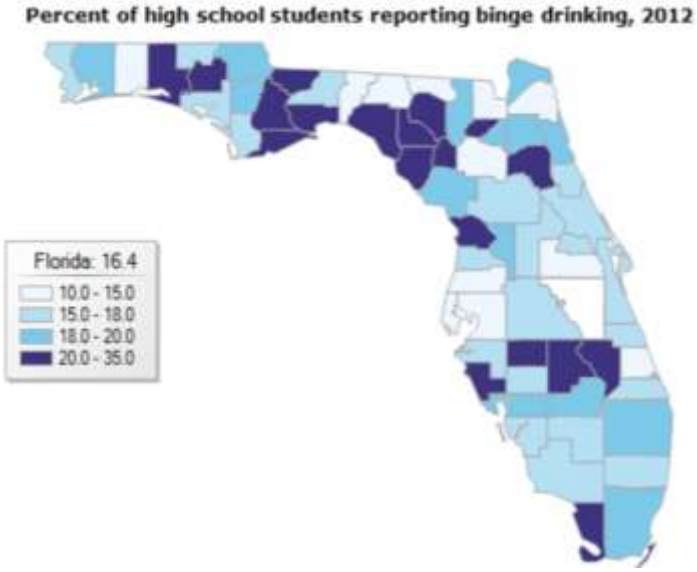


Figure 32: Percent of high-school students engaging in binge drinking, 2012, Florida CHARTS

Rates for use of marijuana/hashish reveal that seven (7) Northwest Florida Counties also have higher incidents of this type of drug use: Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon and Gadsden. However, there are also eight (8) Northwest Florida Counties that have a relatively low rate of marijuana/hashish use: Escambia, Okaloosa, Holmes, Jackson, Calhoun, Liberty, Madison and Taylor.

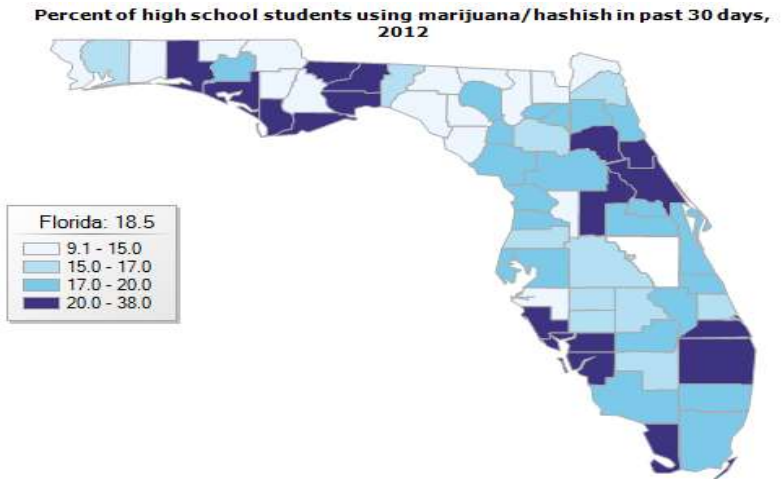


Figure 33: Percent of high-school students engaging in the use of marijuana/hashish, 2012, Florida CHARTS

Juvenile Justice

In 2012-2013, the Department of Juvenile Justice in the eighteen (18) county area in Northwest Florida received over 6,800 delinquency cases. The rate of delinquency cases throughout the region ranges from 0.89 to 3.48, with Escambia (3.48) and Madison (3.34) having the highest delinquency rates, while Jefferson (0.89) and Taylor (1.20) have the lowest rates. When the data is examined to see what the percent of commitment cases are in each county, when compared to the number of delinquency cases, Leon County (11.87%) has the highest rate of delinquency cases resulting in commitment while in Gulf and Liberty County zero commitments resulted from delinquency cases.

Domestic Violence

In the State of Florida, in 2013, 108,030 incidents of domestic violence were recorded establishing a statewide average rate of 559.2per 1,000 of the total population. This rate has consistently declined between 2011 through 2013. In the Northwest Region, eight (8) of the counties are below the State of Florida average rate, while ten (10) are above the rate. The highest domestic violence offense rate is in Escambia County (1,038.5), Taylor County (979.5) and Bay County (942.8). The lowest rates of domestic violence exist in Liberty County (11.4), Gulf County (137.8) and Calhoun County (163.6). Nine (9) of the eighteen (18) counties had a decrease in the rate of domestic violence between 2013-2012, with the greatest decrease seen in Franklin County (-158.8) and Walton County (-208.5).

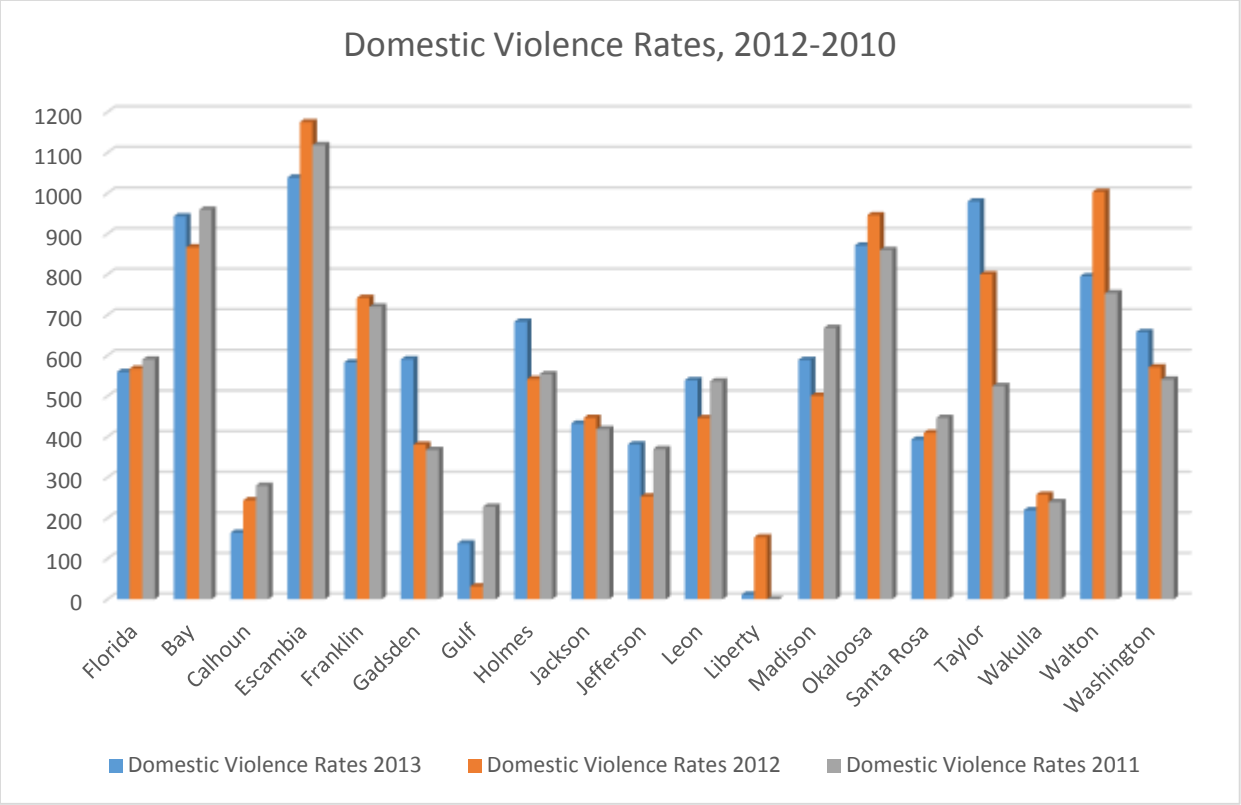


Figure 34: Domestic Violence Rates, 2011-2013

Funding

In the United States, the amount of money dedicated, by each State, for mental health and substance abuse treatment varies widely. It is estimated that $37,592,900,000 was spent in the United States during 2012 by each of the State Mental Health Agencies. In the State of Florida it is estimated that in 2010 the State Mental Health Agency spent $742,200,000 on mental health care. While in 2010, the State of Florida accounted for 6.09% of the total US population, as reported by the US Census Bureau, this annual spending amount only accounts for 1.97% of all funding expended on mental health services in 2010 in the US.

State spending on mental health services in 2010 ranged from $57,400,000 (Idaho) to $5,674,400,000 (California). According to the Kaiser Family Foundation (2010), the average per capita spending amount for mental health services in the United State is $120.56. The range within the US for per capita spending on mental healthcare is $22.97 (Puerto Rico) to $346.92 (Maine). In the State of Florida the per capita spending rate for mental healthcare services is $39.55. At $39.55 per capita spent on mental healthcare in the State of Florida, the state ranks 48th in this measure compared to the other 50 States in the union, only ranked higher than Texas ($38.99) and Idaho ($36.64). While 2014 per capita spending analyses are not yet available, it is important to note that the State of Texas, recognizing the need for increased funding for their behavioral healthcare system, increased fiscal year 2014-2015 funding of this system by $332 million, certainly bringing them closer to the national average for mental health care spending.

Significant increases in funding for the mental health and substance abuse system of care were not passed in the State of Florida's fiscal year 2014-2015 budget.

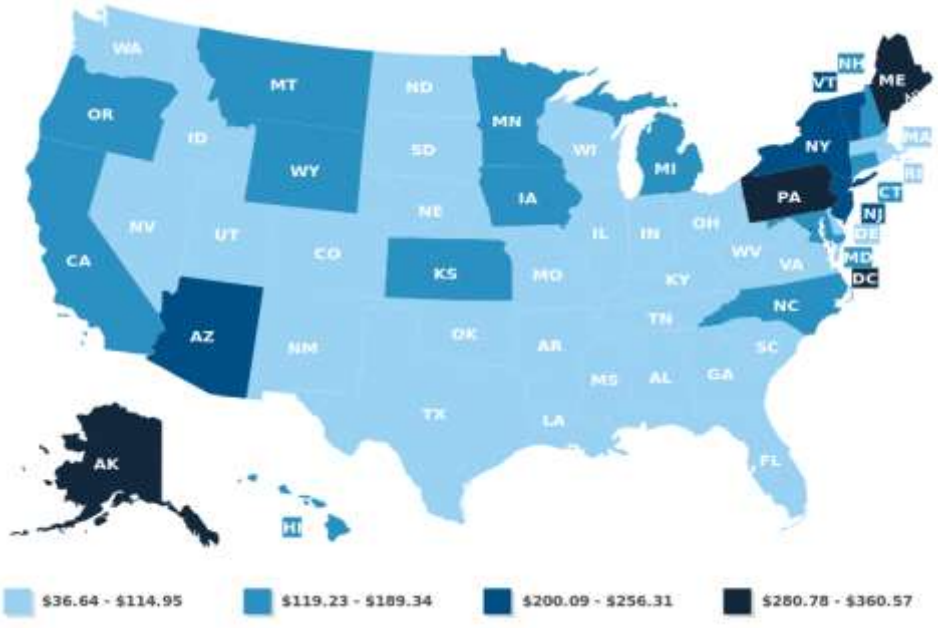


Figure 35: Per Capita Funding of Mental Health in the United States, by State, 2010 – Kaiser Family Foundation

Since 2004, the State of Florida has seen fluctuations on the per capita rate of spending for mental healthcare, with 2004 having a rate of $35.96 as the low and 2008 being the peak of funding at $42.11.

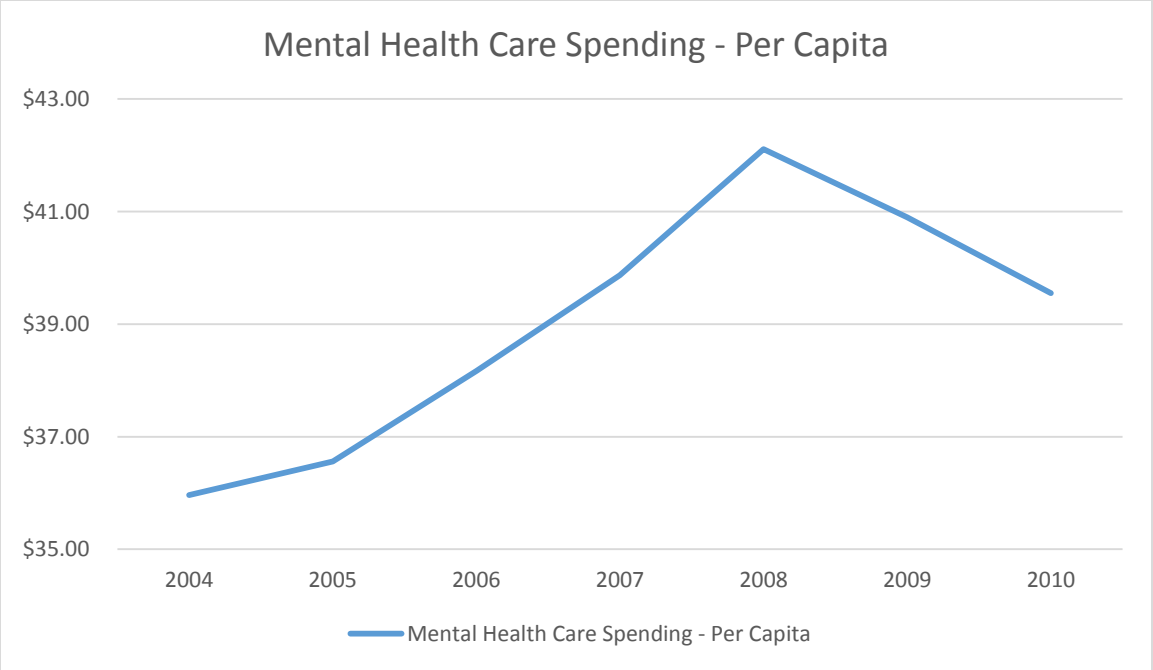


Figure 36: Per Capita Mental Health Funding for Mental Health, Florida, 2004-2010, Kaiser Family Foundation

In the State of Florida, seven (7) Managing Entities manage the Substance Abuse and Mental Health funds appropriated by the state legislature and various federal funds, including the federal block grants. Managing Entities are responsible for oversight and monitoring of the substance abuse and mental health system in a specific geographic area, as well as being responsible for system of care planning at the regional and community levels.

The Department of Children and Families began transition to a Managing Entity, private non-profit system of care management model in 2009 and transitioned the final geographic area in the state to managing entity responsibility in April 2013 with the award of the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity contract. The Department of Children and Families awarded Managing Entity contracts based on historical contract allocations, with existing provider contracts being assigned to each managing entity, at existing funding levels upon contract award.

When examining the overall estimated 2015 population of the seven (7) Managing Entity catchment areas, the Suncoast Region, managed by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network has the largest population at 5,512,439 and Big Bend Community Based Care in the Northwest Region has the lowest total population at 1,457,783.

The following tables depict the total population distribution throughout the state of Florida, the uninsured rate throughout the State of Florida and the poverty rate throughout the State of Florida. Florida is the fourth (4^{th}) largest state in the United State in terms of population. As funding rates within the State of Florida are reviewed, it is critical to understand that Florida, the fourth (4^{th}) largest state in the United States, has inadequate funding levels,, falling at 48^{th} out of the 50 states, and that the rate of uninsured and the rate of those living in poverty are higher than the United States average. While some areas, within the State of Florida, may be funded at a higher rate than others, when compared by per capita rates, rates by individuals uninsured and rates in individuals living in poverty, it is imperative to remember that all of the funding rates discussed are significantly below the national average.

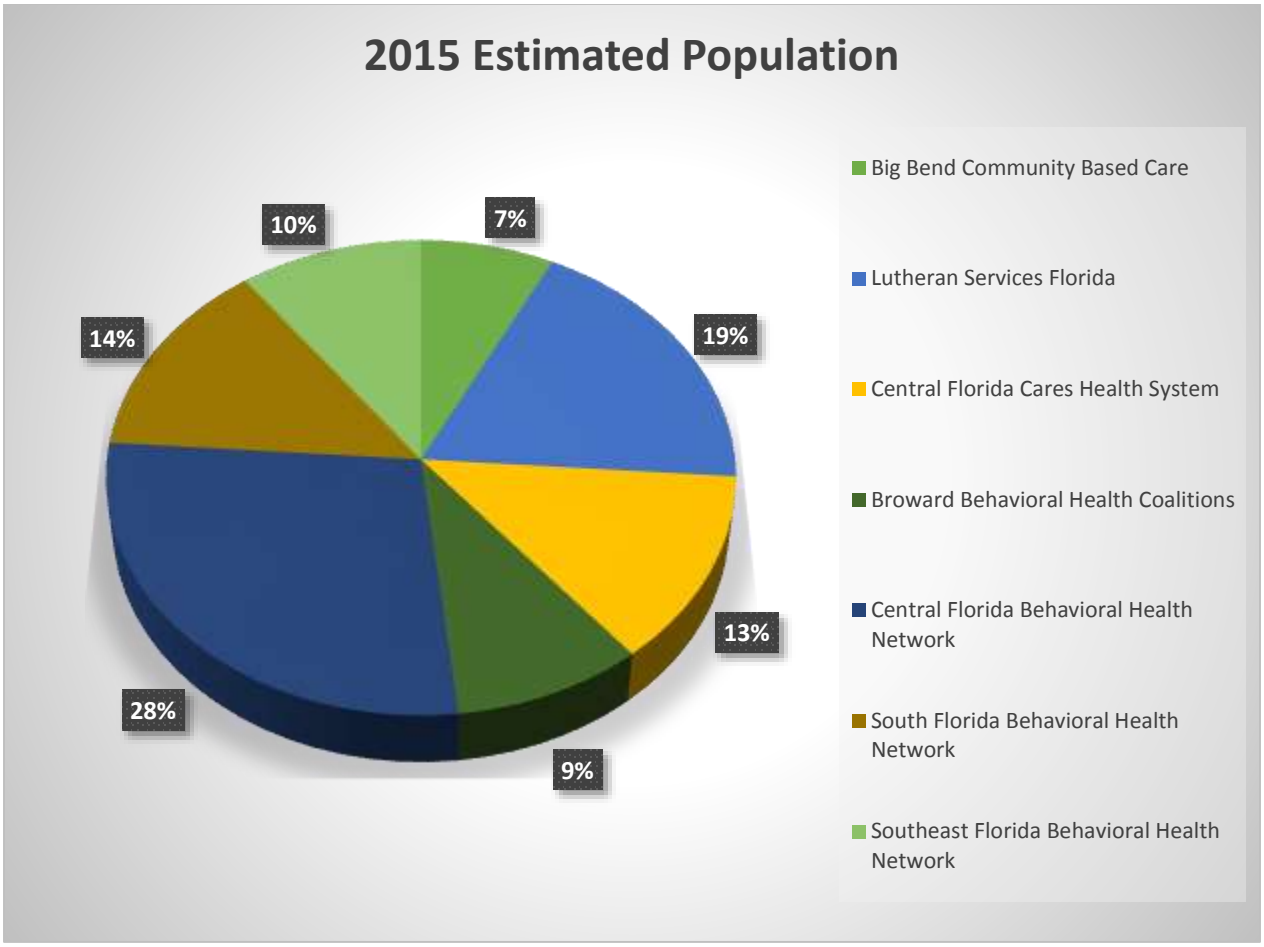


Figure 37: 2015 Estimated Population, Statewide, by Managing Entity Area

In the State of Florida, funding received by the seven (7) Managing Entities is intended for use among those living at or below 300% of poverty who have no other access to healthcare coverage for mental health or substance abuse services. It is critical, when considering the needs of the substance abuse and mental health system of care for the State of Florida to consider the uninsured rate, as well as the poverty rate.

There are approximately 3.2 million individuals in the State of Florida residing at or below 100% of poverty, with 7.5% of them located in the Northwest Region.

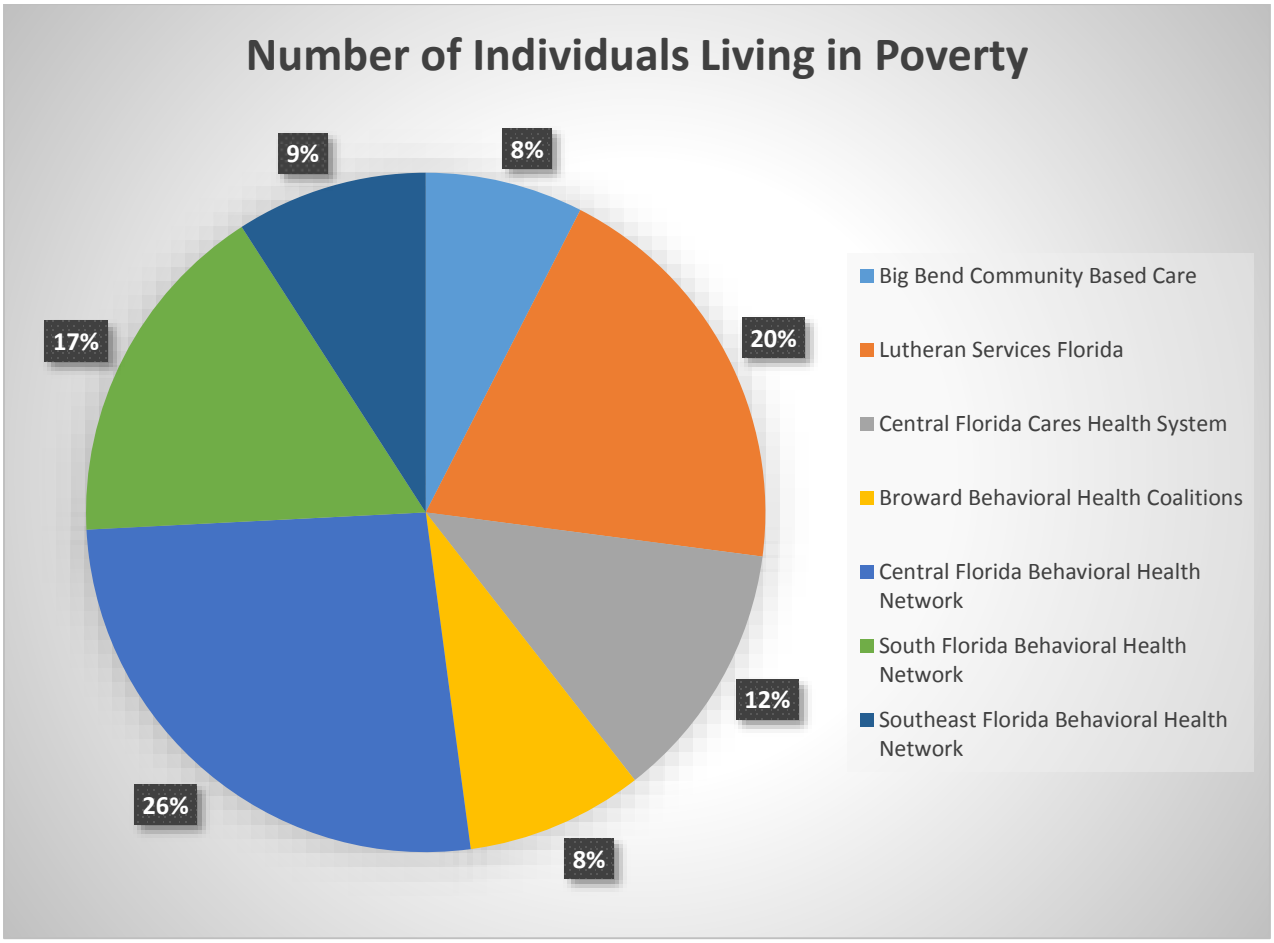


Figure 38: Individuals living at or below 100% of poverty, statewide, by Managing Entity

In the State of Florida approximately 12% of children (509,803) are uninsured while 29% of adults (4,453,654) do not have access to healthcare coverage.

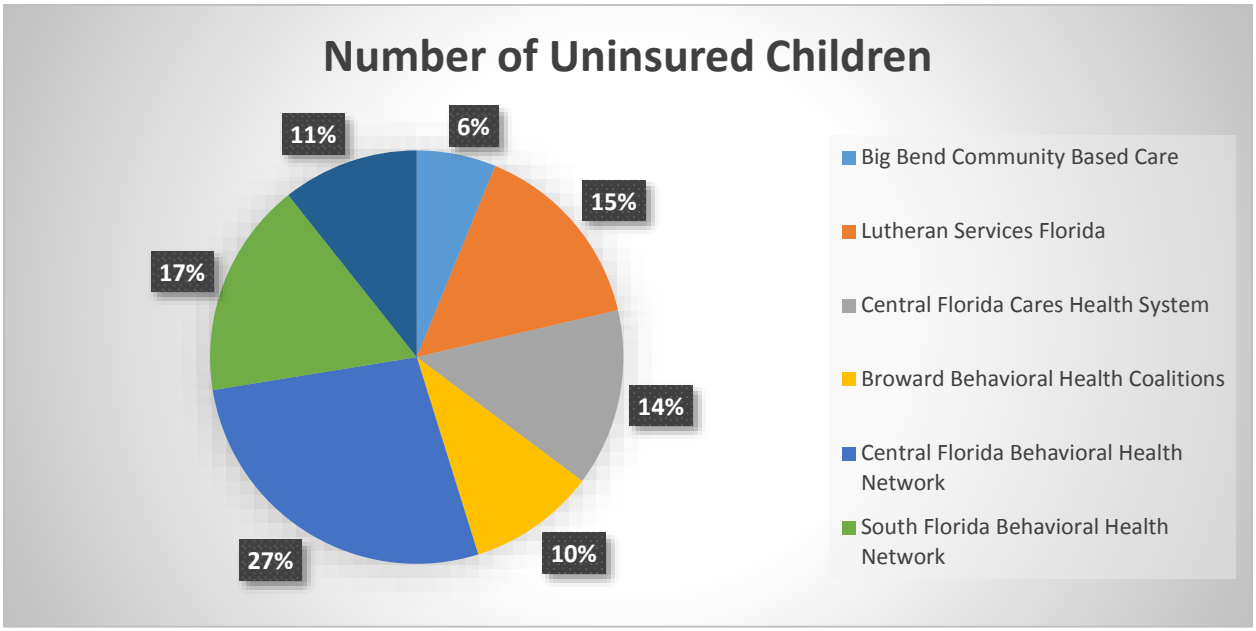


Figure 39: Number of Uninsured Children, 2011, statewide, by Managing Entity

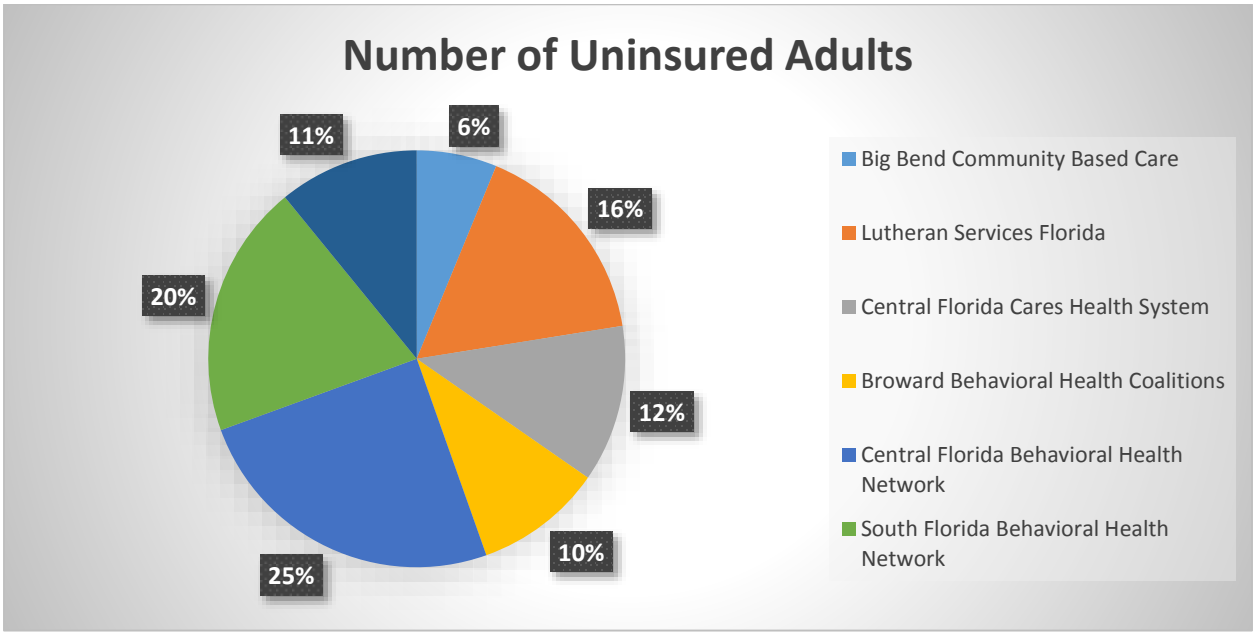


Figure 39: Number of Uninsured Adults, 2011, statewide, by Managing Entity

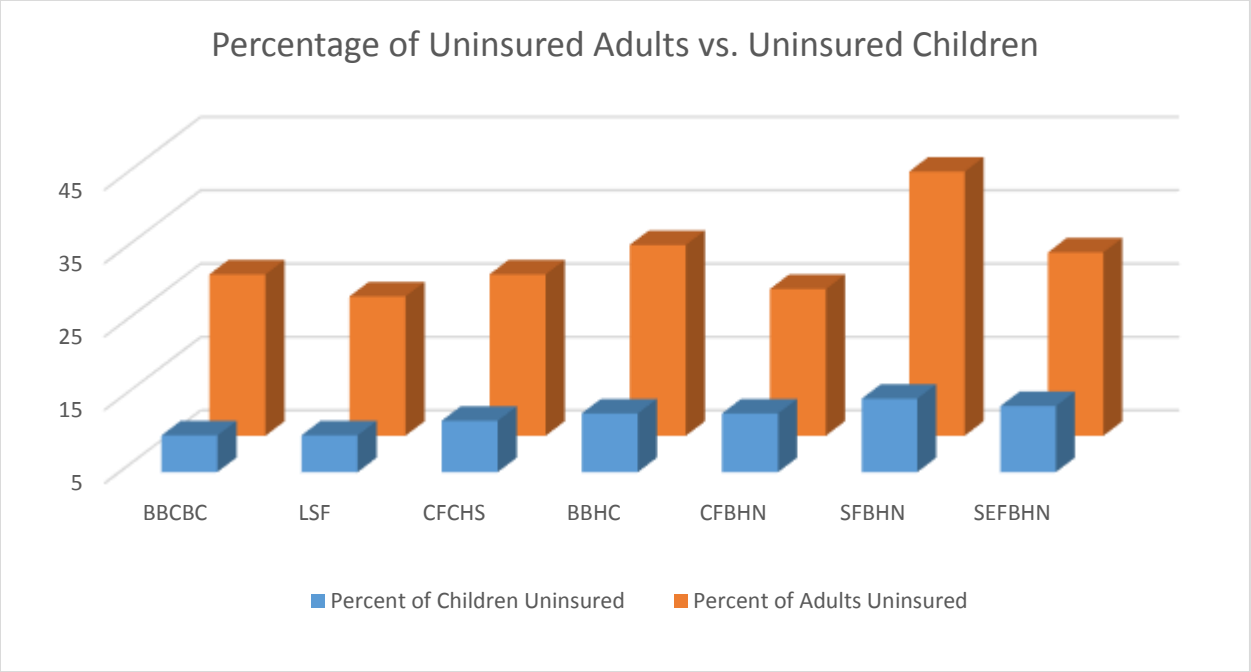


Figure 40: Percentage of Adults without insurance versus Children without insurance, statewide, by Managing Entity.

In total $537,819,677 is contracted to Managing Entities throughout the State of Florida for use in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health, 52% of which is in Adult Mental Health, 24% in Adult Substance Abuse, 13% in Children's Substance Abuse and 11% in Children's Mental Health. Approximately 72% of these funds are appropriated by the State of Florida and 28% are Federal Funds.

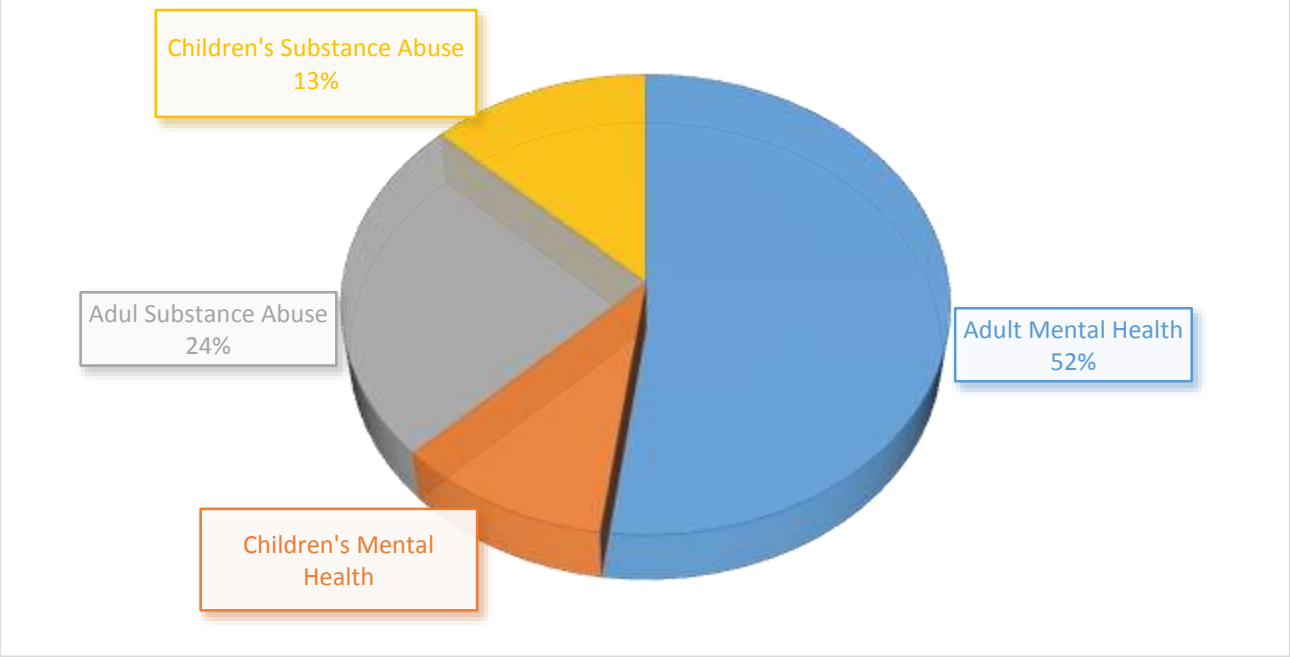


Figure 41: Statewide Funding of Managing Entities, by Fund Type, Fiscal Year 2015

The statistics related to poverty and uninsured rates are important to consider when examining statewide funding, in comparison to the funding received in the Northwest Region, by Big Bend Community Based Care to manage the substance abuse and mental health treatment system. In the State of Florida Big Bend Community Based Care is funded at the highest rate, per capita at $33.37, as well as being funded at the highest rate for individuals living in poverty and uninsured individuals. When interpreting these numbers for planning, it is important to note that these totals include all types of funding inclusive of existing special projects funded by the legislature, statewide projects funded through a single Managing Entity and previously gained special projects moved into base funding. In the Northwest Region, most notably, one statewide project for treatment of forensic individuals in the community is contracted through the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity for an amount over $5 million, making their overall funding ratios slightly skewed higher.

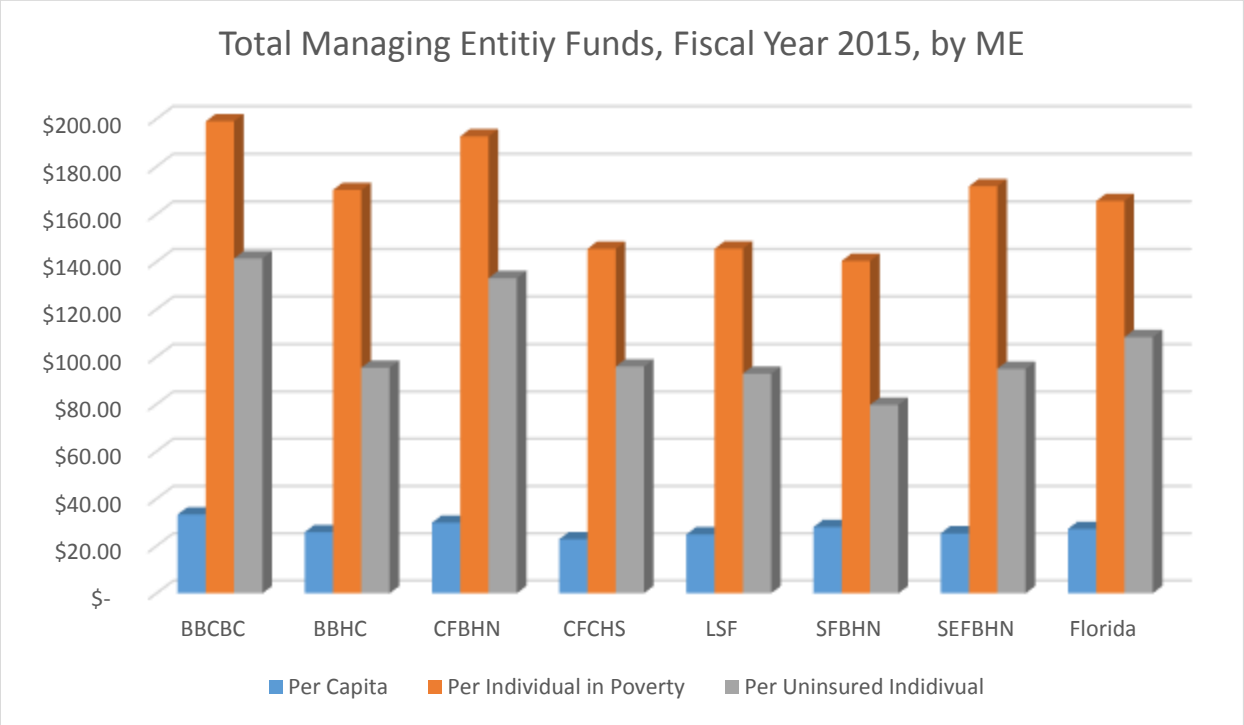


Figure 42: Fiscal Year 2015 Funds, Statewide, by Managing Entity, by per capita, per individual in poverty and per individual uninsured

The needs within communities may be different dependent upon the population make-up and the type of service most needed. It is important to understand the funding ratios in the adult mental health, children's mental health, adult substance abuse and children's substance abuse categories.

While Big Bend Community Based Care does have the highest rate of overall adult mental health funding in the state, it must be noted that this is the funding category where the community forensics program is accounted for in the budget. When only base funding for adult mental health is considered, absent of any special projects funding, Central Florida Behavioral Health Network has the highest rate of funding for adult mental health services at $15.71. In sub-categories under adult mental health the most notable fluctuations in funding, between Managing

Entities occur in the FACT category, with a range of $0.89/per capita (Broward Behavioral Health Coalition) and $3.99/per capita (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.

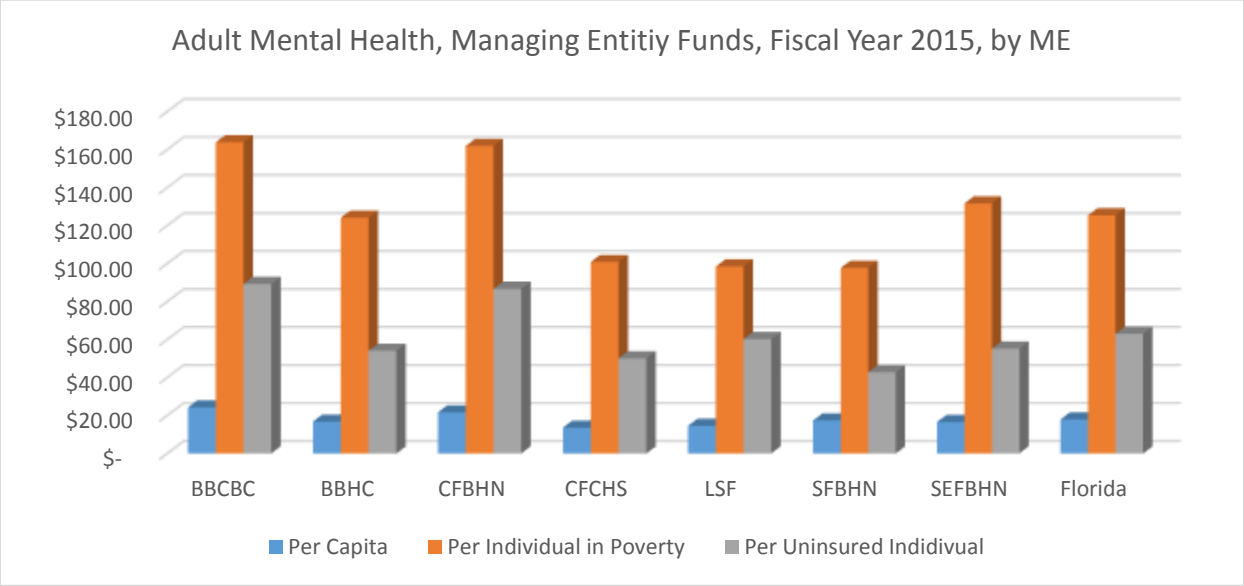


Figure 43: Fiscal Year 2015 Adult Mental Health Funds, Statewide, by Managing Entity, by per capita, per individual in poverty and per individual uninsured

In the Children's Mental Health funding category, for all funds received, the per capita funding range is $17.28/per person (South Florida Behavioral Health Network) and $12.45/per person (Central Florida Cares Health System). In this instance, South Florida Behavioral Health Network receives a large federal pass thru System of Care grant to redesign the children's mental health system in their area, when base funding alone is considered, the statewide funding range is $11.61/per person (Broward Behavioral Health Coalition) down to $8.87/per person (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network).

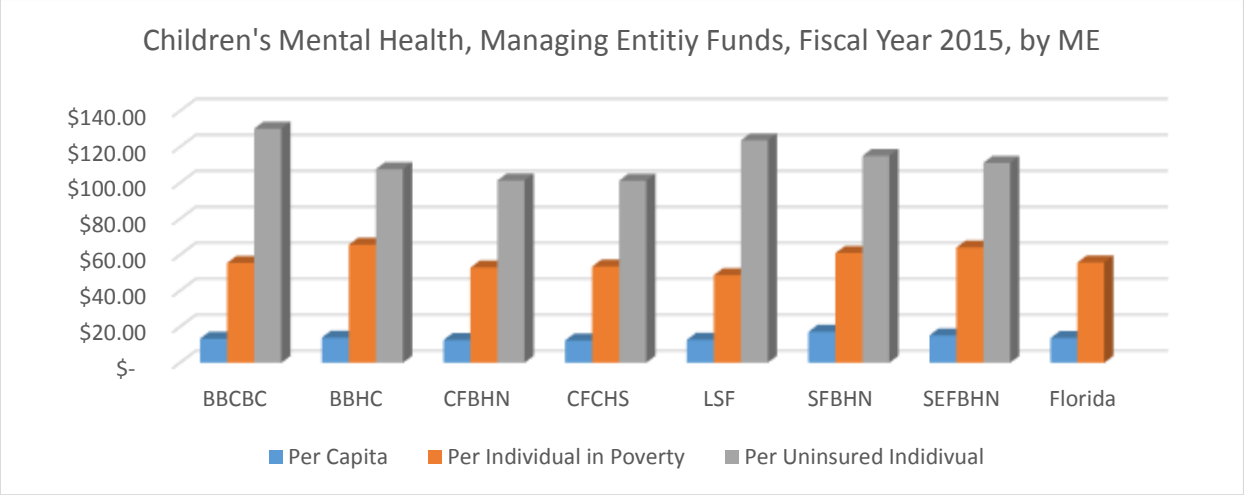


Figure 44: Fiscal Year 2015 Children's Mental Health Funds, Statewide, by Managing Entity, by per capita, per individual in poverty and per individual uninsured

In the Adult Substance Abuse Category the margin for per capita funding is $9.11 (Lutheran Services Florida) to $7.34 (Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network). Big Bend Community Based Care, in the Northwest Region is ranked 2nd in adult substance abuse funding, with $8.93/per individual, 5th per individual in poverty at $60.34 per impoverished individuals and 2nd per individual without insurance coverage at $32.87. When this funding category is considered with the inclusion of only base Managing Entity supports and Provider Services, then the funding range is lowered to $6.76/person (Lutheran Services Florida) to $5.39 (Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network), with Big Bend Community Based Care ranking 2nd at $6.59/person.

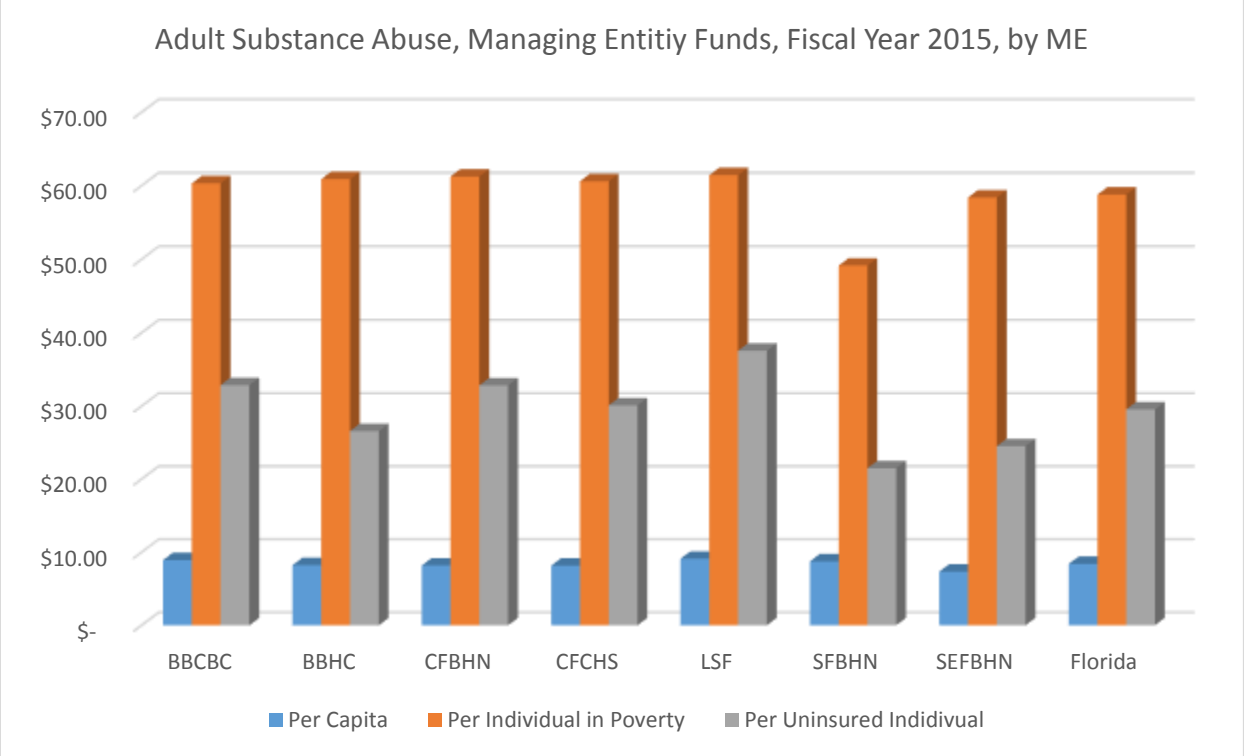


Figure 45: Fiscal Year 2015 Adult Substance Abuse Funds, Statewide, by Managing Entity, by per capita, per individual in poverty and per individual uninsured

In the Children's Substance Abuse funding category, the range of total funding rates in the state vary from $20.68/person (Big Bend Community Based Care) to $14.09/person (Central Florida Cares Health System). In this funding category, Big Bend Community Based Care is also the highest ranked Managing Entity in terms of funding for individuals who are living in poverty and uninsured individuals, at $85.94 and $201.58 respectively.

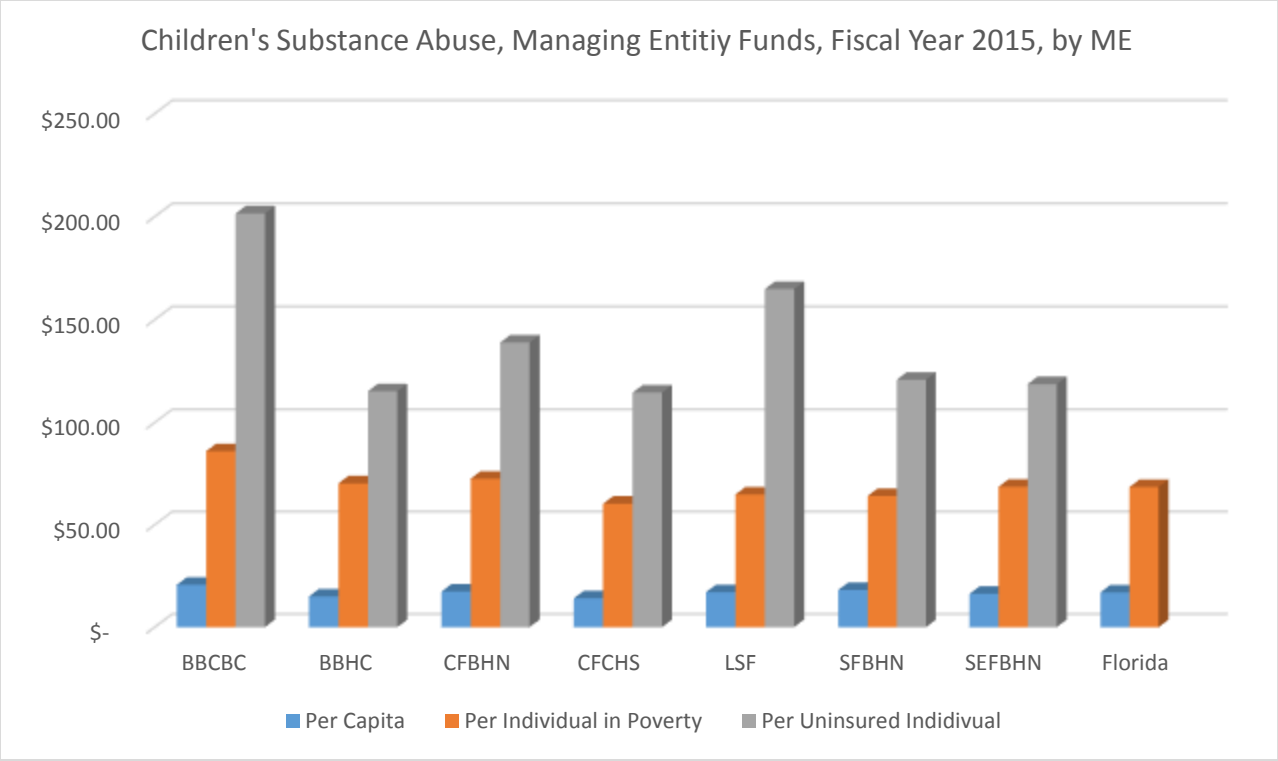


Figure 46: Fiscal Year 2015Children's Substance Abuse Funds, Statewide, by Managing Entity, by per capita, per individual in poverty and per individual uninsured

In the Northwest Region, Big Bend Community Based Care has a contract with the Department of Children and Families totaling $46,389,506, of which 27% are federal funds and 73% are state general revenue funds. This funding amount accounts for 9% of the state's overall funding. While Big Bend Community Based Care does only make up 7% of the state's total population, this catchment area accounts for 8% of all individuals, in the State of Florida living in poverty. These funds are inclusive of four (4) major funding categories: adult mental health, $26,512,910; Children's Mental Health, $3,914,413; Adult Substance Abuse, $9,689,639; and Children's Substance Abuse, $6,272,544.

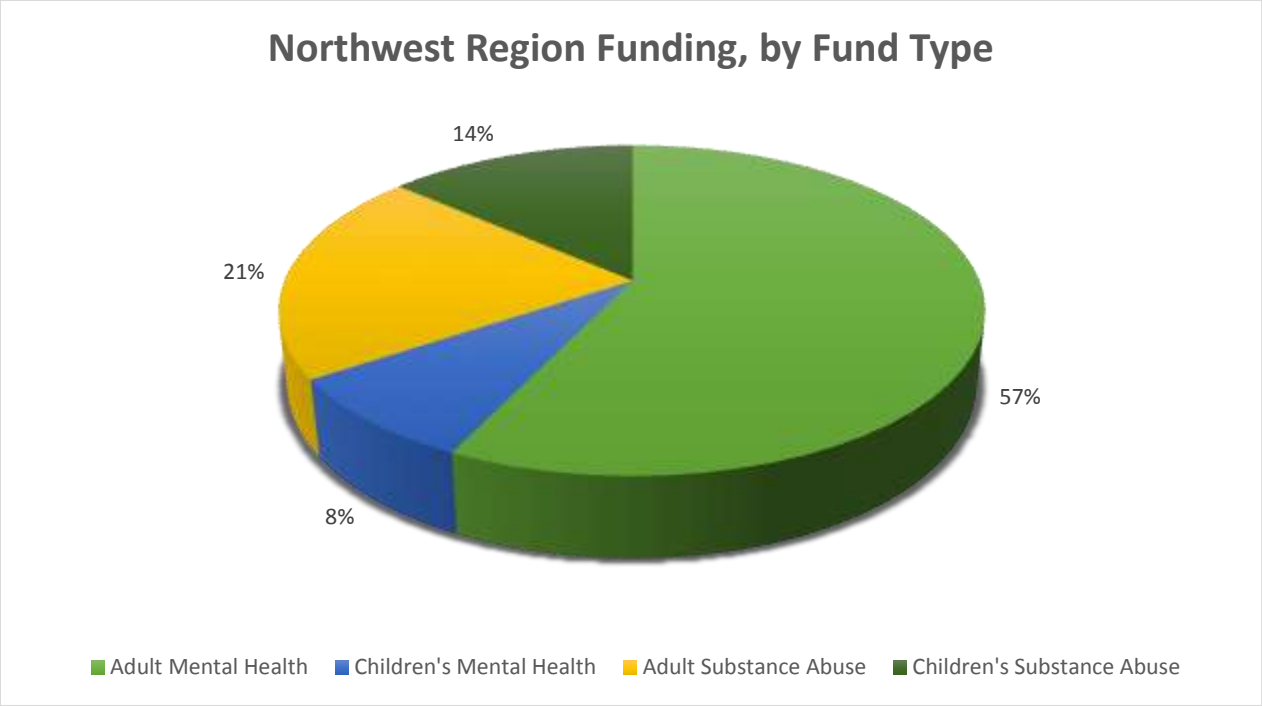


Figure 47: Northwest Region Funding, by Funding Category, fiscal year 2015

The Northwest Region is comprised of area within four (4) different Circuits: Circuit 1, Circuit 2, Circuit 3 (Madison and Taylor Counties only) and Circuit 14. Across this geographic area, there are eighteen (18) primary providers and two (2) ancillary providers. The largest provider, in terms of contract amount, is Apalachee Center in Circuit 2, with $12,788,238 in annualized funding, followed by Lakeview Center in Circuit 1 with an annualized funding amount of $11,091, 295. Over $5 million in adult mental health funding, received by Apalachee Center is specifically designated to serve statewide forensic consumers who are in need of community placement, treatment and monitoring. Circuit 1 receives $19,107,008, Circuit 2/Madison & Taylor Counties receives $17,230,787 and Circuit 14 receives $9,908,576.

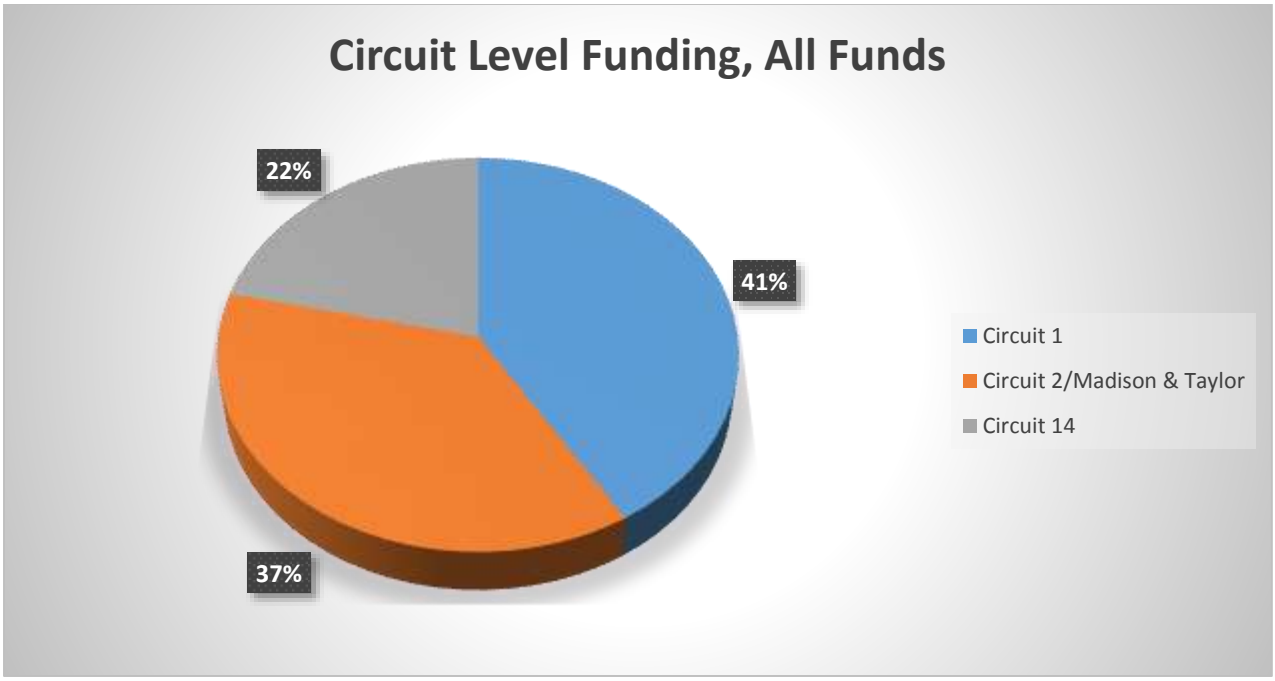


Figure 48: Northwest Region Funding, by Funding Category, fiscal year 2015

While the overall funding for Circuit 2, seems relatively high, given the proportions of population across the Circuits, this is in part due to the approximately $5 million in special project funding for community based forensic treatment in the adult mental health funding category. When the adult mental health funding category is evaluated, without the inclusion of any special funding categories, this disparity is not found in the Circuit level funding amounts. In calculation of the adult mental health funding ratio, per capita across Circuit 1, 2 and 14 for adult mental health ME supports and provider services alone, the amount of funding is $13.25/person, Circuit 1; $9.78/person, Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor; and $16.53/person for Circuit 14.

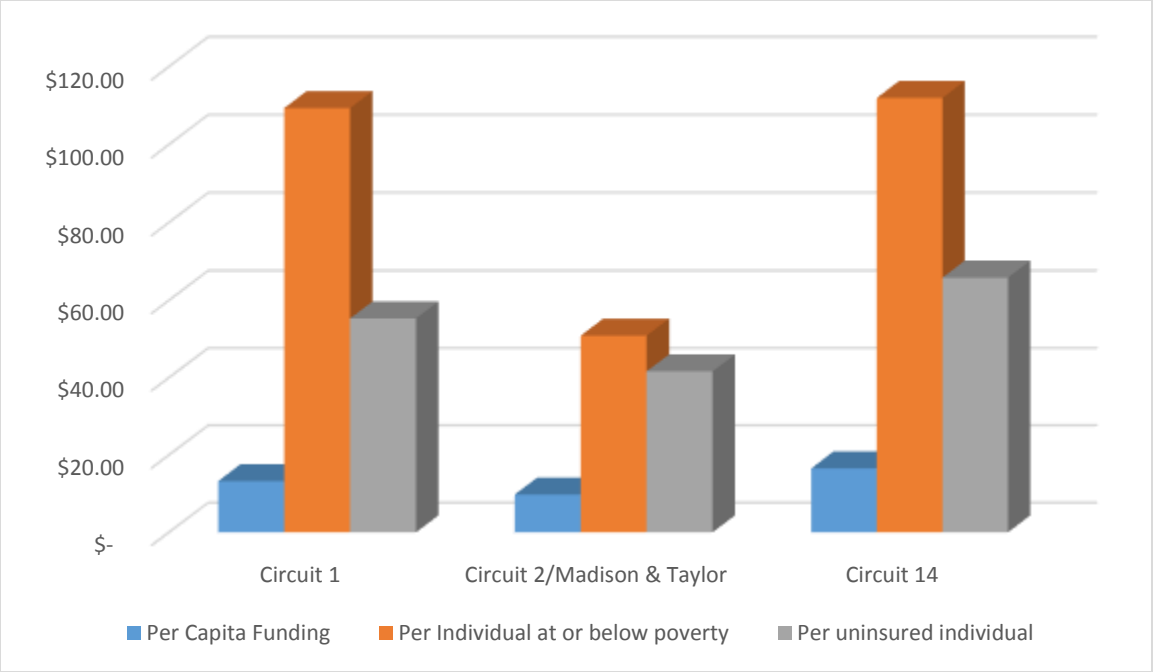


Figure 49: Adult Mental Health ME Supports and Provider Services Funding, Circuit-level, Northwest Region

In the Children's Mental Health funding category, Circuit 1 receives $10.48/person, Circuit 2 & Madison/Taylor receives $18.78/person and Circuit 14 receives $25.74/person. This dramatic diverence between per capita funding level across Circuits is less pronounced when examined based on uninsured individuals: Circuit 1, $105.03/uninsured individual; Circuit 2 & Madison/Taylor, $93.12/uninsured individual and Circuit 14, $94.23/uninsured individual.

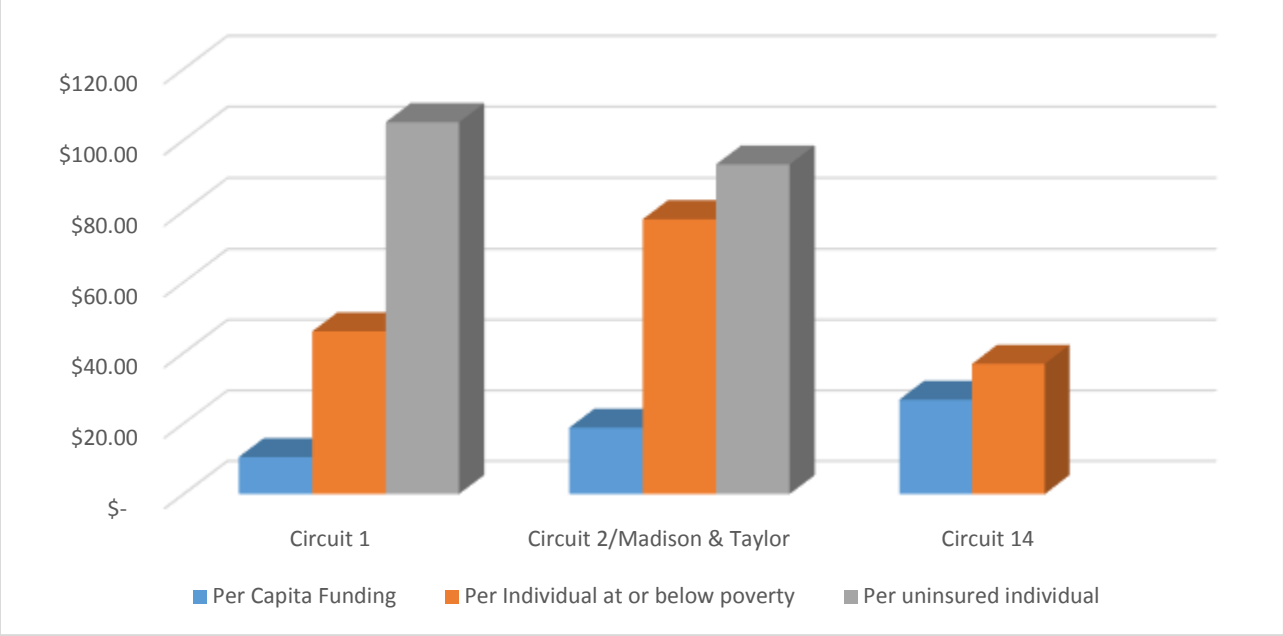


Figure 50: Children's Mental Health ME Supports and Provider Services Funding, Circuit-level, Northwest Region

Adult Substance Abuse Services, calculated considering ME Supports and Provider Services only, have a range of per capita funding of $7.22/person, Circuit 1; $11.42/person, Circuit 2 & Madison/Taylor and $9.26/person, Circuit 14. This range of funding is similar to that of the range found for uninsured individuals, however the range for those individuals living in poverty is much smaller: $59.54/impoverished individual, Circuit 1; $59.42/impoverished individual, Circuit 2 & Madison/Taylor and $62.69/impoverished individual, Circuit 14.

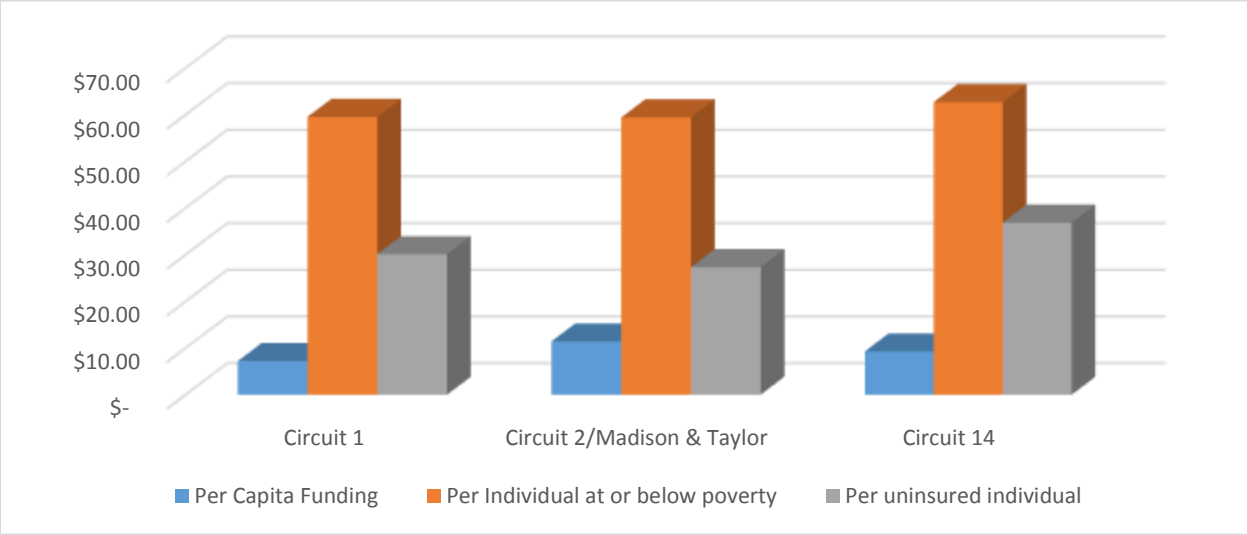


Figure 51: Adult Substance Abuse ME Supports and Provider Services Funding, Circuit-level, Northwest Region

The final category of funding is Children's Substance Abuse, when calculated utilizing ME Supports and Provider Service funds only has a per capita funding rate of $17.87/person, Circuit 1; $16.34/person, Circuit 2 & Madison/Taylor and $14.42/person, Circuit 14. This disparity increases among those uninsured and those impoverished, with the range for the uninsured population being the highest at $179.00/uninsured individual, Circuit 1; $158.35/uninsured individual, Circuit 2 & Madison/Taylor and $132.48/uninsured individual Circuit 14.

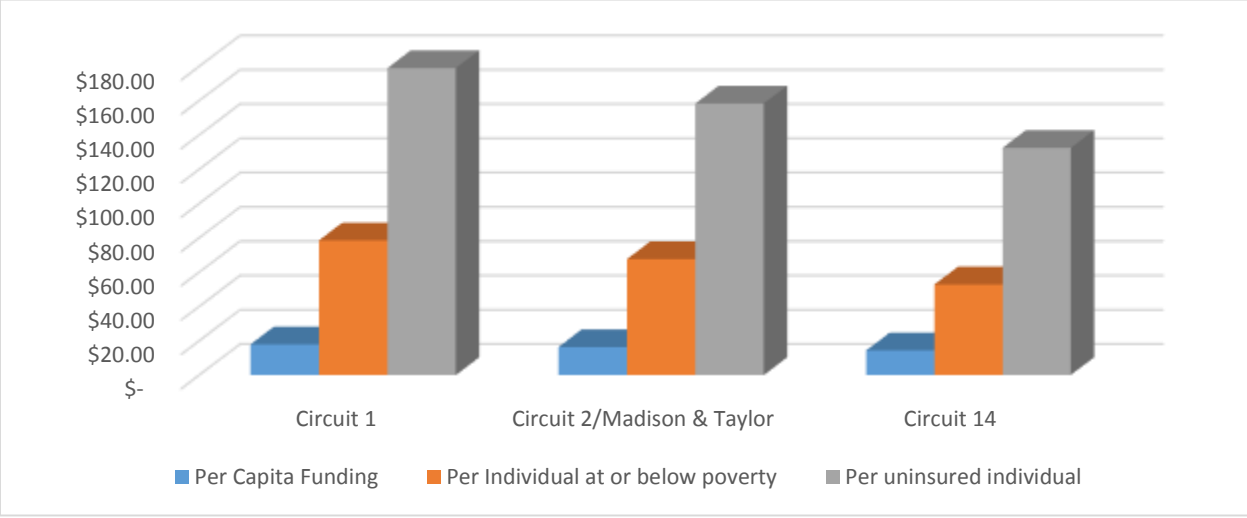


Figure 51: Children's Substance Abuse ME Supports and Provider Services Funding, Circuit-level, Northwest Region

Primary Data Collection

As part of the Needs Assessment process, Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. conducted primary data gathering through collection of multiple surveys, including: a consumer & family member survey, a stakeholder survey and a provider survey.

Stakeholder Survey

Survey Totals

Thirty-seven (37) stakeholder surveys were returned. Twenty-eight (28) of the respondents reported working in Circuit 1, representing 75.7% of the surveys returned. Nine (9) of the survey's respondents reported working Circuit 2, representing 24.3% of the surveys returned. One (1) of the respondents indicated working in Madison or Taylor Counties, representing 2.7% of the surveys returned. Four (4) of the respondents indicated working in Circuit 14, representing 10.81% of the respondents. *(Respondents were permitted to indicate a connection to more than one Circuit).*

Respondent Roles in the Community

Respondents represented the following roles in the community:

Role	Number of Respondents	Percent of Responses
Juvenile Justice System	2	5.4%
Criminal Justice System (adults)	3	8.1%
Child Welfare System	10	27.0%
DCF	5	13.5%
School System	4	10.8%
Homeless Services	1	2.7%
Domestic Violence Services	0	0%
Local, State or Federal Government	2	5.4%
Hospital	1	2.7%
State Institution	2	5.4%
Community Citizen/Volunteer	3	8.1%
Private Practice Provider	4	10.8%
Primary Care Physician	0	0%

Respondent Referrals for Treatment

54.1% of individuals have referred someone for adult mental health services, 62.2% have referred someone for children's mental health services, 46.0% have referred someone for adult substance abuse services, 40.5% have referred someone for children's substance abuse services and 18.9% have not referred anyone for treatment services.

81.1% of respondents indicated that they "strongly agree" or "agree" that they do know where to refer adults for mental health services in their community, however 10.8% indicated they "strongly disagree" or "disagree" that they know where to refer adults for mental health services in their community.

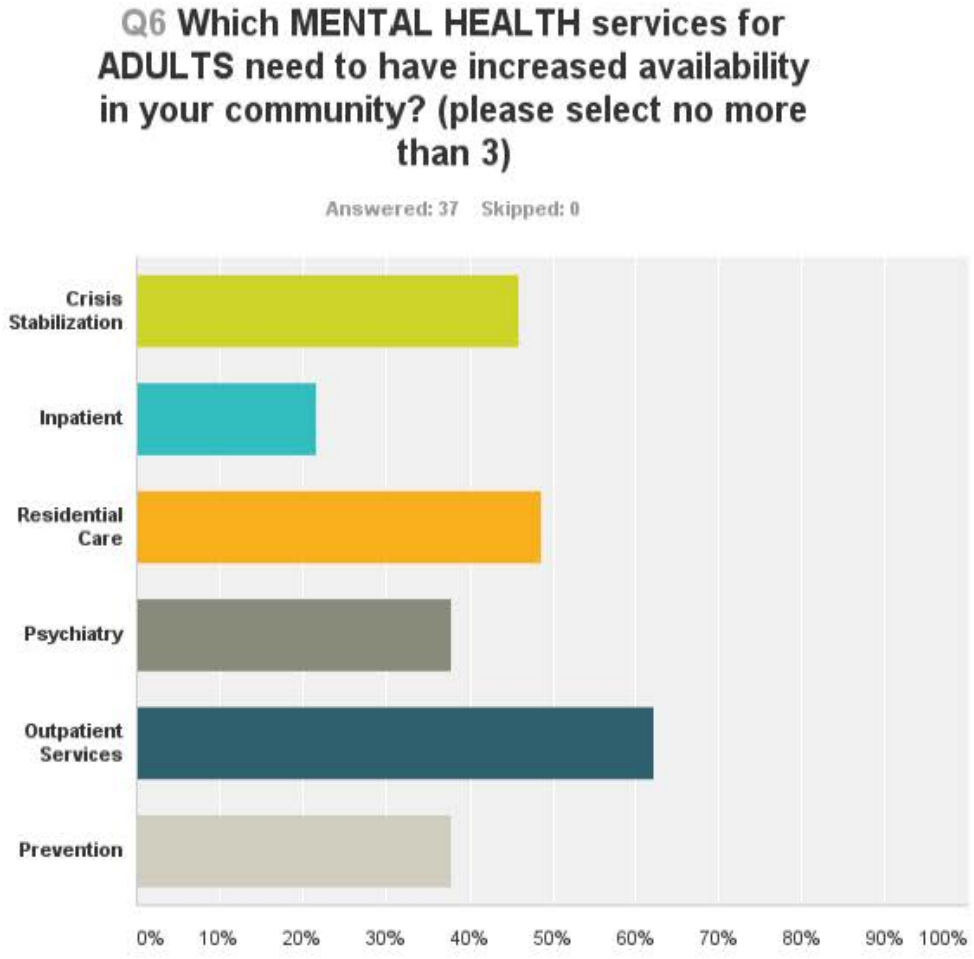
83.8% of respondents indicated that they "strongly agree" or "agree" that they do know where to refer children for mental health services in their community, however 13.5% indicated they "strongly disagree" or "disagree" that they know where to refer children for mental health services in their community.

77.8% of respondents indicated that they "strongly agree" or "agree" that they do know where to refer adults for substance abuse services in their community, however 11.1% indicated they "strongly disagree" or "disagree" that they know where to refer adults for substance abuse services in their community.

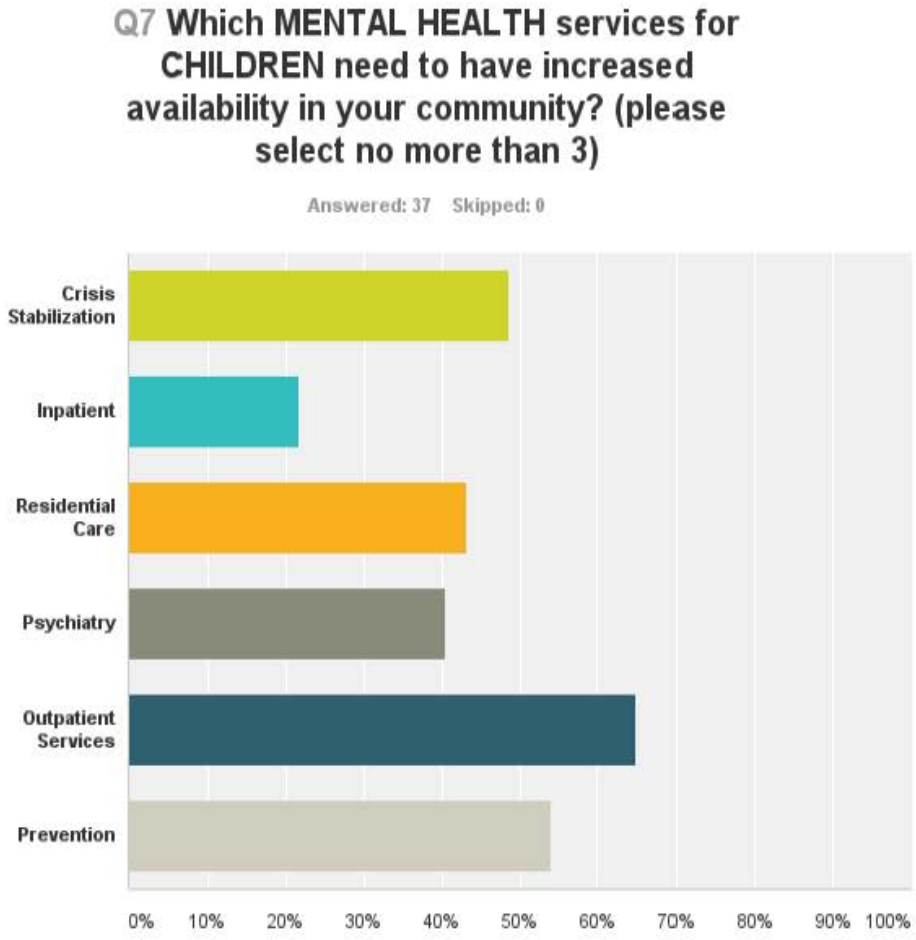
78.4% of respondents indicated that they "strongly agree" or "agree" that they do know where to refer children for substance abuse services in their community, however 16.2% indicated they "strongly disagree" or "disagree" that they know where to refer children for substance abuse services in their community.

Needs in the Community

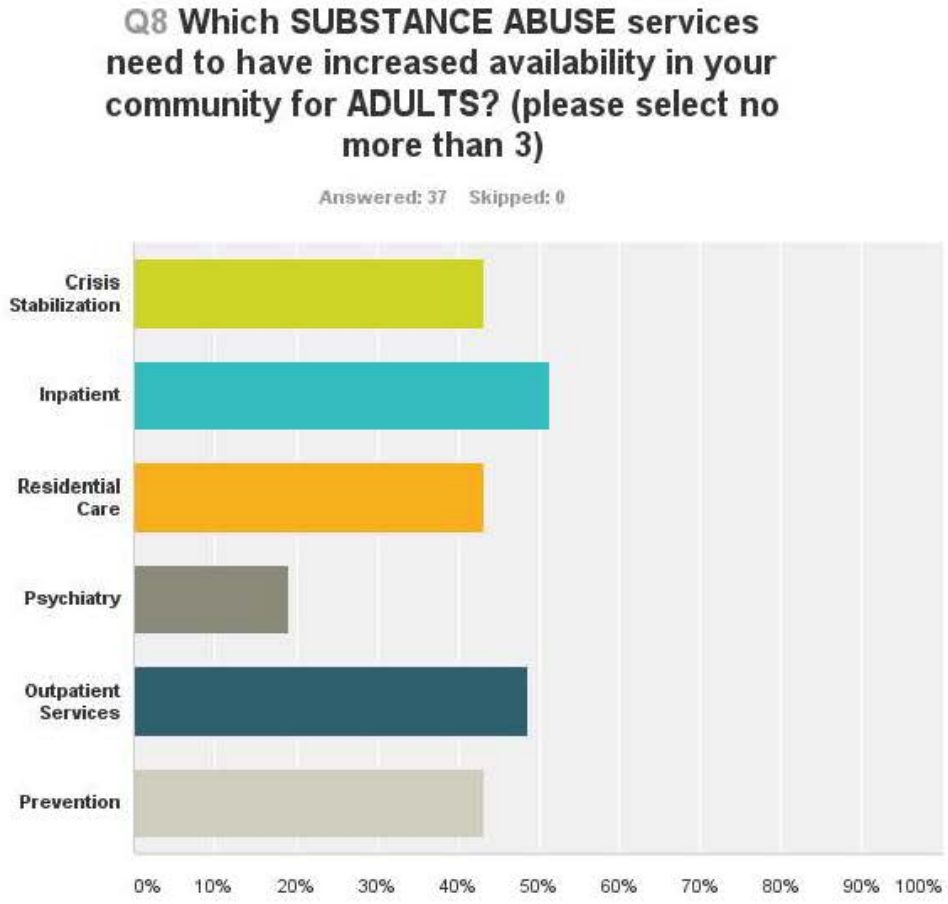
When asked what adult mental health services are needed in the community, stakeholders responded:



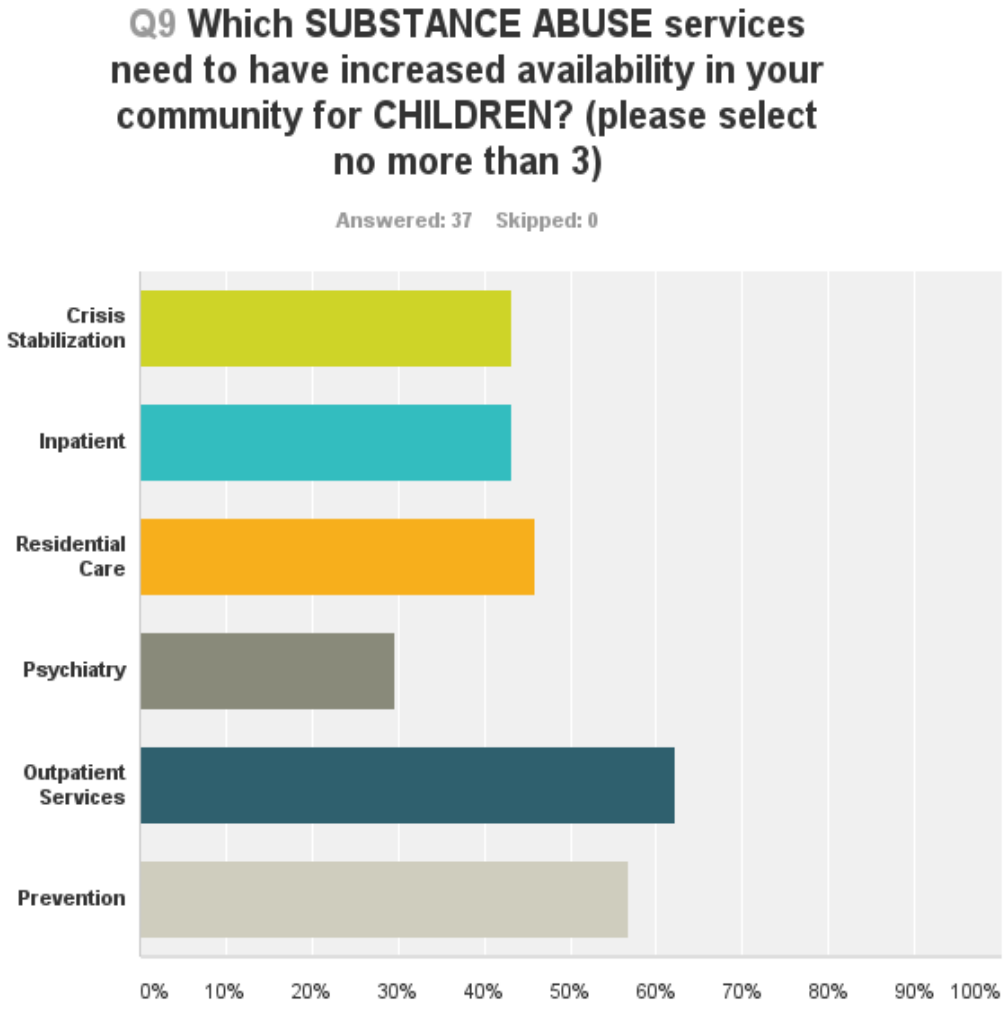
When asked which children's mental health services are needed in the community, stakeholders responded:



When asked which adult substance abuse services are needed in the community stakeholders responded:



When asked which children's substance abuse services are needed in the community stakeholders responded:



Provider Survey

Survey Totals

Twenty-two (22) provider surveys were returned. Only one (1) survey was accepted from each agency, based on the first survey submitted according to date and time. After removal of duplicate surveys, thirteen (13) of the eighteen (18) network service providers in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity provider network completed surveys, representing 72.2% of the network. Nine (9) of the surveys returned were from providers in Circuit 1, representing 69.2% of the respondents, three (3) of the surveys returned were from providers in Circuit 2, representing 23.1% of the respondents, two (2) were from providers in Madison or Taylor Counties, representing 15.4% of the

respondents and four (4) were from providers in Circuit 14, representing 30.77% of the respondents. *(Providers operating in multiple areas were permitted to indicate all areas covered).*

A survey was received from the following network service provider agencies: 211 Big Bend, Apalachee Center, Bridgeway Center, Chemical Addiction Recovery Effort (CARE), Community Drug and Alcohol Council (CDAC), Children's Home Society (CHS-Escambia County), COPE Center, DISC Village, Escambia County Board of County Commissioners, Lakeview Center, Mental Health Association of Walton & Okaloosa, Okaloosa Board of County Commissioners and Turn About. A survey was not received from the following providers: Ability 1st, Bay District Schools, Children's Medical Services (CMS-Leon County), Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center and Life Management Center.

Most Important Services Provided

Providers indicated that the most important service provided, at their agencies, for the adult mental health population is outpatient services, with 46.2% of respondents choosing this service.

Providers indicated that the most important service provided, at their agencies, for the children's mental health population is outpatient services, with 46.2% of respondents choosing this service.

Providers indicated that the most important service provided, at their agencies, for the adult substance abuse population is outpatient services, with 76.9% of respondents choosing this service.

Providers indicated that the most important service provided, at their agencies, for the children's substance abuse population is outpatient services and prevention services, with 53.9% of respondents choosing these services.

Most Needed Services in the Community

Providers indicated that the services needing the most increased availability for adult mental health is outpatient services with 76.9% of the respondents choosing this service.

Providers indicated that the services needing the most increased availability for children's mental health is outpatient services and psychiatry with 69.2% of the respondents choosing these services.

Providers indicated that the services needing the most increased availability for adult substance abuse services is outpatient services with 69.2% of the respondents choosing this service.

Providers indicated that the services needing the most increased availability for children's substance abuse services is prevention services with 69.2% of the respondents choosing this service.

Supports Available to Deliver Treatment

Providers indicated the support available to them in the system of care for delivering treatment to consumers. Their responses are summarized in the Table below:

Support	Percent of Respondents
Easily accessible workforce	23.1%
Easy access to consumer medication	23.1%
Availability of consumer housing	7.7%
Adequate educational opportunities for staff	38.5%
Timely access and availability for consumer care	69.2%
Adequate levels of funding	0%
Logical and relevant policy implementation from funding sources	7.7%
Adequate rate of reimbursement	0%
Ease of regulatory requirements	0%
Staff enthusiasm	69.2%
None	0%

Barriers to Providing Treatment

Providers indicated the barriers in place in the system of care that impede their delivery of treatment to consumers. Their responses are summarized in the Table below:

Support	Percent of Respondents
Inadequate availability of workforce	7.7%
Lack of consumer access to medication	15.4%
Consumer housing is unavailable	38.5%
Inadequate educational opportunities for staff	0%
Unable to ensure timely access to care	23.0%
Adequate funding is not available	53.9%
Burdensome policy implementation from funding sources	15.4%
Inadequate rate of reimbursement	46.2%
Burdensome regulatory requirements	53.4%
Staff burnout	23.1%
None	0%

Supports and Barriers for Consumers in the System of Care

Providers indicated the benefits and supports available to their consumers, which most assist the consumers in obtaining treatment include: location of services is convenient (61.5%), assurance of confidentiality (64.5%) and affordable access to care (53.9%).

Providers indicated the barriers that exist, which prevent consumer from accessing care in their agencies include: unavailable transportation (84.6%), stigma (46.2%) and lack of availability of services (46.2%).

Consumer and Family Member Survey

Survey Totals

A total of one hundred and eighty-five (185) surveys were returned, nine (9) utilizing the online survey and one hundred and seventy-six (176) returning paper surveys. The Consumer and Family Member Surveys were received from consumers and family members residing in the following twelve (12) counties: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, Bay, Holmes, Jackson, Washington, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla. Consumer and Family Member surveys were not completed by residents of the following six (6) counties: Calhoun, Gulf, Liberty, Madison and Taylor. A total of one hundred and fifty-four (154) of the surveys were completed by consumers and thirty-one (31) by family members. This represents a return rate of 83.2% of the surveys from consumers and 16.8% of the surveys returned by family members.

A total of one hundred and thirty (130) surveys were from Circuit 1, representing 70.3% of all surveys collected. A total of sixteen (16) surveys were from Circuit 14, representing 8.6% of all surveys collected. A total of thirty-nine (39) surveys were from Circuit 2, representing 21.1% of all surveys collected. Based on general population, this indicates an overrepresentation of surveys from Circuit 1, with a slight underrepresentation from Circuit 2 and a significant underrepresentation in survey completion from Circuit 14. Madison and Taylor Counties, located in the Northwest Region but within the boundaries of Circuit 3, did not return any surveys.

Survey Respondents – Race, Ethnicity and Age

One hundred and eighty-three (183) individuals indicated their race on the survey, as follows: 73.2% Caucasian, 18.0% Black, and 7.1% Multi-Racial, 1.6% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0% Asian and 0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. This is a representative sample of the entire region, with the exception of higher return rate of surveys for Multi-Racial individuals and a lower return rate of surveys for Asians. *(The Northwest Regional racial demographic is as follows: 74.5% Caucasian, 19.6% Black, 2.8% Multi-Racial, 0.7% Asian, 0.9% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.)*

One hundred and eighty-four (184) individuals indicated their ethnicity, as follows: 6.0% Hispanic and 94.0% non-Hispanic. This is a representative ethnic sample for the Northwest Region. (*The Northwest Regional ethic demographic is as follows: 5.8% Hispanic and 94.2% non-Hispanic.)*

One hundred and sixty-three (163) individuals indicated their age on the survey, as follows: 2.5% young child (0-5), 7.4% child (6-12), 9.8% teen (13-17), 20.2% young adult (18-25), 56.4% adult (26-64) and 3.7% senior (65 and over). This sample, when compared to the total population in Northwest Florida, is underrepresented by consumers under five (5) years of age and underrepresented by seniors over sixty-five (65). It should be noted that while those under the age of 5 are underrepresented, the total number of individuals surveyed under the age of eighteen (18) is representative of the same population in the Northwest Region. *(The Northwest Regional age demographic is as follows: 5.8% under 5, 20.8% under 18 and 14.7% over 65.)*

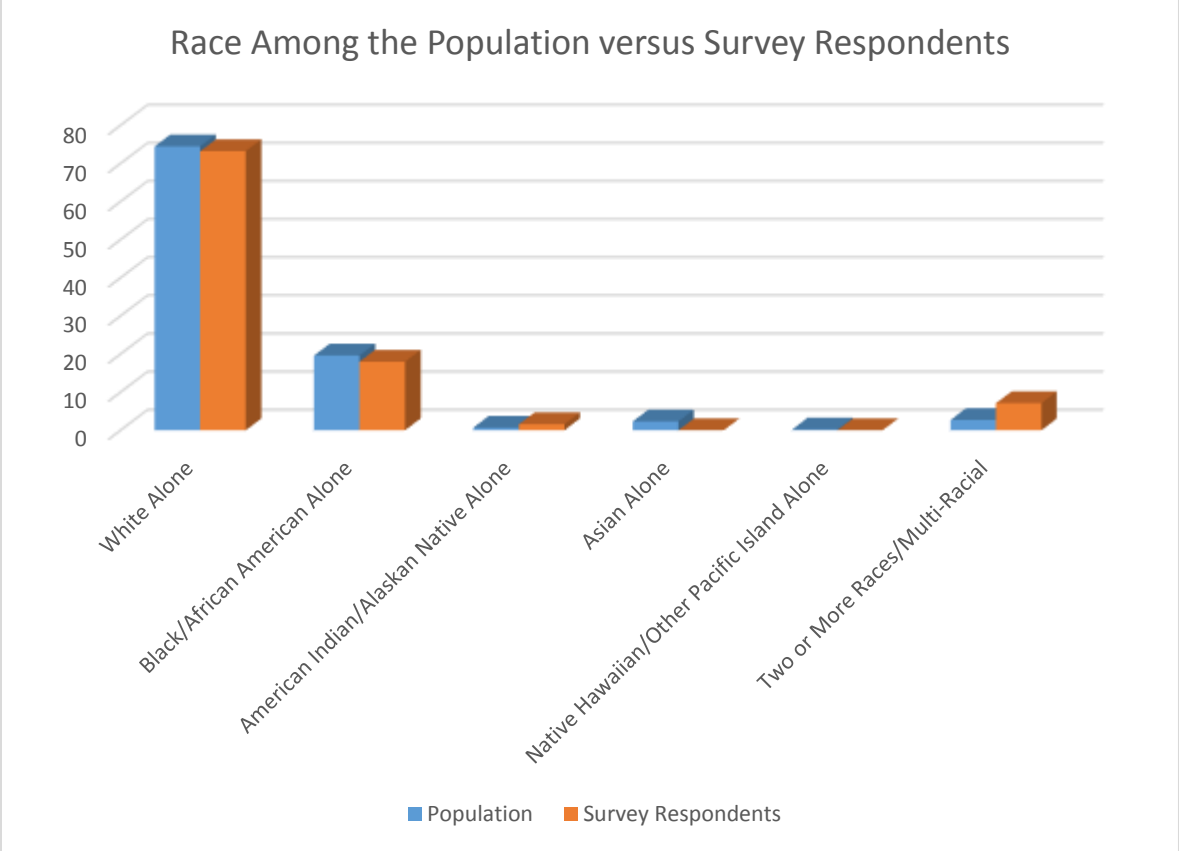


Figure 52: Race of Survey Respondents compared to the racial make-up of the Northwestern Florida total population.

Respondent Services and Providers

One hundred and eighty-three (183) survey respondents indicated the type of treatment currently being received in the substance abuse and mental health system of care, as follows: 51.9% receive mental health services only, 30.6% receive substance abuse services only and 17.5% receive both substance abuse and mental health services.

Consumers indicated, on the survey, the agency and/or agencies where they are currently receiving treatment. Fifteen (15) of the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing

Entity network service providers had consumers indicate they were currently enrolled in services at their agency *(Apalachee Center, DISC Village, Ability 1st, Life Management Center, Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort (CARE), Community Alcohol and Drug Council (CDAC), Children's Medical Services (CMS-Leon County), Children's Home Society (CHS-Western Division), Escambia County Board of County Commissioners, Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners, Mental Health America (Okaloosa and Walton Counties), Lakeview Center, Bridgeway Center, COPE Center and Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center),* while three (3) network service providers did not have consumers currently enrolled in their programs complete a survey *(Bay Area Schools, Turn About and 211 Big Bend).* This survey represents feedback from consumers or family member of 83.3% of the network service providers in the Big Bend Community Based Care substance abuse and mental health network.

Provider and Service Attributes

Consumers/Family Members were asked to rate various attributes of their mental health service provider and/or mental health services. One hundred and twenty-seven (127) consumers indicated enrollment in mental health only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only one hundred and nineteen (119) to one hundred and twenty (120) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 93.7% - 94.5% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of mental health service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	120	1.6	Always/Most of the Time
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	119	1.6	Always/Most of the Time
I have transportation to the provider.	120	1.6	Always/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	120	1.3	Always/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	120	1.4	Always/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	120	1.4	Always/Most of the Time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	120	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	120	1.7	Always/Most of the Time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	120	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	120	1.7	Always/Most of the Time
The services I receive are affordable.	119	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my mental health diagnosis.	120	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	120	1.3	Always/Most of the Time

Consumers were asked to rate various attributes of their substance service provider and/or mental health services. Eighty-eight (88) consumers indicated enrollment in substance abuse only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only seventy-nine (79) to eighty-one (81) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 89.8% - 92.0% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of substance abuse service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	80	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	81	1.7	Always/Most of the Time
I have transportation to the provider.	80	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	81	1.3	Always/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	81	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	81	1.4	Always/Most of the Time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	81	1.5	Always/Most of the Time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	79	1.8	Always/Most of the Time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	81	1.6	Always/Most of the Time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	81	1.4	Always/Most of the Time
The services I receive are affordable.	81	1.4	Always/Most of the Time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my substance abuse diagnosis.	81	1.4	Always/Most of the Time
I am knowledgeable about relapse prevention.	81	1.3	Always/Most of the Time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	81	1.2	Almost/Most of the Time

Most Important Services

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which mental health services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. Ninety-nine (99) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 78.0% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in mental health only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Individual Counseling	78	78.8%
Group Counseling	41	41.4%
Family Counseling	31	13.3%
Case Management	37	37.4%
Inpatient Treatment (CSU or Hospital)	14	14.1%
Psychiatric Medication Services	54	54.5%
Drop-In Center	12	12.1%
Clubhouse	2	2.0%
Certified Peer Specialist	2	2.0%
Residential Housing Support	15	15.2%
Supported Employment	10	10.1%
Support Group in the Community (NAMI or MHA)	13	13.1%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	12	12.1%
None	3	3.0%

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which substance abuse services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. Sixty-four (64) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 72.7% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in substance abuse only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Detoxification Services	9	14.1%
Supported Employment	9	14.1%
Residential or Supportive Housing	13	20.3%
Case Management	20	31.3%
Residential Treatment	18	28.1%
Family Therapy	11	17.2%
Medication Services	12	18.8%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	8	12.5%
Support Group in the community (AA, NA, ALANON or other)	31	48.4%
Individual Outpatient	48	75.0%
Group Outpatient	45	70.3%
None	10	15.6%

Barriers to Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which barriers to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. One hundred and twenty-nine (129) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 69.7% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Barrier Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is unaffordable	19	14.7%
Transportation to treatment is not available	23	17.8%
Provider locations are not convenient	16	12.4%
I lack knowledge about what services are available	17	13.2%
Stigma	32	24.8%
I have concerns about confidentiality	17	13.2%
There is a lack of services available	35	27.1%
None	68	52.7%

Supports to Obtaining Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which supports to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. One hundred and thirty five (135) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 73.0% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Support Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is affordable	91	67.4%
Transportation is available	64	47.4%
I am assured of confidentiality	54	40.0%
There is availability of the services I need	64	47.4%
The location of services is convenient	75	55.6%
I am aware of the services available	60	44.4%
I have the support of family and friends	73	54.1%
None	21	15.6%

Consumer and Family Member Survey

Circuit 1 (Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties)

Survey Totals

A total of one hundred and thirty (130) surveys were returned from Circuit 1, representing 70.3% of all surveys submitted as part of this needs assessment. Consumer and Family Member Surveys were received from consumers and family members residing in all four (4) of the Circuit 1 counties, including Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton. A total of one hundred and six (106) of the surveys were completed by consumers and twenty-four (24) by family members. This represents a return rate of 81.5% of the surveys from consumers and 18.5% of the surveys returned by family members.

Survey Respondents – Race Ethnicity and Age

One hundred and twenty-nine (129) individuals indicated their race on the survey, as follows: 74.4% Caucasian, 17.1% Black, and 7.0% Multi-Racial, 1.6% American Indian /Alaskan Native, 0% Asian and 0% Native Hawaiian /Other Pacific Islander. This is largely a representative sample of the Circuit, with the exception of a slightly higher return rate of surveys for Blacks and American Indian/Alaskan Native, as well as a slightly lower rate of return for Multi-Racial and Asians. *(The Circuit 1 racial demographic is as follows: 78.8% Caucasian, 14.3% Black, 3.3% Multi-Racial, 2.7% Asian, 0.9% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.)*

One hundred and thirty (130) individuals indicated their ethnicity, as follows: 5.4% Hispanic and 94.6% non-Hispanic. This is a representative ethic sample for the Northwest Region. (*The Circuit 1 ethic demographic is as follows: 6.1% Hispanic and 93.9% non-Hispanic.)*

One hundred and twenty-eight (128) individuals indicated their age on the survey, as follows: 3.1% young child (0-5), 7.0% child (6-12), 5.5% teen (13-17), 17.2% young adult (18-25), 53.9% adult (26-64) and 2.3% senior (65 and over). This sample, when compared to the total population in Circuit 1is under represented by all consumers, except for adult who are overrepresented. *(The Circuit 1 age demographic is as follows: 6.1% under 5, 21.7% under 18 and 15.2% over 65.)*

Respondent Services and Providers

One hundred and eighty-three (183) survey respondents indicated the type of treatment currently being received in the substance abuse and mental health system of care, as

follows: 51.9% receive mental health services only, 30.6 receive substance abuse services only and 17.5% receive both substance abuse and mental health services.

Consumers indicated, on the survey, the agency and/or agencies where they are currently receiving treatment. All of the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity network service providers in Circuit 1 had consumers indicate they were currently enrolled in services at their agency complete a survey.

Provider and Service Attributes

Consumers/Family Members were asked to rate various attributes of their mental health service provider and/or mental health services. In Circuit 1, one hundred and one (101) consumers indicated enrollment in mental health only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only ninety-six (96) to ninety-seven (97) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 95.0% - 96.0% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of mental health service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	97	1.5	Always/Most of the time
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	96	1.6	Always/Most of the time
I have transportation to the provider.	97	1.6	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	97	1.3	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	97	1.4	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	97	1.4	Always/Most of the time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	97	1.5	Always/Most of the time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	97	1.7	Always/Most of the time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	97	1.5	Always/Most of the time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	97	1.7	Always/Most of the time
The services I receive are affordable.	96	1.5	Always/Most of the time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my mental health diagnosis.	97	1.5	Always/Most of the time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	97	1.3	Always/Most of the time



Consumers were asked to rate various attributes of their substance service provider and/or mental health services. In Circuit 1, forty-seven (47) consumers indicated enrollment in substance abuse only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only forty-three (43) to forty-four (44) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 91.5% - 93.6% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of substance abuse service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	43	1.5	Always/Most of the time
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	44	1.6	Always/Most of the time
I have transportation to the provider.	44	1.6	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	44	1.4	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	44	1.5	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	44	1.5	Always/Most of the time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	44	1.6	Always/Most of the time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	43	1.7	Always/Most of the time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	44	1.7	Always/Most of the time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	44	1.7	Always/Most of the time
The services I receive are affordable.	44	1.6	Always/Most of the time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my substance abuse diagnosis.	44	1.5	Always/Most of the time
I am knowledgeable about relapse prevention.	44	1.4	Always/Most of the time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	44	1.3	Always/Most of the time

Most Important Services

Consumers and/or Family Members were asked to indicate which mental health services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. In Circuit 1, seventy-nine (79) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 78.2% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in mental health only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Individual Counseling	60	75.9%
Group Counseling	15	19.0%
Family Counseling	22	27.8%
Case Management	23	29.1%
Inpatient Treatment (CSU or Hospital)	5	6.3%
Psychiatric Medication Services	46	58.2%
Drop-In Center	6	7.6%
Clubhouse	1	1.3%
Certified Peer Specialist	2	2.5%
Residential Housing Support	10	12.7%
Supported Employment	5	6.3%
Support Group in the Community (NAMI or MHA)	7	8.9%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	6	7.6%
None	1	1.3%

Consumers and/or Family Members were asked to indicate which substance abuse services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. In Circuit 1, thirty-four (34) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 72.3% of the consumers and/or family members who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in substance abuse only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Detoxification Services	4	11.8%
Supported Employment	6	17.6%
Residential or Supportive Housing	9	26.5%
Case Management	14	41.2%
Residential Treatment	8	23.5%
Family Therapy	5	14.7%
Medication Services	8	23.5%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	6	17.6%
Support Group in the community (AA, NA, ALANON or other)	20	58.8%
Individual Outpatient	23	67.6%
Group Outpatient	19	55.9%
None	2	5.9%

Barriers to Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which barriers to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. In Circuit 1, ninety (90) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 69.2% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Barrier Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is unaffordable	19	21.1%
Transportation to treatment is not available	19	21.1%
Provider locations are not convenient	11	12.2%
I lack knowledge about what services are available	14	15.6%
Stigma	25	27.8%
I have concerns about confidentiality	12	13.3%
There is a lack of services available	21	23.3%
None	56	62.2%

Supports to Obtaining Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which supports to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. In Circuit 1, eighty-six (86) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 66.2% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Support Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is affordable	60	69.8%
Transportation is available	35	40.7%
I am assured of confidentiality	36	41.9%
There is availability of the services I need	44	51.2%
The location of services is convenient	51	59.3%
I am aware of the services available	38	44.2%
I have the support of family and friends	50	58.1%
None	17	19.8%

Consumer and Family Member Survey

Circuit 2 (Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla, Madison and Taylor Counties)

Survey Totals

A total of thirty-nine (39) were returned from Circuit 2, representing 21.1% of all surveys submitted as part of this needs assessment. Consumer and Family Member Surveys were received from consumers and family members residing in four (4) of the counties in Circuit 2(inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties), including: Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla. Surveys were not received from consumers and/or family members residing in the following counties: Franklin, Liberty, Madison or Taylor. A total of thirty-three (33) of the surveys were completed by consumers and six (6) by family members. This represents a return rate of 84.6% of the surveys from consumers and 15.4% of the surveys returned by family members.

Survey Respondents – Race, Ethnicity and Age

Thirty-eight (38) individuals indicated their race on the survey, as follows: 65.8% Caucasian, 23.7% Black, and 7.9% Multi-Racial, 2.6% American Indian /Alaskan Native, 0% Asian and 0% Native Hawaiian /Other Pacific Islander. This is largely a representative sample of the Circuit, with the exception of a lower return rate of surveys for Blacks and Asians, with a higher return rate for American Indian/Alaskan Native. *(The Circuit 2 racial demographic is as follows: 63.38% Caucasian, 32.0% Black, 0.1% Multi-Racial, 2.2% Asian, 0.4% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.)*

Thirty-nine (39) individuals indicated their ethnicity, as follows: 10.3% Hispanic and 89.7% non-Hispanic. This shows a slightly overrepresentation of Hispanics in this survey population. (*The Circuit 2 ethic demographic is as follows: 6.1% Hispanic and 93.9% non-Hispanic.)*

Thirty-three (33) individuals indicated their age on the survey, as follows: 0% young child (0-5), 0% child (6-12), 17.9% teen (13-17), 20.5% young adult (18-25), 38.5% adult (26-64) and 7.7% senior (65 and over). This sample, when compared to the total population in Circuit 2 is underrepresented by children and seniors. *(The Circuit 1 age demographic is as follows: 6.1% under 5, 21.7% under 18 and 15.2% over 65.)*

Respondent Services and Providers

Thirty-nine (39) survey respondents indicated the type of treatment currently being received in the substance abuse and mental health system of care, as follows: 30.8% receive mental health services only, 46.2% receive substance abuse services only and 23.1% receive both substance abuse and mental health services.

Consumers indicated, on the survey, the agency and/or agencies where they are currently receiving treatment. All of the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity network service providers in Circuit 2 had consumers indicate they were currently enrolled in services at their agency complete a survey except for 211 Big Bend and Turn About.

Provider and Service Attributes

Consumers/Family Members were asked to rate various attributes of their mental health service provider and/or mental health services. In Circuit 2, twenty-one (21) consumers indicated enrollment in mental health only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only eighteen (18) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 85.7% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of mental health service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	18	2.1	Most of the Time/Sometimes
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	18	1.8	Always/Most of the time
I have transportation to the provider.	18	1.5	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	18	1.4	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	18	1.5	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	18	1.6	Always/Most of the time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	18	1.6	Always/Most of the time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	18	1.7	Always/Most of the time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	18	1.7	Always/Most of the time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	18	1.6	Always/Most of the time
The services I receive are affordable.	18	1.5	Always/Most of the time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my mental health diagnosis.	18	1.5	Always/Most of the time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	18	1.4	Always/Most of the time

Consumers were asked to rate various attributes of their substance service provider and/or mental health services. In Circuit 2, twenty-seven (27) consumers indicated enrollment in substance abuse only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only twenty-three (23) to twenty-four (24) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 85.2% - 88.9% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of substance abuse service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	24	1.6	Always/Most of the time
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	24	1.6	Always/Most of the time
I have transportation to the provider.	23	1.3	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	24	1.3	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	24	1.3	Always/Most of the time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	24	1.2	Always/Most of the time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	24	1.2	Always/Most of the time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	24	1.7	Always/Most of the time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	24	1.3	Always/Most of the time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	24	1.1	Always/Most of the time
The services I receive are affordable.	24	1.3	Always/Most of the time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my substance abuse diagnosis.	24	1.2	Always/Most of the time
I am knowledgeable about relapse prevention.	24	1.2	Always/Most of the time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	24	1.2	Always/Most of the time

Most Important Services

Consumers and/or Family Members were asked to indicate which mental health services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. In Circuit 2, seventeen (17) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 81.0% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in mental health only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Individual Counseling	16	94.1%
Group Counseling	14	82.4%
Family Counseling	9	52.9%
Case Management	13	76.5%
Inpatient Treatment (CSU or Hospital)	9	52.9%
Psychiatric Medication Services	7	41.2%
Drop-In Center	6	35.3%
Clubhouse	1	5.9%
Certified Peer Specialist	0	0
Residential Housing Support	5	29.4%
Supported Employment	5	29.4%
Support Group in the Community (NAMI or MHA)	3	17.6%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	3	17.6%
None	2	11.8%

Consumers and/or Family Members were asked to indicate which substance abuse services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. In Circuit 2, twenty-three (23) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 85.2% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in substance abuse only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Detoxification Services	2	8.7%
Supported Employment	3	13.0%
Residential or Supportive Housing	4	17.4%
Case Management	6	26.1%
Residential Treatment	7	30.4%
Family Therapy	5	21.7%
Medication Services	3	13.0%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	2	8.7%
Support Group in the community (AA, NA, ALANON or other)	6	26.1%
Individual Outpatient	19	82.6%
Group Outpatient	22	95.7%
None	7	30.4%

Barriers to Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which barriers to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. In Circuit 2, thirty-four (34) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 87.2% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Barrier Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is unaffordable	0	0%
Transportation to treatment is not available	3	8.8%
Provider locations are not convenient	5	23.5%
I lack knowledge about what services are available	3	8.8%
Stigma	6	17.6%
I have concerns about confidentiality	5	23.5%
There is a lack of services available	12	35.3%
None	7	20.6%

Supports to Obtaining Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which supports to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. In Circuit 2, thirty-three (33) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 89.2% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Support Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is affordable	28	84.8%
Transportation is available	21	63.6%
I am assured of confidentiality	16	48.5%
There is availability of the services I need	16	48.5%
The location of services is convenient	19	57.6%
I am aware of the services available	17	51.5%
I have the support of family and friends	16	48.5%
None	1	3.0%

Consumer and Family Member Survey

Circuit 14 (Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, and Washington Counties)

Survey Totals

A total of sixteen (16) were returned from Circuit 14, representing 8.6% of all surveys submitted as part of this needs assessment. Consumer and Family Member Surveys were received from consumers and family members residing in four (4) of the counties in Circuit 14, including: Bay, Holmes, Jackson and Washington. Surveys were not received from consumers and/or family members residing in the following counties: Calhoun and Gulf. A total of fifteen (15) of the surveys were completed by consumers and one (1) by family members. This represents a return rate of 93.8% of the surveys from consumers and 6.2% of the surveys returned by family members.

Survey Respondents – Race, Ethnicity and Age

Sixteen (16) individuals indicated their race on the survey, as follows: 81.3% Caucasian, 12.5% Black, and 6.3% Multi-Racial, 0% American Indian /Alaskan Native, 0% Asian and 0% Native Hawaiian /Other Pacific Islander. This is largely a representative sample of the Circuit, with the exception of a slightly lower return rate of surveys for Blacks and Asians, with a higher return rate for Multi-Racial. *(The Circuit 2 racial demographic is as follows: 80.6% Caucasian, 14.3% Black, 2.7% Multi-Racial, 1.6% Asian, 0.9% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 0.1% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.)*

Fifteen individuals indicated their ethnicity, as follows: 0% Hispanic and 100% non-Hispanic. This shows an underrepresentation of Hispanics in this survey population. (*The Circuit 14 ethic demographic is as follows: 4.9% Hispanic and 95.1% non-Hispanic.)*

Sixteen (16) individuals indicated their age on the survey, as follows: 0% young child (0-5), 18.8% child (6-12), 12.5% teen (13-17), 18.8% young adult (18-25), 50.0% adult (26-64) and 0% senior (65 and over). This sample, when compared to the total population in Circuit 14 is over represented by individuals under eighteen (18) and underrepresented by seniors. *(The Circuit 1 age demographic is as follows: 6.1% under 5, 21.7% under 18 and 15.2% over 65.)*

Respondent Services and Providers

Sixteen (16) survey respondents indicated the type of treatment currently being received in the substance abuse and mental health system of care, as follows: 12.5% receive mental health services only, 68.8% receive substance abuse services only and 18.8% receive both substance abuse and mental health services.

Consumers indicated, on the survey, the agency and/or agencies where they are currently receiving treatment. All of the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity network service providers in Circuit 14 had consumers indicate they were currently enrolled in services at their agency complete a survey except for Bay Area Schools.

Provider and Service Attributes

Consumers/Family Members were asked to rate various attributes of their mental health service provider and/or mental health services. In Circuit 14, five (5) consumers indicated enrollment in mental health only or both mental health and substance abuse services. All consumers answered, representing 100% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of mental health service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	5	2.6	Most of the Time/Sometimes
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	5	1.4	Almost/Most of the Time
I have transportation to the provider.	5	2.2	Most of the Time/Sometimes
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	5	1.2	Almost/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	5	1.4	Almost/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	5	1.4	Almost/Most of the Time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	5	1.4	Almost/Most of the Time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	5	1.4	Almost/Most of the Time
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	5	1.4	Almost/Most of the Time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	5	1.6	Almost/Most of the Time
The services I receive are affordable.	5	1.6	Almost/Most of the Time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my mental health diagnosis.	5	1.6	Almost/Most of the Time
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	5	1	Almost/Most of the Time

Consumers were asked to rate various attributes of their substance service provider and/or services. In Circuit 14, fourteen (14) consumers indicated enrollment in substance abuse only or both mental health and substance abuse services. Not all consumers answered the questions related to provider attributes, only twelve (12) to thirteen (13) (dependent upon attribute) answered, representing 85.7% - 92.9% of consumers completing the survey who have received any type of substance abuse service. Consumers or their family members were asked to indicate if these attributes were present always, most of the time, sometimes, rarely or never. In tabulating average scores for this measure, "always" is equal to a value of one (1), "most of the time" is equal to a value of two (2), "sometimes" is equal to a value of three (3), "rarely" is equal to a value of four (4) and "never" is equal to a value of five (5). The table below represents the results of this portion of the survey.

Provider or Service Attributes	Number of Respondents	Average Numerical Rating	Type of Rating
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	13	1.5	Almost/Most of the Time
The provider's hours are convenient for me.	13	1.8	Almost/Most of the Time
I have transportation to the provider.	13	1.7	Almost/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	13	1.2	Almost/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	13	1.8	Almost/Most of the Time
The staff at the provider are respectful of me.	13	1.5	Almost/Most of the Time
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	13	1.3	Almost/Most of the Time
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	12	2.1	Most of the Time/Sometimes
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	13	1.7	Almost/Most of the Time
My symptoms are improving while in care.	13	1.2	Almost/Most of the Time
The services I receive are affordable.	13	1.2	Almost/Most of the Time
My provider has informed me and educated me about my substance abuse diagnosis.	13	1.5	Almost/Most of the Time
I am knowledgeable about relapse prevention.	13	1.3	
My provider's office is neat and comfortable.	13	1.2	Almost/Most of the Time

Most Important Services

Consumers and/or Family Members were asked to indicate which mental health services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. In Circuit 14, three (3) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 60.0% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in mental health only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Individual Counseling	2	66.7%
Group Counseling	2	66.7%
Family Counseling	0	0%
Case Management	1	33.3%
Inpatient Treatment (CSU or Hospital)	0	0%
Psychiatric Medication Services	1	33.3%
Drop-In Center	0	0%
Clubhouse	0	0%
Certified Peer Specialist	0	0%
Residential Housing Support	0	0%
Supported Employment	0	0%
Support Group in the Community (NAMI or MHA)	0	0%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	0	0%
None	0	0%

Consumers and/or Family Members were asked to indicate which substance abuse services are the most important in helping to maintain positive mental health for the consumer. In Circuit 14, seven (7) consumers and/or family members indicated a response to this question, representing 50.0% of the consumers who completed the survey who are currently enrolled in substance abuse only or mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers and/or family members were asked to limit their selections to no more than three (3) for each respondent. The table below represents the results for this portion of the survey.

Service Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Detoxification Services	3	42.9%
Supported Employment	0	0%
Residential or Supportive Housing	0	0%
Case Management	0	0%
Residential Treatment	3	42.9%
Family Therapy	1	14.3%
Medication Services	1	14.3%
Alternative services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, exercise, etc.	0	0%
Support Group in the community (AA, NA, ALANON or other)	5	71.4%
Individual Outpatient	6	85.7%
Group Outpatient	4	57.1%
None	1	14.3%

Barriers to Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which barriers to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. In Circuit 14, eleven (11) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 68.8%% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Barrier Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is unaffordable	0	0%
Transportation to treatment is not available	1	9.1%
Provider locations are not convenient	0	0%
I lack knowledge about what services are available	0	0%
Stigma	1	9.1%
I have concerns about confidentiality	0	0%
There is a lack of services available	2	18.2%
None	5	45.5%

Supports to Obtaining Treatment

Consumers and/or family members were asked to indicate which supports to obtaining treatment, if any, exist in the substance abuse and mental health system. In Circuit 14, ten (10) consumers and/or family members responded to this survey question, representing 62.5% of those completing the survey. The table below represents the results from this portion of the survey.

Support Description	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Treatment is affordable	3	30.0%
Transportation is available	8	80.0%
I am assured of confidentiality	2	20.0%
There is availability of the services I need	4	40.0%
The location of services is convenient	5	50.0%
I am aware of the services available	5	50.0%
I have the support of family and friends	7	70.0%
None	3	30.0%

Evidenced Based Practice Survey Report

Overview

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. serving as the Managing Entity for eighteen (18) counties in Northwest Florida has engaged Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. to complete a Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) System of Care in their catchment area. Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. will complete this Community Needs Assessment by September 30th, 2014. As part of the Needs Assessment process, Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. has been engaged to complete a survey of all eighteen (18) Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. network service providers to determine which Evidenced-based Practices (EBP) are being utilized in the substance abuse and mental health system of care.

EBP Survey Methodology

The SAMH System of Care EBP survey was developed utilizing the listing of Evidenced-based Practices maintained on the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Registry of Evidenced-based Programs and Practices (www.nrepp.samhsa.gov). The survey posed five questions, with each agency required to complete only one (1) EBP survey for their agency. The five questions asked are the following:

Name of the agency completing the survey.

Indicate all EBP's provided for Adult Mental Health at your agency.

Indicate all EBP's provided for Adult Substance Abuse at your agency.

Indicate all EBP's provided for Children's Mental Health at your agency.

Indicate all EBP's provided for Children's Substance Abuse at your agency.

The survey was created and opened for on-line completion on July 22nd, 2014. The survey remained open for provider completion through August 15th, 2014.

EBP Survey Results

The EBP survey was completed online, within the open survey period, by thirteen (13) of the eighteen (18) Big Bend Community Based Care Inc. Managing Entity network providers. One (1) provider submitted a listing of EBPs provided by their agency as a separate document from the survey. Four (4) of the network service providers verbally indicated that they are currently providing no EBPs (three (3) of which provide only non-client specific services). One (1) provider did not respond to requests for the EBP information.

Provider	EBP Submission Status
211 Big Bend	Verbal Submission
Ability 1st	Verbal Submission
Apalachee Center	Online Survey Completed
Bay District Schools	Online Survey Completed
Bridgeway Center	Online Survey Completed
Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort (CARE)	Online Survey Completed
Community Alcohol and Drug Council (CDAC)	Online Survey Completed
Children's Home Society (CHS – Western Division)	Submission of separate document
Children's Medical Services (CMS – Leon County)	Online Survey Completed
COPE Center	Online Survey Completed
DISC Village	Online Survey Completed
Escambia County Board of County Commissioners	Online Survey Completed
Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center	No response from provider
Lakeview Center	Online Survey Completed
Life Management Center	Online Survey Completed
Mental Health Association of Okaloosa/Walton	Verbal Submission
Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners	Online Survey Completed
Turn About	Online Survey Completed

Adult Mental Health Services

Adult Mental Health Services are provided by eleven (11) of the eighteen (18) network service providers in the Northwest Region. Three (3) of the eleven (11) adult mental health providers only provide non-client specific services, while eight (8) of the eleven (11) provide client specific services. Those three (3) providers delivering non-client specific services in the community include: 211 Big Bend, Ability 1st and the Mental Health Association of Okaloosa & Walton. These three (3) non-client specific service providers do not currently administer any Evidence-based Practices in the delivery of their services.

In the Northwest Region, 54.5% of all providers offer one (1) or more Evidence-based Practices for treatment of adults with a mental illness at their agency; of those providers offering a direct, client specific service, 75.0% offer an Evidence-based Practice *(Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center, who did not respond to the survey, is assumed to offer no EBP's for purposes of calculating this rate.)*

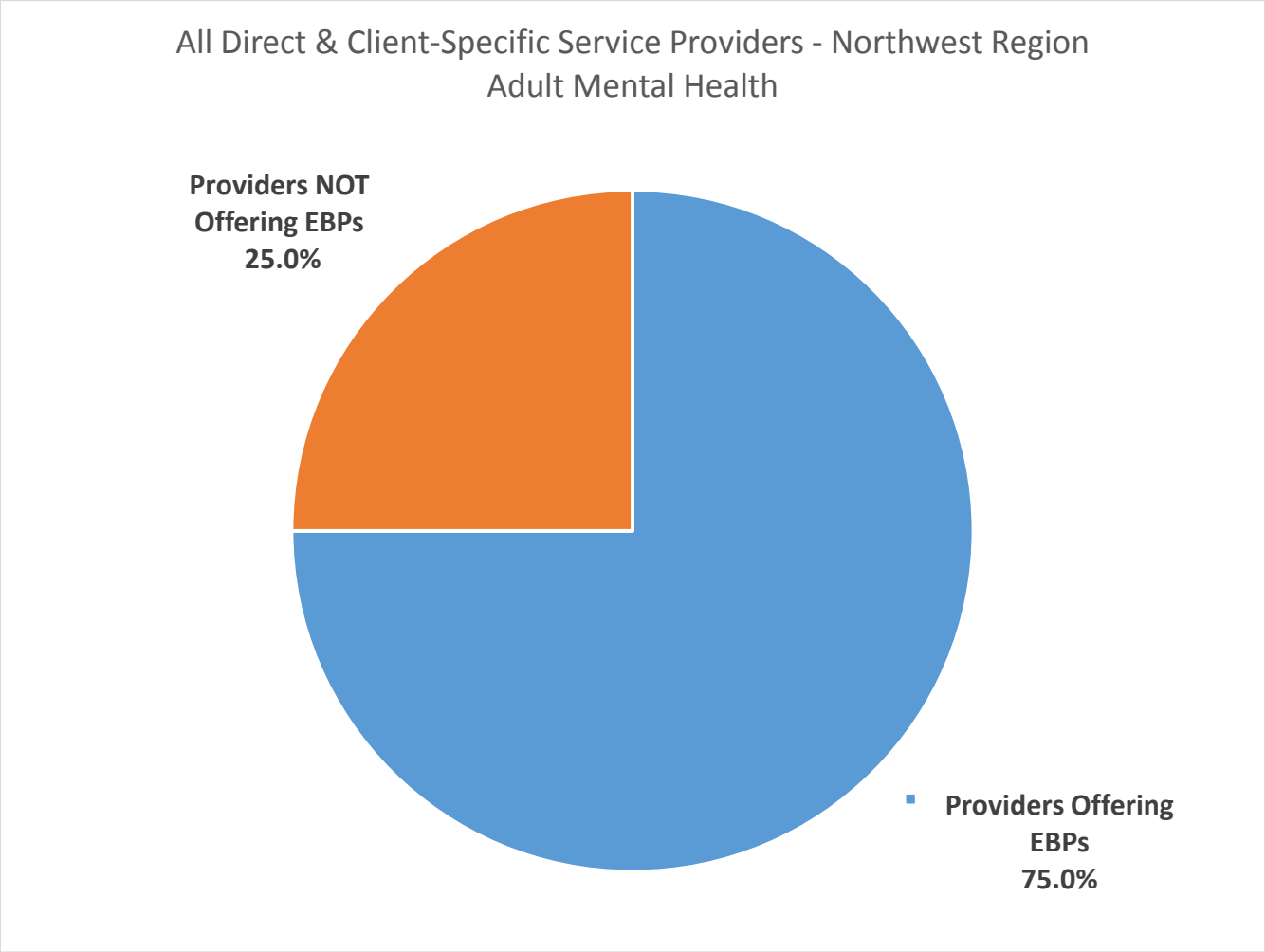


Figure 53: Providers Offering EBPs in the Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, twenty-four (24) EBPs are offered for consumers receiving adult mental health services. The most common EBP offered for this population is Seeking Safety, with four (4) network providers delivering this service, representing 50.0% of the direct and client specific adult mental health providers. Two (2) of these providers are located in Circuit 1, one (1) of the providers in located in Circuit 14 and one (1) of the providers in located in Circuit 2.

Family Behavior Therapy is offered by three (3) of the adult mental health providers, representing 37.5% of the direct and client specific adult mental health providers. Nurturing Parenting Programs, Clinician-based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk), Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy are each offered by two (2) of the network providers, representing 25.0% of all direct and client-specific adult mental health providers. All other Evidenced-based practices are offered by only one (1) provider in the network.



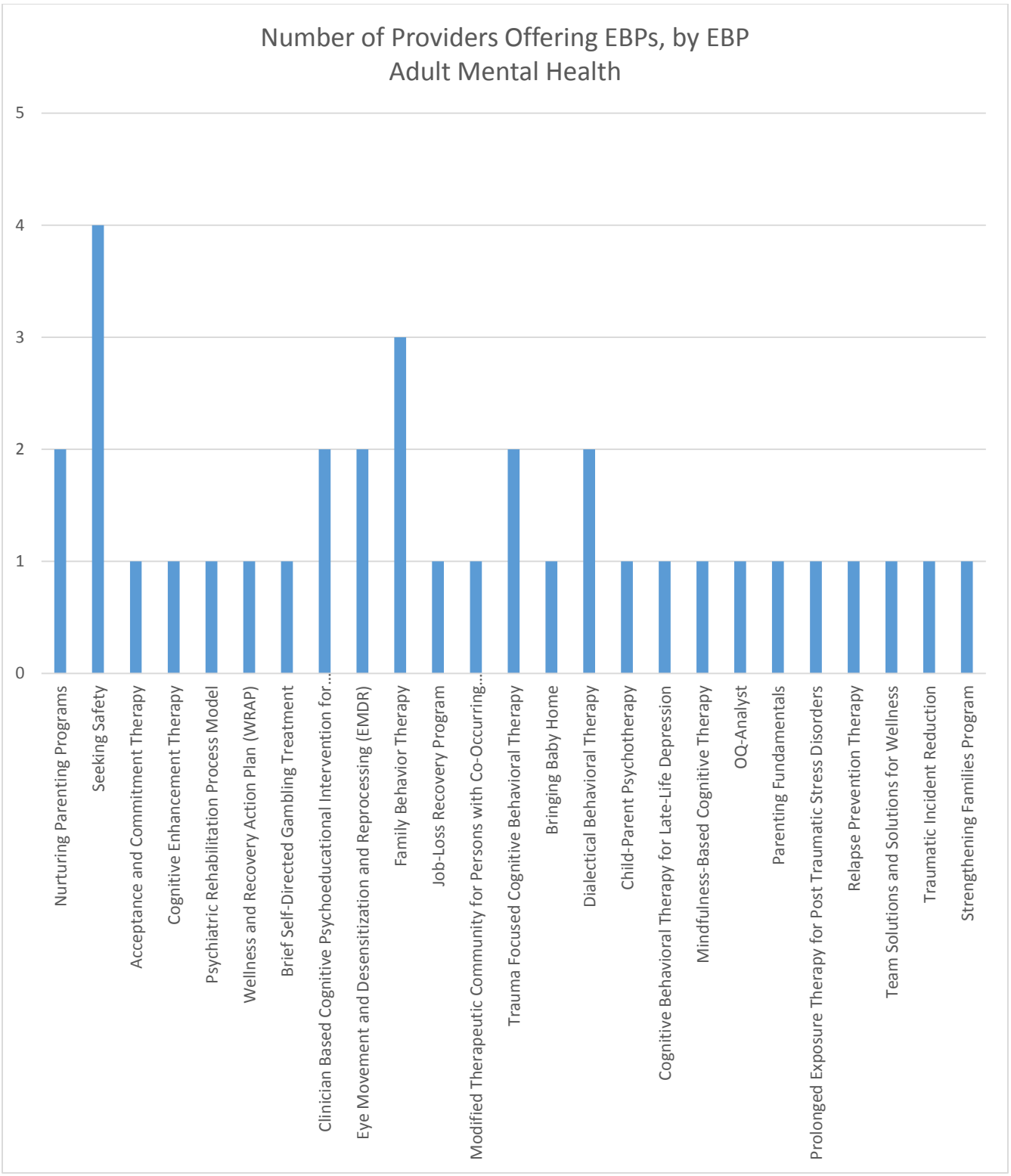


Figure 53: Types of Adult Mental Health EBPs offered – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, the following EBP's are offered across all Circuits for adult mental health: Family Behavior Therapy and Seeking Safety.

In Circuit 1, fourteen (14) EBPs are offered for adults seeking mental health treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty-five (25), representing 56.0% of the adult mental health EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 1.

In Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor, fifteen (15) of the EBPs are offered for adults seeking mental health treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty-five (25), representing 62.5% of the adult mental health EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor.

In Circuit 14, four (4) of the EBPs are offered for adults seeking mental health treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty-five (25), representing 16.0% of the adult mental health EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 14.

Program	Circuit 1	Circuit 2/Madison & Taylor	Circuit 14
Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)	X		
Brief Self-Directed Gambling Treatment	X		
Bringing Baby Home	X		
Child-Parent Psychotherapy		X	
Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk)	X	X	
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Late-Life Depression		X	
Cognitive Enhancement Therapy	X		
Dialectical Behavior Therapy		X	X
Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)	X	X	
Family Behavior Therapy	X	X	X
Job-Loss Recovery Program	X		
Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT)		X	
Modified Therapeutic Community for Persons with Co-Occurring Disorders	X		
Nurturing Parenting Programs	X		
OQ Analyst		X	
Parenting Fundamentals		X	
Prolonged Exposure Therapy for Posttraumatic Stress Disorders		X	
Psychiatric Rehabilitation Process Model	X		
Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)		X	
Seeking Safety	X	X	X
Strengthening Families Program		X	
Team Solutions (TS) and Solutions for Wellness (SFW)		X	
Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)	X		X
Traumatic Incident Reduction		X	
Wellness and Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)	X		

Figure 54: Adult Mental Health EBPs Offered – by Circuit

Evidence-based Practice's: Adult Mental Health, Providers, by Circuit

The eight (8) providers who deliver direct client specific services in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity SAMH network for adults in need of mental health treatment, along with the Evidence-based Programs or Practices they deliver include:

Circuit 1

In Circuit 1, seven (7) providers offer services funded by adult mental health dollars. Four (4) of the seven (7) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. One (1) of the providers not offering any EBPs provides non-client specific services, one (1) of the providers did not respond to requests for information on EBPs provided and one (1) provider offers no EBPs to consumers enrolled in their programs. In Circuit 1, therefore, 57.1% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 66.7% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Bridgeway Center

Nurturing Parenting Programs and Seeking Safety.

(*Additionally this provider reports providing to the Adult Mental Health population: Motivational Interviewing, SOAR Services, Person-Centered Care, Trauma-Informed Care, Thinking for Change, Focused-Brief Solution Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment, and Stages of Change*.)

COPE Center, Inc.

Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), Cognitive Enhancement Therapy, Nurturing Parenting Programs, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Process Model, Seeking Safety, and Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP).

Escambia County Board of County Commissioners

None

Fort Walton Beach Medical Center

Provider did not respond to e-mail requests for survey completion or voicemails requesting the EBP information.

Lakeview Center

Brief Self-Directed Gambling Treatment, Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk), Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), Family Behavior Therapy, Job-Loss Recovery Program, Modified Therapeutic Community for Persons with Co-occurring Disorders, Nurturing Parenting Programs, Seeking Safety, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)

(Additionally this provider reports providing to the Adult Mental Health population: Solution Focused Brief Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Dialectic Behavioral Treatment, Matrix Model, Art Therapy, Motivational Enhancement, Motivational Interviewing, and Peer Support)

Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners

Bringing Baby Home

Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties)

In Circuit 2, three (3) providers offer services funded by adult mental health dollars. One (1) of the three (3) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. Two (2) of the providers not offering any EBPs provides non-client specific services only. In Circuit 2, therefore, 33.3% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Apalachee Center

Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP), Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk), Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Late-Life Depression, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), Family Behavior Therapy, Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT), OQ-Analyst, Parenting Fundamentals, Prolonged Exposure Therapy for Posttraumatic Stress Disorders, Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT), Seeking Safety, Strengthening Families Program, Team Solutions (TS) and Solutions for Wellness (SFW) and Traumatic Incident Reduction.

Circuit 14

In Circuit 14, one (1) provider offers services funded by adult mental health dollars. One (1) of the one (1) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 14, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Life Management Center

Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Family Behavior Therapy, Seeking Safety, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)

(Additionally this provider reports providing to the Adult Mental Health population: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, and Individualized Dual Diagnosis Program.

Adult Substance Abuse Services

Adult Substance Abuse Services are provided by nine (9) of the eighteen (18) network service providers in the Northwest Region. All nine (9) of these providers provide client specific services. Five (5) of the providers are located in Circuit 1, three (3) of the providers are located in Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties) and one (1) of the providers in located in Circuit 14. All nine (9) of the adult substance abuse service providers offer EBPs to the consumers they treat, representing an EBP rate for adult mental health of 100.0%.

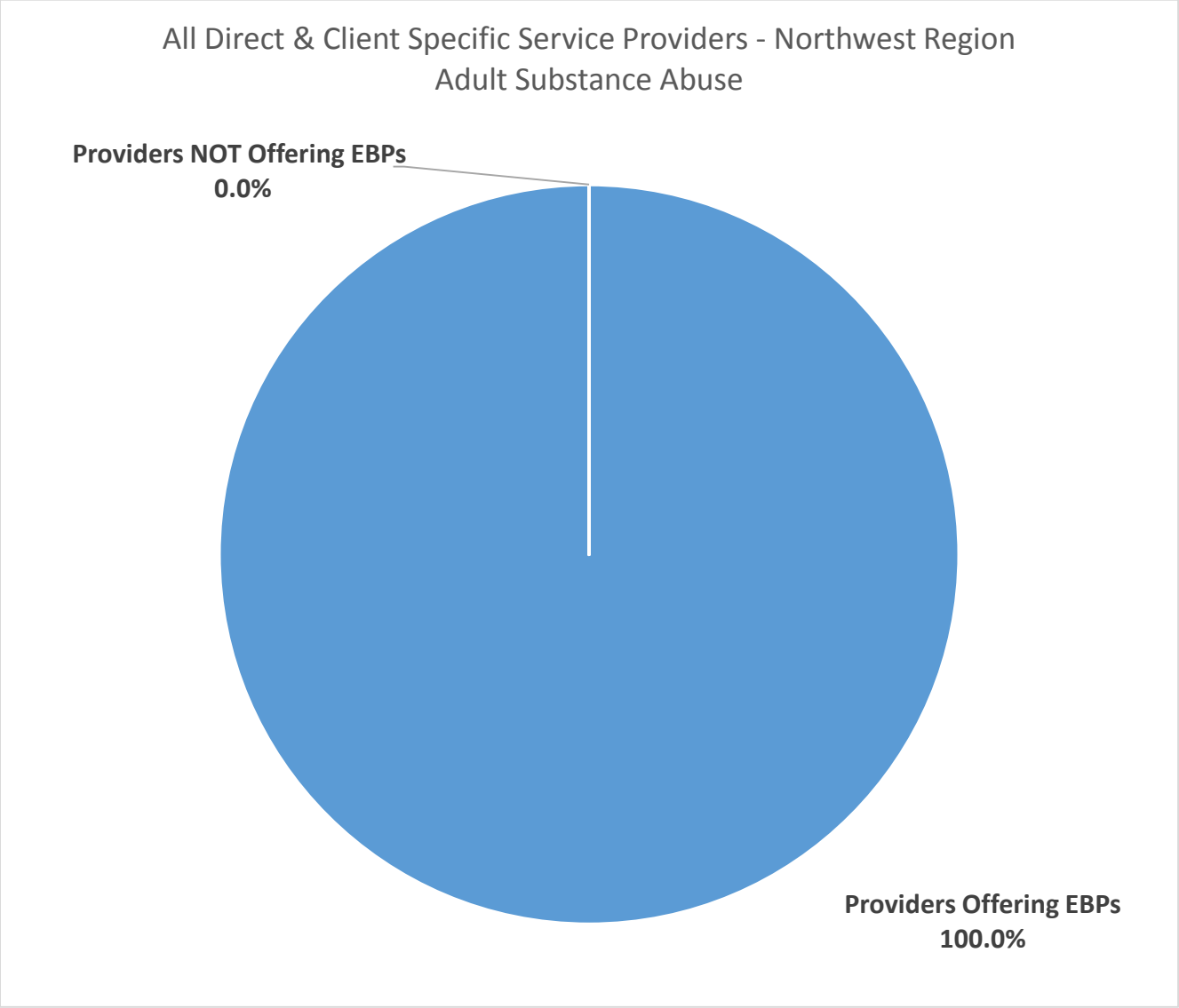


Figure 55: Providers Offering Adult Substance Abuse EBPs – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, nineteen (19) EBPs are offered for consumers receiving adult substance abuse services. The most common EBP offered for this population is Motivational Interviewing, with six (6) network providers delivering this service.

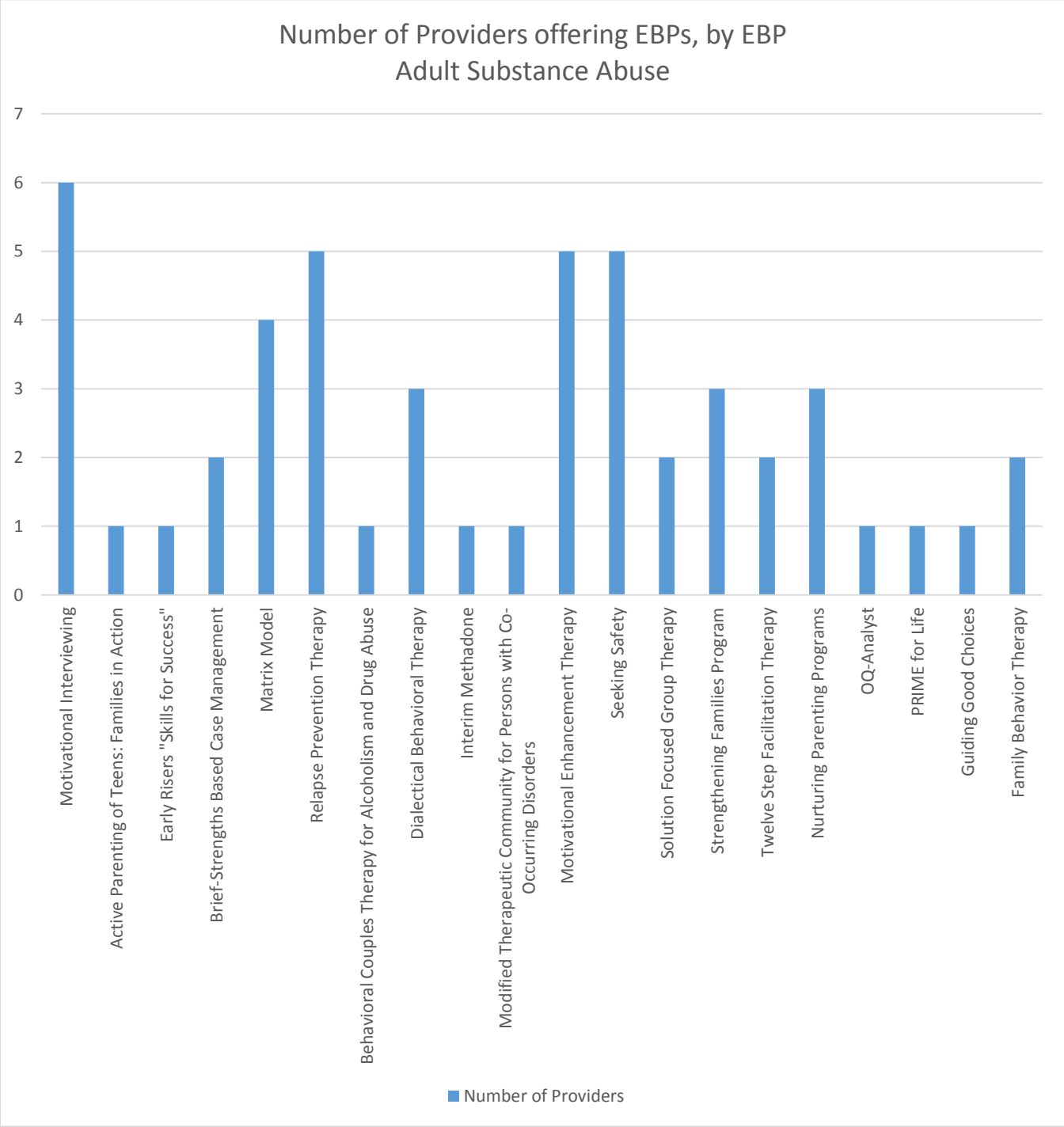


Figure 56: Types of Adult Substance Abuse EBPs offered – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, the following EBP's are offered across all Circuits for adult substance abuse treatment: Matrix Model, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, Nurturing Parenting Program, Relapse Prevention Therapy, Seeking Safety, Strengthening Families and Twelve Step Facilitation Therapy.

In Circuit 1, sixteen (16) EBPs are offered for adults seeking substance abuse treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty (20), representing 80.0% of the adult substance abuse EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 1.

In Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor, fourteen (14) of the EBPs are offered for adults seeking substance abuse treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty (20), representing 70.0% of the adult substance abuse EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor.

In Circuit 14, nine (9) of the EBPs are offered for adults seeking substance abuse treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty (20), representing 45.0% of the adult substance abuse EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 14.



Program	Circuit 1	Circuit 2/Madison & Taylor	Circuit 14
Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action	X		
Behavioral Couples Therapy for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	X		
Brief-Strengths Based Case Management for Substance Abuse	X		X
Dialectical Behavioral Therapy	X	X	
Early Risers "Skills for Success"	X		
Family Behavior Therapy		X	
Guiding Good Choices		X	
Interim Methadone Maintenance	X		
Matrix Model	X	X	X
Modified Therapeutic Community for Persons with Co-Occurring Disorders	X		
Motivational Enhancement Therapy	X	X	X
Motivational Interviewing	X	X	X
Nurturing Parenting Programs	X	X	X
OQ-Analyst		X	
PRIME for Life		X	
Relapse Prevention Therapy	X	X	X
Seeking Safety	X	X	X
Solution Focused Group Therapy	X	X	
Strengthening Families Program	X	X	X
Twelve Step Facilitation Therapy	X	X	X

Figure 57: Adult Substance Abuse EBPs offered – by Circuit

Evidenced-based Practices – Adult Substance Abuse, Providers, by Circuit

The nine (9) providers who deliver direct client specific services in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity SAMH network for adults in need of substance abuse treatment, along with the Evidence-based Programs or Practices they deliver include:

Circuit 1

In Circuit 1, five (5) providers offer services funded by adult substance abuse dollars. Four (4) of the five (5) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. One (1) of the providers did not respond to requests for information on EBPs provided, and is assumed to offer no EBPs at this time due to this lack of response. In Circuit 1, therefore, 80.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 80.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Bridgeway Center

Motivational Interviewing, Seeking Safety

(*Additionally this provider reports providing to the Adult Substance Abuse population: Motivational Interviewing, SOAR Services, Person-Centered Care, Trauma-Informed Care, Thinking for Change, Focused-Brief Solution Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment, and Stages of Change*.)

Community Drug and Alcohol Council (CDAC)

Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action, Brief Strengths-Based Case Management for Substance Abuse, Early Risers "Skills for Success", Motivational Interviewing and Nurturing Parenting Programs.

(Additionally this provider reports providing to the Adult Substance Abuse population: Community Trial Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking, Trauma-Informed Care, Strength-based Practices, Family-Centered Practices and Solution-Focused Practices.)

COPE Center

Matrix Model, Motivational Interviewing and Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT).

Fort Walton Beach Medical Center

Provider did not respond to e-mail requests for survey completion or voicemails requesting the EBP information.

Lakeview Center

Behavioral Couples Therapy for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy, Interim Methadone Maintenance, Matrix Model, Modified Therapeutic Community for Persons with Co-occurring Disorders, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT), Seeking Safety, Solution-Focused Group Therapy, Strengthening Families Program and Twelve Step Facilitation Therapy.

(Additionally this provider reports providing to the Adult Substance Abuse population: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.)

Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties)

In Circuit 2, three (3) providers offer services funded by adult substance abuse dollars. Three (3) of the three (3) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 2, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Apalachee Center

Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Family Behavior Therapy, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, OQ-Analyst, PRIME for Life, Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT), Seeking Safety, Solution-Focused Group Therapy, Strengthening Families Program and Twelve Step Facilitation Therapy.

DISC Village

Guiding Good Choices, Matrix Model, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, Nurturing Parenting Programs, Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT) and Seeking Safety.

Turn About

Dialectical Behavioral Therapy, Family Behavior Therapy, Matrix Model, Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Motivational Interviewing.

Circuit 14

In Circuit 14, one (1) provider offers services funded by adult substance abuse dollars. One (1) of the one (1) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 14, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort (CARE)

Brief Strengths-Based Case Management for Substance Abuse, Matrix Model, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, Nurturing Parenting Programs, Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT), Seeking Safety, Strengthening Families Program and Twelve Step Facilitation Therapy.

(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Adult Substance Abuse population: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Thinking for Change, Stages of Change, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Reactive Emotive Therapy.)

Children's Mental Health Services

Children's Mental Health Services are provided by nine (9) of the eighteen (18) network service providers in the Northwest Region. Eight (8) out of nine (9) of these providers provide client specific services. One (1) of the providers receiving children's mental health funds, 211 Big Bend, provides only non-client specific services and does not deliver any Evidence-based practices associated with the children's mental health funding they receive. One (1) of the providers did not respond to requests for information on EBPs provided. In the Northwest Region, 77.8% of the providers offer an EBP for services funded with Children's Mental Health funds, with 87.5% of providers who provider direct and client specific services offering EBPs.

Five (5) of the providers are located in Circuit 1, three (3) of the providers (including 211 Big Bend) are located in Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties) and one (1) of the providers is located in Circuit 14.

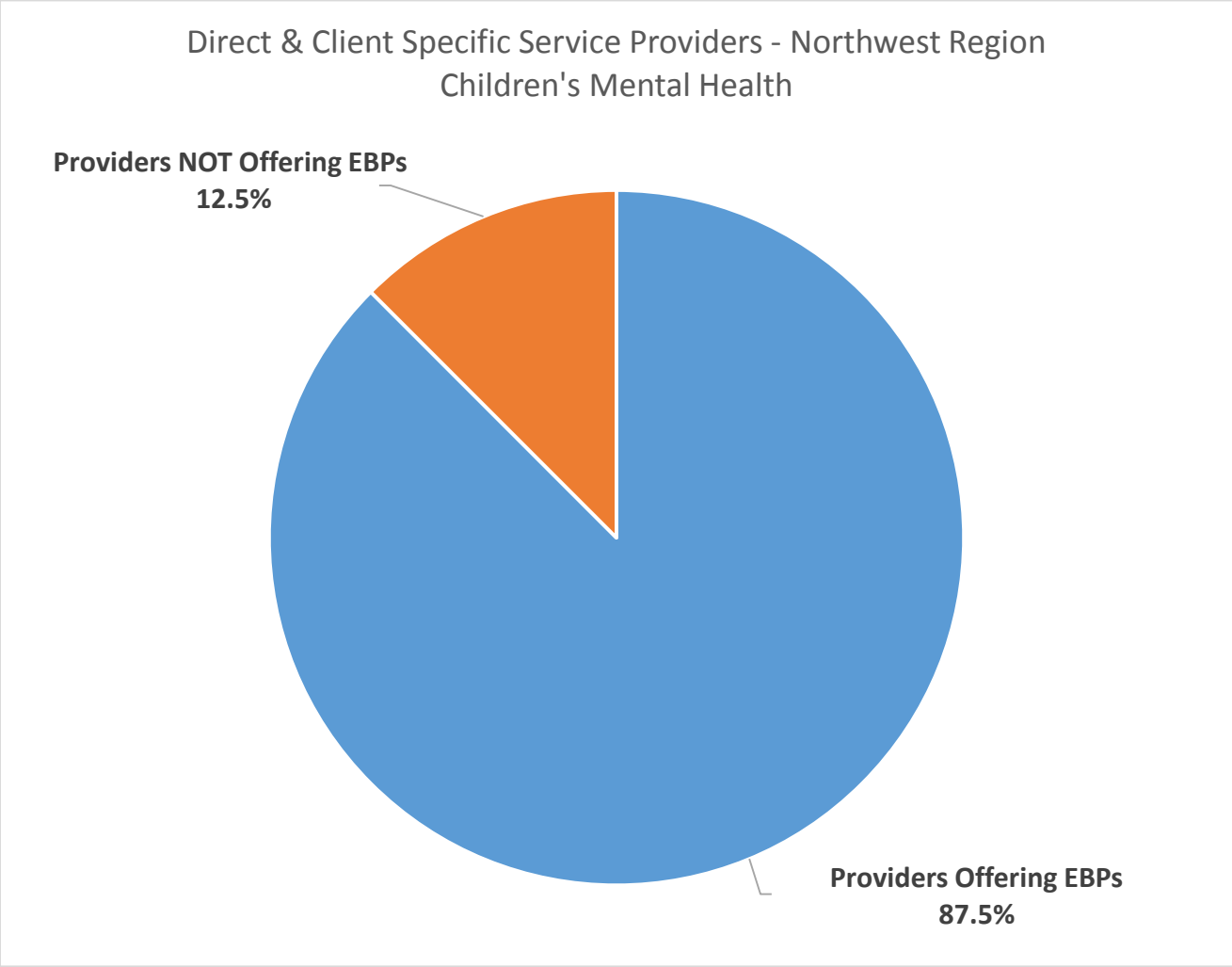


Figure 58: Providers offering Children's Mental Health Services EBPs – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, twenty-eight (28) EBPs are offered for consumers receiving children's mental health services. The most common EBPs offered for this population being Nurturing Parenting Programs, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Family Behavior Therapy, with four (4) network providers delivering this service.

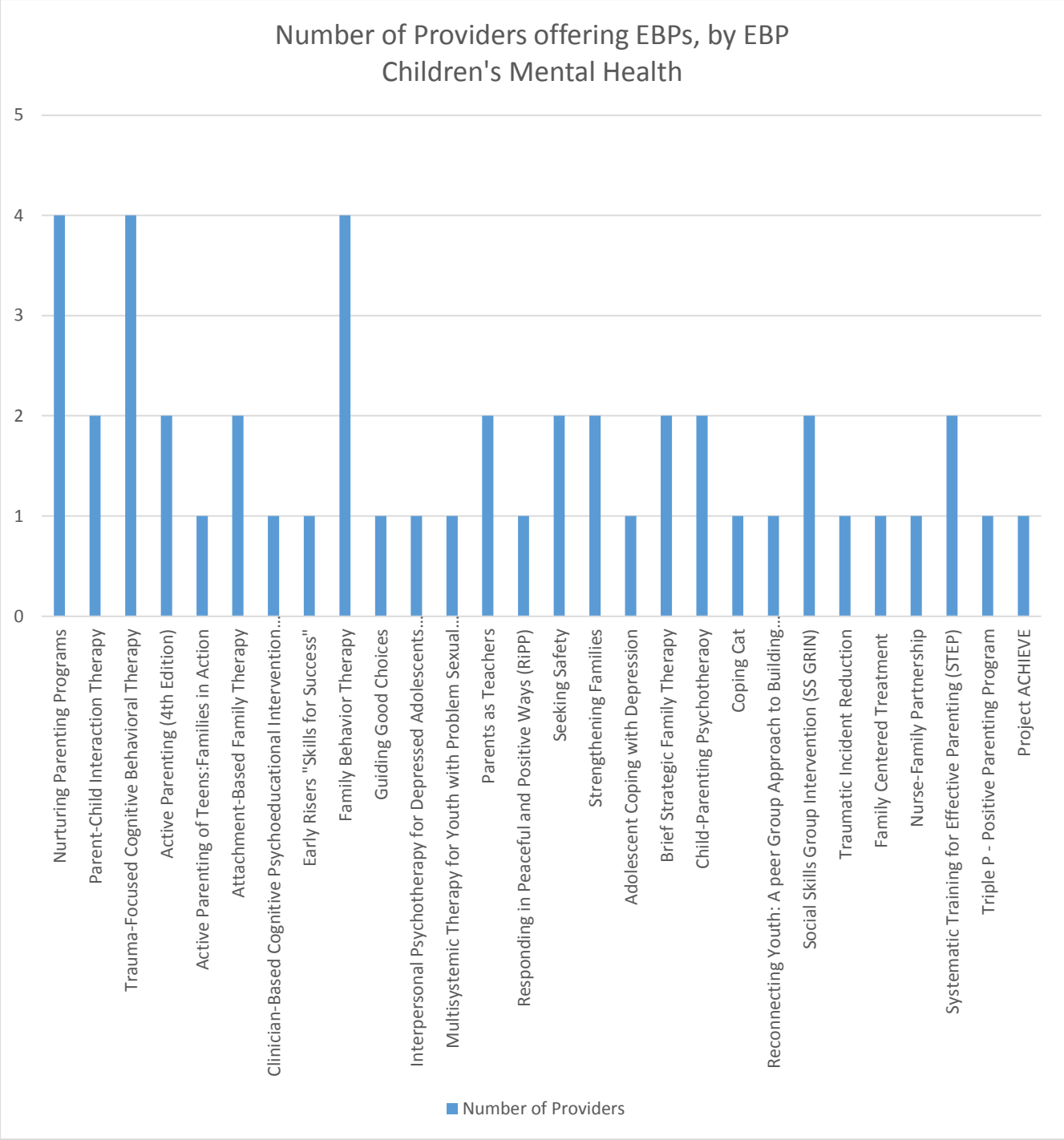


Figure 59: Types of Children's Mental Health EBP's offered – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, the following EBP's are offered across all Circuits for children's mental health treatment: Family Behavior Therapy, Nurturing Parenting Programs and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.

In Circuit 1, sixteen (16) EBPs are offered for children seeking mental health treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty-eight (28), representing 57.1% of the children's mental health EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 1.

In Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor, eighteen (18) of the EBPs are offered for children seeking mental health treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty-eight (28), representing 64.3% of the children's mental health EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor.

In Circuit 14, seven (7) of the EBPs are offered for children seeking mental health treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of twenty-eight (28), representing 25.0% of the children's mental health EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 14.



Program	Circuit 1	Circuit 2/Madison & Taylor	Circuit 14
Active Parenting (4th Edition)	X		X
Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action			X
Adolescent Coping with Depression		X	
Attachment-Based Family Therapy	X	X	
Brief Strategic Family Therapy		X	X
Child-Parenting Psychotherapy		X	
Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk)	X		
Coping Cat		X	
Early Risers "Skills for Success"	X		
Family Behavior Therapy	X	X	X
Family Centered Treatment		X	
Guiding Good Choices	X		
Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Depressed Adolescents (IPT-A)	X		
Multisystemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST-PSB)	X		
Nurse-Family Partnership		X	
Nurturing Parenting Programs	X	X	X
Parent-Child Interaction Therapy	X		
Parents as Teachers	X	X	
Project ACHIEVE	X		
Reconnecting Youth: A peer Group Approach to Building Life Skills		X	
Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RiPP)	X		
Seeking Safety	X	X	
Social Skills Group Intervention (SS GRIN)		X	
Strengthening Families	X	X	
Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP)		X	X
Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	X	X	X
Traumatic Incident Reduction		X	
Triple P - Positive Parenting Program		X	

Figure 60: Children's Mental Health EBPs offered – by Circuit

Evidence-based Practices – Children's Mental Health, Provider, by Circuit

The eight (8) providers who deliver direct client specific services for children's mental health in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity SAMH network, along with the Evidence-based Programs or Practices they deliver include:

Circuit 1

In Circuit 1, five (5) providers offer services funded by children's mental health dollars. Four (4) of the five (5) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. One (1) of the providers did not respond to requests for information on EBPs provided, and is assumed to offer no EBPs at this time due to this lack of response. In Circuit 1, therefore, 80.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 80.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Bridgeway

Nurturing Parenting Programs and Parent-Child Interaction Therapy.

Children's Home Society (CHS Western Division)

Parenting-Child Interaction Therapy and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)

COPE Center

Active Parenting (4th Edition) and Nurturing Parenting Programs.

> *(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Mental Health population: Students Taking Active Responsibility (STAR).*

Fort Walton Beach Medical Center

Provider did not respond to e-mail requests for survey completion or voicemails requesting the EBP information.

Lakeview Center

Attachment-Based Family Therapy (ABFT), Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk), Early Risers "Skills for Success", Family Behavior Therapy, Guiding Good Choices, Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Depressed Adolescents (IPT-A), Multisystemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behavioral (MST-PSB), Parents as Teachers, Project ACHIEVE, Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RiPP), Seeking Safety, Strengthening Families Program and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT).

> *(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Mental Health population: Solutions-Focused Brief Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Pet Therapy, Art Therapy, Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Motivational Interviewing.)*

Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties)

In Circuit 2, three (3) providers offer services funded by children's mental health dollars. Two (2) of the Three (3) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. One (1) of the providers does not provide any client-specific services with this funding. In Circuit 2, therefore, 66.7% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Apalachee Center

Adolescent Coping with Depression (CWD-A), Brief Strategic Family Therapy, Child-Parenting Psychotherapy (CPP), Coping Cat, Family Behavior Therapy, Reconnecting Youth: A Peer Group Approach to Building Like Skills, Seeking Safety, Social Skills Group Intervention (S.S. GRIN) 3-5, Strengthening Families and Traumatic Incident Reduction.

Children's Medical Services (CMS)

Attachment-Based Family Therapy (ABFT), Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP), Family Behavior Therapy, Family Centered Treatment (FCT), Nurse-Family Partnership, Nurturing Parenting Programs, Parents as Teachers, Social Skills Group Intervention (S.S. GRIN) 3-5, Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP), Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) and Triple P – Positive Parenting Program.

(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Mental Health population: Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Problem-Focused Therapy)

Circuit 14

In Circuit 14, one (1) provider offers services funded by children's mental health dollars. One (1) of the one (1) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 14, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Life Management Center

Active Parenting (4th Edition), Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action, Brief Strategic Family Therapy, Family Behavior Therapy, Nurturing Parenting Programs, Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP) and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT).

(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Mental Health population: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Motivational Interviewing and Wraparound)

Children's Substance Abuse Services

Children's Substance Abuse Services are provided by eight (8) of the eighteen (18) network service providers in the Northwest Region. All eight (8) of these providers provide client specific services. Four (4) of the providers are located in Circuit 1, two (2) of the providers are located in Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties) and two (2) of the providers in located in Circuit 14. All eight (8) of the providers funded with Children's Substance Abuse funding utilize EBPs in their treatment delivery, representing a rate of 100.0% of the providers in the Northwest Region Utilizing EBPs.

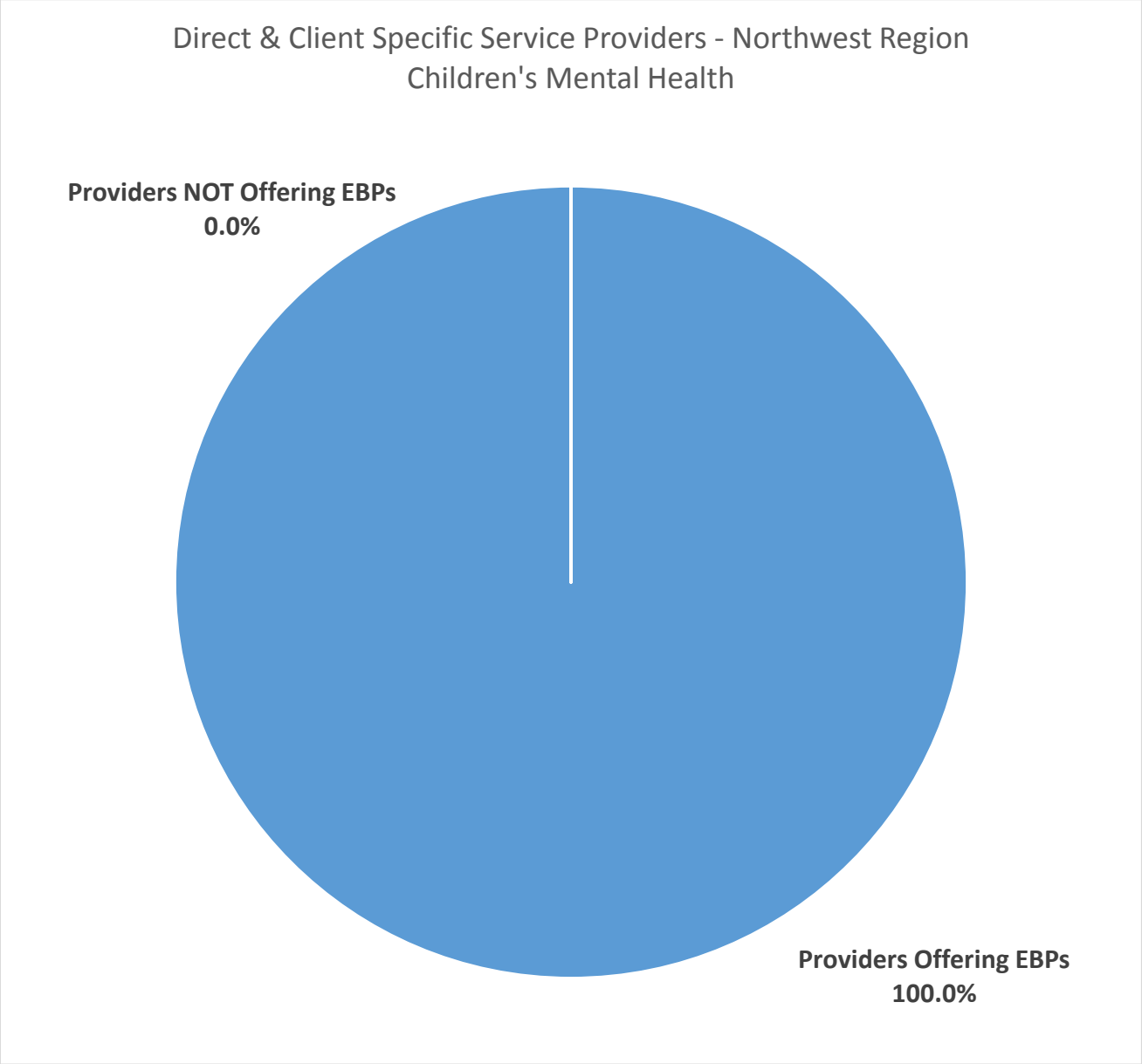


Figure 61: Providers offering Children's Substance Abuse EBPs – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, thirteen (13) EBPs are offered for consumers receiving children's substance abuse services. The most common EBP offered for this population is Life Skills Training, with five (5) network providers delivering this service.

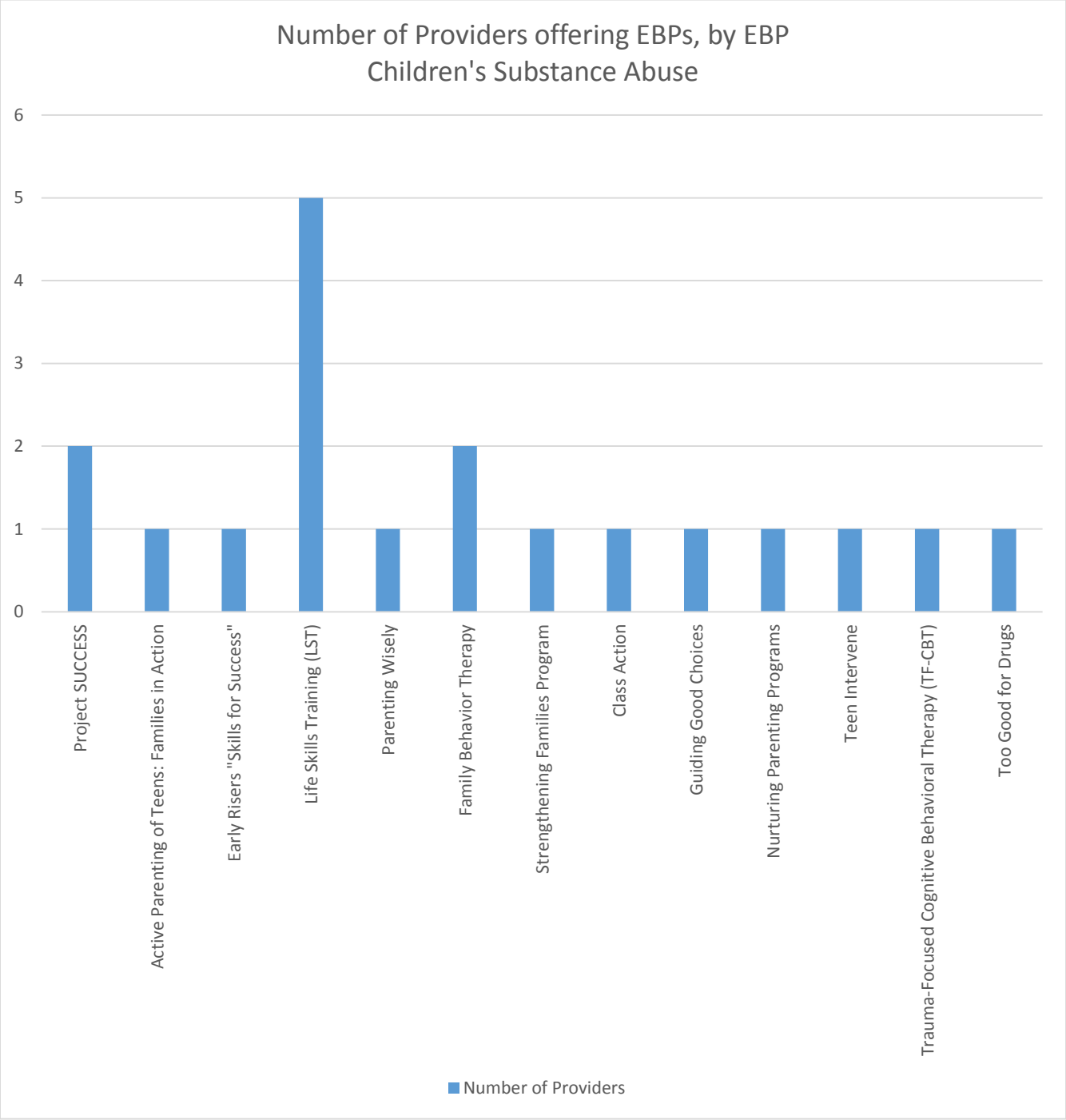


Figure 62: Types of Children's Substance Abuse EBPs offered – Northwest Region

In the Northwest Region, none of the EBP's for children's substance abuse are offered across all Circuits.

In Circuit 1, seven (7) EBPs are offered for children seeking substance abuse treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of thirteen (13), representing 53.8% of the children's substance abuse EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 1.

In Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor, six (6) of the EBPs are offered for children seeking substance abuse treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of thirteen (13), representing 53.8% of the children's substance abuse EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 2/Madison and Taylor.

In Circuit 14, three (3) of the EBPs are offered for children seeking substance abuse treatment out of the total EBPs offered in the Northwest Region of seven (7), representing 42.9% of the children's substance abuse EBPs offered in the Northwest Region being available in Circuit 14.

Program	**Circuit 1**	**Circuit 2/Madison & Taylor**	**Circuit 14**
Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action	X		
Class Action		X	
Early Risers "Skills for Success"	X		
Family Behavior Therapy	X	X	
Guiding Good Choices		X	
Life Skills Training (LST)	X		X
Nurturing Parenting Programs		X	
Parenting Wisely	X		
Project SUCCESS	X	X	
Strengthening Families Program	X		
Teen Intervene		X	
Too Good for Drugs			X
Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)			X

Evidence-based Practices – Children's Substance Abuse, Providers, by Circuit

The eight (8) providers who deliver direct client specific services for children' in need of substance abuse treatment in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity SAMH network, along with the Evidence-based Programs or Practices they deliver include:

Circuit 1

In Circuit 1, four (4) providers offer services funded by children's substance abuse dollars. Four (4) of the four (4) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 1, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Bridgeway

Project SUCCESS

Community Drug and Alcohol Council (CDAC)

Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action, Early Risers "Skills for Success", Life Skills Training (LST) and Parenting Wisely.

> *(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Substance Abuse population: Incredible Years, Trauma Informed Care, Strengths-Based Practices and Family Centered Practice.)*

COPE Center

Life Skills Training (LST)

Lakeview

Family Behavior Therapy, Life Skills Training and Strengthening Families Program.

> *(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Substance Abuse population: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Pet Therapy and Art Therapy.)*

Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor Counties)

In Circuit 2, two (2) providers offer services funded by children's substance abuse dollars. Two (2) of the two (2) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 2, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of

providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

DISC Village

Class Action, Guiding Good Choices, Nurturing Parenting Programs and Teen Intervene.

Turn About

Family Behavior Therapy and Project SUCCESS.

Circuit 14

In Circuit 14, two (2) providers offer services funded by children's substance abuse dollars. Two (2) of the two (2) providers offer EBPs for consumers enrolled in treatment with their agency. In Circuit 14, therefore, 100.0% of all providers offer an Evidence-based Practice; with 100.0% of providers offering a direct and client specific service providing an Evidence-based Practice, as follows:

Bay Area Schools

Life Skills Training (LST)

Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort (CARE)

Life Skills Training (LST), Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) and Too Good for Drugs.

(Additionally this provider reports providing the following to the Children's Substance Abuse population: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Motivational Interviewing and Rational Emotive Therapy.)

Big Bend Community Based Care Utilization Data

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. contracts with PsychCare for collection and management of the utilization data for the Managing Entity. PsychCare collects data directly from the providers in the Northwest Region and submits this data to the Department of Children and Families. Data is collected and reported by providers on a monthly basis (at a minimum). The information contained in this section, represents data collected by PsychCare for services delivered in the Big Bend Community Based Care Substance Abuse and Mental Health Network between July 1st, 2013 and June 30th, 2014 (fiscal year 2013-2014).

Numbers Served

Demographic Records are intended to be completed for all consumers receiving treatment in the Big Bend Community Based Care Network, when that client receives individualized treatment services (client-specific).The unduplicated client count based on the submission of Demographic records, for all payor sources, for fiscal year 2013-2014 was 64,726.

Race and Ethnicity

In the Northwest Region, 72.5% of the individuals served are white alone, 22.5% are black/African America alone, 0.5% are American Indian or Alaskan Native alone, 0.5% are Asian alone, 0.2% are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone and 3.8% are multi-racial.

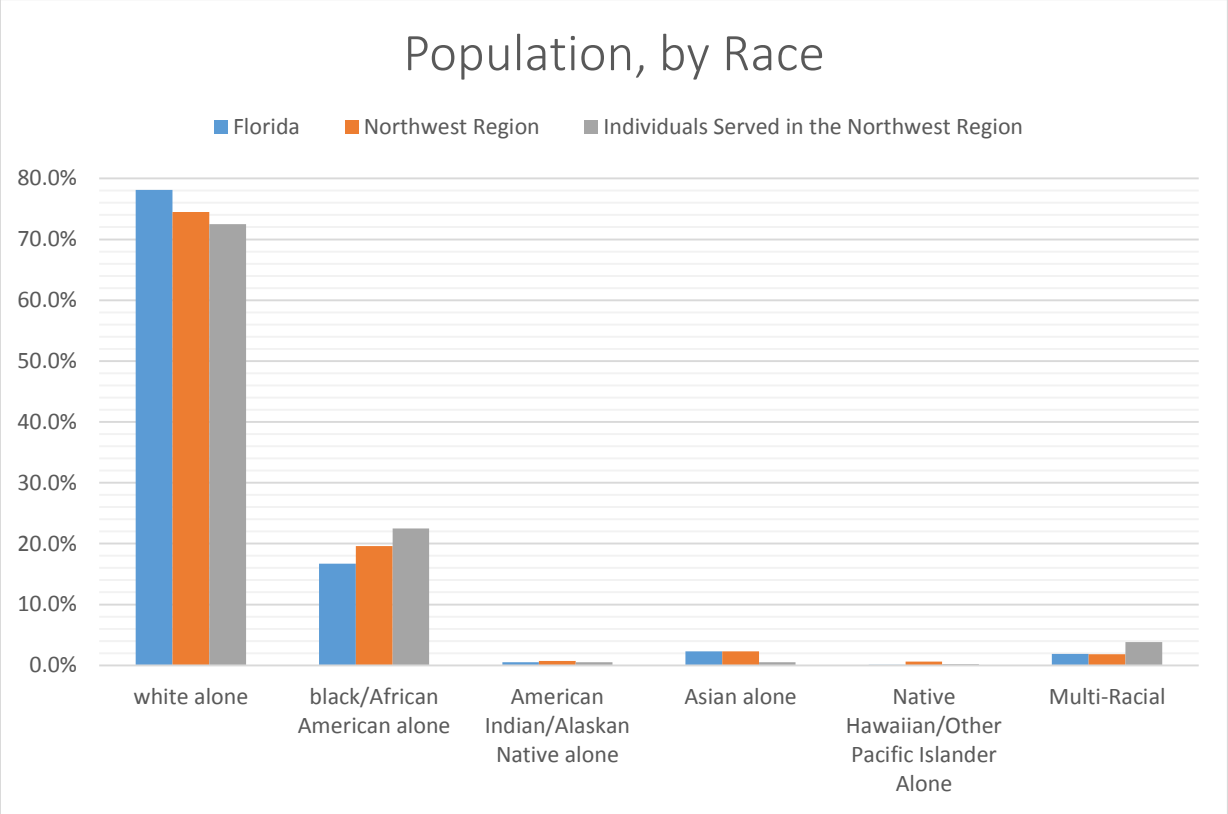


Figure 63: Race & Ethnicity, 2013 population, Florida, Northwest Region, and Individuals Served

Among individuals served in the Northwest Region, 2.4% are Hispanic. This is lower than the average rate of Hispanics in the Northwest Region, which averages 5.8% of the 2013 population.

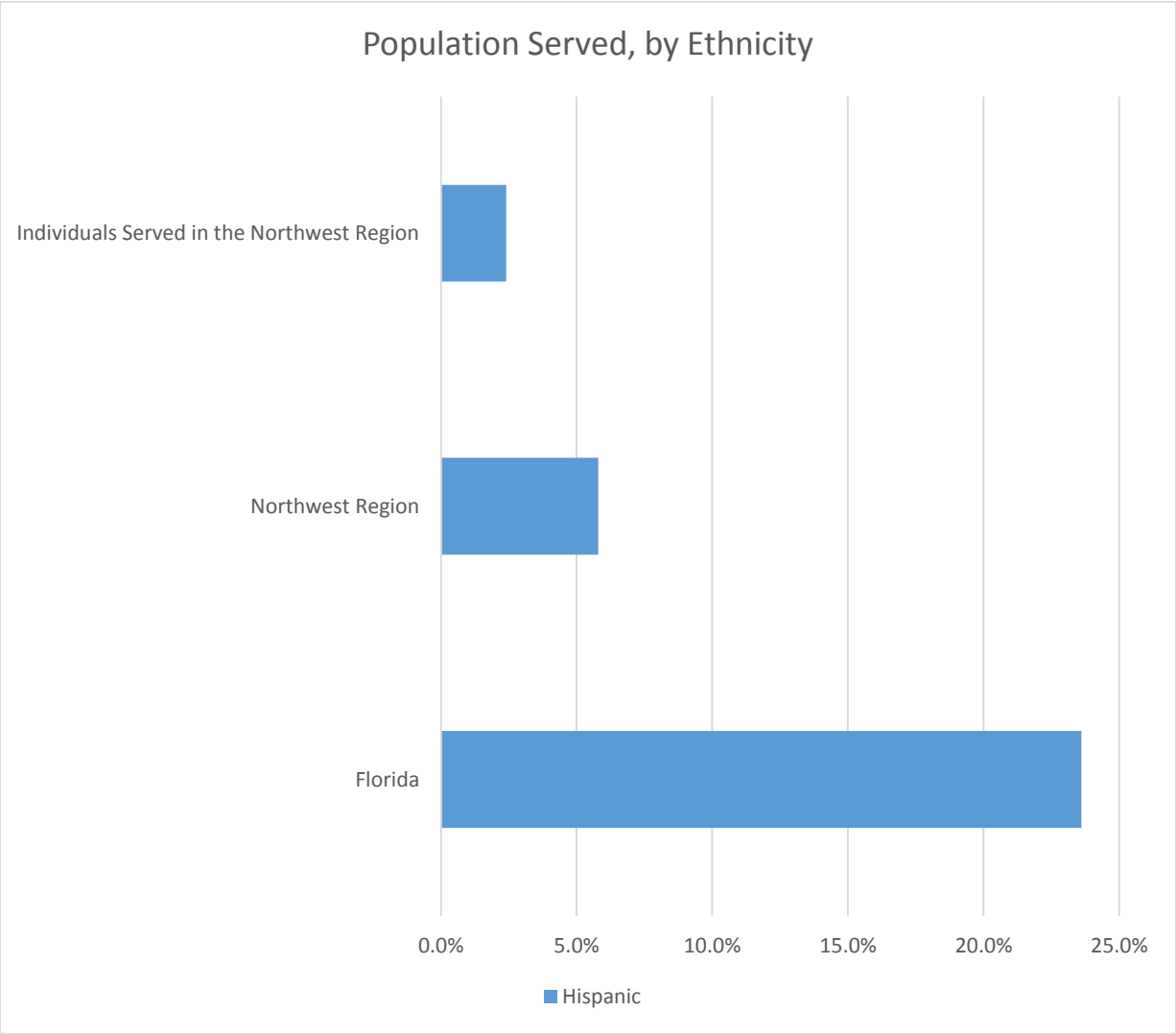


Figure 64: 2013 Population by Ethnicity, Florida, Northwest Region and Individuals Served

Gender

In the Northwest Region, 48.9% of the individuals served are male, while 51.1% of the individuals served are female. This is identical to the gender make-up in the State of Florida but varies slightly from the population make-up of the Northwest Region, which is 49.5% female and 50.5% male.

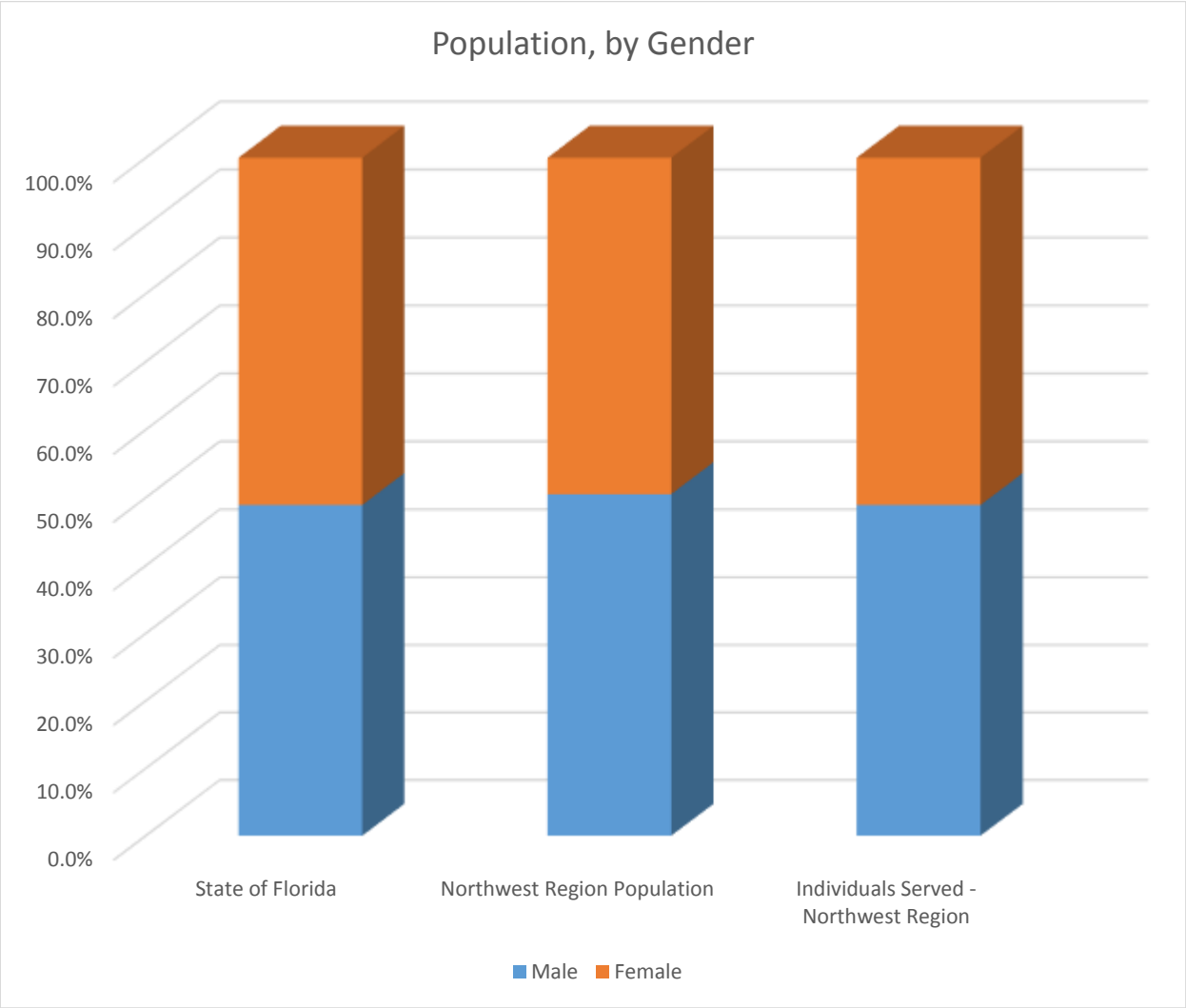


Figure 65: 2013 Population, by Gender, State of Florida, Northwest Region and Individuals Served

Age

Individuals in the Northwest Region, receiving services are 1.1% 0-5 years of age, 8.5% 5-13 years of age, 13.7% 10 to 18 years of age, 14.0% 18 to 25 years of age, 59.0% 26 to 65 years of age and 3.7% 65 years of age and older. In the Northwest Region, 5.5% of the total population is under 5 years old, which is a slight deviation from the numbers served. However, the number of individuals served under the age of eighteen (18) is 23.3%, which is slightly higher than the Northwest Region population average for this age group of 20.6%. In the individuals served, at

an age of sixty-five (65) and over, there is a significant difference in the overall population average of 14.7%, while individuals served at this age range is only 3.7%.

Providers

There were thirteen (13) providers with client specific data entered into the data system for fiscal year 2013-2014: Children's Home Society, Lakeview Center, Apalachee Center, Bridgeway, Life Management Center, CDAC, COPE, DISC Village, Turn About, CARE, DOH/Leon County CMS, Escambia County Board of County Commissioners and Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners. All providers, who currently deliver client specific services do have submitted to Big Bend Community Based Care, with the exception of Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center.

The demographic data provided for fiscal year 2013-2014 shows that Life Management Center served the largest number of unduplicated clients, regardless of payor source, with 29.6% of individuals for whom a demographic record was submitted receiving treatment at this facility, followed by Lakeview Center (25.88%) and CDAC (12.76%). In Circuit 1, all clients seen in this area represent 50.19% of individuals treated, in Circuit 2, this total is 15.76% and in Circuit 14 this total is 34.06%. This is relatively representative of the 2013 population ratio in Circuit 1, with 49.6% of the total population in the Northwest Region residing in this geographic area, but it is not representative of Circuit 2 (inclusive of Madison and Taylor) which accounts for 29.9% of the total population and Circuit 14, which represents 20.5% of the population. This unduplicated client count is taken from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Demographics Record and does vary from the client specific information regarding clients served (which is discussed in a later section).

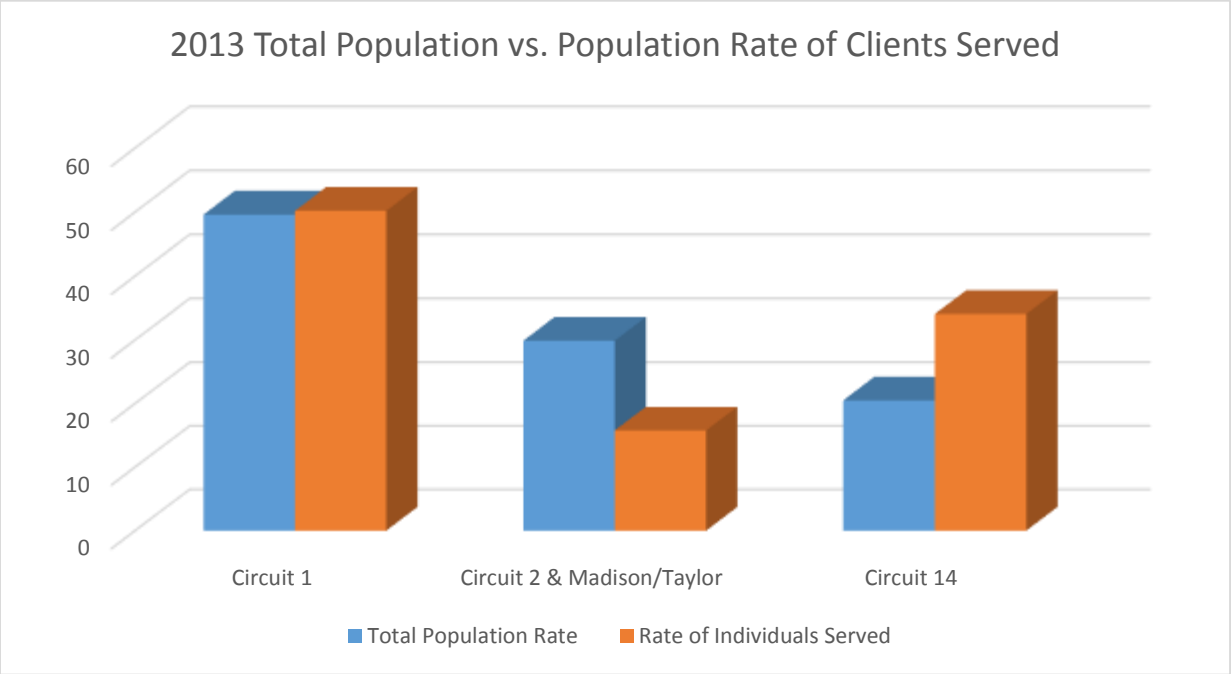


Figure 66: 2013 Population compared to the Individuals Served, by Circuit

Event Records – Non-Client Specific Services

In the data submission, providers who deliver non-client specific services are required to report on the services delivered through a "Non-Client Specific Service Event Form". In this data set, providers indicate the type of service, age group being served, service location, primary service delivered, and the total number of clients participating but they do not report any individualized information about the participants themselves.

In fiscal year 2013-2014, 26,842 individuals received services through this service type. Due to the absence of client specific information, we cannot determine if any of these individuals are or are not individuals also receiving client-specific services, nor can we determine if any individual is counted more than once. Mental Health focused services were delivered to 309 of these individuals and Substance Abuse services reached 26,533 individuals. The large majority of participants were over the age of twenty-two (22).

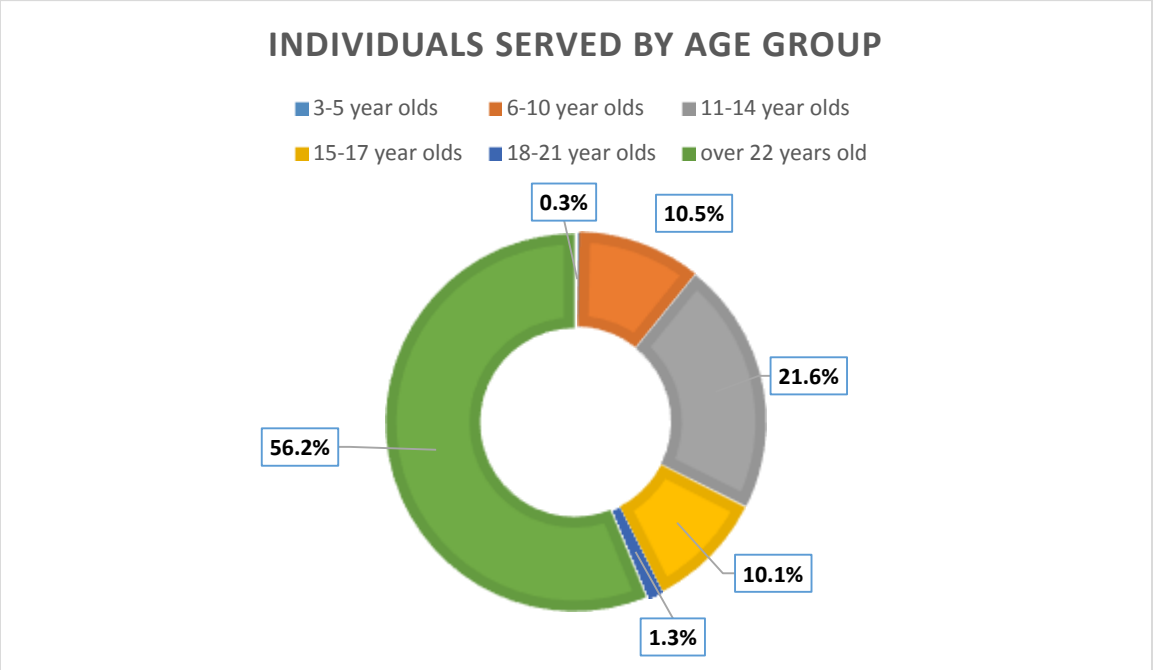


Figure 67: Individuals Served, by Age Group

The most commonly delivered service in this non-client specific category, delivered in the Northwest Region, is Outreach, Outreach accounts for 64.2% of the services delivered as non-client specific, followed by Prevention at 34.7% and Crisis Support/Emergency Services at 1.1%. These are the only three (3) types of non-client specific service events entered into the data system for fiscal year 2013-2014.

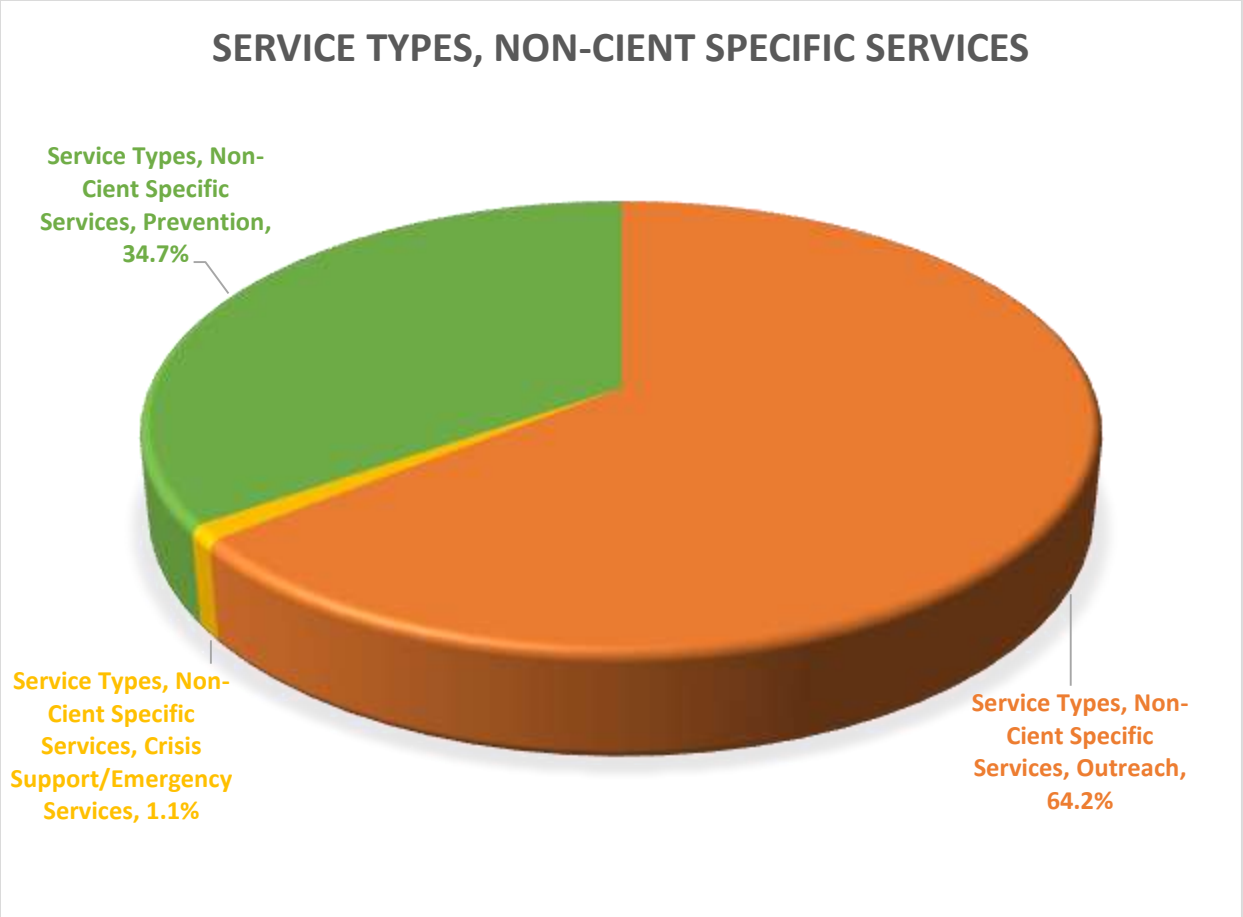


Figure 68: Non-client specific service provided, fiscal year 2013-2014

Non-client specific event data is entered with an indication of the county where the service is being provided. In the Northwest Region, EVNT records for these non-client specific services were entered in nine (9) of the eighteen (18) counties: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Gulf, Holmes, Leon, Wakulla, Walton and Washington. Over half of the individuals served through non-client specific services received Outreach services in Bay County (59.85%), followed by Prevention services in Escambia County (33.69%).

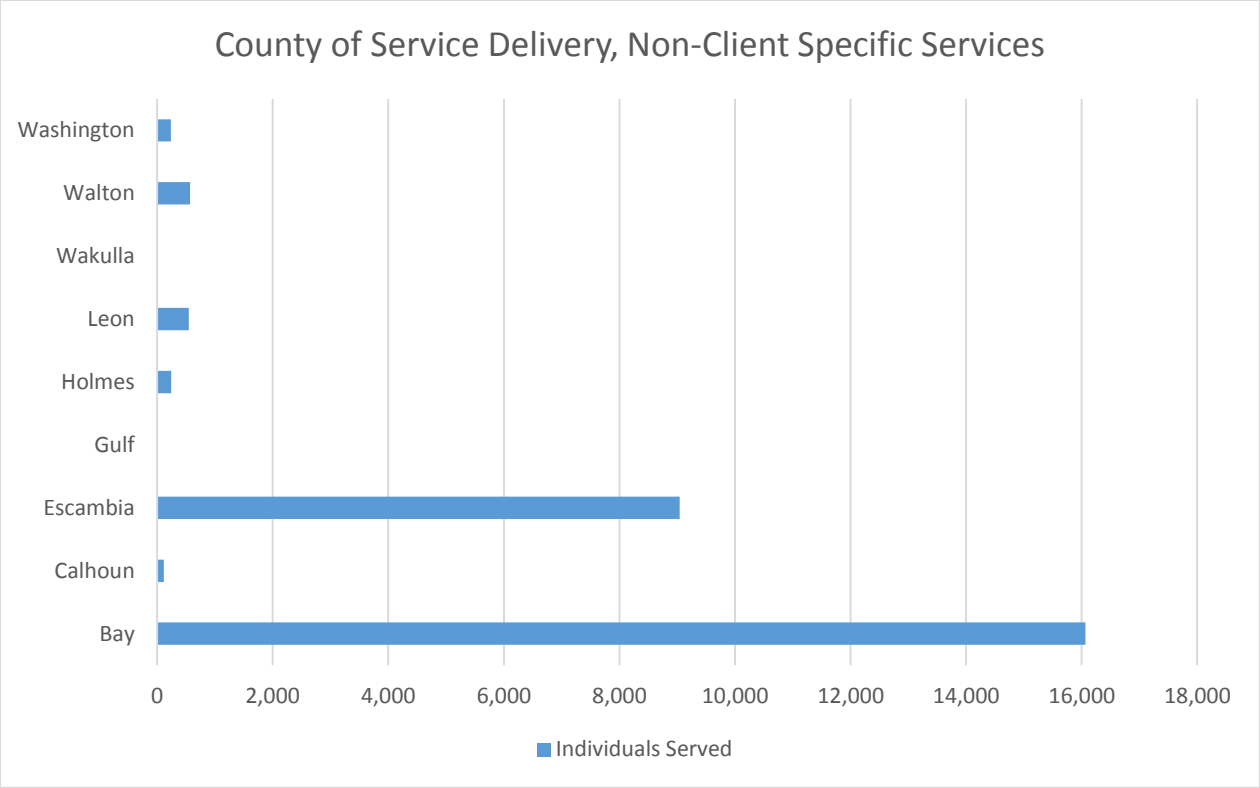


Figure 69: County of Service Delivery, non-client specific services, fiscal year 2013-2014

Prevention Services funded in the Northwest Region total $1,769,776 for fiscal year 2014-2015. These funds are split between children's substance abuse prevention at $505,581 and adult substance abuse prevention at $1,264,195. Data, entered into the Prevention Data System (KITS), indicates that prevention services are provided in all eighteen (18) of the counties in the Northwest Region. It is estimated that these prevention funds will reach over 25,000 individuals in the Northwest Region.

Service Records – Client Specific Services

Providers are required to complete "Client Specific Service Event Forms" (frequently referred to as SERV records) on all client specific services delivered. This form provides individualized information about the client receiving treatment services, including: social security number, service date, cost center (type of service), service setting, service location, county of service delivery and other information about the provider.

In the Northwest Region, in fiscal year 2013-2014, 44,479 individuals received treatment, 69.7% of them for Mental Health and 30.3% of them for Substance Abuse. Twelve (12) of the eighteen (18) providers in the Northwest Region have submitted client specific data: Children's Home Society, Lakeview Center, Apalachee Center, Bridgeway Center, Life Management Center, CDAC, COPE, DISC Village, Turn About, CARE, Escambia County Board of County Commissioners and Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners.

In Circuit 1, providers delivered services to 57.61% of the individuals served through a client specific service. In Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor counties), providers served 19.90% of the individuals treated with a client specific service. In Circuit 14, providers served 22.49% of the individuals who received a client specific service in the Northwest Region. In the Big Bend Community Based Care catchment area, Lakeview Center served the highest percentage of individuals receiving client-specific services at 39.55%, followed by Life Management Center at 16.11% and Apalachee Center at 12.76%. The data also reveals that a small number of individuals (9) received treatment in the Northwest Region, but resided elsewhere in the state of Florida, including: Duval County (2 individuals), Flagler County (1 individual), Lee County (2 individuals), Manatee County (1 individual), Palm Beach County (1 individual), Pinellas County (1 individual) and St. John's County (1 individual). These individuals, from outside of the Northwest Region received a mix of services, including: Assessment, Individual Intervention, Outpatient Group, Outpatient Individual and Incidental Expense.

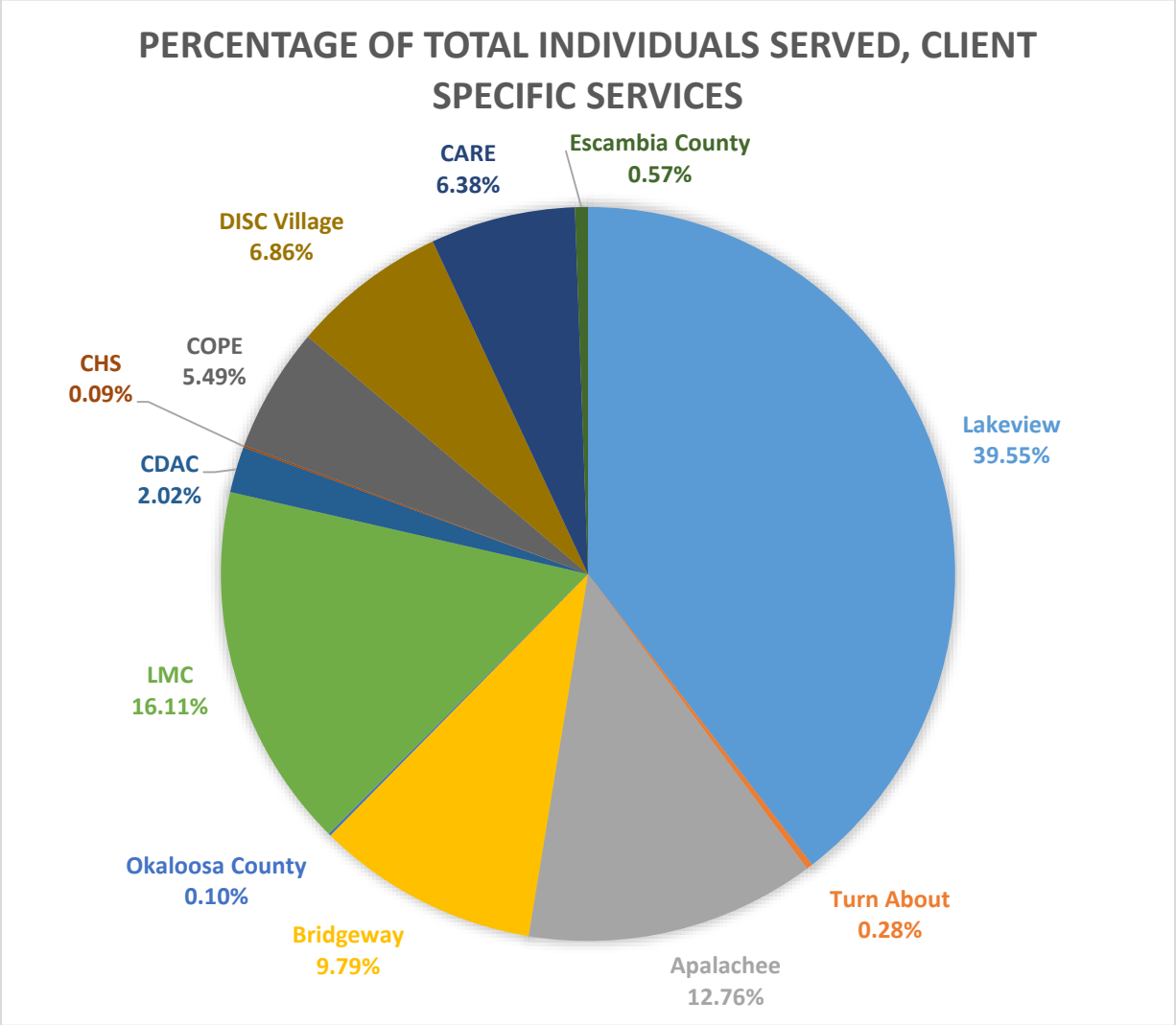


Figure 70: Individuals Served in fiscal year 2013-2014, by provider

Services Provided

A wide range of services are provided throughout the Northwest Region. In the data system, the type of service delivered is indicated by the "cost center" reported. In the Northwest Region, thirty-three (33) different cost centers have been entered into the data system for fiscal year 2013-2014. In an analysis of unduplicated client count, by cost center, the highest number of individuals are served in Medical Services (Medication Management), followed by Outpatient Individual and Case Management. In recent years, there has been a concern over the number of individuals served in higher levels of care, such as Crisis Stabilization, Substance Abuse Detoxification and/or Residential Care. A review if the data for fiscal year 2013-2014 indicates that 6.04% of the individuals served received treatment in a Crisis Stabilization Unit and 3.94% of individuals served received treatment in Substance Abuse Detoxification. The Residential Care service array, comprised of Residential Level 1, Residential Level 2, Residential Level 3, Residential Level 4, Room & Board Level 1, Room & Board Level 2, Room & Board Level 3 and Short Term Residential accounted for less than 2% of the individuals served for each cost center.

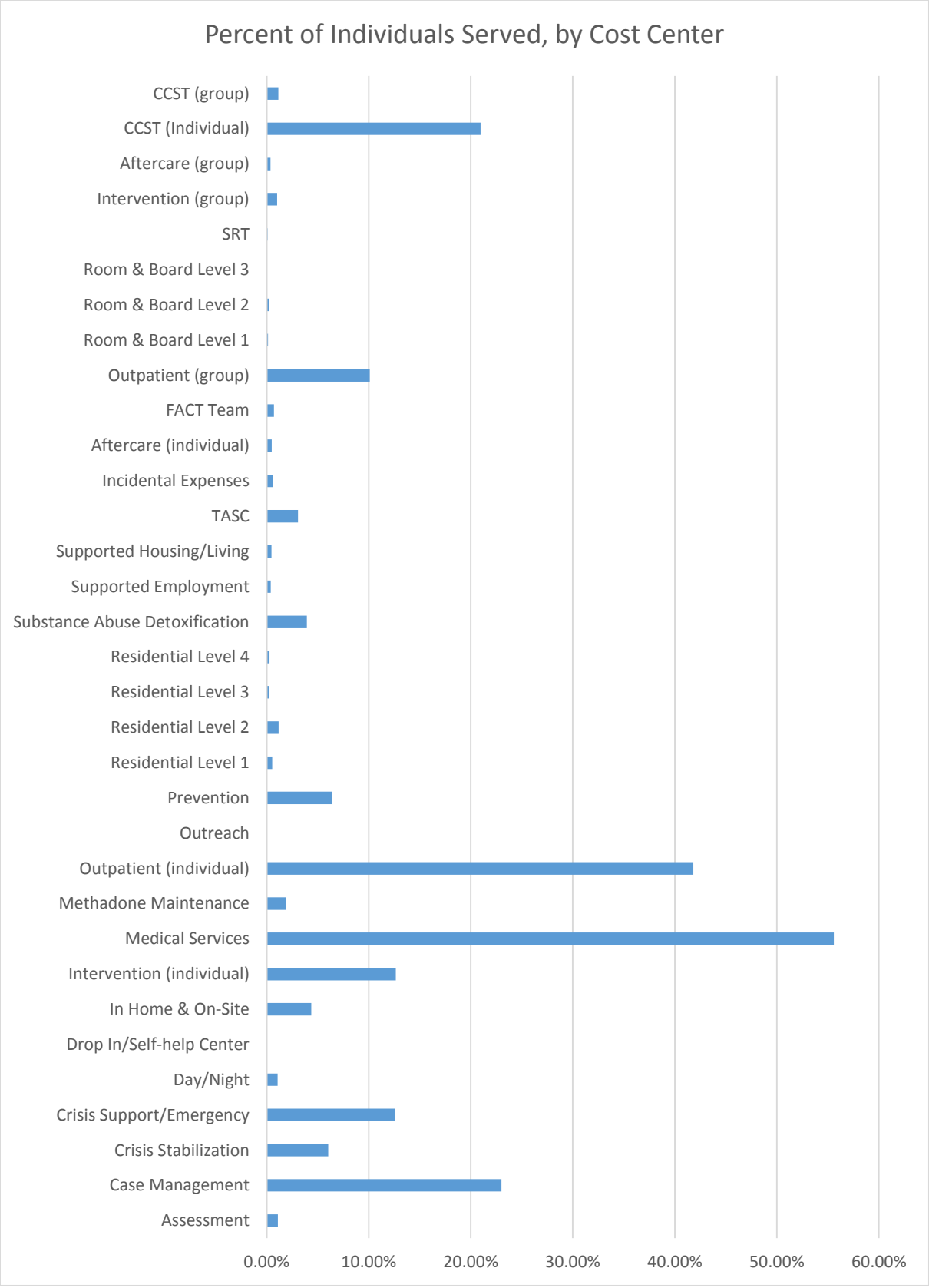


Figure 71: Type of Service provided, fiscal year 2013-2014

The service array in each county or Circuit is slightly different. The number of cost centers billed for in each county ranges from a minimum of six (6) cost centers delivered in Jefferson County to twenty-three (23) cost centers delivered in Leon County. The average number of cost centers delivered across the eighteen (18) county region is 12.33 cost centers per county.

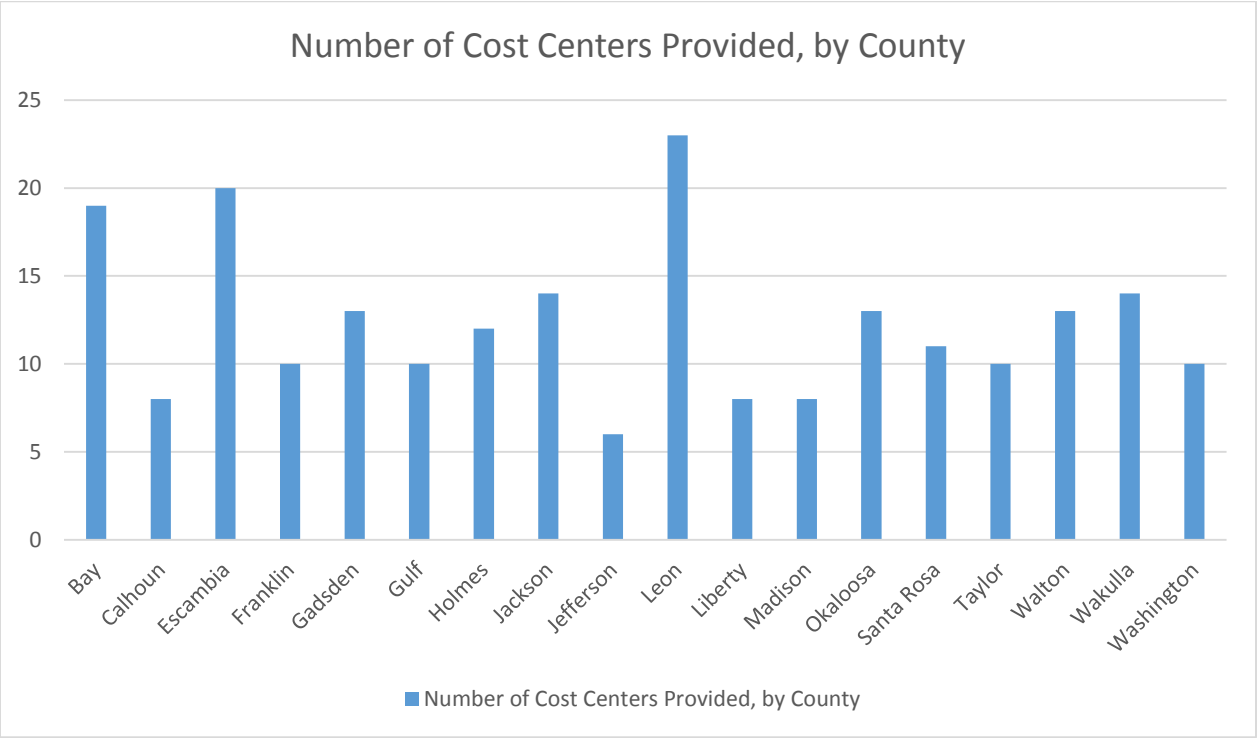


Figure 72: Type of service provided, by County, fiscal year 2013-2014

The types of service also vary by provider. The number of cost centers provided, by provider, varies from one (1) cost center, offered by both Okaloosa County and Escambia County to twenty (20) cost centers provided by Lakeview Center. In examining the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care, by Circuit, it is important to note the following:

- Circuit 1 does not have providers offering the following: Aftercare (group), CCST (individual), CCST (group), Outreach, Room & Board Level 1, Room and Board Level 3 and Short-Term Residential (SRT). CCST (individual) and CCST (group) are bundled billing codes for the delivery of an outpatient services array. Circuit 1 providers opt not to utilize this bundled service code, but do provide the outpatient services array individually. Also, Outreach is typically a client non-specific service and providers in Circuit 1 have entered this service type as a provided service under the Client Non-Specific Event data set.

- Circuit 2 does not have providers offering: Day/Night, Drop-In/Self Help, Methadone Maintenance, Outreach, Room & Board Level 3, Residential Level 1, Residential Level 3, Supported Housing/Living or TASC. Outreach is typically a client non-specific service and providers in Circuit 2 have entered this service type as a provided service under the Client Non-Specific Event data set. Also, TASC is a specialized service. Providers in Circuit 2, do provide the outpatient array of services to the priority population of juvenile offenders that TASC seeks to treat, however they opt not to utilize this billing code for delivery of those services.

- Circuit 14 does not have providers offering: Day/Night, Drop-In/Self-help, Intervention (group), Methadone Maintenance, Prevention, Room and Board Level 1, Residential Level 1, Short Term Residential (SRT), Supported Housing/Living or TASC. Prevention is often a client non-specific service. Providers in Circuit 14, have entered data regarding prevention under non-client specific service delivery. Also, TASC is a specialized service. Providers in Circuit 2, do provide the outpatient array of services to the priority population of juvenile offenders that TASC seeks to treat, however they opt not to utilize this billing code for delivery of those services.



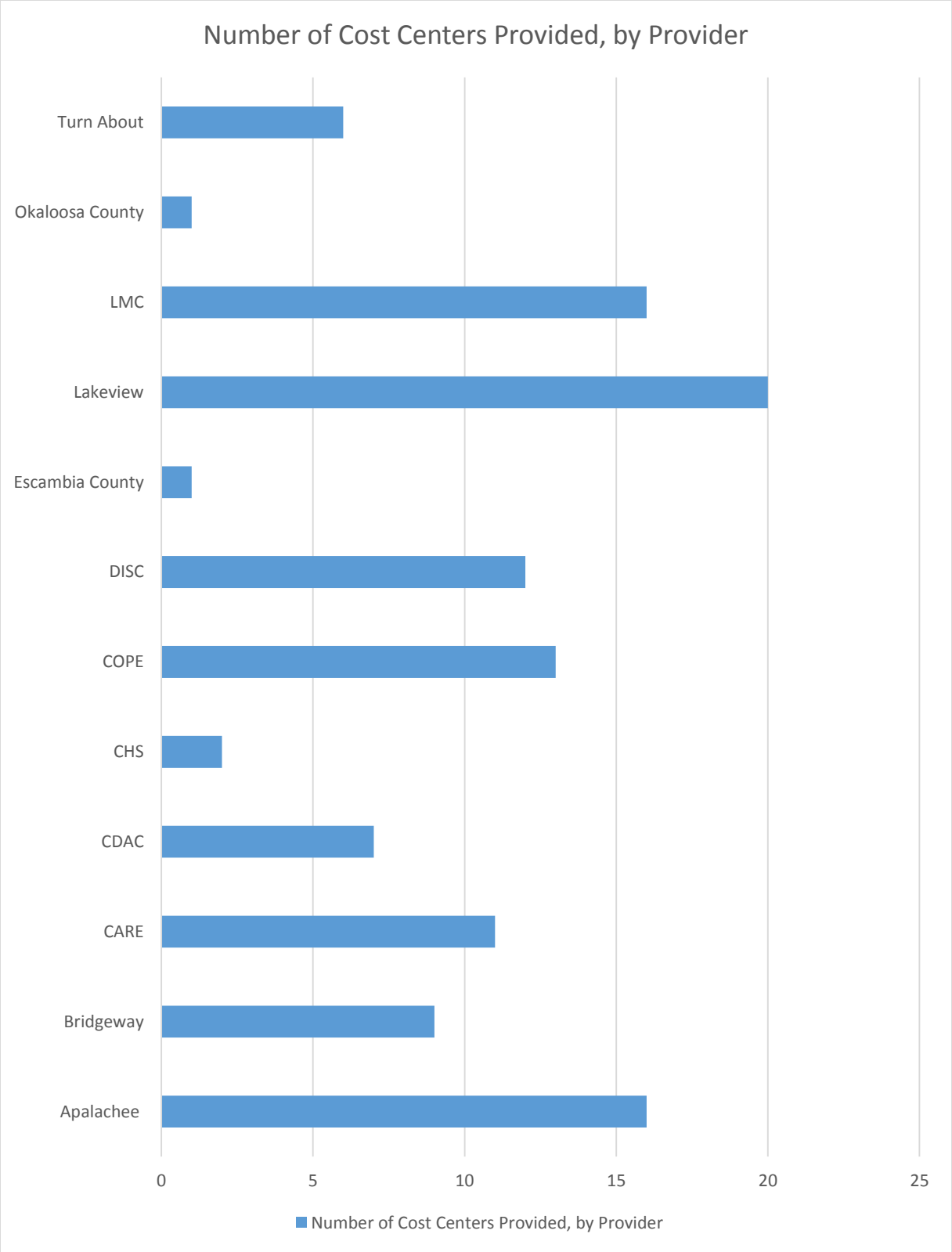


Figure 73: Type of Service Provided by Provider

	Apalachee	Bridgeway	CARE	CDAC	CHS	COPE	DISC	Escambia County	Lakeview	LMC	Okaloosa County	Turn About
Aftercare (group)			X				X					
Aftercare (individual)			X			X	X					X
Assessment					X			X		X		X
Case Management	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
CCST (group)	X									X		
CCST (individual)	X									X		
Crisis Support/Emergency	X	X				X			X	X		
Crisis Stabilization	X								X	X		
Day/Night				X					X			
Detoxification	X		X						X			
Drop-In/Self-help		X										
FACT Team	X								X	X		
Incidental Expenses			X	X			X					
In-Home & On-Site	X			X		X	X		X	X		
Intervention (group)						X	X					
Intervention (individual)		X	X			X	X		X			X
Medical Services	X	X				X			X	X		
Methadone Maintenance									X			
Outpatient (group)	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X
Outpatient (individual)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Outreach										X		
Prevention							X		X			
Room & Board Level 1	X											
Room & Board Level 2	X		X			X	X			X		
Room & Board Level 3										X		
Residential Level 1				X					X			
Residential Level 2			X			X	X		X			
Residential Level 3						X			X	X		
Residential Level 4	X		X				X		X			
SRT	X											
Supported Employment	X								X	X		
Supported Housing/Living		X							X			
TASC		X				X			X			

Figure 74: Type of Service provided, by Provider for fiscal year 2013-2014

	Circuit 1	Circuit 2 (including Madison & Taylor)	Circuit 14
Aftercare (group)	0	1	1
Aftercare (individual)	1	2	1
Assessment	2	1	1
Case Management	5	2	2
CCST (group)	0	1	1
CCST (individual)	0	1	1
Crisis Support/Emergency	3	1	1
Crisis Stabilization	1	1	1
Day/Night	2	0	0
Detoxification	1	1	1
Drop-In/Self-help	1	0	0
FACT Team	1	1	1
Incidental Expenses	1	1	1
In-Home & On-Site	3	2	1
Intervention (group)	1	1	0
Intervention (individual)	3	2	1
Medical Services	3	1	1
Methadone Maintenance	1	0	0
Outpatient (group)	4	3	2
Outpatient (individual)	5	3	2
Outreach	0	0	1
Prevention	1	1	0
Room & Board Level 1	0	1	0
Room & Board Level 2	1	2	2
Room & Board Level 3	0	0	1
Residential Level 1	2	0	0
Residential Level 2	2	1	1
Residential Level 3	2	0	1
Residential Level 4	1	2	1
SRT	0	1	0
Supported Employment	1	1	1
Supported Housing/Living	2	0	0
TASC	3	0	0

Figure 75: Type of Service, by Circuit, Number of Providers Delivering in fiscal year 2013-2014

Mental Health Services

Clients receiving individualized, client specific services for mental health care have unique data which is required for submission regarding their care. Providers delivering these client specific mental health care services must complete and submit data specified on the Mental Health Outcome (PERF) form. In the Northwest Region, the unduplicated of consumers for which this data was completed in fiscal year 2013-2014 was 22,191. This Mental Health Outcome (PERF) form is filled out on multiple occasions throughout treatment, including at admission, during treatment for re-evaluation and at discharge. The unduplicated count of individuals with a Mental Health Outcome (PERF) data set equals 16,216, which is not that same unduplicated count for total individuals for which a Mental Health Outcome (PERF) form was completed. Providers in the Northwest Region completed 314 Mental Health Outcome (PERF) records for individuals with an unknown county of residence, 299 for individuals with an out-of state address and 24 for individuals residing in Florida but outside of the eighteen (18) county area in Northwest Florida, which all account for 2.82% of all Mental Health Outcome (PERF) records completed during fiscal year 2013-2014. Within the Northwest Region, 32.80% of the Mental Health Outcome (PERF) records submitted were for clients in Escambia County, followed by Okaloosa County at 15.41%. The smallest number of client Mental Health Outcome (PERF) records were entered in Franklin County at only 0.41% of all client records submitted.

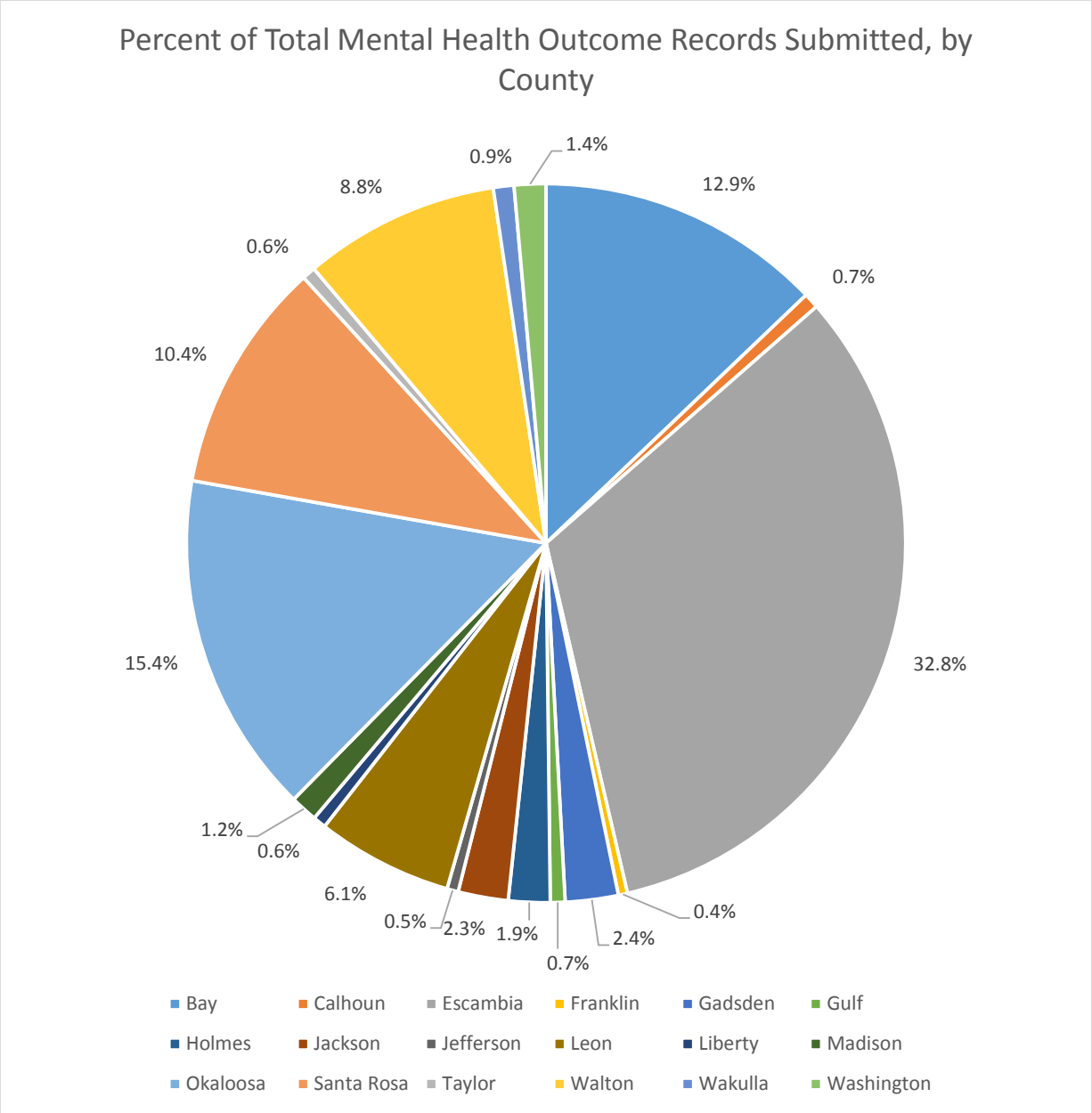


Figure 76: Total MH Outcome Records Submitted, by County for fiscal year 2013-2014

There were 22,230 Mental Health Outcome (PERF) records submitted where an indication was provided of whether or not the client was under an involuntary Baker Act order at the time of evaluation or not. In the Northwest Region, 27.55% of the Mental Health Outcome (PERF) forms were submitted for individuals under an existing Baker Act order for involuntary treatment.

The three (3) most common individual diagnoses for clients receiving treatment are Attention Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder, Unknown Causes and Affective Psychosis. In considering the diagnostic data among disorder types, without diagnostic specification, the most common types

of diagnoses include: Attention Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder, Depression, Schizophrenia and Bi-polar Disorder.

Substance Abuse Services

The unique data submissions required for clients receiving substance abuse treatment include the Substance Abuse Admission Form and the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Form. In the Northwest Region, in fiscal year 2013-2014, 9,609 unduplicated client records were entered as Substance Abuse Admission Forms. The largest portion of these individuals received their treatment at DISC Village, followed by Lakeview Center and CARE.

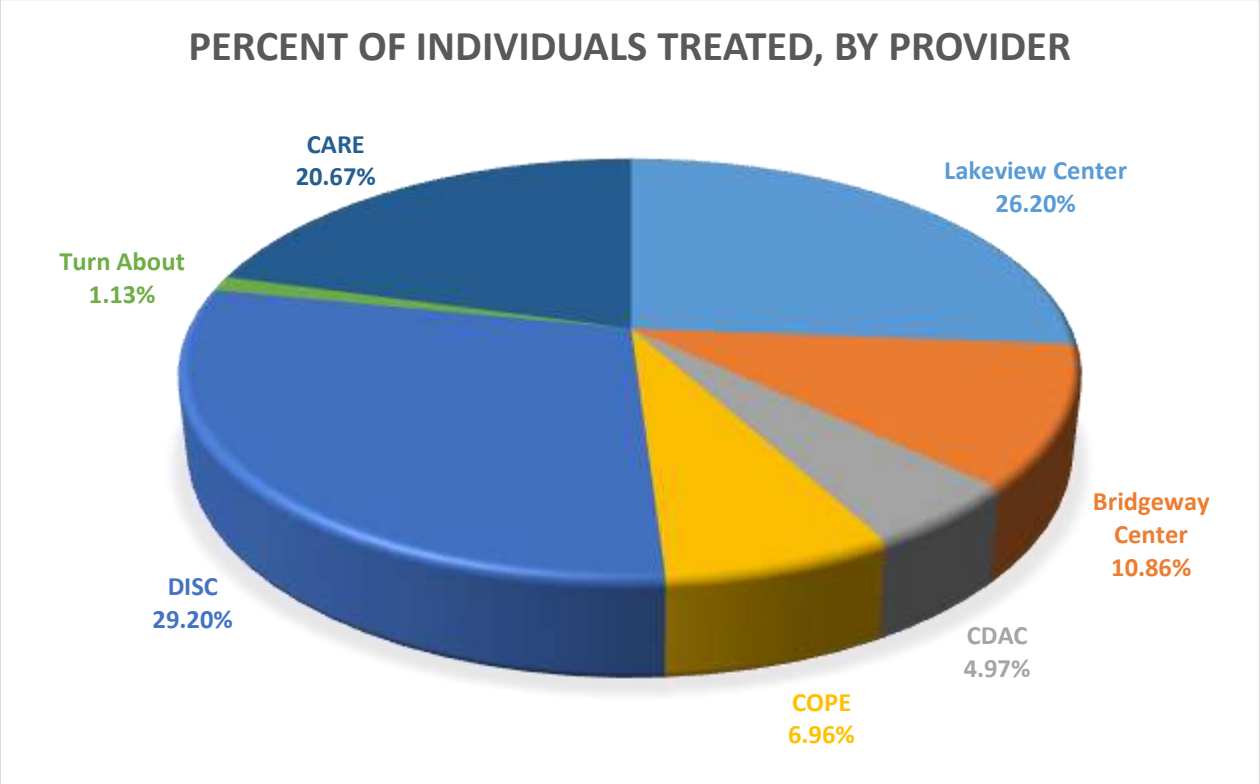


Figure 77: Percent of Individuals Treated, by Provider in fiscal year 2013-2014

The vast majority of individuals served in substance abuse, client specific services, are from the Northwest Region. However, 1.26% of the clients treated were from outside of this geographic

Region or from out of the State of Florida. The largest number of clients served in substance abuse treatment are from Leon County, followed by Escambia and Okaloosa Counties.

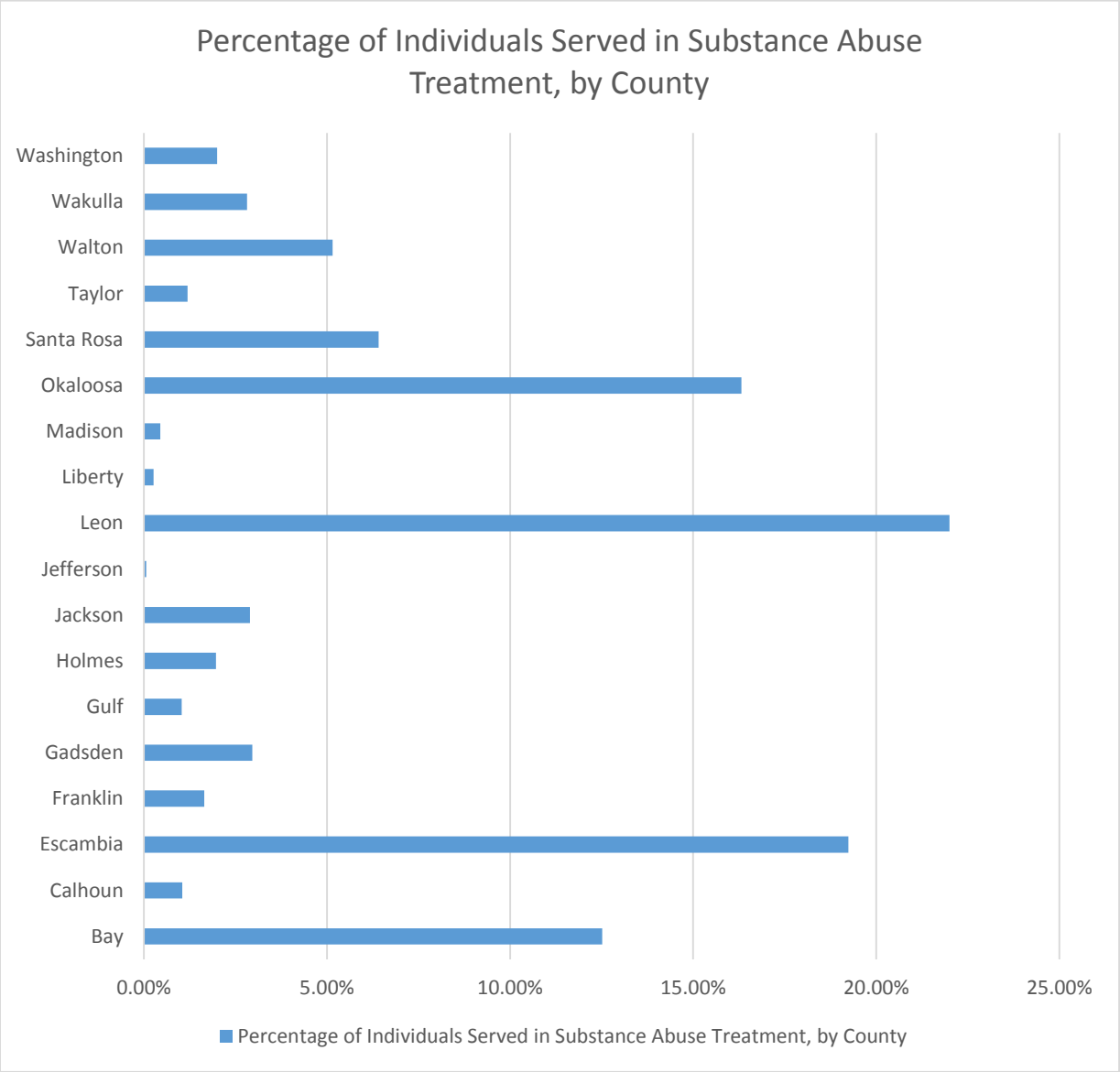


Figure 78: Individuals Served in substance abuse treatment, by county for fiscal year 2013-2014

The individuals receiving substance abuse treatment typically do so voluntarily. In a review of the data for the Northwest Region, this remains true with only 1.03% of the individuals in substance abuse treatment currently under a Marchman Act order for involuntary treatment. In the Northwest Region, 17.34% of individuals are involved with Drug Court, and may be engaged in treatment connected to charges referred to this special offenders program.

One of the focuses in substance abuse treatment involves the treatment of women who are pregnant or post-partum. The fiscal year 2013-2014 data indicates that 1.83% of the individuals

treated were women currently pregnant and 10.61% had given birth in the past twelve (12) months. Additionally the integration of substance abuse treatment and child welfare is critical for families to remain intact. 35.41% of individuals treated for substance abuse addiction have dependent children and 15.91% of parents reported involvement with the child welfare system.

The most common primary substance abuse diagnosis for individuals receiving treatment in the Northwest Region system of care include: Alcohol, Cannabis and Opiates. These individuals, enrolled in substance abuse treatment, often have a mental health diagnosis as well. In the Northwest Region, those individuals in substance abuse treatment, with an identified co-occurring mental illness total 24.84% of the individuals served.

One of the primary diagnostic instruments utilized in the substance abuse field is the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) tool. An ASAM may be completed, and reported into the data system, at admission, for continued stay or at discharge. In the Northwest Region, 14,320 ASAMs were completed during fiscal year 2013-2014 with 70.71% of them completed for adults and 29.29%completed for children/adolescents. The unduplicated count of consumers receiving an ASAM during this time period equals 7,650 with 70.32% being for adults and 29.68% being for children/adolescents. The majority of ASAMs were completed upon admission (54.69%), with continued stay being only 7.11% of total completed ASAMs and Discharge being 38.16% of the ASAMs completed. Continued Stay ASAMs were higher for children/adolescents with 18.09% of all child/adolescent ASAMs being completed for Continued Stay, while only 10.95% of the ASAMs completed for adults were done for Continued Stay.

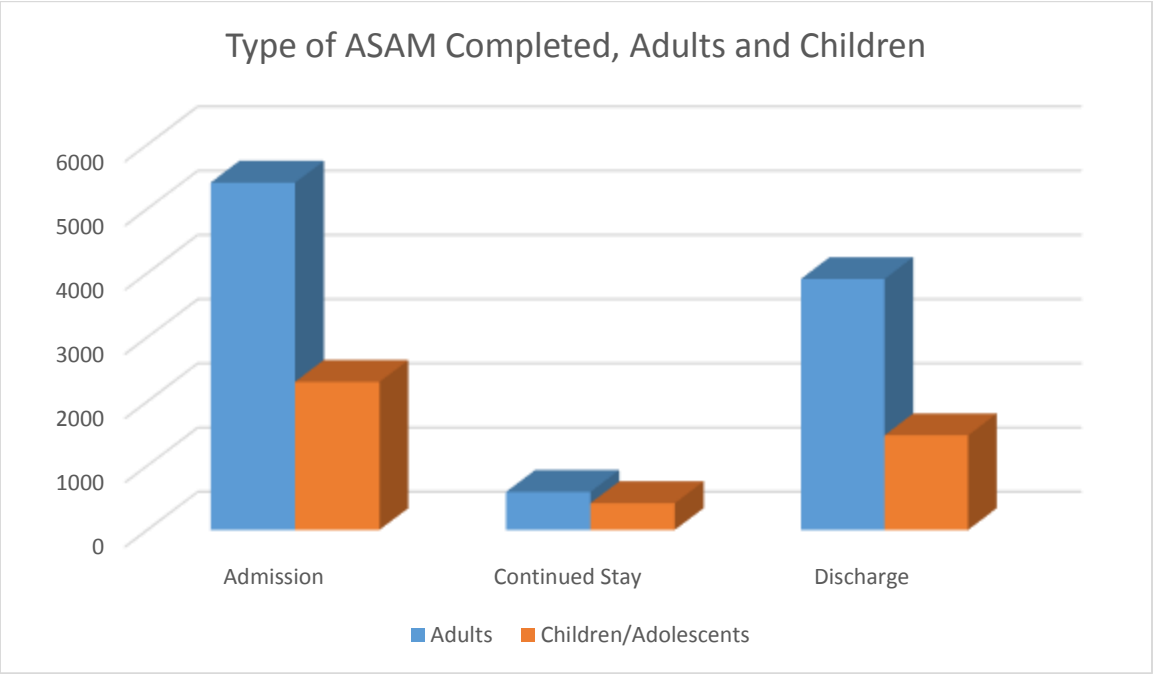


Figure 79: Types of ASAM, by Adult versus Children/Adolescent

In the Northwest Region, eight (8) of the providers entered data regarding completed ASAMs in fiscal year 2013-2014: Lakeview Center, Apalachee Center, Bridgeway Center, CDAC, COPE, DISC, Turn About and CARE. However, only seven (7) providers indicated in the record the required level of care at admission and only three (3) of the providers entering data related to the level of care recommended at discharge.

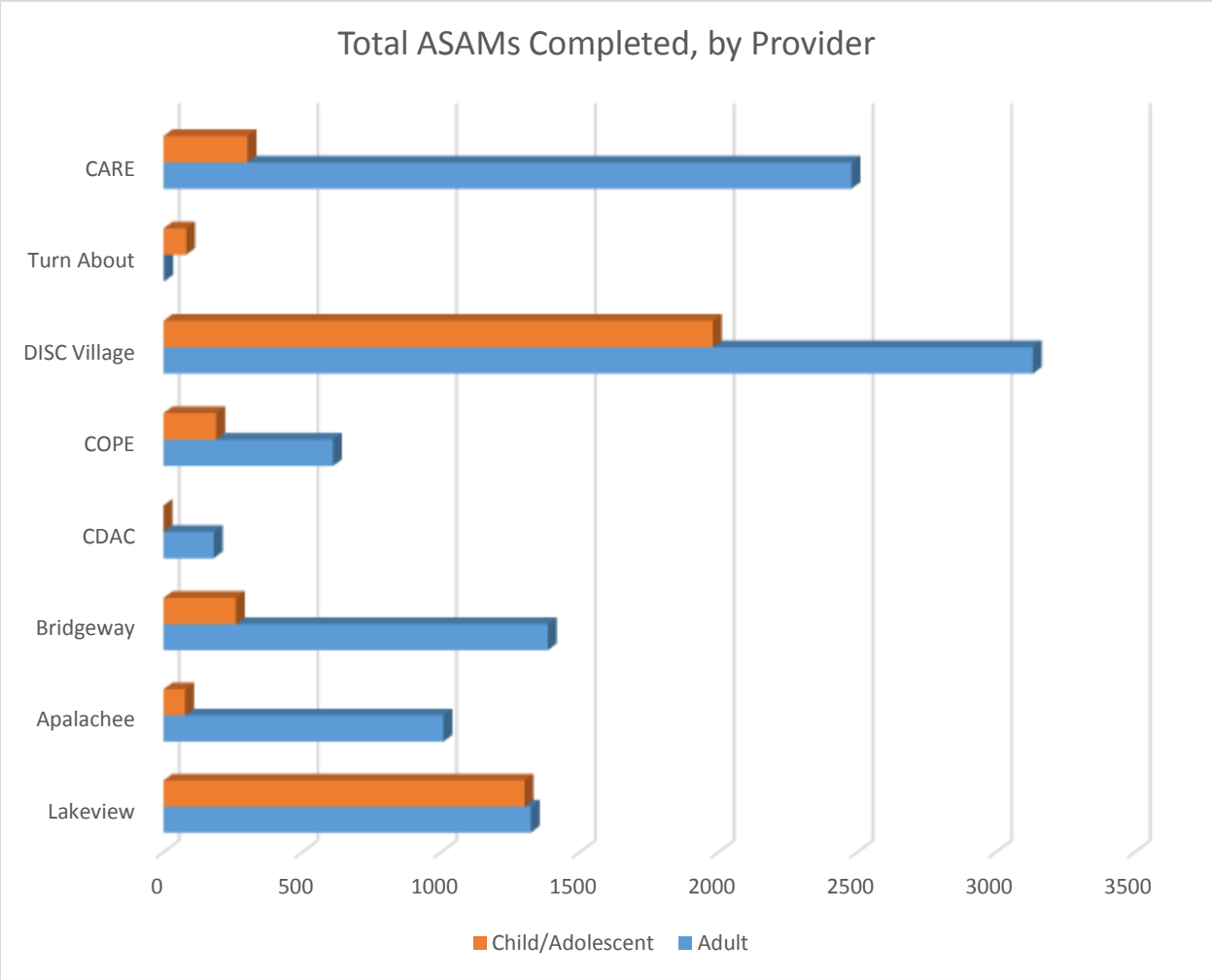


Figure 80: ASAM completed by provider in fiscal year 2013-2014

The most common recommended level of care at admission for substance abuse treatment for adults is Outpatient treatment, which accounts for 53.94% of the recommendations. Only 13.81% of adults are recommended for Detoxification services and less than 5% of adults are recommended for Residential Care. The most commonly recommended level of care for children and adolescents receiving an ASAM at admission in fiscal year 2013-2014 was Intervention, accounting for 76.45% of the recommendations made. Less than 2% of children and adolescents were recommended for Detoxification and fewer than 5% were recommended for Residential treatment.

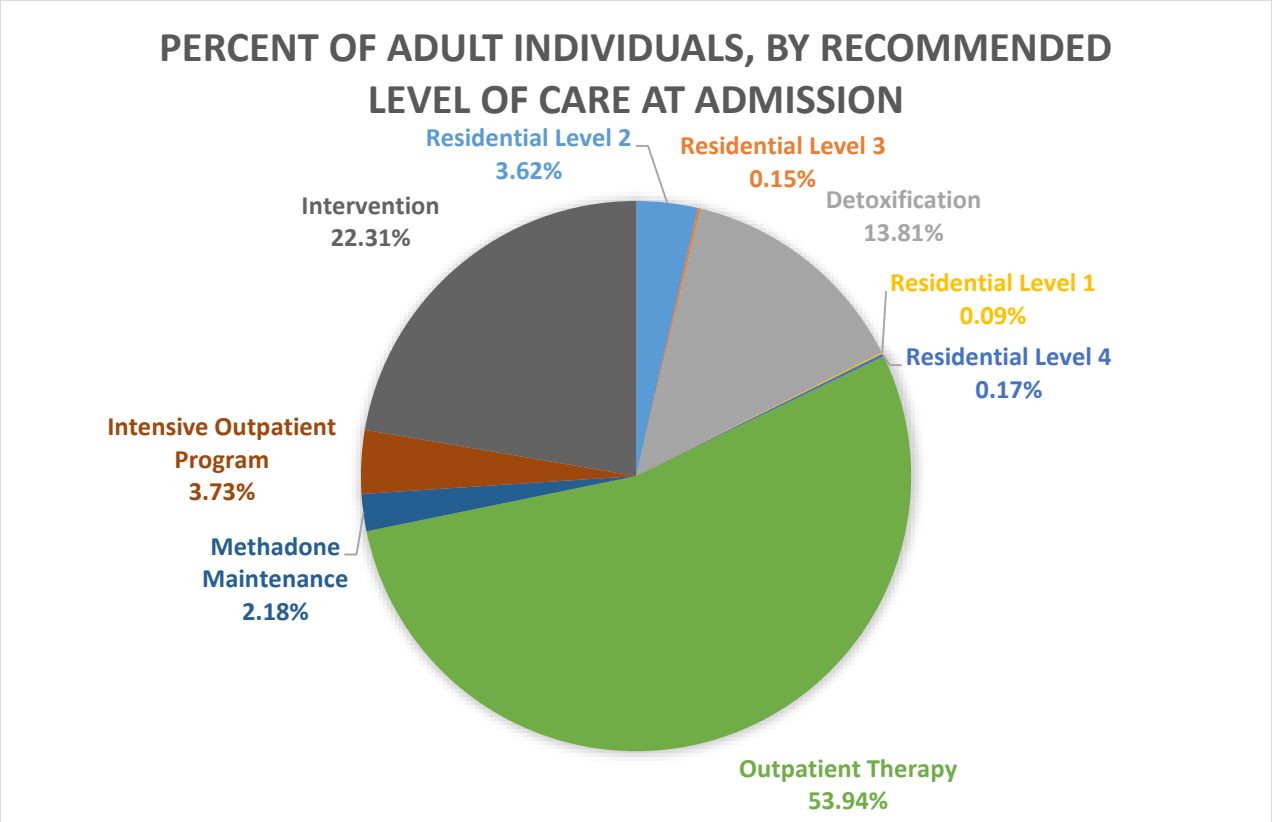


Figure 81: Recommended level of care for adults on the ASAM, fiscal year 2013-2014

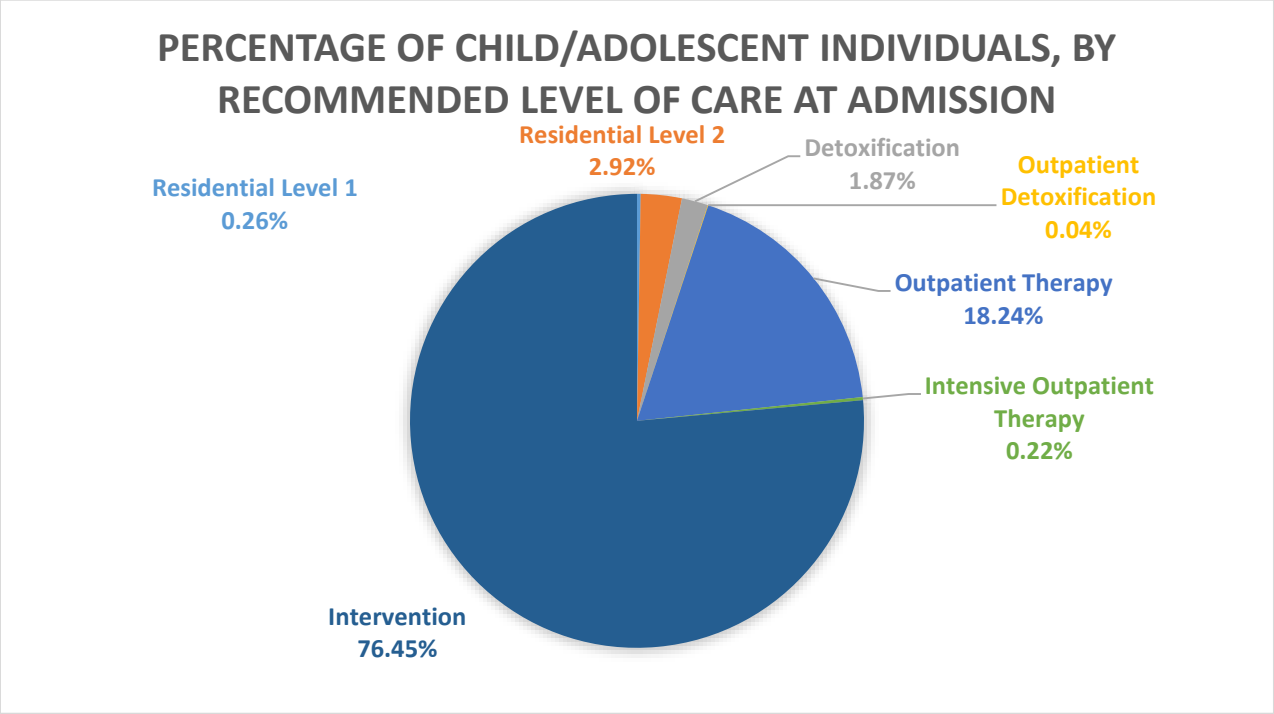


Figure 82: Recommended level of care for children on the ASAM, fiscal year 2013-2014

Key Findings

Demographics

Key Finding: Big Bend Community Based Care has one of the largest geographical regions among Managing Entities in the State of Florida. This provides unique barriers to community based strategic planning, due to physical distance and should be planned for accordingly.

Key Finding: The eighteen (18) counties contained in the Big Bend Community Based Care Managing Entity catchment area have a dramatic range of population density from 10.0 in Liberty County to 453.4 in Escambia County. Community planning and delivery of community based substance abuse and mental health services may be different based on the classification of communities as either urban or rural.

Key Finding: A large presence of military personnel, across the military bases in the Northwest Region requires collaboration and planning with both those military installations and the Department of Veterans Affairs to ensure coordination of care between the two treatment systems.

Socioeconomics

Key Finding: The lowest median household income in the Northwest Region is in Calhoun County at $32,480 and the highest median household income is in Santa Rosa County at $57,491. Fourteen (14) of the eighteen (18) counties in Northwest Florida have a lower median household income than the average in the State of Florida.

Key Finding: Poverty rates in the State of Florida are higher than the average poverty rate in the United States. In the Northwest Region of Florida these poverty rates are even higher, with eight (8) of the eighteen (18) counties being among the highest poverty rates in the state.

Key Finding: Uninsured rates for children and adults in the State of Florida are above the national average of individual's uninsured. Uninsured rates in the Northwest reveal that approximately 31,000 children and 275,000 adults in this area are without healthcare coverage.

Health Outcomes

Key Finding: The Northwest Region of Florida has a majority of its counties in the bottom quartile for Health Outcomes. In particular, individuals in the Northwest Region report more days per month of poor mental health, lower than average incidents of

low-birth weight babies and a larger than average percentage of the population reporting poor or fair health.

Health Factors

Key Finding: Health Factor rankings, which are indicators of health in a community that may impact long-term Health Outcomes, are among the lowest in Northwest Florida, with over 66% of the counties in this area being in the bottom half of the State's counties.

Behavioral Healthcare and Other Social Services

Key Finding: The suicide rate in Northwest Florida counties is higher in many areas than the State of Florida average. Most notably, in Circuit 1 and Circuit 14, the suicide rate spikes in multiple counties.

Key Finding: Significant increases in Baker Acts occurred in Franklin County (74.2% increase) and Madison County (41.9%) between 2012 and 2013.

Key Finding: Alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are extremely high in the Northwest Region of Florida, with only two (2) of the counties in Northwest Florida having a rate lower than the State of Florida average.

Key Finding: Multiple counties in the Northwest Region have high rates of both middle school and high school students binge drinking and using marijuana/hashish. This is most concerning among the high school population, where for each measure eight (8) of the counties in the Northwest have a rate of binge drinking and marijuana/hashish use that is classified as high.

Key Finding: Domestic Violence, often correlated to substance misuse, is higher than the statewide average in ten (10) of the counties in Northwest Florida, spiking in Escambia County where the domestic violence rate is nearly double the state average.

System Funding

Key Finding: The State of Florida funding for substance abuse and mental health is among the lowest in the United States, with Florida ranked 48th out of 50 states in 2010 for mental health funding.

Key Finding: Big Bend Community Based Care is the Managing Entity funded highest in the State of Florida calculated utilizing all funds received by per capita, individuals

uninsured and individuals impoverished. It should be noted, however, that Big Bend Community Based Care is the contractor for a statewide community forensic mental health program totaling over $5 million (approximately 11% of Big Bend Community Based Care's total budget).

Key Finding: Equity disparities exist among the Circuits in the Northwest Region, in all funding categories.

Key Finding: Budget changes in the Department of Children and Families system over the course of time, have moved numerous programs, originally funded through member special projects, into base funding. It is unclear what amount of existing base funding in each Region and/or Circuit is related to funding that originated as a special project and continues to be utilized for the originally appropriated programming.

Consumer, Family Member, Stakeholder and Provider Surveys

Key Finding: More than 10% of stakeholder survey respondents indicated that they are not aware of where to refer an individual in need of one of the four (4) treatment types (adult mental health, children's mental health, adult substance abuse or children's substance abuse).

Key Finding: Stakeholders, Providers and Consumers/Family members all indicated that the outpatient array of services, as well as psychiatric care (medication management) are the most needed in the community.

Key Finding: Adult Substance Abuse Consumers/Family members indicated that support groups in the community are critical for maintaining their sobriety.

Key Finding: Providers indicate that the greatest barriers to providing services to consumers in the community are inadequate funding, inadequate rate of reimbursement and burdensome regulatory requirements.

Key Finding: A large majority (62.2%) of Consumers/Family members indicated that they could not identify barriers to receiving treatment, while other indicated stigma and a lack of available services provide barriers to access.

Key Finding: Consumers/Family members indicated that the supports available for them to access treatment include, affordability of care, support of family and friends, and convenient location of services.

Key Finding: Consumers/Family members ranked provider attributes as positive, indicating that the majority of providers meet their needs always/most of the time.

Evidence-based Practice Data Collection

Key Finding: Five (5) of the providers contracted to provide adult mental health service do not have identified Evidenced-based Practices offered at their agencies.

Key Finding: 100.0% of the nine (9) providers offering services with Adult Substance Abuse Funding offer EBPs.

Key Finding: Two (2) of the providers contracted to provide children's mental health services do not have identified Evidenced-based Practices offered at their agencies.

Key Finding: 100.0% of the nine (9) providers offering services with Children's Substance Abuse Funding offer EBPs.

Utilization Data

Key Finding: The rate of service to individuals by race and ethnicity, when compared to the total population in the Northwest is relatively representative for race but under-represented by those of Hispanic ethnicity.

Key Finding: All providers have entered client-specific data, with the exception of Fort Walton Beach Medical Center (a new provider in FY 13-14). Fort Walton Beach is entering this client specific data in fiscal year 2014-2015.

Key Finding: There is a significant disparity between numbers served, by provider, when examining demographic records when compared to numbers served when examining EVNT and SERV records. This is a statewide concern, as existing system validations do not require a demographic record for each EVNT or SERV record submitted.

Key Finding: There is a disparity in the numbers served by Circuit compared to the total population ratios by Circuits, as reported on demographic records. According to 2013 population estimates, 24.1% of the Northwest Region population resides in Circuit 2, including Madison and Taylor Counties and 20.5% of the population resides in Circuit 14 and 44.6% in Circuit 1. Demographic records indicate that 15.76% of the individuals served in the Northwest Region were served in Circuit 2, including Madison and Taylor Counties, 34.06% of the individuals served were from Circuit 14 and 49.82% are from Circuit 1..

Key Finding: The majority of non-client specific services offered are in Substance Abuse Outreach to individuals of twenty-two (22) years of age.

Key Finding: When examining client specific SERV records, the largest number of clients received treatment at Lakeview Center, followed by Life Management Center and Apalachee Center. This is a slight variation from the funding amounts in the

Region, with Life Management Center more highly represented than would be anticipated.

Key Finding: A relatively low proportion of individuals served receive care in a high level of care (HLOC) such as Crisis Stabilization, Detoxification or Residential Care. The majority of individuals served receive treatment services in the Outpatient Services array.

Key Finding: Each cost center allowable in the State service matrix is provided in each of the Circuits in the Northwest Region. Some Circuits lack Drop-In Centers, Short Term Residential Treatment (SRTs) or varying levels of Residential Care.

Key Finding: PERF data, submitted for purposes of evaluating Mental Health Outcomes for clients, are most frequently completed in Escambia and Okaloosa Counties which is consistent with the population distribution in the Northwest Region.

Key Finding: The number of clients receiving substance abuse treatment in each county is comparable to the overall population ratio for each county within the region.

Key Finding: Nearly one-fourth of all substance abuse treatment clients have a co-occurring mental health diagnosis.

Key Finding: A relatively small number of substance abuse treatment clients (15.91%) report involvement in the child welfare system. However, over one-third of all substance abuse treatment clients report having children.

Key Finding: There is a disparity between the number of providers who have entered any ASAM records, providers who have entered an admission record and providers who have entered a discharge record.

Key Finding: Low numbers of adults and children are recommended for higher levels of care (HLOC) for substance abuse treatment following the completion of an ASAM. The large majority of adults are recommended for Outpatient Treatment and children/adolescents are most often recommended for Intervention Services.



Conclusion

The eighteen (18) county area, where Big Bend Community Based Care provide oversight of the publically funded substance abuse and mental health system of care in a large geographic area with a wide range of population diversity, socioeconomic characteristics, community strengths and system of care gaps.

The Key Findings in this report are intended to provide information for beginning an analysis of the system, and should be carefully reviewed by the Managing Entity to determine what enhancements may or may not be necessary in management of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care, as well as the prioritization of those potential enhancements. The data, information and key findings should be utilized as a baseline understanding of the system that can be utilized for short-term and long range strategic planning.

In any strategic planning initiative it is imperative to consider the unique data points, contained in this needs assessment report, which describe some of the unique attributes of each community within Northwest Florida. Community-based, comprehensive strategic planning, should encompass the information contained in this needs assessment, in addition to collaboration and communication with key community stakeholders, most notably: consumers, family members and treatment providers.

In addition, strategic planning, for the substance abuse and mental health system of care, should contain additional information regarding substance abuse and mental health services provided through additional funding sources, including, but not limited to: Medicaid, Medicare, private insurance, Veteran's Administration services, private foundation funding, direct federal grant funding, county funding/local match, city/municipality funding and other state agency funding directed towards the treatment of individuals with a mental illness or a substance abuse addiction.

Appendix A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Stakeholder Survey 2014

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. serving as the Managing Entity for eighteen (18) counties in Northwest Florida has engaged Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. to complete a Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care.

The Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care in Northwest Florida will be accomplished in three (3) main phases: Planning, Primary & Secondary Data Gathering and Analysis, and the Community Needs Assessment Final Report.

During the primary data gathering phase of this community needs assessment, multiple surveys will be distributed to consumers, family members, community stakeholders and providers to afford the community an opportunity to provide feedback and input into the current state of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in Northwest Florida, as well as suggestions for system strengths and needed improvements.

This survey is your opportunity to provide feedback on the substance abuse and mental health services within your community.

Page 1

Appendix A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Stakeholder Survey 2014

***1. In which Circuit(s) do you engage with the community mental health or substance abuse system of care? (select all that apply)**

- [ ] Circuit 1 (Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa or Walton Counties)
- [ ] Circuit 2 (Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty or Wakulla Counties)
- [ ] Circuit 3 (Madison or Taylor Counties)
- [ ] Circuit 14 (Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson or Washington Counties)

***2. Please indicate which category best describes your role in the community.**

- ◯ Juvenile Justice System
- ◯ Criminal Justice System (Adults)
- ◯ Child Welfare System
- ◯ Department of Children and Families
- ◯ School System
- ◯ Homeless Services
- ◯ Domestic Violence Services
- ◯ Local, State or Federal Government Official (legislator, mayor, councilman, etc.)
- ◯ Hospital
- ◯ State Institution
- ◯ Community Citizen/Volunteer
- ◯ Private Practice Provider
- ◯ Primary Care Physician

Other (please specify)

***3. Please identify which service categories you have referred someone to treatment for in the past 12 months. (please indicate all that apply)**

- [ ] Adult Mental Health Services
- [ ] Children's Mental Health Services
- [ ] Adult Substance Abuse Services
- [ ] Children's Substance Abuse Services
- [ ] None

Page 2

Appendix A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Stakeholder Survey 2014

***4. Please indicate which agencies you have an established relationship with in your community. (please select all that apply)**

- [ ] Apalachee Center
- [ ] Bay District Schools
- [ ] 211 Big Bend
- [ ] Bridgeway Center
- [ ] Ability 1st
- [ ] CARE (Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort)
- [ ] CDAC (Community Drug & Alcohol Council)
- [ ] CHS of Escambia County (Children's Home Society)
- [ ] COPE Center (Chautauqua Offices of Psychotherapy and Evaluation)
- [ ] CMS of Leon County (Children's Medical Services)
- [ ] DISC Village
- [ ] Escambia County Board of County Commissioners
- [ ] Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center
- [ ] Lakeview Center
- [ ] Life Management Center
- [ ] Mental Health Association of Okaloosa/Walton Counties
- [ ] Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners
- [ ] Turn About

Page 3

Appendix A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Stakeholder Survey 2014

***5. Please indicate your level of agreement to each question below. Indicate "n/a" if you do not have an opinion on the question posed.**

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree or Disgaree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
I know where to direct an adult in need of mental health services in my community for assistance.	○	○	○	○	○	○
I know where to direct a child in need of mental health services in my community for assistance.	○	○	○	○	○	○
I know where to direct an adult in need of substance abuse services in my community for assistance.	○	○	○	○	○	○
I know where to direct a child in need of substance abuse services in my community for assistance.	○	○	○	○	○	○

***6. Which MENTAL HEALTH services for ADULTS need to have increased availability in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- ☐ Crisis Stabilization
- ☐ Inpatient
- ☐ Residential Care
- ☐ Psychiatry
- ☐ Outpatient Services
- ☐ Prevention

Other (please specify)

Page 4

Appendix A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Stakeholder Survey 2014

***7. Which MENTAL HEALTH services for CHILDREN need to have increased availability in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

***8. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services need to have increased availability in your community for ADULTS? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

***9. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services need to have increased availability in your community for CHILDREN? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

Page 5

Appendix A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Stakeholder Survey 2014

***10. What supports and/or benefits are available to consumers for accessing care in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Available transportation
- [ ] Support of friends, family, and the community in awareness of the need for mental health treatment
- [ ] Assurance of confidentiality
- [ ] Affordable access to services
- [ ] Availability of needed services
- [ ] Awareness of available services
- [ ] Location of services is convenient
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

***11. What barriers do consumers face in accessing care in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Transportation unavailable
- [ ] Stigma (fear, shame or worried about what others will think)
- [ ] Concerns about confidentiality
- [ ] Unaffordable treatment
- [ ] Lack of availability of services
- [ ] Lack of knowledge about available services
- [ ] Location of services is not convenient
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

12. Please indicate any additional comments regarding strengths and or concerns in the mental health and substance abuse system of care in your community.

Page 6

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc. serving as the Managing Entity for eighteen (18) counties in Northwest Florida has engaged Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. to complete a Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care.

The Community Needs Assessment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health System of Care in Northwest Florida will be accomplished in three (3) main phases: Planning, Primary & Secondary Data Gathering and Analysis, and the Community Needs Assessment Final Report.

During the primary data gathering phase of this community needs assessment, multiple surveys will be distributed to consumers, family members, community stakeholders and providers to afford the community an opportunity to provide feedback and input into the current state of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in Northwest Florida, as well as suggestions for system strengths and needed improvements.

This survey is your opportunity to provide feedback on the substance abuse and mental health services at your agency, as well as services within the system of care in your community. Please complete only one (1) survey for your agency.

Page 1

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***1. In which Circuit(s) do you provide services? (select all that apply)**

- [ ] Circuit 1 (Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa or Walton Counties)
- [ ] Circuit 2 (Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty or Wakulla Counties)
- [ ] Circuit 3 (Madison or Taylor Counties)
- [ ] Circuit 14 (Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson or Washington Counties)

***2. Please indicate which provider agecny you represent.**

- ◯ 211 Big Bend
- ◯ Ability 1st
- ◯ Apalachee Center
- ◯ Bay District Schools
- ◯ Bridgeway Center
- ◯ CARE
- ◯ CDAC
- ◯ CHS - Escambia County
- ◯ CMS - Leon County
- ◯ COPE Center
- ◯ DISC Village
- ◯ Escambia County Board of County Commissioners
- ◯ Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center
- ◯ Lakeview Center
- ◯ Life Management Center
- ◯ Mental Health Association of Okaloosa/Walton Counties
- ◯ Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners
- ◯ Turn About

Page 3

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***3. Which MENTAL HEALTH services, offered by your agency, are most the most critical services in your continuum of care for the ADULT consumers who receive treatment at your agency? (please select no more than 3 options)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention
- [ ] Not applicable (don't provide services in this category)

Other (please specify)

***4. Which MENTAL HEALTH services for ADULTS need to have increased availability in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

Page 4

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***5. Which MENTAL HEALTH services, provided by your agency are the most critical services in your continuum of care for the CHILD consumers who receive treatment at your agency? (please select no more than 3 options)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention
- [ ] Not applicable (don't provide services in this category)

Other (please specify)

***6. Which MENTAL HEALTH services for CHILDREN need to have increased availability in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

Page 5

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***7. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services, provided at your agency, are the most critical in your continuum of care for the ADULT consumers who receive treatment at your agency? (please select no more than 3 options)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention
- [ ] Not applicable (don't provide services in this category)

Other (please specify)

***8. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services need to have increased availability in your community for ADULTS? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

Page 6

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***9. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services, offered by your agency, are the most critical in your continuum of care for the CHILD consumers who receive treatment at your agency? (please select no more than 3 options)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention
- [ ] Not Applicable (don't provide services in this category)

Other (please specify)

***10. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services need to have increased availability in your community for CHILDREN? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Crisis Stabilization
- [ ] Inpatient
- [ ] Residential Care
- [ ] Psychiatry
- [ ] Outpatient Services
- [ ] Prevention

Other (please specify)

Page 7

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***11. What strengths are present, for you as a provider, to assist you in meeting the needs of your consumers? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] easily available workforce
- [ ] easy access to consumer medication
- [ ] availability of consumer housing
- [ ] adequate education opportunities for staff
- [ ] timely access and availability for consumer care
- [ ] adequate levels of funding
- [ ] logical and relevant policy implementation from funding sources
- [ ] adequate rate of reimbursement
- [ ] ease of regulatory requirements
- [ ] staff enthusiasm
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

***12. What barriers do you face, as a provider, when trying to meet the needs of consumers in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] inadequate availability of a workforce
- [ ] lack of consumer access to medication
- [ ] consumer housing is unavailable
- [ ] inadequate education opportunities for staff
- [ ] unable to ensure timely access to care
- [ ] adequate funding is not available
- [ ] burdensome policy implementation from funding sources
- [ ] inadequate rate of reimbursement
- [ ] burdensome regulatory requirements
- [ ] staff burnout
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

Page 8

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

***13. What supports and/or benefits are available to consumers for accessing care in your community (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Available transportation
- [ ] Support of friends, family and the community in awareness of the need for mental health treatment
- [ ] Location of services is convenient
- [ ] Assurance of confidentiality
- [ ] Affordable access to services
- [ ] Availability of needed services
- [ ] Awareness of available services
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

***14. What barriers do consumers face in accessing care in your community? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Transportation unavailable
- [ ] Stigma (fear, shame or worried about what others would think)
- [ ] Concerns about confidentiality
- [ ] Location of the service is not convenient
- [ ] Unaffordable treatment
- [ ] Lack of availability of services
- [ ] Lack of knowledge about available services
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

Page 9

Appendix B

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Provider Survey 2014

15. Please indicate all sources of referrals to your agency.

- ☐ Self/Consumer
- ☐ Family/Friend of the Consumer
- ☐ Primary Care
- ☐ Hospital
- ☐ Child Welfare
- ☐ Criminal Justice/Prison System
- ☐ Juvenile Justice
- ☐ School
- ☐ Homeless Services Provider
- ☐ Law Enforcement
- ☐ Domestic Violence Shelters/Providers
- ☐ Other Mental Health and Substance Abuse Providers

Other (please specify)

16. Please indicate any additional comments regarding strengths or concerns about the mental health and substance abuse system of care in your community.

Page 10

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

A community needs assessment of the substance abuse and mental health system of care in your area is being conducted. As part of this community needs assessment, surveys are being given to consumers of substance abuse and mental health services, as well as their family members or individuals who support them.

If you are a consumer of substance abuse and mental health services or the family member/support person of an individual who receives substance abuse or mental health services, this survey is your opportunity to provide feedback on the services received, including: the strengths of the services received and any concerns regarding the services received.

Some questions are personal in nature, but we ask them to better understand your needs and/or the needs of your family member/individual you support. Please be as honest as possible in answering the survey questions.

All survey answers will be anonymous. You will not be asked to provide your name on this survey. All survey responses will be combined, with no identifying information regarding individual survey responses provided.

This survey can be obtained, in paper format, from your substance abuse or mental health provider. You may complete it by hand and return it to Organizational Management Solutions, Inc. in the self-addressed stamped envelope available from your provider or you may return the completed survey, sealed, in the self-addressed stamped envelope to your provider to mail for you.

In the event you would like to complete this survey electronically, it is available on-line and you may do so by visiting the Big Bend Community Based Care website at www.bigbendcbc.org and clicking on the link for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer and Family Member Survey.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***1. Please indicate if you are a consumer, currently receiving substance abuse or mental health services or if you are the family member/support of an individual currently receiving substance abuse or mental health services.**

- ◯ A consumer of substance abuse and/or mental health services
- ◯ A family member/support of an individual receiving substance abuse and/or mental health services

***2. Please indicate the county where you/your family member/someone you support resides.**

- ◯ Bay
- ◯ Calhoun
- ◯ Escambia
- ◯ Franklin
- ◯ Gadsden
- ◯ Gulf
- ◯ Holmes
- ◯ Jackson
- ◯ Jefferson
- ◯ Leon
- ◯ Liberty
- ◯ Madison
- ◯ Okaloosa
- ◯ Santa Rosa
- ◯ Taylor
- ◯ Wakulla
- ◯ Walton
- ◯ Washington

Other (please specify)

Page 2

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***3. Please indicate the county where you/your family member/someone you support receives mental health or substance abuse treatment. (please indicate all that apply)**

- [ ] Bay
- [ ] Calhoun
- [ ] Escambia
- [ ] Franklin
- [ ] Gadsden
- [ ] Gulf
- [ ] Holmes
- [ ] Jackson
- [ ] Jefferson
- [ ] Leon
- [ ] Liberty
- [ ] Madison
- [ ] Okaloosa
- [ ] Santa Rosa
- [ ] Taylor
- [ ] Wakulla
- [ ] Walton
- [ ] Washington

Other (please specify)

***4. Please indicate you/your family members/someone you support's race.**

- ◯ Asian
- ◯ Black
- ◯ American Indian/Alaskan Native
- ◯ Caucasian
- ◯ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- ◯ Multi-Racial

Other (please specify)

Page 3

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***5. Please indicate your/your family members/someone you support's ethnicity.**

- ◯ Hispanic
- ◯ Non-Hispanic

6. Please indicate which of the following you/your family member/someone you support are:

- ◯ Young Child (ages 0-5)
- ◯ Child (ages 6-12)
- ◯ Teen (ages 13-17)
- ◯ Young Adult (ages 18-25)
- ◯ Adult (ages 26 - 64)
- ◯ Senior (ages 65 and over)

7. Please indicate the type of service that you/your family member/someone you support receives. (please indicate all that apply)

- ☐ Mental Health Treatment
- ☐ Substance Abuse Treatment

Page 4

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***8. Please indicate where you/your family member/someone you support received treatment in the past 12 months (indicate all that apply).**

- [ ] 211 Big Bend
- [ ] Ability 1st
- [ ] Apalachee Center
- [ ] Bay District Schools
- [ ] Bridgeway Center
- [ ] CARE (Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort)
- [ ] CDAC (Community Drug & Alcohol Council)
- [ ] CHS of Escambia County (Children's Home Society)
- [ ] CMS of Leon County (Children's Medical Services)
- [ ] COPE Center (Chautauqua Offices of Psychotherapy and Evaluation)
- [ ] DISC Village
- [ ] Escambia County Board of County Commissioners (jail based services)
- [ ] Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center
- [ ] Lakeview Center
- [ ] Life Management Center
- [ ] Mental Health Association of Okaloosa/Walton Counties
- [ ] Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners (court based services)
- [ ] Turn About

Page 5

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***9. Please answer the following questions in regards to you/your family member/someone you support's primary mental health provider. Please select "n/a" if you have not received mental health services in the past 12 months.**

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	○	○	○	○	○
Th provider's hours are convenient for me.	○	○	○	○	○
I have transportation to the provider.	○	○	○	○	○
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	○	○	○	○	○
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	○	○	○	○	○
The staff at the provider treat me with respect.	○	○	○	○	○
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	○	○	○	○	○
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	○	○	○	○	○
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	○	○	○	○	○
My symptoms are improving while in care.	○	○	○	○	○
The services I receive are affordable.	○	○	○	○	○
My provider has informed me and educated me about my mental health diagnosis.	○	○	○	○	○
My provider's office is clean, neat and comfortable.	○	○	○	○	○

Page 6

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***10. Please answer the following questions in regards to you/your family member/someone you support's primary substance abuse provider. Please select "n/a" if you have not received substance abuse services in the past 12 months.**

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
I am able to schedule appointments when I need them.	○	○	○	○	○
Th provider's hours are convenient for me.	○	○	○	○	○
I have transportation to the provider.	○	○	○	○	○
The staff at the provider are respectful of my privacy.	○	○	○	○	○
The staff at the provider are able to help me when I need assistance.	○	○	○	○	○
The staff at the provider treat me with respect.	○	○	○	○	○
I am satisfied with the care I receive.	○	○	○	○	○
My provider coordinates my care with my other healthcare providers.	○	○	○	○	○
I am included in decisions regarding my care.	○	○	○	○	○
My symptoms are improving while in care.	○	○	○	○	○
The services I receive are affordable.	○	○	○	○	○
My provider has informed me and educated me about my substance abuse addiction.	○	○	○	○	○
I am knowledgeable about relapse prevention.	○	○	○	○	○
My provider's office is clean, neat and comfortable.	○	○	○	○	○

Page 7

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***11. Please indicate the level of MENTAL HEALTH treatment you/your family member/someone you support has received in the last 12 months. Please chose all that apply.**

- [ ] Screening or Assessment
- [ ] Involuntary Hospitalization (Baker Act)
- [ ] Voluntary Psychiatric Hospitalization
- [ ] Psychiatric Medication Management
- [ ] Outpatient Individual Treatment
- [ ] Outpatient Group Treatment
- [ ] Drop-In or other Self-Help Center (Clubhouse)
- [ ] Case Management
- [ ] FACT Team Services
- [ ] Residential Treatment/Supportive Housing (including ALF and group home)
- [ ] Supported Employment
- [ ] Jail or Prison based services
- [ ] NAMI or MHA Support Group Meetings
- [ ] Information and Referral
- [ ] State Psychiatric Hospital
- [ ] NONE

Other (please specify)

Page 8

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***12. Please indicate the level of SUBSTANCE ABUSE treatment you/your family member/someone you support has received in the last 12 months. Please choose all that apply.**

- [ ] Inpatient Detoxification
- [ ] Outpatient Detoxification
- [ ] Methadone Maintenance
- [ ] Residential Substance Abuse Treatment
- [ ] Screening or Assessment
- [ ] Case Management
- [ ] Intensive Outpatient
- [ ] Individual Outpatient
- [ ] Group Outpatient
- [ ] Medication Management
- [ ] Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC)
- [ ] Jail or Prison based services
- [ ] 12 step programs (ALANON, AA, NA or Other)
- [ ] Information and Referral

Other (please specify)

Page 9

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***13. Which MENTAL HEALTH services are most important for you/your family member/someone you support to help maintain positive mental heath? (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Individual Counseling
- [ ] Group Counseling
- [ ] Family Counseling
- [ ] Case Management
- [ ] Inpatient Treatment (CSU or hospital)
- [ ] Psychiatric Medication Services
- [ ] Drop-In Center
- [ ] Clubhouse
- [ ] Certified Peer Specialist
- [ ] Residential Housing Support
- [ ] Supported Employment
- [ ] Support Group in the Community (NAMI or MHA)
- [ ] Alternative Services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, excercise, etc.
- [ ] NONE

Other (please specify)

Page 10

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***14. Which SUBSTANCE ABUSE services are most important for you/your family member/someone you support to help maintain positive substance abuse recovery? (please select no more than 3)**

- ☐ Detoxification Services
- ☐ Supported Employment
- ☐ Residential Housing Support
- ☐ Case Management
- ☐ Residential Treatment
- ☐ Family Counseling
- ☐ Medication Services
- ☐ Alternative Services: meditation, massage, acupuncture, excercise, etc.
- ☐ Support Group in the Community (AA, NA, ALANON or other)
- ☐ Individual Counseling
- ☐ Group Counseling
- ☐ NONE

Other (please specify)

Page 11

Appendix C

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Consumer or Family Member Survey

***15. Please indicate what benefits and/or supports are available to you/your family member/someone you support which made accessing MENTAL HEALTH or SUBSTANCE ABUSE services easier in the last 12 months. (please select no more than 3)**

- [ ] Affordable access to treatment
- [ ] Available Transportation
- [ ] Assurance of confidentiality
- [ ] Availability of needed services
- [ ] Location of the service is convenient
- [ ] Awareness of the available services
- [ ] Support of family, friends and the community in awareness of the need for mental health and/or substance abuse treatment
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

***16. What were some of the barriers to you/your family member/someone you support getting the MENTAL HEALTH and/or SUBSTANCE ABUSE services needed during the last 12 months? (please select no more than 3).**

- [ ] Unaffordable treatment
- [ ] Transportation unavailable
- [ ] Location of the service is not convenient
- [ ] Lack of knowledge about available services
- [ ] Stigma (fear, shame, worried about what others would think)
- [ ] Concerns about confidentiality
- [ ] Lack of available services
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

17. Please add any additional comments regarding strengths or concerns about you/your family member/someone you support's mental health and/or substance abuse services.

Page 12

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

Dear Provider,

Big Bend Community Based Care, as the Managing Entity for the 18 counties in Northwest Florida is conducting a survey to determine which Evidence-Based Practices are currently being used in the substance abuse and mental health system through your agency's efforts.

Please complete this brief survey to indicate which Evidence-Based Practices your agency currently utilizes in the prevention, intervention and treatment of substance abuse and/or mental illness in your community. Thank you for your participation.

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

***1. Please indicate the provider agency for which you are completing this survey.**

***2. Please indicate all of the Evidence-Based Practices utilized by your agency for ADULT MENTAL HEALTH prevention, intervention and treatment services.**

- [ ] Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)
- [ ] Acceptance-Based Behavioral Therapy for Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- [ ] Active Parenting (4th Edition)
- [ ] Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action
- [ ] Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA)
- [ ] Alcohol Behavioral Couple Therapy
- [ ] Behavioral Couples Therapy for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
- [ ] Behavioral Day Treatment and Contingency Managed Housing and Work Therapy
- [ ] Brief Self-Directed Gambling Treatment
- [ ] Bringing Baby Home
- [ ] CAST (Coping And Support Training)
- [ ] Celebrating Families!
- [ ] Chestnut Health Systems-Bloomington Adolescent Outpatient (OP) and Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Tx Model
- [ ] Chicago Parent Program
- [ ] Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP)
- [ ] Children in Between
- [ ] Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk)
- [ ] Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Late-Life Depression
- [ ] Cognitive Enhancement Therapy
- [ ] Community Advocacy Project (CAP)
- [ ] Compeer Model
- [ ] Computer-Assisted System for Patient Assessment and Referral (CASPAR)
- [ ] Computer-Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Beating the Blues
- [ ] Contracts, Prompts, and Reinforcement of Substance Use Disorder Continuing Care (CPR)
- [ ] Coping With Work and Family Stress
- [ ] Correctional Therapeutic Community for Substance Abusers

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

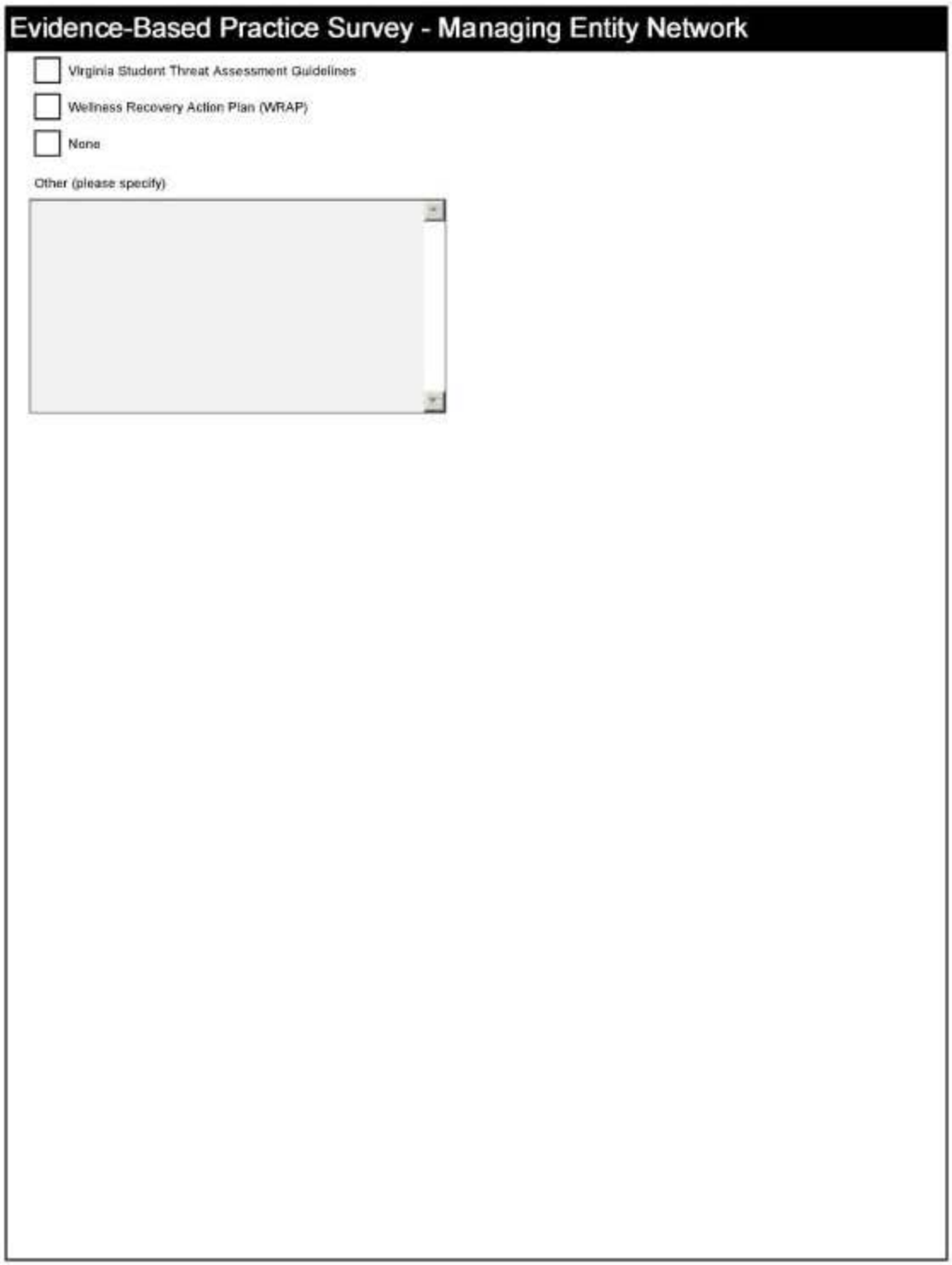
- [ ] Critical Time Intervention
- [ ] DARE to be You
- [ ] Dialectical Behavior Therapy
- [ ] Early Risers "Skills for Success"
- [ ] Emergency Department Means Restriction Education
- [ ] EnhanceWellness
- [ ] Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing
- [ ] Family Behavior Therapy
- [ ] Family Expectations
- [ ] Family Spirit
- [ ] Family Wellness: Survival Skills for Healthy Families
- [ ] Functional Adaptation Skills Training (FAST)
- [ ] Guiding Good Choices
- [ ] Helping Women Recover and Beyond Trauma
- [ ] IMPACT (Improving Mood--Promoting Access to Collaborative Treatment)
- [ ] Incredible Years
- [ ] Interactive Journaling
- [ ] Job-Loss Recovery Program
- [ ] JOBS Program
- [ ] Life Goals Collaborative Care (LGCC)
- [ ] Mental Health First Aid
- [ ] Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT)
- [ ] Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR)
- [ ] Modified Therapeutic Community for Persons With Co-Occurring Disorders
- [ ] MoodGYM
- [ ] Moral Reconation Therapy
- [ ] Multi-Family Psychoeducational Psychotherapy (MF-PEP)
- [ ] National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Family-to-Family Education Program
- [ ] Nurse-Family Partnership
- [ ] Nurturing Parenting Programs
- [ ] OQ-Analyst
- [ ] Panic Control Treatment (PCT)
- [ ] Parent-Child Interaction Therapy

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

- [ ] ParentCorps
- [ ] Parenting Fundamentals
- [ ] Parenting Through Change
- [ ] Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS): International Cnt. for Clinical Excellence
- [ ] Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS): The Heart and Soul of Change Project
- [ ] Pathways' Housing First Program
- [ ] Penn Resilience Training for College Students
- [ ] Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program (PREP)
- [ ] Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)
- [ ] Project ACHIEVE
- [ ] Project MAGIC (Making A Group and Individual Commitment)
- [ ] Prolonged Exposure Therapy for Posttraumatic Stress Disorders
- [ ] Psychiatric Rehabilitation Process Model
- [ ] Psychoeducational Multifamily Groups
- [ ] QPR Gatekeeper Training for Suicide Prevention
- [ ] Reconnecting Youth: A Peer Group Approach to Building Life Skills
- [ ] Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)
- [ ] Say It Straight (SIS)
- [ ] Seeking Safety
- [ ] Six Core Strategies To Prevent Conflict and Violence: Reducing the Use of Seclusion and Restraint
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10-14
- [ ] Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP)
- [ ] Systems Training for Emotional Predictability and Problem Solving (STEPPS)
- [ ] TCU (Texas Christian University) Mapping-Enhanced Counseling
- [ ] Team Solutions (TS) and Solutions for Wellness (SFW)
- [ ] TEAMcare
- [ ] Transtheoretical Model (TTM)-Based Stress Management Program
- [ ] Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET)
- [ ] Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model (TREM)
- [ ] Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)
- [ ] Traumatic Incident Reduction
- [ ] Triple P.-Positive Parenting Program

Appendix D


Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network
Virginia Student Threat Assessment Guidelines
Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)
None
Other (please specify)

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

***3. Please indicate all of the Evidence-Based Practices utilized by your agency for CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH prevention, intervention and treatment services.**

- [ ] Active Parenting (4th Edition)
- [ ] Active Parenting of Teens: Families In Action
- [ ] Adolescent Coping With Depression (CWD-A)
- [ ] Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices
- [ ] All Stars
- [ ] American Indian Life Skills Development/Zuni Life Skills Development
- [ ] ATHENA (Athletes Targeting Healthy Exercise & Nutrition Alternatives)
- [ ] Attachment-Based Family Therapy (ABFT)
- [ ] Brief Strategic Family Therapy
- [ ] CAPSLE: Creating a Peaceful School Learning Environment
- [ ] Caring School Community
- [ ] CAST (Coping And Support Training)
- [ ] Celebrating Families!
- [ ] Challenging Horizons Program (CHP)
- [ ] Chestnut Health Systems-Bloomington Adolescent Outpatient (OP) and Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Tx Model
- [ ] Chicago Parent Program
- [ ] Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP)
- [ ] Children in Between
- [ ] Children of Divorce Intervention Program (CODIP)
- [ ] Children's Summer Treatment Program (STP)
- [ ] Clinician-Based Cognitive Psychoeducational Intervention for Families (Family Talk)
- [ ] Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS)
- [ ] Collaborative HIV Prevention and Adolescent Mental Health Project (CHAMP) Family Program
- [ ] Cool Kids Child and Adolescent Anxiety Management Program
- [ ] Coping Cat
- [ ] Cross-Age Mentoring Program (CAMP) for Children With Adolescent Mentors
- [ ] Cultural Adaptation of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for Puerto Rican Youth
- [ ] Curriculum-Based Support Group (CBSG) Program
- [ ] DARE to be You
- [ ] Early Risers "Skills for Success"
- [ ] Emergency Department Means Restriction Education

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

- [ ] Families and Schools Together (FAST)
- [ ] Family Behavior Therapy
- [ ] Family Centered Treatment (FCT)
- [ ] Family Spirit
- [ ] Footprints for Life
- [ ] FRIENDS Program
- [ ] Good Behavior Game (GBG)
- [ ] Guiding Good Choices
- [ ] Healing Species Violence Intervention and Compassion Education Program
- [ ] HighScope Curriculum
- [ ] HOMEBUILDERS
- [ ] I Can Problem Solve (ICPS)
- [ ] Incredible Years
- [ ] Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Depressed Adolescents (IPT-A)
- [ ] Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence
- [ ] Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center Program
- [ ] Michigan Model for Health
- [ ] Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR)
- [ ] Moral Reconation Therapy
- [ ] Multi-Family Psychoeducational Psychotherapy (MF-PEP)
- [ ] Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC)
- [ ] Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for Juvenile Offenders
- [ ] Multisystemic Therapy for Youth With Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST-PSB)
- [ ] Multisystemic Therapy With Psychiatric Supports (MST-Psychiatric)
- [ ] New Beginnings Program
- [ ] Nurse-Family Partnership
- [ ] Nurturing Parenting Programs
- [ ] Open Circle
- [ ] Parent-Child Interaction Therapy
- [ ] ParentCorps
- [ ] Parenting Fundamentals
- [ ] Parenting Through Change
- [ ] Parenting Wisely

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

- [ ] Parents as Teachers
- [ ] PAX Good Behavior Game (PAX GBG)
- [ ] Primary Project
- [ ] Project ACHIEVE
- [ ] Project KIND
- [ ] Project MAGIC (Making A Group and Individual Commitment)
- [ ] Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies (PATHS), PATHS Preschool
- [ ] Reconnecting Youth: A Peer Group Approach to Building Life Skills
- [ ] Relationship Smarts PLUS (RS+)
- [ ] Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways (RiPP)
- [ ] Ripple Effects Whole Spectrum Intervention System (Ripple Effects)
- [ ] Safe & Civil Schools Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports Model
- [ ] Say It Straight (SIS)
- [ ] Second Step
- [ ] Seeking Safety
- [ ] Six Core Strategies To Prevent Conflict and Violence: Reducing the Use of Seclusion and Restraint
- [ ] Social Skills Group Intervention (S.S.GRIN) 3-5
- [ ] Steps to Respect: A Bullying Prevention Program
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10-14
- [ ] Students Taking A Right Stand (STARS) Nashville Student Assistance Program
- [ ] Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP)
- [ ] Teaching Kids to Cope (TKC)
- [ ] Teaching Students To Be Peacemakers
- [ ] Too Good for Violence
- [ ] Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET)
- [ ] Trauma Focused Coping (Multimodality Trauma Treatment)
- [ ] Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)
- [ ] Traumatic Incident Reduction
- [ ] Triple P--Positive Parenting Program
- [ ] Virginia Student Threat Assessment Guidelines
- [ ] Zippy's Friends
- [ ] None

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

Other (please specify)

4. Please indicate all of the Evidence-Based Practices utilized by your agency for ADULT SUBSTANCE ABUSE prevention, intervention and treatment services.

- [ ] Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action
- [ ] Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA)
- [ ] Alcohol Behavioral Couple Therapy
- [ ] Alcohol Literacy Challenge
- [ ] Behavioral Couples Therapy for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
- [ ] Behavioral Day Treatment and Contingency Managed Housing and Work Therapy
- [ ] Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)
- [ ] Brief Self-Directed Gambling Treatment
- [ ] Brief Strengths-Based Case Management for Substance Abuse
- [ ] CAST (Coping And Support Training)
- [ ] Celebrating Families!
- [ ] Chestnut Health Systems-Bloomington Adolescent Outpatient (OP) and Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Tx Model
- [ ] CHOICES: A Program for Women About Choosing Healthy Behaviors
- [ ] Choosing Life: Empowerment! Action! Results! (CLEAR) Program for Young People Living With HIV
- [ ] Cocaine-Specific Coping Skills Training
- [ ] College Drinker's Check-up (CDCU)
- [ ] Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking
- [ ] Computer-Assisted System for Patient Assessment and Referral (CASPAR)
- [ ] Contracts, Prompts, and Reinforcement of Substance Use Disorder Continuing Care (CPR)
- [ ] COPE: Collaborative Opioid Prescribing Education
- [ ] Coping With Work and Family Stress
- [ ] Correctional Therapeutic Community for Substance Abusers
- [ ] DARE to be You
- [ ] Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

- [ ] Early Risers "Skills for Success"
- [ ] Enough Snuff
- [ ] Family Behavior Therapy
- [ ] Family Spirit
- [ ] Forever Free
- [ ] Functional Family Therapy for Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- [ ] Guiding Good Choices
- [ ] Healthy Workplace
- [ ] Helping Women Recover and Beyond Trauma
- [ ] Interactive Journaling
- [ ] Interim Methadone Maintenance
- [ ] Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)
- [ ] Matrix Model
- [ ] Modified Therapeutic Community for Persons With Co-Occurring Disorders
- [ ] Moral Reconation Therapy
- [ ] Motivational Enhancement Therapy
- [ ] Motivational Interviewing
- [ ] Network Therapy
- [ ] Nurse-Family Partnership
- [ ] Nurturing Parenting Programs
- [ ] OQ-Analyst
- [ ] Pathways' Housing First Program
- [ ] PRIME For Life
- [ ] Prize Incentives Contingency Management for Substance Abuse
- [ ] Project ASSERT
- [ ] Project EX
- [ ] Project MAGIC (Making A Group and Individual Commitment)
- [ ] Project Towards No Drug Abuse
- [ ] Protecting You/Protecting Me
- [ ] Psychiatric Rehabilitation Process Model
- [ ] Reconnecting Youth: A Peer Group Approach to Building Life Skills
- [ ] Recovery Training and Self-Help
- [ ] Reinforcement-Based Therapeutic Workplace

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

- [ ] Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)
- [ ] Reward & Reminder
- [ ] Say It Straight (SIS)
- [ ] Seeking Safety
- [ ] Self-Help in Eliminating Life-Threatening Diseases (SHIELD)
- [ ] Solution-Focused Group Therapy
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10-14
- [ ] TCU (Texas Christian University) Mapping-Enhanced Counseling
- [ ] Team Awareness
- [ ] Telephone Monitoring and Adaptive Counseling (TMAC)
- [ ] The Brief Negotiation Interview for Harmful and Hazardous Drinkers
- [ ] Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET)
- [ ] Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model (TREM)
- [ ] Twelve Step Facilitation Therapy
- [ ] Wellness Initiative for Senior Education (WISE)
- [ ] Wellness Outreach at Work
- [ ] None

Other (please specify)

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

5. Please indicate all of the Evidence-Based Practices utilized by your agency for CHILDREN'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE prevention, intervention and treatment services.

- [ ] Across Ages
- [ ] Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action
- [ ] Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA)
- [ ] Al's Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices
- [ ] Alcohol Literacy Challenge
- [ ] All Stars
- [ ] ATHENA (Athletes Targeting Healthy Exercise & Nutrition Alternatives)
- [ ] Brief Strategic Family Therapy
- [ ] Caring School Community
- [ ] CAST (Coping And Support Training)
- [ ] Celebrating Families!
- [ ] Chestnut Health Systems-Bloomington Adolescent Outpatient (OP) and Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Tx Model
- [ ] Class Action
- [ ] Climate Schools: Alcohol and Cannabis Course
- [ ] Community Trials Intervention To Reduce High-Risk Drinking
- [ ] Curriculum-Based Support Group (CBSG) Program
- [ ] DARE to be You
- [ ] Early Risers "Skills for Success"
- [ ] Families and Schools Together (FAST)
- [ ] Family Behavior Therapy
- [ ] Family Centered Treatment (FCT)
- [ ] Family Spirit
- [ ] Family Support Network (FSN)
- [ ] Footprints for Life
- [ ] Functional Family Therapy for Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- [ ] Good Behavior Game (GBG)
- [ ] Guiding Good Choices
- [ ] Healing Species Violence Intervention and Compassion Education Program
- [ ] Hip-Hop 2 Prevent Substance Abuse and HIV (H2P)
- [ ] I Can Problem Solve (ICPS)
- [ ] Keep A Clear Mind (KACM)
- [ ]

Appendix D

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network

- [ ] LifeSkills Training (LST)
- [ ] Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence
- [ ] Michigan Model for Health
- [ ] Moral Reconation Therapy
- [ ] Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)
- [ ] Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for Juvenile Offenders
- [ ] Not On Tobacco (N-O-T)
- [ ] Nurse-Family Partnership
- [ ] Nurturing Parenting Programs
- [ ] Parenting Wisely
- [ ] Peer Assistance and Leadership (PAL)
- [ ] Project ALERT
- [ ] Project ASSERT
- [ ] Project EX
- [ ] Project MAGIC (Making A Group and Individual Commitment)
- [ ] Project Northland
- [ ] Project SUCCESS
- [ ] Project Towards No Drug Abuse
- [ ] Project Towards No Tobacco Use
- [ ] Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies (PATHS), PATHS Preschool
- [ ] Protecting You/Protecting Me
- [ ] Reconnecting Youth: A Peer Group Approach to Building Life Skills
- [ ] Reward & Reminder
- [ ] Ripple Effects Whole Spectrum Intervention System (Ripple Effects)
- [ ] Say It Straight (SIS)
- [ ] Second Step
- [ ] Seeking Safety
- [ ] SPORT Prevention Plus Wellness
- [ ] Stay on Track
- [ ] Storytelling for Empowerment
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program
- [ ] Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10-14
- [ ] Students Taking A Right Stand (STARS) Nashville Student Assistance Program
- [ ]

Appendix D

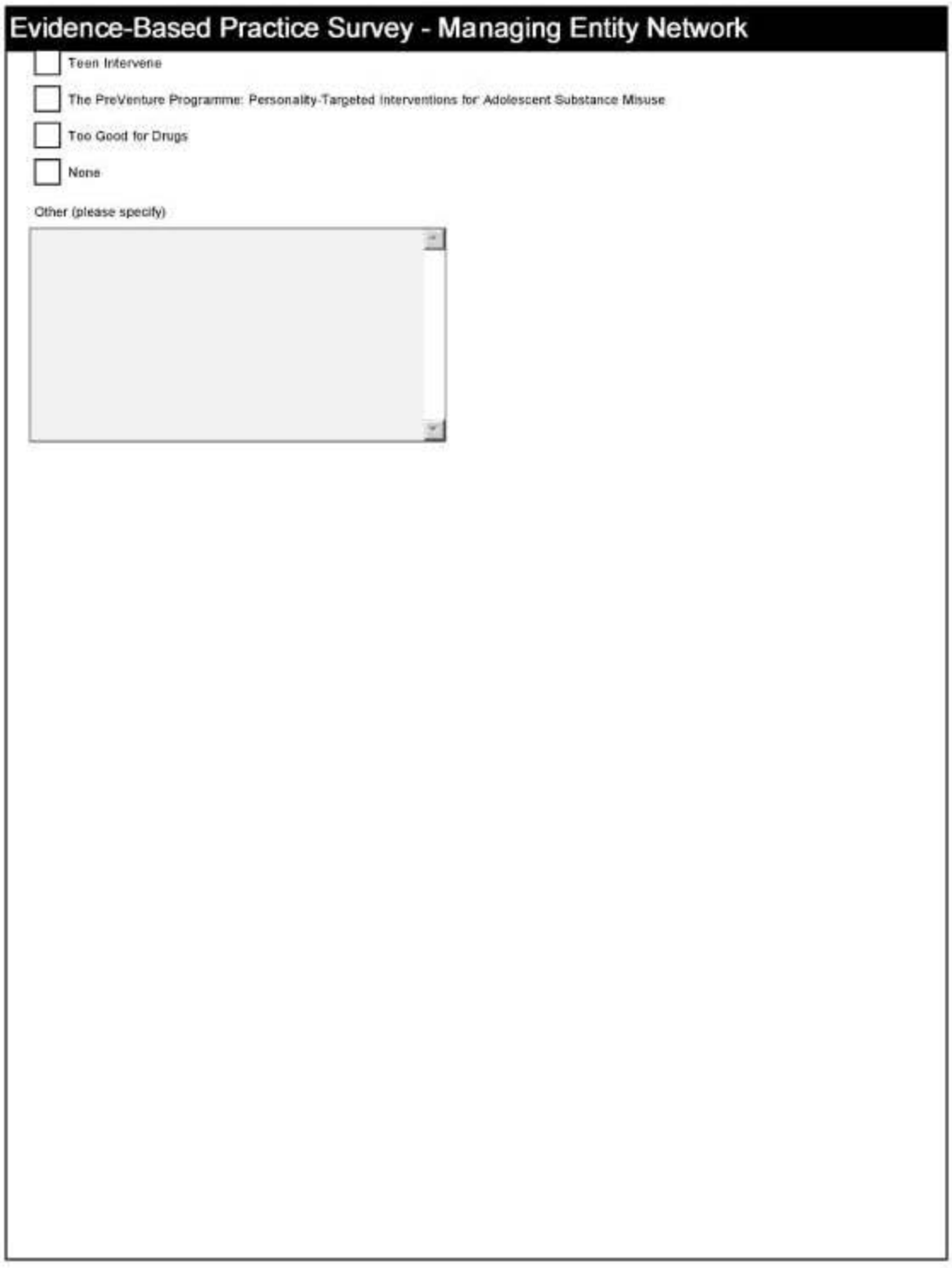

Evidence-Based Practice Survey - Managing Entity Network
Teen Intervene
The PreVenture Programme: Personality-Targeted Interventions for Adolescent Substance Misuse
Too Good for Drugs
None
Other (please specify)

Table 1: 2010 Census Population, 2013 Population Estimate, by Gender

Location	Total Population 2010 Census	Total Population 2013 Estimate	2010 – 2013 Percent Change	Male		Female	
				Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	297,619	305,817	2.8	49.7	151,991	50.3	153,826
Okaloosa	180,822	193,811	7.2	50.8	98,756	49.2	95,355
Santa Rosa	151,372	161,096	6.4	51.0	82,159	49.0	78,937
Walton	55,043	59,807	8.7	50.8	30,382	49.2	29,425
Circuit 1	684,856	720,531	5.2	50.4	363,288	49.6	357,543
Bay	168,852	174,987	3.6	49.6	86,794	50.4	88,193
Calhoun	14,625	14,682	0.4	54.4	7,987	45.6	6,695
Gulf	15,863	15,829	-0.2	60.0	9,497	40.0	6,332
Holmes	19,927	19,717	-1.1	53.3	10,509	46.7	9,208
Jackson	49,746	48,922	-1.7	55.0	26,907	45.0	22,015
Washington	24,896	24,624	-1.1	54.6	13,445	45.4	11,179
Circuit 14	293,909	298,761	1.7	51.9	155,139	48.1	143,622
Franklin	11,549	11,598	0.4	57.3	6,646	42.7	4,952
Gadsden	46,389	46,194	-3.3	50.1	23,143	49.9	23,051
Jefferson	14,761	14,194	-3.8	52.3	7,423	47.7	6,771
Leon	275,487	281,845	2.3	47.5	133,876	52.5	147,969
Liberty	8,365	8,349	-0.2	61.7	5,151	38.3	3,198
Wakulla	30,776	31,022	0.8	55.1	17,093	44.9	13,929
Circuit 2	387,327	393,202	1.5	49.2	193,332	50.8	199,870
Madison	19,224	18,728	-2.6	52.7	9,870	47.3	8,858
Taylor	22,570	22,857	1.3	56.4	12,891	43.6	9,966
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	41,794	41,585	-.05	54.7	22,761	45.3	18,824
18-County Region (Northwest)	1,407,886	1,454,079	3.3	50.5	734,520	49.5	719,859
Florida	18,801,310	19,552,860	4.0	48.9	9,561,349	51.1	9,991,511

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 2: US Census 2013 Population Estimates, by Race

Location	Total Population 2013 Estimate	White Alone		Black/African American Alone	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	305,817	70.1	214,378	22.8	69,726
Okaloosa	193,811	82.1	159,119	9.9	19,187
Santa Rosa	161,096	87.3	140,637	6.5	10,471
Walton	59,807	89.5	53,527	5.9	3,529
Circuit 1	720,531	78.8	567,661	14.3	102,913
Bay	174,987	82.6	144,539	11.2	19,599
Calhoun	14,682	82.3	12,083	13.4	1,967
Gulf	15,829	78.2	12,378	19.0	3,008
Holmes	19,717	89.7	17,686	6.6	1,301
Jackson	48,922	69.9	34,196	26.9	13,160
Washington	24,624	80.3	19,773	15.5	3,817
Circuit 14	298,761	80.6	240,655	14.3	42,852
Franklin	11,598	82.9	9,615	14.2	1,647
Gadsden	46,194	42.1	19,448	55.4	25,591
Jefferson	14,194	62.0	8,800	35.6	5,053
Leon	281,845	63.0	177,562	31.4	88,499
Liberty	8,349	77.7	6,487	19.1	1,595
Wakulla	31,022	81.7	25,345	15.1	4,684
Circuit 2	393,202	62.9	247,257	32.3	127,069
Madison	18,728	58.7	10,993	39.0	7,304
Taylor	22,857	75.8	17,326	20.9	4,777
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	41,585	68.1	28,319	29.1	12,081
18-County Region (Northwest)	1,454,079	74.5	1,083,892	19.6	284,915
Florida	19,552,860	78.1	15,270,784	16.7	3,265,328

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 2 (continued): US Census 2013 Population Estimates, by Race

Location	Total Population 2013 Estimate	American Indian Alone and Alaskan Native Alone		Asian Alone	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	305,817	0.9	2,752	3.0	9,175
Okaloosa	193,811	0.7	1,357	3.2	6,202
Santa Rosa	161,096	0.9	1,450	2.1	3,383
Walton	59,807	1.0	598	1.0	598
Circuit 1	720,531	0.9	6,157	2.7	19,358
Bay	174,987	0.8	1,400	2.3	4,025
Calhoun	14,682	1.3	191	0.7	103
Gulf	15,829	0.5	79	0.4	63
Holmes	19,717	0.9	177	0.7	138
Jackson	48,922	0.8	391	0.6	294
Washington	24,624	1.4	35	0.6	148
Circuit 14	298,761	0.8	2,273	1.6	4,771
Franklin	11,598	0.7	81	0.6	70
Gadsden	46,194	0.6	277	0.7	323
Jefferson	14,194	0.4	57	0.4	57
Leon	281,845	0.3	846	3.1	8,737
Liberty	8,349	1.3	109	0.4	33
Wakulla	31,022	0.7	217	0.5	155
Circuit 2	393,202	0.4	1,587	2.4	9,375
Madison	18,728	0.7	131	0.3	56
Taylor	22,857	0.9	206	0.8	183
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	41,585	0.8	337	0.6	239
18-County Region (Northwest)	1,454,079	0.7	10,354	2.3	33,743
Florida	19,552,860	0.5	97,764	2.7	527,927

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 2 (continued): US Census 2013 Population Estimates, by Race

Location	Total Population 2013 Estimate	Native Hawaiian Alone and Other Pacific Islander Alone		Two or More Races	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	305,817	0.2	612	3.0	9,175
Okaloosa	193,811	0.3	581	3.9	7,559
Santa Rosa	161,096	0.2	322	3.0	4,833
Walton	59,807	0.2	120	2.4	1,435
Circuit 1	720,531	0.2	1,635	3.2	23,002
Bay	174,987	0.1	175	3.0	5,250
Calhoun	14,682	0.2	29	2.1	308
Gulf	15,829	-	-	1.8	285
Holmes	19,717	0.1	20	2.0	394
Jackson	48,922	0.2	98	1.6	783
Washington	24,624	0.1	25	2.1	517
Circuit 14	298,761	0.1	347	2.5	7,537
Franklin	11,598	0.1	12	1.6	186
Gadsden	46,194	0.1	46	1.1	508
Jefferson	14,194	-	-	1.5	213
Leon	281,845	0.1	282	2.1	5,919
Liberty	8,349	-	-	1.5	125
Wakulla	31,022	0.1	31	1.9	589
Circuit 2	393,202	0.09	371	1.9	7,540
Madison	18,728	0.3	56	1.3	243
Taylor	22,857	0.8	183	1.7	389
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	41,585	0.6	239	1.5	632
18-County Region (Northwest)	1,454,079	0.2	2,592	2.7	38,711
Florida	19,552,860	0.1	19,553	1.9	371,504

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 3: 2013 Estimated Population, by Ethnicity

Location	Total Population 2013 Estimate	Hispanic or Latino		Non- Hispanic or Non-Latino	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	305,817	5.2	15,902	94.8	289,915
Okaloosa	193,811	8.3	16,086	91.7	177,725
Santa Rosa	161,096	5.1	8,216	94.9	152,880
Walton	59,807	6.2	3,708	93.8	56,099
Circuit 1	720,531	6.1	43,912	93.9	676,619
Bay	174,987	5.4	9,449	94.6	165,538
Calhoun	14,682	5.7	837	94.3	13,845
Gulf	15,829	4.8	760	95.2	15,069
Holmes	19,717	2.7	532	97.3	19,185
Jackson	48,922	4.5	2,201	95.5	46,721
Washington	24,624	3.4	837	96.6	23,787
Circuit 14	298,761	4.9	14,616	95.1	284,145
Franklin	11,598	4.9	568	95.1	11,030
Gadsden	46,194	10.3	4,758	89.7	41,436
Jefferson	14,194	4.1	582	95.9	13,612
Leon	281,845	6.0	16,911	94.0	264,934
Liberty	8,349	6.5	543	93.5	7,806
Wakulla	31,022	3.6	1,117	96.4	29,905
Circuit 2	393,202	6.3	24,479	93.8	368,723
Madison	18,728	5.0	936	95.0	17,785
Taylor	22,857	3.9	891	96.1	21,966
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	41,585	4.4	1,827	95.6	39,751
18-County Region (Northwest)	1,454,079	5.8	84,834	94.2	1,369,238
Florida	19,552,860	23.6	4,614,475	76.4	14,938,385

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 4: 2013 Estimated Population, by Age

Location	Total Population 2013 Estimate	Persons Under 5		Persons Under 18		Persons Over 65	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	305,817	6.1	18,655	21.0	64,222	15.5	47,402
Okaloosa	193,811	6.7	12,985	22.2	43,026	14.7	28,490
Santa Rosa	161,096	5.8	9,344	22.8	36,730	14.0	22,553
Walton	59,807	5.5	3,289	20.4	12,201	18.1	10,825
Circuit 1	720,531	6.1	44,273	21.7	156,179	15.2	109,270
Bay	174,987	6.2	10,849	21.5	37,622	15.9	27,823
Calhoun	14,682	5.6	822	21.2	3,098	16.9	2,481
Gulf	15,829	4.3	681	15.7	2,485	17.4	2,754
Holmes	19,717	5.2	1,025	20.3	4,003	18.5	3,648
Jackson	48,922	4.9	2,397	18.7	9,148	17.6	8,610
Washington	24,624	5.0	1,231	20.3	4,999	16.8	4,137
Circuit 14	298,761	5.7	17,005	20.5	61,355	16.6	49,453
Franklin	11,598	4.4	510	16.6	1,925	19.8	2,296
Gadsden	46,194	6.3	2,910	22.7	10,486	14.9	6,883
Jefferson	14,194	4.8	681	17.5	2,484	19.5	2,768
Leon	281,845	5.4	15,220	19.2	54,114	10.9	30,721
Liberty	8,349	4.8	401	20.0	1,670	11.5	960
Wakulla	31,022	5.3	1,644	21.0	6,515	12.8	3,971
Circuit 2	393,202	5.4	21,366	19.6	77,194	12.1	47,599
Madison	18,728	5.5	1,030	20.3	3,802	17.5	3,277
Taylor	22,857	5.4	1,234	19.0	4,343	17.3	3,954
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	41,585	5.4	2,264	19.6	8,145	17.4	7,231
18-County Region (Northwest)	1,454,079	5.8	84,908	20.8	302,873	14.7	213,553
Florida	19,552,860	5.5	1,075,407	20.6	4,027,889	18.7	3,656,385

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 5: 2015 Estimated Population, by Age

Location	Total Population 2015	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-17		Ages 18-24	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	302,871	6.1	18,546	15.7	47,512	10.9	33,088
Okaloosa	190,832	6.1	11,725	16.2	30,963	9.2	17,561
Santa Rosa	162,526	5.7	9,532	16.8	27,305	9.5	15,411
Walton	60,413	5.8	3,495	15.1	9,107	7.6	4,609
Circuit 1	716,642	6.0	43,298	16.0	114,887	9.9	70,669
Bay	173,292	6.1	10,603	15.6	27,003	8.9	15,445
Calhoun	14,827	5.9	880	14.6	2,168	8.6	1,273
Gulf	16,212	4.0	654	11.1	1,801	8.2	1,324
Holmes	20,138	5.5	1,117	14.9	2,999	9.4	1,898
Jackson	50,329	5.1	2,558	13.9	7,010	9.3	4,703
Washington	25,159	5.6	1,398	15.2	3,815	9.3	2,330
Circuit 14	299,957	5.7	17,210	14.9	44,796	9.0	26,973
Franklin	11,657	4.8	562	12.1	1,406	7.8	904
Gadsden	48,312	6.6	3,195	15.8	7,623	8.9	4,291
Jefferson	14,692	5.2	758	12.9	1,888	7.1	1,050
Leon	283,218	5.4	15,392	14.2	40,233	21.5	60,968
Liberty	8,795	5.2	459	12.1	1,325	9.3	814
Wakulla	31,737	5.5	1,737	16.2	5,151	8.7	2,770
Circuit 2	398,411	5.5	22,103		57,626	17.8	70,797
Madison	19,530	6.1	1,188	15.2	2,972	9.0	1,754
Taylor	23,243	5.5	1,267	13.5	3,135	8.5	1,981
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	42,773	5.7	2,455	14.3	6,107	8.7	3,735
18 County Region (Northwest)	1,457,783	5.8	85,066	15.3	223,416	11.8	172,174

Source: Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 6: 2015 Estimated Population, by Age, Statewide

Location	Total Population 2015	Ages 0-17		Ages 18 and over	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Big Bend Community Based Care (BBCBC)					
Bay	173,292	21.7	37,606	78.3	135,686
Calhoun	14,827	20.6	3,048	79.4	11,779
Escambia	302,871	21.8	66,058	78.2	236,813
Franklin	11,657	16.9	1,968	83.1	9,689
Gadsden	48,312	22.4	10,818	77.6	37,494
Gulf	16,212	15.1	2,455	84.9	10,440
Holmes	20,138	20.4	4,116	79.6	16,022
Jackson	50,329	19.0	9,568	81.0	40,761
Jefferson	14,692	18.0	2,646	82.0	12,046
Leon	283,218	19.6	55,625	80.4	227,593
Liberty	8,795	20.3	1,784	79.7	7,011
Madison	19,530	21.3	4,160	78.7	15,370
Okaloosa	190,832	22.4	42,688	77.6	148,144
Santa Rosa	162,526	22.7	36,837	77.3	125,689
Taylor	23,243	18.9	4,402	81.1	18,841
Wakulla	31,737	21.7	6,888	78.3	24,849
Walton	60,413	20.9	12,602	79.1	47,811
Washington	25,159	20.7	5,213	79.3	19,946
BBCBC Total	***1,457,783***	***21.2***	***308,482***	***78.8***	***1,149,301***
Lutheran Services Florida (LSF)					
Alachua	252,556	18.1	45,650	81.9	206,906
Baker	27,621	24.6	6,791	75.4	20,830
Bradford	27,507	20.5	5,627	79.5	21,880
Citrus	143,798	14.7	21,162	85.3	122,636
Clay	200,672	24.6	49,361	75.4	151,311
Columbia	68,894	21.5	14,819	78.5	54,075
Dixie	16,617	18.2	3,017	81.8	13,600
Duval	890,696	23.3	207,968	76.7	682,728
Flagler	104,985	19.4	20,335	81.6	84,650
Gilchrist	17,189	20.0	3,432	80.0	13,757
Hamilton	14,725	19.5	2,874	80.5	11,851
Hernando	180,212	18.8	33,823	81.2	146,389
LaFayette	8,769	21.1	1,849	78.9	6,920
Lake	316,923	19.9	63,151	80.1	253,772
Levy	41,275	20.1	8,296	79.9	32,979
Marion	346,964	18.6	64,658	81.4	282,306
Nassau	77,444	20.4	15,792	79.6	51,652
Putnam	72,782	21.8	15,881	78.2	56,901
St. John's	214,307	22.0	47,109	78.0	167,198
Sumter	113,848	8.8	9,996	91.2	103,852
Suwannee	44,821	21.3	9,568	78.7	35,253
Union	16,063	18.3	2,934	81.7	13,129
Volusia	506,475	18.3	92,785	81.7	413,690
LSF Total	***3,705,143***	***20.2***	***746,878***		***2,958,265***

Table 6 (continued): 2015 Estimated Population, by Age, Statewide

Location	Total Population 2015	Ages 0-17		Ages 18 and over	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Central Florida Cares Health System (CFCHS)					
Brevard	558,489	18.7	104,676	81.3	453,813
Orange	1,251,729	23.7	296,622	76.3	955,107
Osceola	306,924	25.1	77,094	74.9	229,830
Seminole	439,649	22.0	96,866	78.0	342,783
CFCHS Total	***2,556,791***	***22.5***	***575,258***	***77.5***	***1,981,533***
Broward Behavioral Health Coalitions (BBHC)					
Broward	1,802,981	21.7	390,479	78.3	1,412,502
BBHC Total	***1,802,981***	***21.7***	***390,479***	***78.3***	***1,412,502***
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN)					
Charlotte	166,304	13.4	22,316	86.6	143,988
Collier	345,100	19.2	66,123	80.8	278,977
DeSoto	34,505	22.8	7,864	77.2	26,641
Glades	12,894	19.0	2,454	81.0	10,440
Hardee	27,743	27.0	7,479	73.0	20,264
Hendry	38,121	28.5	10,867	71.5	27,254
Highlands	100,876	17.6	17,713	82.4	83,163
Hillsborough	1,319,740	23.7	312,901	76.3	1,006,839
Lee	673,826	19.0	128,304	81.0	545,522
Manatee	344,566	20.1	69,398	79.9	275,168
Pasco	492,687	20.8	102,638	79.2	390,049
Pinellas	927,988	17.1	158,374	82.9	769,614
Polk	634,415	23.0	145,744	77.0	488,671
Sarasota	393,674	14.9	58,843	85.1	334,831
Total CFBHN	***5,512,439***	***20.2***	***1,111,018***	***79.8***	***4,401,421***
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (SFBHN)					
Miami-Dade	2,635,261	21.3	562,313	78.7	2,072,948
Monroe	73,340	14.9	10,895	85.1	62,445
Total SFBHN	***2,708,601***	***21.2***	***573,208***	***78.8***	***2,135,393***
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network					
Indian River	143,755	17.8	25,523	82.2	118,232
Martin	151,388	18.5	24,986	81.5	126,402
Okeechobee	40,235	23.7	9,521	76.3	30,714
Palm Beach	1,374,312	19.9	273,098	80.1	1,101,214
St. Lucie	293,805	21.6	63,526	78.4	230,279
Total SEFBHN	***2,003,495***	***19.8***	***396,654***	***20.2***	***1,606,841***
Florida	***19,747,233***	***20.8***	***4,101,977***	***79.2***	***15,645,256***

Source: Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 7: Land Area in Square Miles, Persons per Square Mile, Household size, Family Size, 2010

Location	2010 Land Area (square miles)	Persons per Square Mile	Average Household Size	Average Family Size
Escambia	656.46	453.4	2.41	2.96
Okaloosa	930.25	194.4	2.43	2.92
Santa Rosa	1,011.61	149.6	2.59	2.99
Walton	1,037.63	53	2.38	2.87
Circuit 1	3,635.95	188.36	-	-
Bay	758.46	222.6	2.41	2.92
Calhoun	567.33	25.8	2.52	3.03
Gulf	564.01	28.1	2.33	2.83
Holmes	478.78	41.6	2.47	2.96
Jackson	917.76	54.2	2.40	2.92
Washington	582.80	42.7	2.50	2.97
Circuit 14	3,869.14	75.96	-	-
Franklin	534.73	21.6	2.29	2.79
Gadsden	516.33	89.8	2.61	3.12
Jefferson	598.10	24.7	2.38	2.89
Leon	666.85	413.1	2.35	2.94
Liberty	835.56	10	2.57	3.05
Wakulla	606.42	50.8	2.61	3.03
Circuit 2	3,757.99	103.07	-	-
Madison	695.95	27.6	2.48	3.00
Taylor	1,043.31	21.6	2.44	2.93
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	1,739.26	24.03	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	13,002.34	108.28	-	-
Florida	53,624.76	350.6	2.58	3.14

-Source: US Census Bureau, 2010
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 8: Median Household Income

Location	Median Income 2008-2012	Above/Below Florida Average		Ranking Comparison	
		Percent	Number	Region	Circuit
Escambia	43,806	-7.4	-3,503	7	4
Okaloosa	54,118	14.4	6,809	2	2
Santa Rosa	57,491	21.5	10,182	1	1
Walton	44,254	-6.5	-3,055	6	3
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	47,364	0.1	55	4	1
Calhoun	32,480	-31.3	-14,829	9	6
Gulf	39,535	-16.4	-7,774	10	2
Holmes	34,928	-26.2	-12,381	16	5
Jackson	38,917	-17.7	-8,392	12	3
Washington	38,536	-18.5	-8,773	13	4
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	37,428	-20.9	-9,881	14	5
Gadsden	35,593	-24.8	-11,716	15	6
Jefferson	41,163	-13.0	-6,146	8	3
Leon	45,915	-2.9	-1,394	5	2
Liberty	39,225	-17.1	-8,084	11	4
Wakulla	53,385	12.8	6,076	3	1
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	34,361	-27.4	-12,948	18	2
Taylor	34,634	26.8	-12,675	17	1
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 9: Persons and Rate of Persons at or below poverty, Northwest Region, 2012

Location	Population Base (2012)	Children in Poverty		Adults in Poverty		All Persons in Poverty	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Escambia	283,899	27.6	17,401	11.7	33,133	17.8	50,534
Okaloosa	184,447	21.6	8,921	8.7	15,426	13.2	24,347
Santa Rosa	151,837	18.0	6,425	8.1	12,251	12.3	18,676
Walton	55,555	28.4	3,241	12.4	6,870	18.2	10,111
Circuit 1	675,738	-	35,988	-	67,680	-	103,668
Bay	168,194	26.0	9,460	10.9	18,292	16.5	27,752
Calhoun	12,708	30.7	935	16.6	2,115	24.0	3,050
Gulf	12,189	29.7	725	18.5	2,249	24.4	2,974
Holmes	19,930	34.6	1,414	13.5	2,692	22.9	4,106
Jackson	40,561	29.4	2,692	14.8	5,988	21.4	8,680
Washington	22,137	33.5	1,694	14.9	3,309	22.6	5,003
Circuit 14	275,719	-	16,920	-	34,645	-	51,565
Franklin	9,824	35.3	671	17.7	1,736	24.5	2,407
Gadsden	44,022	39.9	4,280	17.0	7,474	26.7	11,754
Jefferson	13,028	32.4	825	15.0	1,950	21.3	2,775
Leon	271,199	20.7	10,806	17.1	46,417	21.1	57,223
Liberty	6,300	31.4	524	17.7	1,114	26.0	1,638
Wakulla	27,429	22.8	1,507	10.6	2,909	16.1	4,416
Circuit 2	371,802	-	18,613	-	61,600	-	80,213
Madison	16,887	35.5	1,353	17.6	2,970	25.6	4,323
Taylor	19,079	32.2	1,369	17.0	3,248	24.2	4,617
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	35,966	-	2,722	-	6,218	-	8,940
18 County Region (Northwest)	3,359,225	-	74,243	-	170,143	-	244,386

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 10: Persons and Rate of Persons at or below poverty, Statewide

	% of children living in poverty (2012)	Estimated # of Children in Poverty (2012)	% of all persons living in Poverty (2012)	# of all persons living in poverty	Estimated # of Adults in Poverty (2012)
Big Bend Community Based Care (BBCBC)					
Bay	26.0	9,460	16.5	27,752	18,292
Calhoun	30.7	935	24.0	3,050	2,115
Escambia	27.6	17,401	17.8	50,534	33,133
Franklin	35.3	671	24.5	2,407	1,736
Gadsden	39.9	4,280	26.7	11,754	7,474
Gulf	29.7	725	24.4	2,974	2,249
Holmes	34.6	1,414	22.9	4,106	2,692
Jackson	29.4	2,692	21.4	8,680	5,988
Jefferson	32.4	825	21.3	2,775	1,950
Leon	20.7	10,806	21.2	57,223	46,417
Liberty	31.4	524	26.0	1,638	1,114
Madison	35.5	1,353	25.6	4,323	2,970
Okaloosa	21.6	8,921	13.2	24,347	15,426
Santa Rosa	18.0	6,425	12.3	18,676	12,251
Taylor	32.2	1,369	24.2	4,617	3,248
Wakulla	22.8	1,507	16.1	4,416	2,909
Walton	28.4	3,241	18.2	10,111	6,870
Washington	33.5	1,694	22.6	5,003	3,309
BBCBC Total	**-**	**74,243**	**-**	**244,386**	**170,143**
Lutheran Services Florida (LSF)					
Alachua	26.9	11,819	26.6	63,656	51,837
Baker	26.1	1,768	18.8	4,627	2,859
Bradford	34.5	1,850	23.1	5,471	3,621
Citrus	34.2	7,107	18.7	25,611	18,504
Clay	15.3	7,321	10.9	21,081	13,760
Columbia	33.7	4,917	23.4	14,714	9,797
Dixie	37.0	1,158	27.3	3,988	2,830
Duval	26.7	53,714	18.0	155,085	101,371
Flagler	25.5	4,659	15.3	14,919	10,260
Gilchrist	28.9	1,001	22.0	3,446	2,445
Hamilton	37.6	1,039	28.9	3,377	2,338
Hernando	28.8	9,437	18.5	31,705	22,268
LaFayette	30.8	546	26.4	1,838	1,292
Lake	25.6	15,524	15.6	46,642	31,118
Levy	35.8	2,884	22.7	9,002	6,118
Marion	33.0	20,564	18.6	60,707	40,143
Nassau	19.1	2,968	13.0	9,633	6,665
Putnam	41.7	6,620	25.7	18,445	11,825
St. John's	11.7	5,222	9.5	18,967	13,745
Sumter	34.2	2,834	13.7	12,745	9,911
Suwannee	41.4	3,863	28.1	11,303	7,440
Union	26.7	752	26.2	2,711	1,959
Volusia	32.1	28,835	19.7	95,456	66,621
LSF Total	**-**	**196,402**	**-**	**635,129**	**438,727**

Table 10 (continued): Persons at or below poverty, Statewide

Central Florida Cares Health System (CFCHS)					
Brevard	23.2	23,866	14.8	79,841	55,975
Orange	27.1	74,437	18.1	212,737	138,300
Osceola	28.4	20,592	19.5	55,447	34,855
Seminole	16.5	15,487	12.6	53,737	38,250
CFCHS Total	**-**	**134,382**	**-**	**401,762**	**267,380**
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (BBHC)					
Broward	21.4	83,255	15.2	274,118	190,863
BBHC Total	**-**	**83,255**	**-**	**274,118**	**190,863**
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN)					
Charlotte	24.4	5,256	13.8	21,961	16,705
Collier	24.4	15,153	14.2	46,593	31,440
DeSoto	43.5	3,221	30.2	9,503	6,282
Glades	33.7	796	26.3	3,047	2,251
Hardee	38.2	2,829	28.2	7,214	4,385
Hendry	39.7	4,165	26.9	9,835	5,670
Highlands	36.8	6,459	22.0	21,275	14,816
Hillsborough	26.8	78,643	19.1	240,099	161,456
Lee	25.7	31,300	15.3	97,598	66,298
Manatee	24.5	16,121	15.5	51,089	34,968
Pasco	18.7	17,845	13.4	61,989	44,144
Pinellas	21.4	33,604	14.1	127,234	93,630
Polk	27.5	38,324	18.1	108,784	70,460
Sarasota	21.5	12,516	12.7	48,338	35,822
Total CFBHN	**-**	**266,232**	**-**	**854,559**	**588,327**
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (SFBHN)					
Miami-Dade	29.7	160,076	20.8	531,969	371,893
Monroe	20.8	2,293	14.0	10,312	8,019
Total SFBHN	**-**	**162,369**	**-**	**542,281**	**379,912**
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (SEFBHN)					
Indian River	25.0	6,297	16.1	22,347	16,050
Martin	23.8	6,036	14.6	21,222	15,186
Okeechobee	37.9	3,423	25.7	9,501	6,078
Palm Beach	22.7	61,222	14.5	193,825	132,603
St. Lucie	28.6	17,239	17.5	49,151	31,912
Total SEFBHN	**-**	**94,217**	**-**	**296,046**	**201,829**
Florida	**-**	**1,011,100**	**-**	**3,248,281**	**2,237,181**

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 11: Persons Uninsured, Adults and Children, Northwest Region

Location	2015 Estimated Population	Number of Children Uninsured	Percent of Children Uninsured	Number of Adults Uninsured	Percent of Adults Uninsured
Escambia	302,871	5,945	9	59,203	25
Okaloosa	190,832	4,269	10	34,073	23
Santa Rosa	162,526	3,684	10	27,652	22
Walton	60,413	1,890	15	12,909	27
Circuit 1	716,642	15,788	10	133,837	25
Bay	173,292	4,137	11	33,922	25
Calhoun	14,827	335	11	3,298	28
Gulf	16,212	295	12	2,610	25
Holmes	20,138	453	11	4,326	27
Jackson	50,329	957	10	9,375	23
Washington	25,159	573	11	5,385	27
Circuit 14	299,957	6,750	11	58,916	25
Franklin	11,657	236	12	2,616	27
Gadsden	48,312	1,190	11	10,873	29
Jefferson	14,692	344	13	3,012	25
Leon	283,218	5,563	10	50,070	22
Liberty	8,795	196	11	1,753	25
Wakulla	31,737	689	10	5,218	21
Circuit 2	398,411	8,218	10	73,542	23
Madison	19,530	499	12	4,150	27
Taylor	23,243	396	9	5,218	24
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	42,773	895	10	9,368	27
18 County Region (Northwest)	1,457,783	31,651	10	275,663	24

Table 12: Persons Uninsured, Adults and Children, Statewide

		Total Children	% of children uninsured	# of children uninsured	Total Adults	% of adults uninsured	# of adults uninsured
Big Bend Community Based Care (BBCBC)							
Bay	173,292	37,606	11%	4,137	135,686	25%	33,922
Calhoun	14,827	3,048	11%	335	11,779	28%	3,298
Escambia	302,871	66,058	9%	5,945	236,813	25%	59,203
Franklin	11,657	1,968	12%	236	9,689	27%	2,616
Gadsden	48,312	10,818	11%	1,190	37,494	29%	10,873
Gulf	16,212	2,455	12%	295	10,440	25%	2,610
Holmes	20,138	4,116	11%	453	16,022	27%	4,326
Jackson	50,329	9,568	10%	957	40,761	23%	9,375
Jefferson	14,692	2,646	13%	344	12,046	25%	3,012
Leon	283,218	55,625	10%	5,563	227,593	22%	50,070
Liberty	8,795	1,784	11%	196	7,011	25%	1,753
Madison	19,530	4,160	12%	499	15,370	27%	4,150
Okaloosa	190,832	42,688	10%	4,269	148,144	23%	34,073
Santa Rosa	162,526	36,837	10%	3,684	125,689	22%	27,652
Taylor	23,243	4,402	9%	396	18,841	24%	4,522
Wakulla	31,737	6,888	10%	689	24,849	21%	5,218
Walton	60,413	12,602	15%	1,890	47,811	27%	12,909
Washington	25,159	5,213	11%	573	19,946	27%	5,385
BBCBC Total	**1,457,783**	**308,482**	**10.3%**	**31,651**	**1,149,301**	**27.2%**	**274,967**
Lutheran Services Florida (LSF)							
Alachua	252,556	45,650	11%	5,022	206,906	23%	47,588
Baker	27,621	6,791	9%	611	20,830	22%	4,583
Bradford	27,507	5,627	10%	563	21,880	24%	5,251
Citrus	143,798	21,162	11%	2,328	122,636	26%	31,885
Clay	200,672	49,361	10%	4,936	151,311	20%	30,262
Columbia	68,894	14,819	11%	1,630	54,075	26%	14,060
Dixie	16,617	3,017	10%	302	13,600	26%	3,536
Duval	890,696	207,968	9%	18,717	682,728	23%	157,027
Flagler	104,985	20,335	13%	2,644	84,650	26%	22,009
Gilchrist	17,189	3,432	13%	446	13,757	28%	3,852
Hamilton	14,725	2,874	10%	287	11,851	25%	2,963
Hernando	180,212	33,823	12%	4,059	146,389	26%	38,061
LaFayette	8,769	1,849	16%	296	6,920	32%	2,214
Lake	316,923	63,151	10%	6,315	253,772	25%	63,443
Levy	41,275	8,296	14%	1,161	32,979	31%	10,223
Marion	346,964	64,658	11%	7,112	282,306	29%	81,869
Nassau	77,444	15,792	11%	1,737	51,652	22%	11,363
Putnam	72,782	15,881	12%	1,906	56,901	28%	15,932
St. John's	214,307	47,109	9%	4,240	167,198	18%	30,096
Sumter	113,848	9,996	11%	1,100	103,852	20%	20,770
Suwannee	44,821	9,568	13%	1,244	35,253	28%	9,871
Union	16,063	2,934	12%	352	13,129	24%	3,151
Volusia	506,475	92,785	11%	10,206	413,690	26%	107,559
LSF Total	**3,705,143**	**745,878**	**10%**	**77,214**	**2,948,265**	**24%**	**717,568**

Table 12 (continued): Persons Uninsured, Adults and Children, Statewide

Central Florida Cares Health System (CFCHS)							
Brevard	558,489	104,676	11%	11,514	453,813	24%	108,915
Orange	1,251,729	296,622	13%	38,561	955,107	29%	276,981
Osceola	306,924	77,094	13%	10,022	229,830	32%	73,546
Seminole	439,649	96,866	11%	10,655	342,783	23%	78,840
CFCHS Total		**575,258**	**12%**	**70,752**	**1,981,533**	**27%**	**538,282**
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (BBHC)							
Broward	1,802,981	390,479	13%	50,762	1,412,502	31%	437,876
BBHC Total	**1,802,981**	**390,479**	**13%**	**50,762**	**1,412,502**	**31%**	**437,876**
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN)							
Charlotte	166,304	22,316	13%	2,901	143,988	25%	35,997
Collier	345,100	66,123	16%	10,580	278,977	33%	92,062
DeSoto	34,505	7,864	16%	1,258	26,641	40%	10,656
Glades	12,894	2,454	21%	515	10,440	38%	3,967
Hardee	27,743	7,479	16%	1,197	20,264	41%	8,308
Hendry	38,121	10,867	18%	1,956	27,254	43%	11,719
Highlands	100,876	17,713	14%	2,480	83,163	33%	27,444
Hillsborough	1,319,740	312,901	12%	37,548	1,006,839	28%	281,915
Lee	673,826	128,304	14%	17,963	545,522	31%	16,912
Manatee	344,566	69,398	14%	9,716	275,168	29%	79,799
Pasco	492,687	102,638	10%	10,264	390,049	25%	97,512
Pinellas	927,988	158,374	11%	17,421	769,614	27%	207,796
Polk	634,415	145,744	12%	17,489	488,671	28%	136,828
Sarasota	393,674	58,843	13%	7,650	334,831	26%	87,056
Total CFBHN	**5,512,439**	**1,111,018**	**13%**	**138,938**	**4,401,421**	**25%**	**1,097,971**
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (SFBHN)							
Miami-Dade	2,635,261	562,313	15%	84,347	2,072,948	41%	849,909
Monroe	73,340	10,895	16%	1,743	62,445	30%	18,734
Total SFBHN	**2,708,601**	**573,208**	**15%**	**86,090**	**2,135,393**	**41%**	**868,643**
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (SEFBHN)							
Indian River	143,755	25,523	14%	3,573	118,232	29%	34,287
Martin	151,388	24,986	12%	2,998	126,402	25%	31,601
Okeechobee	40,235	9,521	14%	1,333	30,714	36%	11,057
Palm Beach	1,374,312	273,098	14%	38,234	1,101,214	30%	330,364
St. Lucie	293,805	63,526	13%	8,258	230,279	32%	73,689
Total SEFBHN	**1,949,495**	**396,654**	**14%**	**54,396**	**1,606,841**	**30%**	**480,998**
Florida	**19,747,233**	**4,101,977**	**12%**	**509,803**	**15,645,256**	**29%**	**4,453,654**

Source: Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 13: Health Outcomes (including sub-category measures of Health Outcomes)

Location	Health Outcomes	Length of Life (Health Outcome sub-measure)	Quality of Life (Health Outcome sub-measure)	Poor Mental Health Days (Quality of Life sub-measure)	Low birth weight (Quality of Life sub-measure)	Poor or Fair Health (Quality of Life sub-measure)
Escambia	57	51	59	4.8	10.4%	20%
Okaloosa	19	18	16	3.2	7.9%	18%
Santa Rosa	6	12	8	3.1	7.6%	12%
Walton	46	46	49	4.4	8.7%	20%
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	48	43	56	5.6	8.5%	17%
Calhoun	54	31	64	5.5	8.5%	36%
Gulf	34	27	44	3.0	9.6%	18%
Holmes	51	62	32	3.6	7.6%	24%
Jackson	47	42	53	3.6	9.9%	20%
Washington	66	64	66	5.8	9.0%	35%
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	36	34	38	3.9	7.9%	22%
Gadsden	61	59	60	3.3	11.7%	21%
Jefferson	58	50	61	4.6	10.4%	22%
Leon	9	6	17	3.2	9.5%	10%
Liberty	32	21	48	3.0	10.1%	14%
Wakulla	29	20	45	4.4	8.8%	19%
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	56	53	58	4.3	10.4%	18%
Taylor	60	52	62	4.8	9.9%	24%
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	3.8	8.7%	16%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2014
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 14: Health Factors (including sub-categories of Health Factors)

Location	Health Factors	Some College	Unemployment	Mental Health Providers	Children in Single-Parent Households	Violent Crime	Inadequate Social Support
Escambia	39	62%	8.4%	857:1	43%	806	21%
Okaloosa	10	65%	6.2%	826:1	35%	363	14%
Santa Rosa	14	66%	7.7%	2,319:1	26%	158	14%
Walton	29	55%	5.6%	1,612:1	35%	399	19%
Circuit 1		-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	38	60%	8.3%	589:1	34%	549	21%
Calhoun	56	34%	8.1%	5,561:1	43%	806	21%
Gulf	49	35%	8.5%	2,397:1	46%	393	26%
Holmes	46	36%	7.1%	1,667:1	34%	298	18%
Jackson	31	44%	7.1%	1,246:1	34%	487	23%
Washington	59	41%	9.4%	5,527:1	35%	179	24%
Circuit 14		-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	52	39%	6.7%	2,258:1	50%	814	22%
Gadsden	63	37%	9.1%	1,155:1	59%	861	30%
Jefferson	47	43%	7.9%		38%	846	24%
Leon	9	76%	7.2%	666:1	40%	753	16%
Liberty	48	40%	7.2%	1,469:1	43%	137	23%
Wakulla	28	48%	7.1%	3,097:1	33%	322	20%
Circuit 2		-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	61	38%	10.1%	4,188:1	45%	811	24%
Taylor	60	37%	9.3%	26,306:1	49%	806	24%
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*		-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida		60%	8.6%	910:1	37%	556	-

Source: Robert Wood Johnson, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2014
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 15: Suicide Rates by All Means, one year count and rate

Location	All Ages – All Means 2013		All Ages – All Means 2012		All Ages – All Means 2011		All Ages – All Means 2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Escambia	49	16.6	57	19.7	36	10.8	37	11.7
Okaloosa	44	22.9	37	20.1	30	15.9	35	17.8
Santa Rosa	29	17.8	33	18.5	32	18.8	23	14.6
Walton	13	18.6	13	18.4	16	22.9	11	17.4
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	35	18.3	37	20.1	33	18.7	30	16.4
Calhoun	0	0.0	3	15.4	4	25.4	2	12.5
Gulf	3	14.7	2	9.3	3	17.0	3	16.8
Holmes	3	14.3	8	31.6	4	21.0	4	18.0
Jackson	5	8.6	10	19.2	7	12.2	3	5.6
Washington	1	4.3	6	23.7	9	33.8	3	11.5
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	1	7.2	2	13.3	0	0.0	1	10.9
Gadsden	8	16.1	7	11.2	6	11.6	4	6.0
Jefferson	1	6.1	2	10.1	0	0.0	2	12.2
Leon	36	12.9	45	17.0	29	11.1	41	15.3
Liberty	0	0.0	1	14.8	0	0.0	1	9.8
Wakulla	5	18.5	7	25.1	8	26.3	5	16.8
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	4	19.4	3	13.3	0	0.0	1	5.7
Taylor	7	26.0	3	9.4	2	9.2	4	14.8
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida	2,892	13.8	2,922	14.2	2,765	13.5	2,753	13.5

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 15 (continued): Suicide Rates by All Means, three year count and rate, by age

Location	Ages 0-17 - All Means 2011-2013		Ages 0-17 - All Means 2010-2012		Ages 0-17 - All Means 2009-2011		Ages 0-17- All Means 2008-2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Escambia	5	2.5	3	1.5	2	1.0	2	1.0
Okaloosa	2	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6
Santa Rosa	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9
Walton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Calhoun	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gulf	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Holmes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jackson	1	3.4	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	1	6.4	1	6.4	1	6.4
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gadsden	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Leon	3	1.6	2	1.1	3	1.7	2	1.1
Liberty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wakulla	1	4.9	1	4.9	1	5.0	1	5.1
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.0	1	7.9
Taylor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	159	1.3	147	1.2	129	1.1	118	1.0

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 15 (continued): Suicide Rates by All Means, three year count and rate, by Age

Location	Ages 18-24 - All Means 2011-2013		Ages 18-24 - All Means 2010-2012		Ages 18-24 - All Means 2009-2011		Ages 18-24- All Means 2008-2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Escambia	15	14.9	18	17.4	16	14.8	16	14.2
Okaloosa	12	22.1	8	14.7	17	31.7	19	36.0
Santa Rosa	8	18.5	6	14.4	4	10.0	4	10.3
Walton	1	7.6	1	7.9	0	0.0	1	7.9
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	8	17.1	9	19.0	8	17.6	7	16.0
Calhoun	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gulf	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Holmes	*	18.0	*	36.6	*	17.3	*	32.7
Jackson	3	21.9	2	14.7	1	7.2		0.0
Washington	*	15.1	*	15.3	*	0.0	*	0.0
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	36.5
Gadsden	2	15.9	1	8.1	1	7.9	0	0.0
Jefferson	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Leon	12	7.3	15	9.1	18	10.5	15	8.4
Liberty	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Wakulla	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.7	1	12.7
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	*	37.7	*	18.7	*	0.0	*	0.0
Taylor	*	17.1	*	17.2	*	34.1	*	33.6
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	607	11.6	595	11.5	577	11.3	576	11.4

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

* Data Unavailable in Florida CHARTS

Table 15 (continued): Suicide Rates by All Means, three year count and rate, by Age

Location	Ages 25-44 - All Means 2011-2013		Ages 25-44 - All Means 2010-2012		Ages 25-44 - All Means 2009-2011		Ages 25-44- All Means 2008-2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Escambia	48	21.7	39	17.8	30	13.6	43	19.2
Okaloosa	34	23.8	28	19.9	33	23.2	34	23.4
Santa Rosa	22	17.9	22	18.1	25	20.7	25	20.8
Walton	8	18.5	9	21.2	12	28.9	11	26.9
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	29	22.0	28	21.3	35	26.9	30	23.2
Calhoun	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	32.4	3	24.0
Gulf	2	14.4	4	28.6	6	42.4	4	28.1
Holmes	3	20.5	2	13.6	3	19.8	4	25.7
Jackson	3	7.4	5	12.3	5	12.2	6	14.4
Washington	6	30.9	6	30.6	7	34.7	5	24.5
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	1	10.0	1	10.1	2	20.4	2	20.8
Gadsden	3	8.1	1	2.7	1	2.8	4	11.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.8	1	8.6
Leon	30	14.2	37	17.5	27	12.8	28	13.2
Liberty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wakulla	7	26.0	8	29.6	10	37.8	7	27.6
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	6.8	4	26.1
Taylor	2	11.0	2	11.1	4	21.5	4	21.0
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	2,266	16.0	2,231	15.8	2,328	16.5	2,395	16.9

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 15 (continued): Suicide Rates by All Means, three year count and rate, by Age

Location	Age 45-64 - All Means 2011-2013		Ages 45-64 - All Means 2010-2012		Ages 45-64 - All Means 2009-2011		Ages 45-64- All Means 2008-2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Escambia	53	22.3	55	23.0	51	21.9	50	22.2
Okaloosa	48	31.4	50	33.2	41	27.6	46	31.6
Santa Rosa	44	32.9	43	32.3	33	25.4	31	24.5
Walton	26	51.5	24	48.2	20	40.6	10	20.6
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	47	33.1	44	31.0	45	31.3	46	31.8
Calhoun	5	41.6	6	49.9	7	61.6	4	37.4
Gulf	4	28.1	3	21.1	1	7.2	2	14.8
Holmes	7	42.2	8	48.4	6	37.9	6	39.5
Jackson	10	23.9	7	16.6	9	21.8	11	27.1
Washington	4	19.4	4	19.5	5	24.8	6	30.5
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	2	20.1	2	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gadsden	11	26.9	12	29.1	14	35.8	11	29.6
Jefferson	2	14.3	1	7.1	2	14.5	5	37.3
Leon	45	24.1	45	23.9	36	19.2	37	19.9
Liberty	0	0.0	1	14.7	2	31.4	2	33.6
Wakulla	4	14.9	5	18.5	5	18.5	4	15.1
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	3	18.5	1	6.1	2	13.0	4	27.6
Taylor	8	40.8	4	20.4	4	20.9	6	32.2
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	3,561	23.0	3,615	23.5	3,549	23.4	3,477	23.4

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 15 (continued): Suicide Rates by All Means, three year count and rate, by Age

Location	Age 65 and over - All Means 2011-2013		Ages 65 and over - All Means 2010-2012		Ages 65 and over - All Means 2009-2011		Ages 65 and over- All Means 2008-2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Escambia	21	15.3	15	11.2	16	12.1	14	10.7
Okaloosa	15	18.4	14	17.8	19	24.8	24	32.0
Santa Rosa	20	31.8	17	27.7	12	20.3	6	10.6
Walton	7	24.5	6	21.7	7	24.6	8	27.4
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	20	25.8	18	23.7	15	19.8	13	17.1
Calhoun	1	14.1	2	28.6	2	28.9	2	29.2
Gulf	2	24.3	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.6
Holmes	4	37.3	4	37.9	2	19.3	3	29.4
Jackson	5	20.4	5	20.7	4	16.7	5	21.01
Washington	5	41.8	6	51.3	5	42.6	6	50.6
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15.8	1	15.4
Gadsden	5	24.4	3	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	1	12.9	3	39.5	2	27.3	2	28.2
Leon	20	23.1	16	19.4	14	17.8	13	17.2
Liberty	1	34.8	1	35.7	0	0.0	1	35.6
Wakulla	8	73.1	6	56.8	3	27.7	1	9.1
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	1	10.3	1	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taylor	1	8.8	2	18.2	1	9.5	1	10.0
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	1,986	19.3	1,852	18.3	1,789	18.0	1,764	18.1

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 16: Involuntary Exams Initiated

Location	2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Rate of Change	Number	Rate of Change	Number	Rate of Change
Escambia	3,623	5.7	3,535	-2.4	4,316	22.1
Okaloosa	1,571	22.0	1,622	3.2	1,561	-3.8
Santa Rosa	944	4.2	971	2.9	1,053	8.4
Walton	333	16.8	369	10.8	347	-6.0
Circuit 1	6,471	9.5	6,497	0.4	7,277	12.0
Bay	1,266	-5.4	1,191	-5.9	1,364	14.5
Calhoun	98	27.3	78	-20.4	96	23.1
Gulf	81	-11.1	86	6.2	101	17.4
Holmes	133	-8.9	154	15.8	149	-3.2
Jackson	276	0	228	-17.4	232	1.8
Washington	148	-1.3	157	6.1	184	17.2
Circuit 14	2,002	-3.6	1,894	-5.4	2,126	12.2
Franklin	44	-15.4	31	-29.5	54	74.2
Gadsden	237	-4.0	262	10.5	286	9.2
Jefferson	93	-13.9	115	23.7	92	-20.0
Leon	1,384	-4.6	1,473	6.4	1,545	4.9
Liberty	37	27.6	37	0	36	-2.7
Wakulla	144	-16.3	137	-4.9	120	-12.4
Circuit 2	1,939	-12.9	2,055	6.0	2,133	3.8
Madison	182	-11.2	160	-12.1	227	41.9
Taylor	112	-11.8	106	-5.4	75	-29.2
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	294	-11.4	266	-9.5	302	13.5
18-County Region (Northwest)	10,706	1.5	10,712	0.05	11,838	10.5
Florida	150,466	9.8	157,352	4.6	171,744	9.1

Source: University of South Florida, Baker Act Reporting Center
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 17: Adults with good mental health

County	2010 Percent	2007 Percent
Escambia	85.4	88.7
Okaloosa	87.9	92.3
Santa Rosa	89.0	91.1
Walton	84.7	90.0
Circuit 1		
Bay	90.0	86.6
Calhoun	84.0	84.8
Gulf	90.8	90.0
Holmes	85.1	85.5
Jackson	87.9	87.4
Washington	80.9	86.0
Circuit 14		
Franklin	87.3	86.6
Gadsden	90.8	90.1
Jefferson	90.5	89.0
Leon	87.6	93.0
Liberty	85.3	81.6
Wakulla	83.7	87.3
Circuit 2		
Madison	84.3	88.2
Taylor	85.2	86.1
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*		
Florida		

Source: Florida CHARTS
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 18: Adults who had poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days

County	2010 Percent	2007 Percent
Escambia	14.6	11.4
Okaloosa	12.1	7.7
Santa Rosa	11.0	8.9
Walton	15.3	10.0
Circuit 1		
Bay	10.0	13.4
Calhoun	16.0	15.2
Gulf	9.2	10.0
Holmes	14.9	14.5
Jackson	12.1	12.6
Washington	19.1	14.0
Circuit 14		
Franklin	12.7	13.4
Gadsden	9.2	10.0
Jefferson	9.5	11.0
Leon	12.4	7.0
Liberty	14.7	18.4
Wakulla	16.3	12.7
Circuit 2		
Madison	15.7	11.8
Taylor	14.8	13.9
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*		
Florida		

Source: Florida CHARTS
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 19: Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days

County	2010 Percent	2007 Percent
Escambia	6.2	3.8
Okaloosa	4.0	3.9
Santa Rosa	4.2	4.0
Walton	6.0	6.1
Circuit 1		
Bay	4.7	4.7
Calhoun	7.6	7.1
Gulf	7.2	5.3
Holmes	6.0	5.4
Jackson	4.7	4.6
Washington	6.2	5.3
Circuit 14		
Franklin	6.6	5.8
Gadsden	4.3	4.1
Jefferson	5.1	6.6
Leon	4.4	3.5
Liberty	6.7	4.9
Wakulla	5.2	4.6
Circuit 2		
Madison	5.7	4.4
Taylor	6.4	5.7
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*		
Florida		

Source: Florida CHARTS
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 20: Youth Use of Drugs and Alcohol (2010)

County	Percent of Middle School Students Who have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days	Percent of Middle School Students Who have Used Marijuana/Hashish in the last 30 days	Percent of High School Students who reported binge drinking	Percent of Middle School Students Who have Used Marijuana/Hashish in the last 30 days
Escambia	10.7	2.9	16.5	14.5
Okaloosa	9.8	2.0	15.0	14.7
Santa Rosa	9.3	1.8	19.8	16.0
Walton	13.9	4.8	21.8	21.6
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-
Bay	11.0	5.9	17.2	20.0
Calhoun	18.3	5.5	18.8	13.0
Gulf	22.1	10.7	17.8	25.1
Holmes	16.5	3.1	16.8	11.0
Jackson	16.9	2.4	18.1	14.4
Washington	19.1	6.0	21.5	17.6
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-
Franklin	22.8	5.3	34.7	34.9
Gadsden	16.0	3.2	29.0	37.2
Jefferson	9.4	*	13.7	16.2
Leon	9.3	4.6	16.8	20.9
Liberty	12.3	4.5	20.0	12.1
Wakulla	18.2	10.1	22.7	27.9
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-
Madison	12.6	4.2	14.8	9.1
Taylor	17.4	6.7	20.3	10.7
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-

Source: Florida CHARTS
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 21: Alcohol Related Crashes

Location	2007-2009		2008-2010			2009-2011		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate of Change	Number	Rate	Rate of Change
Escambia	1,848	205.7	1,617	180.5	-25.2	1,542	172.1	-8.4
Okaloosa	913	167.4	833	153.2	-14.2	803	147.6	-5.6
Santa Rosa	561	126.4	537	119.3	-7.1	519	113.4	-5.9
Walton	325	200.3	290	176.7	-23.6	292	176.5	-0.2
Circuit 1	3,647	-	3,277	-	-	3,156	-	-
Bay	1,243	246.8	1,196	236.4	-10.4	1,147	226.3	-10.1
Calhoun	71	163.7	76	173.8	10.1	72	163.7	-10.1
Gulf	77	160.2	66	138.1	-22.1	60	126.1	-12.0
Holmes	58	96.5	55	91.5	-5.0	51	85.2	-6.3
Jackson	199	133.3	175	116.6	-16.7	151	100.9	-15.7
Washington	85	115.6	75	100.8	-14.8	70	94.3	-6.5
Circuit 14	1,733	-	1,643	-	-	1,551	-	-
Franklin	69	198.2	60	172.7	-25.5	61	176	3.3
Gadsden	279	200.0	267	191	-9.0	217	153.8	-37.2
Jefferson	74	168	74	167.5	-0.5	71	160.9	-6.6
Leon	1,164	142.1	1,052	127.7	-14.4	1,000	121	-6.7
Liberty	40	161.8	34	136.2	-25.6	36	143.9	7.7
Wakulla	174	197.5	157	173.6	-23.9	138	149.8	-23.8
Circuit 2	1,800	-	1,644	-	-	1,523	-	-
Madison	103	177.8	114	196.8	19	105	181.4	-15.4
Taylor	141	210.6	126	186.7	-23.9	123	182.1	-4.6
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	244	-	240	-	-	228	-	-
Florida	65,167	116.7	60,092	107	-9.7	54,900	97.2	-9.8

Source: Florida CHARTS, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 22: Juvenile Justice Statistics, by County, 2012-2013

.Location	Delinquency cases received by DJJ		Youths referred for delinquency		Youth Committed		Percent of Commitment from Delinquency Cases
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Escambia	2,237	3.48	1,311	2.04	156	0.24	6.97%
Okaloosa	924	2.15	529	1.23	47	0.11	5.09%
Santa Rosa	544	1.48	372	0.94	49	0.13	9.01%
Walton	245	2.01	174	1.43	11	0.09	4.49%
Circuit 1	3,950	-	2,386	-	263	-	6.66%
Bay	924	2.46	561	1.49	28	0.07	3.03%
Calhoun	44	1.42	31	1.00	4	0.13	9.09%
Gulf	41	1.65	22	0.89	0	0	0.00%
Holmes	107	2.67	62	1.55	2	0.05	1.87%
Jackson	151	1.65	94	1.03	7	0.08	4.64%
Washington	107	2.14	81	1.62	1	0.02	9.35%
Circuit 14	1,374	-	851	-	42	-	3.06%
Franklin	29	1.51	22	1.14	2	0.10	6.90%
Gadsden	152	1.45	97	0.93	14	0.13	9.21%
Jefferson	22	0.89	16	0.64	1	0.04	4.55%
Leon	1,037	1.92	671	1.24	123	0.23	11.87%
Liberty	21	1.26	17	1.02	0	0	0.00%
Wakulla	80	1.23	59	0.91	6	0.09	7.50%
Circuit 2	1,341	-	882	-	146	-	10.89%
Madison	127	3.34	77	2.03	5	0.13	3.94%
Taylor	52	1.20	39	0.90	5	0.12	9.62%
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	179	-	116	-	10	-	5.59%

Source: Office of Research and Planning, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 23: Domestic Violence offenses and rates

Location	Domestic Violence Offenses 2013		Domestic Violence Offenses 2012		Domestic Violence Offenses 2011	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Escambia	3,113	1038.5	3,527	1174.6	3,351	1118.5
Okaloosa	1,662	871.1	1,726	946	1,564	859.8
Santa Rosa	617	392.7	648	409.5	695	446.3
Walton	466	794.8	564	1003.3	419	753.6
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	1,608	942.8	1,473	866.4	1,625	959
Calhoun	24	163.6	36	243.6	41	279.4
Gulf	22	137.8	5	31.8	36	227.9
Holmes	137	683.1	108	541.9	111	554
Jackson	215	432.2	224	446.7	209	418.5
Washington	166	657.7	140	571.3	133	540.9
Circuit 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	68	582.9	86	741.7	83	720.1
Gadsden	277	590.7	188	380.3	177	367.7
Jefferson	55	380.9	37	253	54	369.6
Leon	1,509	538.8	1,236	446	1,483	536.4
Liberty	1	11.4	13	152.4	0	0
Wakulla	68	219	80	257.3	74	239.6
Circuit 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	113	589.2	97	500.7	129	667.7
Taylor	227	979.5	180	799.8	118	524.7
Circuit 3 *(selected portion)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-County Region (Northwest)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	108,030	559.2	108,046	567.4	111,681	589.8

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, rate per 100,000
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 24: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, by poverty, by uninsured, all Funds

Total Managing Entity Funds All Fund Sources			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	33.37	199.07	141.43
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	25.87	170.16	95.46
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	29.88	192.72	133.14
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	22.85	145.44	95.94
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	24.95	145.54	92.92
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	28.10	140.37	79.73
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	25.38	171.76	94.97
State of Florida	27.24	165.57	108.36

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 25: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Adult Mental Health

Adult Mental Health Funds (per capita)					
Managing Entity	**Total AMH**	**AMH Base Services**	**AMH TANF**	**AMH PATH**	**AMH FACT**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	$24.26	$14.72	$0.44	$0.44	$3.27
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	$16.77	$14.02	$0.57	$0.57	$0.89
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	$21.64	$15.71	$0.60	$0.60	$3.99
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	$13.60	$10.62	$0.36	$0.36	$1.90
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	$14.60	$11.29	$0.38	$0.38	$2.12
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	$17.39	$13.16	$0.40	$0.40	$1.76
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	$16.53	$13.08	$0.51	$0.51	$2.34
State of Florida	$17.94	$13.39	$0.48	$0.48	$2.57

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 26: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Adult Substance Abuse

Adult Substance Abuse Funds (per capita)				
Managing Entity	**Total ASA**	**ASA Base Services**	**ASA TANF**	**ASA Prevention**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	$8.93	$6.59	$0.42	$0.97
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	$8.24	$6.02	$0.37	$0.89
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	$8.19	$5.73	$0.36	$0.84
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	$8.18	$5.75	$0.31	$0.73
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	$9.11	$6.76	$0.34	$0.80
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	$8.75	$6.14	$0.37	$0.87
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	$7.34	$5.39	$0.34	$0.80
State of Florida	$8.41	$6.04	$0.36	$0.83

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 27: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Children's Mental Health

Children's Mental Health Funds (per capita)				
Managing Entity	**Total CMH**	**CMH Base Services**	**CMH PRTS**	**CMH Bnet**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	$13.36	$10.89	$0.58	$1.89
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	$11.61	$14.00	$0.39	$2.00
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	$12.69	$8.87	$0.43	$2.74
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	$12.45	$9.95	$0.68	$1.82
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	$12.79	$11.02	$0.48	$1.09
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	$17.28	$10.60	$0.60	$1.76
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	$15.23	$11.13	$0.78	$3.32
State of Florida	$13.74	$10.29	$0.54	$2.10

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 28: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, Children's Substance Abuse

Children's Substance Abuse Funds (per capita)					
Managing Entity	**CSA Total**	**CSA Base Services**	**CSA TANF**	**CSA PPG**	**CSA Prevention**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	$20.68	$16.82	$0.20	$1.34	$1.86
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	$14.98	$12.78	$0.14	$0.38	$1.34
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	$17.38	$14.13	$0.15	$1.08	$1.43
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	$14.09	$11.27	$0.14	$1.11	$1.25
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	$17.04	$13.81	$0.16	$1.19	$1.50
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	$18.15	$14.84	$0.16	$1.43	$1.38
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	$16.28	$13.12	$0.15	$1.13	$1.50
State of Florida	$16.88	$13.74	$0.16	$1.11	$1.44

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 29: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All AMH

Total Managing Entity Funds All Adult Mental Health Funds			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	24.26	163.87	89.27
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	16.76	124.13	54.11
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	21.64	161.89	86.75
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	13.60	100.82	50.08
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	14.60	98.46	60.20
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	17.39	97.75	42.75
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	16.53	131.60	55.22
State of Florida	17.94	125.46	63.02

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 30: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, Services and Provider Activities

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health ME Services and Provider Activities			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	14.72	99.44	54.17
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	14.02	103.74	45.22
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	15.71	117.52	62.97
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	10.62	78.71	39.10
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	11.29	76.12	46.54
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	13.16	73.97	32.35
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	13.08	104.15	43.70
State of Florida	13.39	93.61	47.02

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 31: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, Evidenced Based Prevention and Treatment Approaches

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Evidenced Based Prevention and Treatment Approaches			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.57	3.83	2.08
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.46	3.41	1.49
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	-	-	-
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	-	-	-
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	-	-	-
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	-	-	-
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	-	-	-
State of Florida	0.08	0.58	0.29

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 32: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, Community Forensic Beds

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Community Forensic Beds			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	4.93	33.28	18.13
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.52	3.85	1.68
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.73	5.49	2.94
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.31	2.28	1.13
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.37	2.51	1.54
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	1.48	8.30	3.63
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.10	0.77	0.32
State of Florida	0.94	6.55	3.29

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 33: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, FACT

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Florida Assertive Community Treatment (FACT)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	3.27	22.12	12.05
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.89	6.57	2.86
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	3.99	29.85	15.99
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	1.90	14.07	6.99
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	2.12	14.30	8.74
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	1.76	9.91	4.33
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	2.34	18.64	7.82
State of Florida	2.57	17.94	9.01

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 34: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, IDP

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Indigent Psychiatric Medication Program (IDP)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.08	0.52	0.28
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.05	0.39	0.17
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.32	2.36	1.27
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.03	0.26	0.13
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.05	0.35	0.21
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.05	0.30	0.13
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.16	1.29	0.54
State of Florida	0.14	0.96	0.48

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 35: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, PATH

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Grants – PATH			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.26	1.73	0.94
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.26	1.92	0.84
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.23	1.70	0.91
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.39	2.87	1.43
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.29	1.93	1.18
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.26	1.47	0.64
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.22	1.73	0.73
State of Florida	0.27	1.87	0.94

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 36: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Adult Mental Health, TANF

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.44	2.96	1.61
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.57	4.25	1.85
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.60	4.45	2.39
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.36	2.64	1.31
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.38	2.57	1.57
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.40	2.27	0.99
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.51	4.03	1.69
State of Florida	0.48	3.33	1.67

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 37: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Children's Mental Health

Total Managing Entity Funds All Children's Mental Health Funds			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	13.36	55.51	130.21
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	14.00	65.67	107.70
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	12.69	52.94	101.44
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	12.45	53.50	101.24
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	12.79	48.63	123.69
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	17.28	61.01	115.07
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	15.23	64.12	111.06
State of Florida	13.74	55.73	110.52

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 38: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Mental Health, ME Services and Provider Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Mental Health ME Services and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	10.89	45.25	106.13
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	11.61	54.47	89.33
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	8.87	37.03	70.95
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	9.95	42.60	80.92
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	11.02	41.91	106.60
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	10.60	37.41	70.56
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	11.13	46.85	81.15
State of Florida	10.29	41.73	82.77

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 39: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Mental Health, PRTS

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Mental Health Purchase of Residential Treatment Services (PRTS)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.58	2.41	5.65
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.39	1.81	2.97
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.43	1.77	3.40
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.68	2.90	5.51
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.48	1.81	4.61
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.60	2.11	3.98
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.78	3.30	5.71
State of Florida	0.54	2.18	4.32

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 40: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Mental Health, Bnet

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Mental Health Title XX1 - Bnet			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	1.89	7.86	18.43
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	2.00	9.39	15.40
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	2.74	11.45	21.95
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	1.82	7.80	14.81
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	1.09	4.14	10.53
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	1.76	6.22	11.74
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	3.32	13.97	24.19
State of Florida	2.10	8.51	16.87

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 41: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Substance Abuse Funds

Total Managing Entity Funds All Adult Substance Abuse Funds			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	8.93	60.34	32.87
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	8.24	60.97	26.58
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	8.19	61.26	32.83
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	8.18	60.60	30.10
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	9.11	61.45	37.57
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	8.75	49.15	21.50
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	7.34	58.41	24.51
State of Florida	8.41	58.81	29.54

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 42: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, ME Supports and Provider Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse ME Supports and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	6.59	44.53	24.26
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	6.02	44.52	19.41
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	5.73	42.87	22.97
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	5.75	42.61	21.17
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	6.76	45.57	27.86
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	6.14	34.52	15.10
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	5.39	42.88	17.99
State of Florida	6.04	42.22	21.21

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 43: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, HIV Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse HIV Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.24	1.65	0.90
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.22	1.65	0.72
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.21	1.57	0.84
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.18	1.35	0.67
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.20	1.35	0.82
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.22	1.22	0.53
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.20	1.59	0.67
State of Florida	0.21	1.45	0.73

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 44: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, Prevention Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse Prevention Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.97	6.59	3.59
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.89	6.59	2.87
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.84	6.27	3.36
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.73	5.40	2.68
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.80	5.39	3.29
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.87	4.87	2.13
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.80	6.34	2.66
State of Florida	0.83	5.81	2.92

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 45: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, Expansion of Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse Expansion of Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.70	4.76	2.59
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.74	5.47	2.38
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.46	3.45	1.85
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.95	7.04	3.50
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.48	3.25	1.99
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.85	4.77	2.09
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.62	4.93	2.07
State of Florida	0.64	4.47	2.25

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 46: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Substance Abuse Funds, TANF

Total Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.42	2.82	1.54
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.37	2.75	1.20
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.36	2.69	1.44
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.31	2.32	1.15
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.34	2.32	1.42
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.37	2.11	0.92
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.34	2.68	1.12
State of Florida	0.36	2.49	1.25

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 47: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, All Children's Substance Abuse Funds

Total Managing Entity Funds All Children's Substance Abuse Funds			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	20.68	85.94	201.58
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	14.98	70.24	115.20
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	17.38	72.51	138.95
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	14.09	60.33	114.58
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	17.04	64.82	164.87
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	18.15	64.08	120.86
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	16.28	68.55	118.73
State of Florida	16.88	68.47	135.80

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 48: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, ME Supports and Provider Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse ME Supports and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	16.82	69.88	163.92
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	12.78	59.93	98.29
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	14.13	58.95	112.96
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	11.27	48.26	91.66
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	13.81	52.52	133.60
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	14.84	52.37	97.78
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	13.12	55.24	95.68
State of Florida	13.74	55.76	110.59

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 49: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, HIV Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse HIV Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.46	1.93	4.53
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.34	1.57	2.58
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.36	1.49	2.86
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.31	1.34	2.55
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.38	1.43	3.63
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.35	1.22	2.30
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.38	1.58	2.740.36
State of Florida	0.36	1.46	2.90

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 50: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, Prevention Services

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse Prevention Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	1.86	7.72	18.11
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	1.34	6.30	10.33
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	1.43	5.98	11.46
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	1.25	5.37	10.20
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	1.50	5.72	14.54
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	1.38	4.89	9.21
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	1.50	6.32	10.94
State of Florida	1.44	5.86	11.62

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 51: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, PPG

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse Prevention Partnership Grant (PPG)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	1.34	5.56	13.04
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.38	1.77	2.90
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	1.08	4.50	8.63
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	1.11	4.77	9.06
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	1.19	4.53	11.52
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	1.43	5.06	9.53
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	1.13	4.78	8.27
State of Florida	1.11	4.51	8.94

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 52: Statewide by Managing Entity Funds, per capita, poverty and uninsured, Children's Substance Abuse Funds, TANF

Total Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest)	0.20	0.84	1.97
Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Broward County)	0.14	0.67	1.10
Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Suncoast)	0.15	0.65	1.24
Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Florida)	0.14	0.58	1.11
Lutheran Services Florida (Northeast)	0.16	0.62	1.59
South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern)	0.16	0.55	1.04
Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast)	0.15	0.63	1.10
State of Florida	0.16	0.63	1.26

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 53: Statewide Managing Entity Funds

Funding Category	Managing Entity (Region)							
	BBCBC (NW)	BBHP (Broward)	CFBHN (Suncoast)	CFCHS (Central)	LSF (NE)	SFBHN (Southern)	SEFBHN (Southeast)	All MEs (FL)
Adult Mental Health (AMH)								
ME Services & Provider Activities	16,919,657	19,800,186	69,141,045	21,044,614	33,394,556	28,102,319	21,019,591	209,421,968
EBP Treatment Approaches	650,870	650,871	0	0	0	0	0	1,301,741
Community Forensic Beds	5,662,712	734,600	3,229,757	608,712	1,102,606	3,154,522	154,800	14,647,709
FACT	3,763,062	1,254,354	17,560,956	3,763,062	6,271,770	3,763,062	3,763,062	40,139,328
Indigent Psychiatric Medication Program	88,039	74,817	1,391,156	69,078	153,598	113,991	259,382	2,150,061
Baycare Vets (Special Project)	0	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	150,000
Guidance Care Center – Key West (Special Project)	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Clay Behavioral Health Center (Special Project)	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	300,000
Northside Mental Health Center (Special Project)	0	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	150,000
Palm Beach Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment (Special Project)	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	200,000
Camillus House Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment – Homeless (Special Project)	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	25,000
Citrus Health Network (Special Project)	0	0	0	0	0	455,000	0	455,000
Grants PATH	293,615	365,630	1,002,273	767,489	845,728	559,639	349,628	4,184,002
TANF	503,503	811,918	2,620,148	704,963	1,127,069	862,833	813,437	7,443,871
AMH Total	**27,881,458**	**23,692,376**	**95,245,335**	**26,957,918**	**43,195,327**	**37,136,366**	**26,559,900**	**280,668,680**
Children's Mental Health (CMH)								
ME Supports & Provider Activity	3,359,196	4,534,659	9,857,279	5,724,924	8,231,053	6,074,227	4,414,497	42,195,835
PRTS	178,771	150,762	472,283	390,183	356,193	342,970	310,617	2,201,779
Baycare Behavioral Health (Special Project)	0	781,619	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000
Title XX1 – Bnet	583,310	0	3,049,311	1,047,967	813,150	1,010,630	1,315,975	8,601,962
Grant – Miami Dade Wraparound FACES	0	0	0	0	0	937,000	0	937,000
Grant – Miami Dade County Wraparound	0	0	0	0	0	1,541,678	0	1,541,678
Grants Project Launch	0	0	715,433	0	0	0	0	715,433
CMH Total	**4,121,277**	**5,467,040**	**14,094,306**	**7,163,074**	**9,550,396**	**9,906,505**	**6,041,089**	**56,343,687**

Table 53 (continued): Statewide Managing Entity Funds

Adult Substance Abuse (ASA)								
ME Supports & Provider Activity	8,344,487	9,360,191	27,750,725	12,384,423	21,611,962	14,385,100	9,532,198	103,369,086
HIV Services	126,395	141,780	416,107	162,830	266,584	208,599	144,386	1,466,681
Prevention Services	505,581	567,121	1,664,430	651,320	1,066,333	834,397	577,543	5,866,725
Expansion of Substance Abuse Treatment for Pregnant Women	809,357	1,043,188	2,031,425	1,883,426	1,425,507	1,812,723	994,374	10,000,000
Strengthening our Communities	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	300,000
Family Intensive Treatment (FIT)	0	0	2,293,984	502,183	1,570,643	633,190	0	5,000,000
TANF	480,172	525,349	1,585,461	620,332	1,019,224	800,037	540,959	5,571,170
ASA Total	**10,265,992**	**11,637,629**	**36,042,132**	**16,204,514**	**26,960,253**	**18,674,046**	**11,789,096**	**131,573,662**
Children's Substance Abuse (CSA)								
ME Supports & Provider Activity	4,324,675	4,199,664	13,297,276	5,397,944	8,624,649	7,308,777	4,308,118	47,461,103
HIV Services	316,050	289,010	877,528	397,791	618,792	437,262	328,116	3,264,549
Prevention Services	1,264,195	1,156,041	3,510,114	1,591,165	2,475,167	1,749,049	1,312,464	13,058,195
Drug Abuse Comprehensive Coordinating Treatment (DACCO)	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000
Prevention Partnership Grant (PPG)	412,849	147,256	1,198,439	641,320	889,149	820,788	450,000	4,559,801
TANF	62,306	55,850	171,965	78,574	122,421	89,116	59,768	640,000
CSA Total	**6,380,075**	**5,847,821**	**19,305,322**	**8,106,794**	**12,730,178**	**10,404,992**	**6,458,466**	**69,233,648**
Total All Fund Sources	**48,648,802**	**46,644,866**	164,687,095	**58,432,300**	**92,436,154**	**76,121,909**	**50,848,551**	**537,819,677**

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 54: Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest), Fiscal Year 2014-2015, by Provider

BBCBC Circuit					
	Adult Mental Health	**Children's Mental Health**	**Adult Substance Abuse**	**Children's Substance Abuse**	**Total**
Provider					
Apalachee Center	11,258,823	779,441	749,974	0	**12,788,238**
Ability 1st	211,301	0	0	0	**211,301**
Bay District Schools	0	0	0	108,351	**108,351**
211 Big Bend	0	69,139	0	0	**69,139**
Bridgeway Center	1,215,674	174,447	292,894	171,511	**1,854,526**
Chemical Addictions Recovery Effort (CARE)	0	0	2,450,186	1,070,882	**3,521,068**
Community Drug and Alcohol Council (CDAC)	0	0	1,413,116	1,092,392	**2,505,508**
Children's Home Society (CHS)	0	61,168	0	0	**61,168**
Children's Medical Services (CMS – Leon County)	0	273,636	0	0	**273,636**
COPE Center	914,926	221,230	240,430	227,128	**1,603,714**
DISC Village	0	0	1,816,705	1,840,034	**3,656,739**
Escambia County Board of County Commissioners	43,971	0	0	0	**43,971**
Ft. Walton Beach Medical Center	999,145	171,100	316,584	0	**1,486,829**
Dr. John Hodges	0	18,559	0	0	**18,559**
Informed Families	0	0	0	175,000	**175,000**
Lakeview Center	6,081,914	1,319,050	2,328,144	1,362,187	**11,091,295**
Leon County Drug Court	0	0	50,172	0	**50,172**
Life Management Center	5,529,948	749,209	0	0	**6,279,157**
Mental Health Association of Okaloosa/Walton	105,982	0	0	0	**105,982**
Okaloosa Board of County Commissioners	133,127	0	27,329	0	**160,456**
Turn About	0	0	4,105	177,457	**181,562**
Unallocated	18,099	77,434	0	47,602	**143,135**
Total	**26,512,910**	**3,914,413**	**9,689,639**	**6,272,544**	**46,389,506**

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 55: Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care (Northwest), Fiscal Year 2014-2015, by Circuit

			Total All Fund Sources
	BBCBC Circuit		
Funding Category	**Circuit 1**	**Circuit 2**	**Circuit 14**
ME Services & Provider Activities	7,401,891	3,451,295	3,879,597
Community Forensic Beds	0	5,167,942	268,828
FACT	1,204,225	1,204,225	1,204,225
Grants PATH	93,874	158,763	0
TANF	257,632	150,161	156,384
AMH Total	**9,494,739**	**11,470,124**	**5,529,948**
Children's Mental Health (CMH)			
ME Supports & Provider Activity	1,658,241	848,580	623,876
Title XX1 – Bnet	307,313	273,636	125,333
CMH Total	**1,965,554**	**1,122,216**	**749,209**
Adult Substance Abuse (ASA)			
ME Supports & Provider Activity	4,029,527	2,266,466	2,171,979
Expansion of Substance Abuse Treatment for Pregnant Women	346,420	206,083	173,304
TANF	242,550	148,407	104,903
ASA Total	**4,618,497**	**2,620,956**	**2,450,186**
Children's Substance Abuse (CSA)			
ME Supports & Provider Activity	2,826,002	1,443,026	894,263
TANF	27,216	0	32,604
CSA Total	**3,028,218**	**2,017,491**	**1,179,233**
Total All Fund Sources	**19,107,008**	**17,230,787**	**9,908,576**

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 56: Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health ME Supports and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	13.25	109.37	55.31
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	9.78	50.89	41.63
Circuit 14	16.53	111.98	65.85

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.

Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Adult Mental Health Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	0.46	3.81	1.92
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	0.73	3.80	1.81
Circuit 14	0.67	4.51	2.65

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Children's Mental Health ME Supports and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	10.48	46.08	105.03
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	18.78	77.72	93.12
Circuit 14	26.74	36.87	94.23

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Children's Mental Health BNet Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	1.94	7.60	19.46
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	3.48	14.40	30.03
Circuit 14	4.41	7.41	18.57

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse ME Supports and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	7.22	59.54	30.11
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	11.42	59.42	27.34
Circuit 14	9.26	62.69	36.87

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Adult Substance Abuse Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	0.43	3.58	1.81
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	0.69	3.58	1.79
Circuit 14	0.45	3.03	1.78

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse ME Supports and Provider Services			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	17.87	78.53	179.00
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	16.34	67.64	158.35
Circuit 14	14.42	52.85	132.48

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Table 56 (continued): Managing Entity Funds, Big Bend Community Based Care, by Fund Source, by Circuit

BBCBC Managing Entity Funds Children's Substance Abuse Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Managing Entity(Region)	**Per Capita (Total 2015 Projected Population)**	**Per Capita of at or below Poverty**	**Per capita of Uninsured Population**
Circuit 1	0.17	0.76	1.72
Circuit 2 (including Madison and Taylor Counties)	-	-	-
Circuit 14	0.53	1.93	4.83

Source: Managing Entity Schedule of Funds, 7/21/2014, provided by Big Bend Community Based Care; Big Bend Community Based Care Provider Distribution, provided by BBCBC, Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2011, as reported by Robert Wood Johnson
Prepared by: Organizational Management Solutions, Inc.



Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #5

September 29, 2015

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Approval to Renew the Agreement Between Leon County and Apalachee Center, Inc. for the Provision of State-Mandated Baker Act and Marchman Act Services for FY 2015/16

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Eryn D. Calabro, Director, Office of Human Services and Community Partnerships
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Rosemary Evans, Financial Compliance Manager

Fiscal Impact:
This item has a fiscal impact to the County in the amount of $638,156. Funding for the Agreement with Apalachee Center is included in the FY2015/16 Budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the renewal of the Agreement with Apalachee Center, Inc. for Baker and Marchman Act mandated services in the amount of $638,156 for FY 2015/16, and authorize the County Administrator to execute (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

Chapter 394 of the Florida Statutes is known as "The Baker Act" and as "The Florida Mental Health Act." The Baker Act provides an individual with emergency services and temporary detention for mental health evaluation and treatment, either on a voluntary or involuntary basis. Chapter 397 of the Florida Statutes is known as the "Hal S. Marchman Alcohol and Other Drug Services Act of 1993." The Marchman Act provides for the involuntary or voluntary assessment and stabilization of a person allegedly abusing drugs, alcohol, or other substances and provides for treatment of substance abuse.

Florida Administrative Code, Chapter 65E-14, Community Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Financial Rules, requires that State funds expended for mental health, alcohol and drug abuse services be matched on a 75% State to 25% local basis. The Marchman Act outlines a means of providing an individual, in need of substance abuse services, with emergency services and temporary detention for substance abuse evaluation and treatment when required, either on a voluntary or involuntary basis.

The County Attorney's Office has researched and analyzed the relevant law in this matter and stated that it appears Leon County has an obligation to a pro-rata share of the 25% local match to the Center. (Attachment #2)

Analysis:

Apalachee Center, Inc. (ACI) is the only Leon County healthcare facility designated by the Department of Children and Families as a public-receiving facility for individuals experiencing a mental health and/or substance abuse crisis. Additionally, authority for this designation is provided in legislation. ACI provides alcohol and drug detoxification and crisis stabilization services under the Baker and Marchman Acts to Leon, Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, and Wakulla Counties. Collectively, these counties provide the 25% local match which is based on a historical bed-day utilization rate (total bed-days used/bed-days used by County). Leon County's utilization rate is approximately 76%. Other funding sources include the Leon, Gadsden, and Wakulla County school boards; Medicare; and other first and third party payer fees.

Table 1 displays inpatient screening and admission data reported by ACI for Leon County residents during the period October 1, 2014 – September 10, 2015. FY 2014/15 year-end data will be available in October.

Table 1: FY 2014/15 Screening and Admission

Screened by the Evaluations & Admissions Unit	1,968
Admitted to PATH – Publicly Funded Baker Act Unit	773
Admitted to Detox – Publicly Funded Marchman Act Unit	469
Admitted to EPH – Private Facility, Not Publicly Funded	564
Admitted to All Inpatient Units (PATH, DETOX, EPH)	1,806
Number of residents not admitted	162

Of the 1,968 residents screened, 162 were not admitted. Table 2 provides the reasons screened patients were not admitted.

Table 2: Reasons Not Admitted

Referred to Life Management / Bay Behavioral	0	Referred to Medical Hospital	16
Did Not Need Inpatient Services or Declined Services	124	Detox Beds Full	0
Became Physically Violent and Was Arrested	0	Referred to TMH Behavioral Health	4
Other	18	**Total Not Admitted**	**162**

ACI reports that clients who did not need inpatient services or declined services were given referrals and/or appointments to programs such as its outpatient programs, FSU Counseling Center, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Disc Village, primary care physicians, private practitioners, assisted living facilities, the Shelter/Kearney Center, and VA outpatient programs.

Table 3 represents funding by Leon County and utilization by residents over the past four years. During FY 2014/15, the County allocated $638,156 to ACI for these services.

Table 3: Leon County Funding and Residents Screened

County Fiscal Year	County Local Match	Residents Screened
FY 10/11	$638,156	2,560
FY 11/12	$638,156	2,314
FY 12/13	$638,156	2,106
FY 13/14	$638,156	2,101

ACI has requested level funding in the amount of $638,156 for FY 2015/16. The Agreement is for one year, beginning October 1, 2015, and expiring September 30, 2016 (Attachment #1).

Options:

1. Approve the renewal of the Agreement with Apalachee Center, Inc. for Baker Act and Marchman Act services in the amount of $638,156 for FY 2015/16, and authorize the County Administrator to execute (Attachment #1).
2. Do not approve the renewal of the Agreement with Apalachee Center, Inc. for Baker Act and Marchman Act services in the amount of $638,156 for FY 2015/16.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachment:

1. FY 2015/16 Contract between Leon County and Apalachee Center, Inc.
2. Memorandum from the County Attorney's Office



ANALYSIS OF FLORIDA'S BEHAVIORAL HEALTH MANAGING ENTITY MODEL

MARCH 2015

Florida TaxWatch

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

Florida TaxWatch

106 North Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301 floridataxwatch.org o: 850.222.5052 f: 850.222.7476

Michelle A. Robinson
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Dominic M. Calabro
President & Chief Executive Officer

Dear Fellow Taxpayer:

We are honored to present this research analysis of Florida's Behavioral Health Managing Entity (BHME) system. The BHME is the management system through which the state delivers behavioral health services to uninsured Floridians. Behavioral health services, including community-based substance abuse and mental health treatment, are vital to many of the most vulnerable Floridians, and ensuring the efficient and effective delivery of these services is of great value to taxpayers statewide. Organizations that make up Florida's BHME system administer millions of dollars worth of services to Floridians in need in every community throughout the state.

Ensuring that the delivery of government services is efficient and effective is a core function of Florida TaxWatch. Along with promoting and protecting budget integrity, improving taxpayer value and government accountability, and educating citizens on the activity of their government, analyzing government service delivery models is the mission of Florida TaxWatch as a nonpartisan, nonprofit public policy research institute.

This analysis finds that the BHME model is generally a good model for delivery of these services, but that barriers limiting the success of the system remain. The report makes recommendations to improve the system, remove the barriers to full access, and enhance taxpayer value.

Respectfully,

Dominic M. Calabro
President & CEO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
History	2
Behavioral Health Across the Nation	6
Goals for BHMEs	9
Analyses	12
Issues with Florida BHMEs	16
Conclusion	20
Recommendations	22

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida delivers substance abuse and mental health services to the indigent and uninsured through a regional model managed by Behavioral Health Managing Entities (BHMEs). This report finds that this BHME model is a good behavioral healthcare system that provides a framework for future success. TaxWatch recommendations to build upon the current model hope to expedite that success through:

- Data driven funding for BHMEs and their service providers;
- Greater funding flexibility;
- Continued/transitional treatment for young adults who aged out of youth services and are ineligible for adult services; and
- Improved data reporting systems and outcome measures that will assist future analyses.

INTRODUCTION

Florida administers the delivery of behavioral health services to the indigent and uninsured through what is referred to nationally as a regional model. In Florida, this regional model is managed by a group of nonprofit organizations called Behavioral Health Managing Entities (BHMEs). This model was designed to promote access to care and service continuity, be more efficient and effective, and streamline the administrative process to create cost efficiencies and provide flexibility to better match services to needs.

Florida's behavioral health system has gone through several transformations to address the changing needs of the communities it serves. During this process, the system has faced challenges as well as seen significant improvements.

This paper analyzes the BHME model by exploring the history of Florida's BHME model, BHME models in other states, and the benefits and limitations of the model. The analysis concludes with several recommendations for the continued improvement of Florida's BHME model.

HISTORY

The history of behavioral health systems across the United States show that the creation of an ideal substance abuse and mental health delivery model is a process of evolution. In the early stages of behavioral health systems, Florida and the rest of the nation consisted primarily of individual providers funded by local governments or charitable donations and no organized system of publicly funded mental health programs existed. This changed in 1968, when the Florida Constitution was revised to assign health and social services to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS). This became one of the first attempts in the nation to integrate health and human services, and was meant to address the increasingly complex health and social needs that were neglected through a disjointed and inadequate system of care.[1]

1 "Constructing a Comprehensive and Competent Criminal Justice/Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment System: Strategies for Planning, Leadership, Financing, and Service Development." (2007). Florida Supreme Court.

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

Florida began the first of many attempts to restructure and improve DHRS in 1975. Eleven service districts within the state were outlined to better implement services at the local level. The old structure was abandoned and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health (ADM) program offices were created. Over time, ADM offices took over the roles of mental health boards, eventually completely replacing them.[2]

In 1996, the Legislature made adjustments to address growing needs. It expanded the eleven districts into fifteen and reorganized the health and rehabilitative system once again, dividing DHRS into two separate entities: the Department of Health, and the Department of Children and Families (DCF),[3] the latter of which became the agency central to the development of Florida's regional BHME model.

WHAT IS A BEHAVIORAL HEALTH MANAGING ENTITY?

A BHME or managing entity is a nonprofit organization that manages a network of behavioral healthcare providers in a specific region on behalf of the state. In Florida, the DCF contracts with managing entities in order to better identify and meet the varying Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) needs of individual communities statewide.

The regional BHME system is built upon a tiered organizational structure, with DCF at the top as the authoritative body. DCF then contracts with non-profit organizations that serve as BHMEs and, in turn, bring their own established and contracted networks of community mental health and substance abuse providers.[4] BHMEs offer a vehicle for coordinating the full range of needs for adults and children with complex behavioral health issues as well as provide oversight for the quality and consistency of providers, making the providers subject to review by community BHME boards if found noncompliant with DCF standards of care.

BHMEs also perform several of the administrative functions undertaken by DCF staff pre-reform, such as negotiating, managing, and paying for contracts with local providers. In addition, BHMEs have taken on many essential tasks not previously executed by DCF, such as credentialing providers, creating provider networks, and performing provider reviews to assess the quality of the services provided.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 "Care Management Entities: A Primer." Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc. (2011).

This model enables DCF staff to focus their attentions on matters like statewide planning for SAMH services and DCF's collaboration with other state agencies to improve mental health and substance abuse services.[5]

The BHME structure took almost a decade to develop. The process began in 2000 with a Center for Substance Abuse Treatment report on networks and care management.[6] The results of this research provided the basis for the two pilot programs launched soon after, but the first conclusive steps toward conversion did not come until 2008, when the Legislature amended subsection 394.9082, Florida Statutes, and authorized BHMEs as a collaborative effort of DCF, the Florida Council for Community Mental Health, and the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association. The decision to switch to the BHME model was solidified in 2010 when DCF began the procurement process to select managing entities for each of seven regions and contracted Central Florida Behavioral Health Network to cover the SunCoast region.[7]

In the following years, DCF procured more managing entities. The first BHMEs contracted were Central Florida Behavioral Health Network and South Florida Behavioral Health Network in 2010. Four more BHMEs were awarded contracts in 2012, and the BHME model reached completion in 2013, after Big Bend Community Based Care was established as the managing entity for the Northwest region. The completed structure consists of the seven BHMEs that now cover the state of Florida (See Fig. 1; numbers indicate BHMEs in the following order):[8]

Early Implementation: 2010[9]

Central Florida Behavioral Health Network, Inc. - Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Hendry, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk and Sarasota counties;

South Florida Behavioral Health Network, Inc. - Miami-Dade and Monroe counties;

5 "Centralizing DCF Substance Abuse and Mental Health Programs Produced Benefits." (Feb. 2006). Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA).

6 "DCF Behavioral Health Contracting and Reimbursement: Current State Policy, Impact in Communities." (April 2006). Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association (FADAA). Available at: http://www.fadaa.org/provider_networks.php

7 "Managing Entities: Presentation to the Senate Children Families and Elder Affairs Committee," Florida Council for Community Mental Health (FCCMH).

8 "Managing Entities." DCF. http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/managing-entities

9 Sign-on dates collected from individual BHME contracts, available at: http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/managing-entities/contracts

Mid-Implementation: 2012

Broward Behavioral Health Coalition - Broward County;

Central Florida Cares Health System - Serving Brevard, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties;

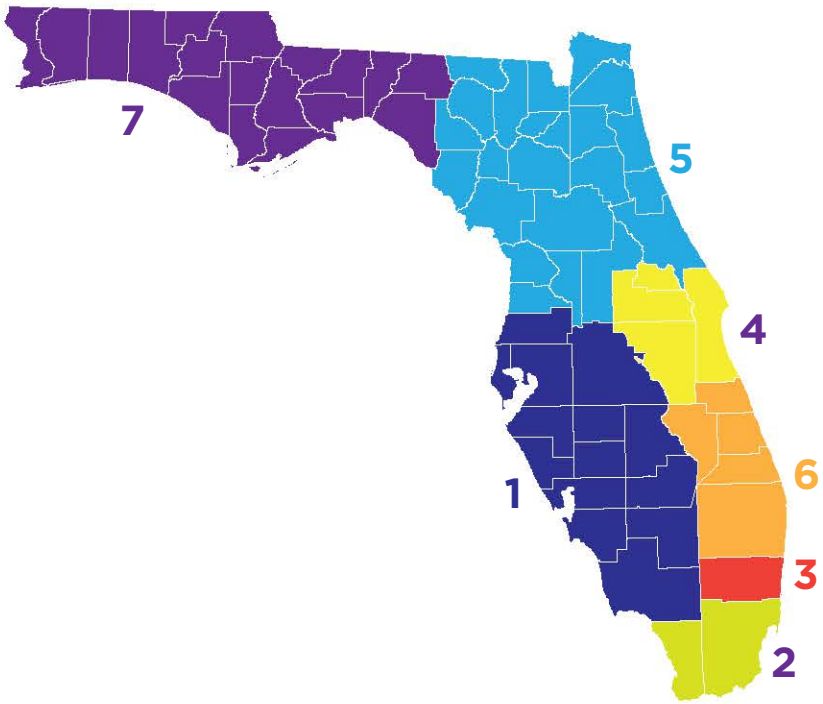
Lutheran Services Florida - Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lake, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, Sumter, Suwannee, Union and Volusia counties;

Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network - Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach and St. Lucie counties; and

Final Implementation: 2013

Big Bend Community Based Care - Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington counties.

FIGURE 1: REGIONAL COVERAGE OF BHMES



Source: "Managing Entities." DCF. Available at: http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/managing-entities

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ACROSS THE NATION

Many states have switched their mental health and substance abuse service delivery structures to regional systems similar to Florida's BHME model, including: North Carolina,[10] Georgia,[11] Arizona,[12] Arkansas,[13] and others. A thorough examination of available information on these states shows that the general reason for implementing this type of model is to tailor services to community needs at a lower cost to the state.

Regional models are gaining popularity across the nation, but even the most effective regional models faced initial challenges. Their methods of identifying and addressing these issues could help prevent similar problems from manifesting within Florida's BHME model. Of the issues identified two common complications were frequently cited in states that have switched to regional models: insufficient financial supports and lack of well-established framework.[14]

Among the states most similar to Florida, Texas provides a quality example of these issues and their solutions. As of the most recent (2010) ranking of all fifty states and D.C., Texas was one of only two states ranked below Florida for per capita mental health expenditures, with the states ranked 50th ($38.99 per capita) and 49th ($39.55 per capita), respectively.[15] This lack of funding made it difficult to implement best practices, programs, and services that reduce reliance on hospital emergency departments for behavioral healthcare. Additionally, the lack of funding acted as a disincentive to behavioral healthcare professionals, who instead

10 North Carolina BHME equivalents are Local Management Entities (LMEs): http://www.ncdhhs.gov/mhddsas/lmeonblue.htm

11 Georgia BHME equivalents are Care Management Entities (CMEs) for the coordination of mental health services for children and adolescents: http://dbhdd.georgia.gov/sites/dbhdd.georgia.gov/files/related_files/document/2013%20C%26A%20Consumer%20Survey%20Report%20-%20Final%20(2014.04.01).pdf

12 Arizona BHME equivalents are Tribal/Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (T/RBHAs): http://www.azdhs.gov/bhs/documents/news/az-behavioral-health-system-intro-2013.pdf

13 Arkansas BHME equivalents are Community Mental Health Centers: http://humanservices.arkansas.gov/dbhs/Documents/Community%20Mental%20Health%20Center%20Directory.pdf

14 "The Implementation of Local Management Entities in North Carolina." (2007). Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services, Department of Health and Human Services.

15 "State Mental Health Agency (SMHA), Per Capita Mental Health Services Expenditures." (2010). The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Available at: http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/smha-expenditures-per-capita/#table

sought employment in the private sector or in states with more funding. This, in turn, created weaknesses and gaps in the framework of the model.

Nearly 300,000 children in Texas live with a serious mental health condition. Yet the majority of the state's counties are designated as mental health profession shortage areas, with 70 percent of Texas' counties reporting they have no practicing psychiatrists.[16] Overall, there are less than seven child psychiatrists per 100,000 youth in the state, which is more than 50 percent lower than the nationally accepted recommendation of 14.38 per 100,000.[17]

Funding and infrastructure are linked within a causal model that can lead to a regional model's success or failure. With insufficient funding there is insufficient staff; without adequate staff, providers cannot provide services; and without proper services, BHMEs (referred to in Texas as Local Mental Health Authorities/ LMHAs) are left with gaps in their networks that ensure many individuals will be denied the services they need. Recognizing this, Texas took several steps during its 2014 Legislative Session to address these problems; including the appropriation of an additional $259 million in General Revenue and $298 million in All Funds for the expansion of LMHAs, the implementation of additional services, and the elimination of client waiting lists.[18] Increases in behavioral healthcare funding like those seen in Texas were generally consistent across the nation between FY2014 and FY2015, and marks one area where Florida does not align with other states.

National mental health funding declined by almost $4.4 billion from FY2009 to FY2012, leaving public behavioral health systems struggling to meet rising community needs with limited resources.[19] As the 2013 Legislative sessions began and economic prospects began to turn upward,[20] thirty-six states named behavioral health services a priority, taking the opportunity to increase state mental health funding for FY2014.

16 Texas Hospital Association: Scope of the Problem. Accessed Feb. 2015: http://www.tha.org/HealthCareProviders/Issues/BehavioralMentalHea096F/FacingBehavioralHea094D/ScopeoftheProblem/index.asp

17 "The Continuing Shortage of Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists." (2006). C.R. Thomas and C.E. Holzer. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.chi.0000225353.16831.5d

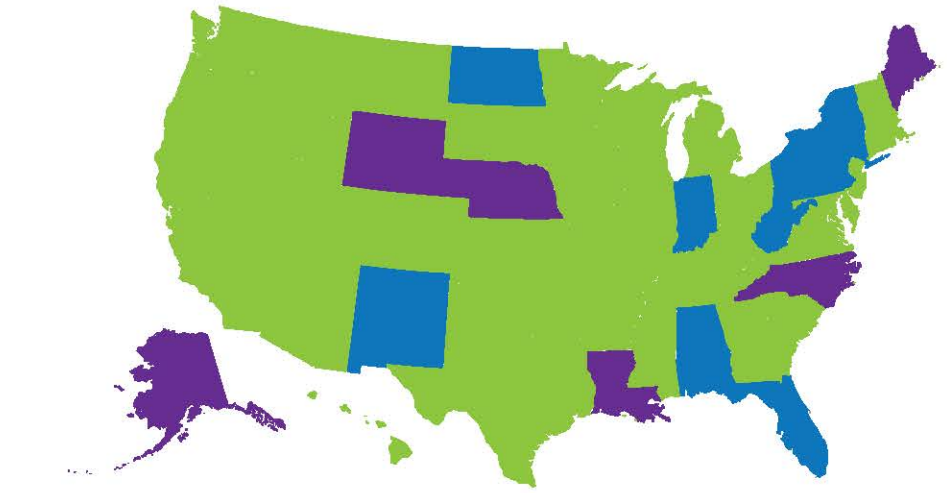
18 Texas Hospital Association: Behavioral/Mental Health Funding. Accessed Feb. 2015: http://www.tha.org/HealthCareProviders/Issues/BehavioralMentalHea096F/BehavioralMentalHea0965.asp

19 "The Waterfall Effect: Transforming the Cascading Impact of Medicaid Expansion on States" (2012). National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.

20 "2013 Presents a Dichotomy for State Budgets." (2013). NCSL News.

Florida did not share the priority of almost three-fourths of the nation, and was one of just fourteen states whose behavioral health budgets stayed level or decreased (See Fig. 2).[21] Even more notable is that Florida is the third most populous state in the country, yet its decision regarding mental health funding was incongruent with the other two states in the top three: Texas, which appropriated the largest mental health budget increase in the state's history at $259 million (total of $1.77 billion,[22] and California, which allocated an additional $143 million (total of $2.94 billion) to create crisis and triage positions throughout the state.[23]

FIGURE 2: STATE MENTAL HEALTH BUDGETS, FY2014



Note: This map compares enacted state mental health budgets from FY2013 to FY2014. To the extent possible, budget status is based on non-Medicaid state general fund dollars allocated to inpatient and outpatient mental health care for children, youth, and adults.

Map and explanation reproduced from National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. (2013). "State Legislation Report 2013: Trends, Themes, & Best Practices in State Mental Health Legislation

Florida's contrast with national trends in SAMH spending shows that BHMEs are working with providers to tailor services to the indigent and uninsured while wearing a much tighter belt than other states. But now that Florida is entering into its second year of statewide managing entity implementation, it is appropriate to begin evaluating Florida's BHME model to determine if managing entities and providers, despite this lack of funding, are continuing to fulfill their promises.

21 "State Legislation Report 2013: Trends, Themes, & Best Practices in State Mental Health Legislation." (2013) NAMI.

22 "With Consensus and Money, State Takes on Mental Health Care." (May 18, 2013). The New York Times.

23 "Governor Brown Proudly Signs Balanced Budget." (June, 27 2013). SFGate. http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Gov-Brownproudly-signs-balanced-state-budget-4628307.php

GOALS OF BHMEs

Based on the review of other states and government process improvement, it becomes clear that the process of developing a successful behavioral health model is a gradual one. Florida's BHME model is still in its infancy; however, at this early stage, Florida can determine whether BHMEs are taking steps to meet the promised goals of regional models through initiatives targeting provider accountability, the assessment of community needs, and the use of state dollars.

PROVIDER ACCOUNTABILITY

To ensure access and service quality of their providers, BHMEs work with DCF to enforce a number of checks and balances, including a review of providers' monthly data submissions and the creation of any necessary corrective action plans.

DCF and BHMEs require the submission of monthly data to ensure that providers are meeting service needs with high quality-treatment. One essential requirement is that providers collect and report consumer survey data on the services they have provided to their respective BHMEs. The BHMEs then compile this information and submit it to DCF. This data assesses consumers' perceptions of care through targeted questions about: (1) general satisfaction with care; (2) access to care; (3) appropriateness and quality of care; (4) outcomes of care; (5) involvement in treatment; (6) social connectedness; and (7) functional satisfaction.[24]

Depending on the results or timeliness of this data, as well as the general operational data submitted to BHMEs each month, a provider may be found noncompliant with the standards set by DCF. In this case, BHMEs do not immediately terminate contracts, but instead seek to correct deficiencies by providing technical assistance and training. If those methods are insufficient, BHMEs develop corrective action plans to help providers improve.[25] Following consistent issues of noncompliance, a BHME can work with Community Boards to remove a provider from their network.[26] As an example, one BHME recently made the decision to cease funding for a provider that had been in existence for almost 40 years. The levels of transparency and communication fostered by

24 "Chapter 13: SAMH Community Consumer Satisfaction Survey (SCCSS). DCF. Available at: http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/publications/c13v10.pdf

25 Interviews with BHME experts

26 "Legislative Status Report: Attachment 2 – Managing Entity Corrective Action Plans." (2014). DCF.

BHMEs allowed attempts to provide assistance to be well documented at all levels of oversight, resulting in the decision being presented in a much less speculative light than it would have been pre-reform.[27]

ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

BHMEs target and identify community needs by actively engaging with community members through public meetings and open communication with providers.

In addition to "town hall" meetings to discuss their operations with the public, most BHMEs have monthly meetings with their Community Boards, which consist of local stakeholders and some provider leadership, to discuss the needs of their districts. Complete lists of who each BHME meets with, for what purpose, and how frequently are all a matter of public record and can be easily located in individual managing entity profiles on DCF's website.[28]

Many members of provider leadership are also on community boards for BHMEs. This allows BHMEs to voice their issues directly as well as enables providers' to express their concerns and those of the clients they serve.

USE OF STATE DOLLARS

Fiscal responsibility is of huge importance to Florida and its residents. BHMEs protect taxpayer dollars by ensuring that state money is only used as a last resort, using payment sorting and data driven reimbursement.

Clients can be placed into one of four buckets of payment: direct (out of pocket), health insurance, Medicaid, or the "safety net." Provided through BHMEs, the safety net refers to the last possible option: state funded services for clients who are ineligible for federal/state joint-funded programs like Medicaid.

27 Interviews with BHME experts

28 "ME Profiles." DCF. Available at: http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/managing-entities

Page 557 of 918 Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

Ultimately, BHMEs use their resources to try and see if clients are eligible or capable of being sorted into non-safety-net buckets, like Medicaid, in order to reserve state dollars.

Many BHMEs utilize their own information systems to provide a more intuitive, user-friendly data input process for providers. Through these systems, BHMEs link provided services and their associated costs to the records and names of clients that have been served through those treatments. This data is then transferred to the state's database, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Information System (SAMHIS). Together these data collection and analysis systems allow only error-free reporting to be reimbursed and reinforce the importance of responsible spending.

All of these initiatives paint a picture of behavioral health that is community- and quality-focused as well as indicate a road leading in the right direction for the improvement of SAMH services in Florida. In addition to the steps outlined above, several direct benefits of BHMEs can be seen through more intensive analysis.

ANALYSES

Research shows that SAMH funding across the nation was on the decline until 2013, but while most states have begun to reverse this trend, Florida has lagged behind. Despite this fact, Florida's utilization of SAMH dollars continues to meet or exceed standards of efficiency from pre-reform years.

BUDGET & PERSONS SERVED

In FY2010, prior to procuring the first BHME, DCF was appropriated $985.9 million for publicly funded community and state SAMH programs across the state that served 348,640 indigent clients in need.[29,30] Using inflation, this sum rises to $1.1 billion in 2013 dollars, for a rate of $3,070 per client served.[31] This is 13 percent more in overall funding and 6 percent higher per client served than the budget for post-reform behavioral health. In FY2014, DCF received $931.5 million and served 322,173 uninsured patients at a per client rate of $2,890.[32,33] It is important to note that these numbers are unduplicated estimates. In reality, BHMEs alone connected clients to services over 340,000 times in FY2014[34] for 63.5 percent of the state SAMH budget ($592.3 million),[35] indicating a true BHME per client rate of approximately $1,740 for each client served.

The inflation-adjusted $140 million decrease in overall DCF SAMH expenditures is largely due to budget cuts at the Legislative level and the fact that appropriations for services are not keeping pace with inflation, but can also be attributed to BHME efforts to minimize administrative costs.[36]

29 "Department of Children and Families Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program Annual Data Snapshot as of May, 2010." (2010). DCF.

30 State Unduplicated Data Numbers of Clients Receiving Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services: FY0910. Retrieved February 2015: http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/reports/statewide

31 Calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index. Available at: http://www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm

32 "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Plan 2014 Annual Plan Update." (2013). DCF.

33 State Unduplicated Data Numbers of Clients Receiving Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services: FY1314. Retrieved February 2015: http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/reports/statewide

34 Estimates taken from FY2014 managing entity profiles in February of 2015. Retrieved from: http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/managing-entities/profiles

35 "Fiscal Year 14-15 Department of Children and Families Behavioral Health Planning Tool." (2014). DCF.

36 Interviews with BHME leadership.

BHMEs decreased the share of the budget devoted to the operation of SAMH programs throughout the state to approximately 4 percent[37] in the new model, substantially lower than the industry standard of 15-20 percent for insurance companies.[38] Efficient administrative practices, in combination with client payment sorting practices that reserve state dollars for the last resort, helped limit the drop in clients served between FY2010 and FY2014 to 8 percent, despite a drop in SAMH funding of about 13 percent. Using the same budget proportions as FY2014, restoring overall DCF funding to be equitable with the FY2010 inflation adjusted level would allow BHMEs to provide services for over 50,000 additional individuals in need each year.[39] Overall, these numbers show that BHMEs help the state leverage more services for less money.

COSTS AVERTED

BHMEs in Florida have voiced a dedication to continuous program improvement and effective services. In FY2013-2014, Florida BHMEs met or exceeded 83 percent of the performance outcome targets for SAMH programs; every one of the annual targets for substance abuse were met, as were eight out of eleven targets for mental health services.[40] These types of improvements provide significant cost avoidances for Florida by ensuring those with mental health and substance abuse issues receive the treatment they need to lead stable, productive lives and avoid cycling through more costly and deleterious alternatives, like criminal justice and emergency medical systems.

The resources and time required to continuously incarcerate the mentally ill are substantial. Individuals with mental health issues often have concurrent substance abuse problems, require medication, and are five times more likely to end up in jail

37 Recent interviews with BHME leadership show only one BHME with administrative costs slightly over 4 percent. An earlier report cites four BHMEs with administrative costs at 4 percent and three BHMEs at 5 percent. Source: "Fiscal Year 14-15 Department of Children and Families Behavioral Health Planning Tool." (2014). DCF.

38 Interviews with industry experts.

39 Inflation adjusted FY2010 budget ($1.07 billion) times the percentage of state SAMH budget appropriated to BHMEs in FY2014 (63.5%) leaves a $679.5 million BHME budget. Divided by the FY2014 per capita rate for BHMEs ($1,740), this results in funded services for 390,489 clients. This total is about 50,000 higher than current FY2014 service estimates (340,000).

40 "Fiscal Year 2013-2014 Legislative Status Report." (November 1, 2014). DCF Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. Available at: http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/pubs_reports.shtml

or prison than in a state mental facility in Florida.[41] These people are also arrested frequently and repetitively, with 44 percent of mentally ill inmates being back behind bars within three months after being released.[42] One individual in Orange County has been in and out of the county jail over 100 times in the past twenty years.[43]

When the frequency of incarceration is combined with the cost of incarcerating an offender with behavioral health issues, potential expenses become overwhelming. Mentally ill inmates cost a little more than one and a half times as much as an inmate without a behavioral disorder.[44] For every person with a mental illness or concurrent disorder whose SAMH treatment prevented them from being incarcerated at least once, the state saves a minimum of around $23,000[45] to $72,300[46] in corrections costs.

In FY2013-14 substance abuse treatment services provided through BHMEs for clients with substance abuse and concurrent disorders resulted in outcomes that exceeded targets, with a 58 percent decrease in "percent change in the number of adults arrested 30 days prior to admission versus 30 days prior to discharge," and in "percent change in the number of children arrested 30 days prior to admission versus 30 days prior to discharge."[47]

Decreases in hospitalizations are also essential to driving down state behavioral health costs. In 2007, one of eight emergency room visits and one of four hospital stays in Florida involved a behavioral health condition or disorder and publicly funded treatments in hospitals are much more expensive than treatment from provider treatment programs.[48]

41 "Examining the Efficacy of Florida's Publically Funded Mental Health Services." FCCMH.

42 *Ibid*.

43 *Ibid*.

44 Mentally ill inmates cost 1.6 times as much to house as inmates without behavioral health issues. Source: "Mentally Ill Individuals and Jails: Fact Sheet." (2010) FCCMH.

45 Assumes a 6 month jail sentence. A non-mentally ill inmate cost per diem for jails is ~$80.00. ($80 x 1.6)(6*30 days) = $23,040 per sentence.)

46 Assumes a 2.5 year prison sentence. The average inmate cost per diem for prisons is ~$49.50. ($49.50 x 1.6 x 365 x 2.5) = $72,270 per sentence.

47 "Fiscal Year 2013-2014 Legislative Status Report." (November 1, 2014). DCF Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. Available at: http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/pubs_reports.shtml

48 *Ibid*.

Page 561 of 918 Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

The stabilization of adults with severe mental illness, like those targeted through Crisis Stabilization, can also help reduce suicides, which killed more people in Florida than homicides and HIV combined in 2009.[49] For example, in the year following the establishment of the final BHME in 2013, the suicide rate in Florida dropped by about 4 percent.[50]

While preventing and treating suicide and mental illness promotes the happiness and well-being of Florida's citizens, it also has lesser acknowledged economic impacts. In 2011, Florida's economy lost $26.1 billion in earnings due to mental illness, with $21.8 billion in lost productivity, and $4.3 billion in estimated mortality costs.[51]

A lack of comparable pre-reform data and the recency of the BHME model's statewide implementation make conclusions regarding these savings premature. Despite this, all of the benefits mentioned above indicate that the value of Florida BHMEs is not limited to up-front cost savings. It is clear that continuing to improve outcomes and avoid costly alternatives will create a positive return on investment for the state as well as a positive impact on quality of life for individuals receiving publicly funded services.

49 "Examining the Efficacy of Florida's Publically Funded Mental Health Services." FCCMH. Available at: http://www.fccmh.org/news/summit_docs/FloridasPublicallyFundedMental.pdf

50 "Recorded deaths by year by recorded county: 50 leading rankable causes of death = Suicide." Florida Charts. Custom tables available at: http://www.floridacharts.com/FLQuery/Death/DeathRate.aspx

51 "Examining the Efficacy of Florida's Publically Funded Mental Health Services." FCCMH. Available at: http://www.fccmh.org/news/summit_docs/FloridasPublicallyFundedMental.pdf

ISSUES WITH FLORIDA BHMEs[52]

There are several areas in the current model that warrant attention, most notably: funding, measures and data collection, and transitional eligibility issues.

FUNDING

Florida is currently ranked 49th in the nation for mental health funding.[53] When the Florida DCF began the process of localizing behavioral healthcare, SAMH services lost annual increases that helped account for inflation. Now, when or if any additional money is appropriated, most of it goes to specific, tightly defined, and legislatively earmarked services instead of overall provisions to address needs. In the FY2014-15 General Appropriations Act there were more than $23 million in special projects awarded directly to providers. Appropriations like this mean that some providers' financial needs are met while others gradually receive less and less compensation for providing the same services. So while it is encouraging to see a decrease in overall SAMH expenditures, it becomes substantially less rewarding when it is largely a result of budget cuts that could affect services.

Despite being ranked 49th for funding, Florida is still ranked 26th in the country for mental health prevalence and access.[54] Overall, the state serves only 8 percent fewer clients than Florida's pre-reform behavioral health system despite a 13 percent decrease in funding since pre-reform years. But the 8 percent decrease in clients served could be indicative of an emerging downward trend in patient access or, conversely, a reduction of quality in exchange for the maintenance of access.

Data indicate the downward trend in access as a more likely possibility. Funding for SAMH providers is at an all time low. Restoring current DCF funding to the FY2001 level, adjusted for inflation, would require a state investment of approximately $130 million (See Figure 3), which would only just cover the $126 million in unfunded services claimed by providers.[55]

52 In addition to extensive research, TaxWatch conducted interviews with BHME leadership.

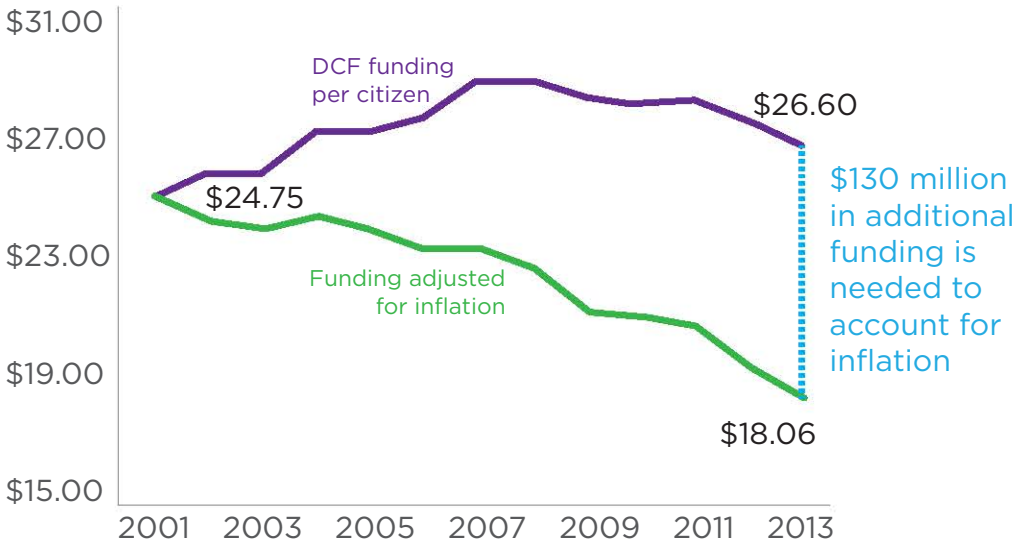
53 "State Mental Health Agency (SMHA), Per Capita Mental Health Services Expenditures." (2010). The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Available at: http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/smha-expenditures-per-capita/#table

54 "Parity or Disparity: The State of Mental Health in America 2015." (2015). Mental Health America.

55 "Mental health, substance abuse providers in Florida make case for more state dollars." (Nov. 28, 2014). The Florida Times Union.

Page 563 of 918 Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

FIGURE 3: DCF FUNDING FOR SAMH (2001-2013)



Source: DCF appropriations for SAMH (2001-2013), EDR population estimates for Florida: (2001-2013)

Monetary issues for BHMEs and their providers also involve four restrictive funding silos: adult mental health, children's mental health, adult substance abuse, and children's substance abuse. These silos represent tightly defined funding streams that can only be applied to specific groups of clients and cannot be shifted around to fill gaps in areas with higher need without state processes that can take months to be cleared.

The inflexible structure of funding silos makes shifting money around particularly problematic for clients with concurrent substance abuse and mental health disorders. Such clients are common, but the funding structure for BHMEs and providers does not allow for a service to be reported or funded simultaneously by substance abuse and mental health dollars, making it difficult to finance treatment as well complicated to record the services provided. But, most importantly, these silos might dictate treatment. BHMEs show concern that providers may deliver services according to what money is available as opposed to what services are most required. This means that treatment is occasionally insufficient at worst and not tailored to individual needs at best; a problem only exacerbated by limited funding.

TRANSITIONAL ELIGIBILITY

The DCF definitions for who is eligible for adult versus child SAMH programs through BHMEs vary greatly. To be eligible for mental health treatment through BHME networks as an adult, DCF requires that the patient must suffer from "serious or persistent" mental illness, whereas their eligibility criteria for children require as little as "at-risk of becoming emotionally disturbed."[56] As a result, many children age out of child SAMH programming and do not meet the severity requirements for adult SAMH programs; therefore the patient loses eligibility/coverage at eighteen. This is cited as an issue because these kids frequently get worse once they lose access to services, and return to the system as adults with significantly worse problems that consistent, preventative treatment could have addressed.

MEASURES AND DATA COLLECTION

DCF's data reporting system, SAMHIS, seems to fall short of provider and BHME needs. The majority of issues cited by BHMEs and providers revolve around selective accountability enforcement, frequent reporting errors, and poor outcome measures both of which culminate in inconsistent report interpretation.

With regards to accountability, BHMEs work with DCF to enforce the checks and balances required by the state to ensure quality, access, and efficiency of services. However, it is important to note that there are exceptions to these monthly and annual requirements. Section 402.7306 of the Florida Statutes mandates that SAMH providers who receive accreditation from an organization with requirements comparable to those used by the state may only be subject to administrative monitoring by BHMEs once every 3 years. This means that eligible providers are not monitored by BHMEs with sufficient regularity with regards to service compensation and state compliance.

56 "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Plan 2014-2016." (2014). DCF.

Of particular concern regarding data collection are "orphan records." This term refers to a common error that results in SAMHIS' inability to link financial information to a specific client's SSN and the service they were provided. Ultimately, this leads to gaps in patient histories that are critical to the coordination and tailoring of appropriate services to meet individual needs.[57] For this reason and reasons of user un-friendliness, the SAMHIS system is universally acknowledged by BHMEs as being in need of reexamination or replacement.

The data and outcomes being collected and reported are also too general, and tell more about the type of person being served than the outcome of the treatment provided. Measures like "percent of children at risk of emotional disturbance who live in stable housing environment" can tell BHMEs a lot about the children served by mental health programs but not whether or not the treatment altered their path in any significant way.[58]

57 Interviews with BHME leadership.

58 "Fiscal Year 2013-2014 Legislative Status Report." (November 1, 2014). DCF Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/pubs_reports.shtml

CONCLUSIONS

The state's BHME model is one step further in the evolutionary process, and shows efficiencies that provide a solid framework upon which the state can build. The majority of benefits of the BHME model identified revolve around cost savings/ avoidances attained through:

- Ensured provider accountability: BHMEs work with DCF to ensure providers' services are up to standard, and maintain efficient and strictly defined protocols to improve noncompliant providers or remove them from their regional provider networks;
- Improved assessment of community needs: Public meetings and Community Boards made up of local stakeholders and providers promote transparency and foster collaborative efforts to identify and address community needs; and
- Responsible use of state dollars: BHMEs ensure data-driven reimbursement and serve as a payment sorting mechanism to optimize and protect state dollars. Additionally, BHMEs provide cost efficiencies through decreased administrative costs and their unique ability to work with providers and communities to leverage more services for less money.[59]

Despite the promises made and the steps being taken, there are still several barriers that hinder the potential of this model:

- Funding: Inflexible and limited funding restrict not only how many people can be treated but also what services a client may be given, as many providers have limited resources.
- Transitional Eligibility: Issues regarding transitional services for youth that age out of children's SAMH programs and are ineligible for adult programs limit SAMH treatments' ability to serve as effective preventative or intervention tools.
- Measures and Data Collection: Issues with reporting and insufficient outcome measures lead to inefficient records maintenance and a lack of knowledge regarding the most successful treatments.

59 Decreased administrative costs as a percentage of total costs.

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

It is essential, however, to avoid potentially derailing circumstances seen in the implementation of other states' BHME models. Increased funding allocation and flexibility, as well as improved data reporting and outcome measures will help Florida's BHME model avoid these potential setbacks and ensure the improved outcomes and success of Florida's mentally ill and substance abusers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Use Data to Inform BHME Funding Decisions

Limited funding leads to issues in access and quality of services provided that account for much of the 8 percent drop in clients served by Florida BHME providers. The majority of states agree that greater state investment in treatment services for citizens with mental health and substance abuse issues could provide even greater savings in the future, while also increasing public safety and improving the lives of the indigent and uninsured proportion of the estimated 3 million people in Florida that have behavioral health disorders.[60] Tying BHME funding to calculations regarding inflation, and predicted need/caseloads would allow for SAMH providers to receive compensation for services at a rate that takes into account the yearly adjusted value of services.

Allow for Funding Flexibility Where Possible

Giving BHMEs the responsibility of running and maintaining a provider network without the authority to independently cater to the needs of their communities limits BHMEs' capacity to effectively manage their regions. Maintaining direct agency oversight of state dollars is essential, but allowing for funding flexibility across silos and eliminating direct contracting (special projects appropriations) between DCF and providers will enable BHMEs to better tailor services to their communities in real time; targeting provider and client needs, improving outcomes, and increasing access to service for those who need them most.

Allow for Transitional SAMH Services for Young Adults Aging Out of Child Funding Eligibility

Denying young adults access to the services they need before they are properly equipped to go without them only ensures that they will return with more serious issues later; issues that may have been prevented with adequate front-end care. Raising the age criterion for publicly funded youth behavioral health or creating a separate, transitional funding category that includes college-aged clients would ensure continuity of care by providing a transitional period.

60 Calculated using estimates from 2010 and adjusting for general population increase.

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

This period could either better prepare young adults for adulthood post-treatment or establish them as being reliant enough on SAMH services to warrant acceptance into state-funded adult care; ensuring that services are always available to those in need.

Improve Data Reporting Systems and Measures to Assist Future Analyses

Poor outcome measures and methods of data reporting make any framework for future success an unstable one. SAMHIS has several deficiencies that impede BHMEs and providers from reporting their data effectively. It needs to be reevaluated or replaced and input from BHMEs and providers should play a key factor in DCF's decision on the subject. Additionally, current outcome measures do not provide details necessary to determine efficacy. The state needs to develop outcome measures that show the individual successes of specific treatments. Together, these improvements will improve efficiency, establish the best methods of care, and increase the availability of data necessary for future cost and implementation analyses.

this page left blank for formatting purposes

ABOUT FLORIDA TAXWATCH

As an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit taxpayer research institute and government watchdog, it is the mission of Florida TaxWatch to provide the citizens of Florida and public officials with high quality, independent research and analysis of issues related to state and local government taxation, expenditures, policies, and programs. Florida TaxWatch works to improve the productivity and accountability of Florida government. Its research recommends productivity enhancements and explains the statewide impact of fiscal and economic policies and practices on citizens and businesses.

Florida TaxWatch is supported by voluntary, tax-deductible donations and private grants, and does not accept government funding. Donations provide a solid, lasting foundation that has enabled Florida TaxWatch to bring about a more effective, responsive government that is accountable to the citizens it serves for the last 35 years.

FLORIDA TAXWATCH RESEARCH LEADERSHIP

Dominic M. Calabro	President & CEO
Robert Weissert, Esq.	Sr. VP for Research & General Counsel
Kurt Wenner	VP of Research
Robert G. Nave	VP of Research

FLORIDA TAXWATCH VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP

Michelle Robinson	Chairman
David Mann	Chairman-Elect
Senator Pat Neal	Treasurer
Senator George LeMieux	Secretary
John Zumwalt, III	Imm. Past Chairman

RESEARCH PROJECT TEAM

Robert E. Weissert, Esq.	Sr. VP for Research & General Counsel	
Elle Piloseno	Research Analyst	*Lead Researcher*
Chris Barry	Director of Publications	*Design, Layout, Publication*

All Florida TaxWatch research done under the direction of Dominic M. Calabro, President, CEO, Publisher & Editor.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: WWW.FLORIDATAXWATCH.ORG

The findings in this *Report* are based on the data and sources referenced. Florida TaxWatch research is conducted with every reasonable attempt to verify the accuracy and reliability of the data, and the calculations and assumptions made herein. Please feel free to contact us if you feel that this paper is factually inaccurate.

The research findings and recommendations of Florida TaxWatch do not necessarily reflect the view of its donors, staff, Executive Committee, or Board of Trustees; and are not influenced by the individuals or organizations who may have contributed to the research, in accordance with the Florida TaxWatch Research Policies and Procedures to Maintain the High Quality, Integrity, and Independence of the Research Conducted by Florida TaxWatch and its Centers of Excellence and Task Forces.

This independent *Report* was made possible by the generous financial support of the Florida Association of Managing Entities and Florida TaxWatch donors.

This *Report* is intended for educational and informational purposes. If they appear, references to specific policy makers or private companies have been included solely to advance these purposes, and do not constitute an endorsement, sponsorship, or recommendation of or by the Florida TaxWatch Research Institute, Inc.

106 N. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32301 o: 850.222.5052 f: 850.222.7476
Copyright © March 2015, Florida TaxWatch Research Institute, Inc. All Rights Reserved.



Stay Informed:


www.floridataxwatch.org


facebook.com/floridataxwatch


@floridataxwatch


youtube.com/floridataxwatch

106 N. BRONOUGH ST., TALLAHASSEE, FL 32301 O: 850.222.5052 F: 850.222.7476

COPYRIGHT © MARCH 2015, FLORIDA TAXWATCH RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #13

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #13

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Acceptance of the 2016 Florida Legislative Session Final Report, Consideration of Lobbying Service Contracts and Request to Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2017 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 18, 2016 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Andy Johnson, Assistant to the County Administrator for Legislative and Strategic Initiatives

Fiscal Impact:

The final legislative report summarizes legislation that may have an immediate and/or future impact on the County budget. Funding for state and federal contract lobbying services is anticipated in the FY 2016-2017 budget.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Accept the 2016 Florida Legislative Session Final Report.

Option #2: Schedule the Board Workshop on the 2017 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 18, 2016 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Option #7: Board direction regarding the County's state and federal lobbying contracts.

Report and Discussion

Background:

At the 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities Workshop held on September 15, 2015, staff presented verbal and written reports to the Board and proposed a slate of appropriations and policy requests for the 2016 state and federal legislative sessions (Attachment #1). At the November 17, 2015 Regular Meeting, the Board approved one additional appropriation request and one additional state policy request (Attachment #2). Accordingly, the County's contract lobbying teams continued to pursue funding at the state and federal levels for the projects approved by the Board. County staff submitted appropriations requests to the Florida Legislature for the following projects:

Table #1: Leon County Appropriations Requests

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 1 (Orange Avenue to Springhill Road)	$30.0 million	Right-of-Way Acquisition
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 1 (Orange Avenue to Springhill Road)	$35.4 million	Construction
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 2 (Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road)	$31.0 million	Right-of-Way Acquisition
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 2 (Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road)	$22.7 million	Construction
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$3.6 million	Right-of-Way Acquisition
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$23 million	Construction
Woodville Sewer - Phase 1 & 2	$7.2 million	Design & Construction
Fords Arm Restoration	$3.97 million	Construction
Harbinwood Estates Septic to Sewer	$2.5 million	Design
Leon South Regional Water System	$1.5 million	Design & Construction
Centerville Trace Septic to Sewer	$1 million	Design
Fred George Restoration	$1 million	Construction
Community Paramedic Program	$925,000	Program Funding
Apalachee Regional Park	$500,000	Design & Engineering
Leon Works	$100,000	Program Funding

During the Workshop, the Board discussed state and federal substantive policy issues that were expected to be considered during the 2016 state and federal legislative sessions. Staff presented eight state issues and six federal issues for the Board's consideration. These issues, which were subsequently approved by the Board, include:

State Substantive Issues

- Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.
- Support legislation and appropriation that enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the state and local government partnership in economic development.

- Support the revision of Sec. 125.0104, F.S. to modify the eligibility for levying the local option High Tourism Impact Tax to include counties that are home to Preeminent State Research Universities.
- Support the prioritization of springs restoration funding, with a program designed to assist local governments with the cost of wastewater facility upgrades, septic tank connections, and septic tank abandonment.
- Support of the position of the presidents of Florida State University, Florida A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College, based on last year's position, opposing statutory changes to Section 790.06, F .S. that would allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities.
- Support the revision of Section 119.071(4)(d)2, F.S. to provide a similar exemption for personal information of EMTs and paramedics, as well as their immediate family members.
- Support legislation to create a s tatewide adult civil citation program, offering an alternative to misdemeanor arrest for certain first-time nonviolent offenders.
- Support the 2016 Florida Association of Counties (FAC) legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Federal Substantive Issues

- Support a long-term surface transportation bill that provides funding at or above the current level of funding for surface transportation programs.
- Support federal legislation that includes full mandatory funding for PILT in the FY 2016 appropriations package and support a long-term strategy for a sustainable PILT program.
- Support legislation that promotes an equitable and competitive environment between 'brick and mortar' businesses and remote businesses establishments operating in Florida.
- Support the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds.
- Support dedicated funding for the future growth of the VA Tallahassee National Cemetery.
- Support NACo's 2015-16 legislative efforts unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Community Legislative Dialogue Meetings

As directed by the Board, Commissioner Desloge worked with staff to host the "Community Legislative Dialogue" meetings. This year marked the sixth year that these meetings were held in order to coordinate with community partners and local organizations to identify shared interests in advance of the Florida Legislative Session. The three meetings were held prior to the start of session, in the middle of session, and at the end of session. All three meetings were well attended and the participants agreed that it was helpful to hear the priorities of other community partners. Representatives from across the community participated in this legislative dialogue, including members of the Leon County Legislative Delegation, Florida A&M University (FAMU), Florida State University (FSU), Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, the Leon County Sheriff's Office, Domi Station, the Greater Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, Talquin Electric, County Constitutional Officers, the City of Tallahassee, and others. The group collectively identified five issues of shared significance for the community and agreed to work together to monitor these issues throughout the legislative session. These priorities included:

- Protection of the State Workforce
- State Partnership with Leon Works
- Community Paramedic Program/Telemedicine
- Impact of Medicaid Expansion
- Domi REACH

Florida Association of Counties 2016 Legislative Day
On February 3, 2016, over 200 county leaders from across the state converged on the state Capitol to participate in the Florida Association of Counties Legislative Day. This event provided a unique forum for FAC to discuss the top legislative issues with county and legislative leaders. Chairman Bill Proctor welcomed county leaders to Leon County and highlighted the importance of fostering a positive working relationship between county government and the state Legislature. Chairman Proctor emphasized the impact Commissioners and their staff have by building these relationships, contributing to the success of all Florida counties.

Analysis:

The 2016 Florida legislative session began on Tuesday, January 12, and ended on Friday, March 11. For the fifth consecutive year, the Legislature began the regular session with a projected surplus. The Legislature and the Governor, however, disagreed about the size of the surplus – the Legislature estimated the surplus at $635 million, while the Governor's budget director asserted that the surplus was a much higher $1.6 billion. During the second week of the legislative session, the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) made a downward adjustment of $388.5 million to the state's general revenue forecast for the remainder of FY 2015-2016, due primarily to a projected decrease in corporate income taxes. The reduction in general revenue funds affected Governor Rick Scott's two main priorities for 2016 – a $1.3 billion in tax cut plan and a $250 million economic incentive package.

Throughout the session, staff worked with the County's legislative partners to lobby for the Board's priority issues, as well as address anticipated and unexpected statewide issues in order to protect and enhance the County's interests. These issues were presented to the Board and senior County staff on a weekly basis through the *Capitol Update* memorandum. As part of the normal legislative process, staff utilizes the priorities identified by the Board prior to and during the legislative session to develop a strategic action plan with the County's legislative partners (FAC, members of the Leon County Legislative Delegation, the County's contract lobbyists, and community partners). A more detailed account of the Capitol Alliance Group's efforts is provided in its final report on state legislative activities (Attachment #3).

Staff presents a final report to the Board annually that summarizes significant legislative activity at the end of each legislative cycle. Following is the final report on the 2016 legislative session.

LEON COUNTY KEY APPROPRIATIONS ISSUES:

Once again, there was not a formal process in place to submit community budget issue requests during the 2016 legislative session, with the exception of an application process for water quality projects. Similar to the current trend in the federal budget process, a greater emphasis has been

placed on grant programs through the executive branch and coordinating through state agencies for long-term infrastructure needs. Attachment #4 illustrates projects that the state budget will fund in Leon County.

Water Quality Projects
Similar to the 2015 legislative session, funding requests for local water projects were substantially oversubscribed. The House Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee reported receiving nearly 475 proposed water projects totaling over $674 million in requested funding. Leon County submitted six water project applications for funding consideration ranging from $1 million to $7.2 million in cost, but none were awarded funding. Ultimately, the Legislature provided $81.7 million in funding for 191 local projects with an average project cost of $422,000. Although Leon County was unable to secure direct line-item funding for its water project requests, the County has been successful in securing funding through the state's Springs Restoration Matching Grant Program in recent years. The legislature allocated $50 million for this program during the upcoming fiscal year (described in further detail below under "Leon County Key Substantive Issues").

Transportation and Infrastructure Projects
The FY 2017 state budget contains funding for several projects within Leon County in the Florida Department of Transportation 5-Year Work Program during the upcoming fiscal year, including:

- $6.1 million for right-of-way acquisition on Capital Circle Southwest between Orange Avenue and Springhill Road (Segment 1)
- $1.9 million for shoulder paving on U.S. 90
- $1.2 million for repair/rehabilitation of the I-10 bridge over the Ochlockonee River
- $1 million for landscaping on Thomasville Road between Killearney Way to Bannerman Road

In addition to the transportation projects listed above, over $89 million was added to the Florida Department of Transportation 5-Year Work Program for improvements in future years to highways in Leon County.

Historical and Cultural Projects
Several local organizations were awarded grants through the state's various cultural and historical grant programs. Projects that received funding included the Jake Gaither House in the amount of $100,000 and an additional $100,000 for the state to establish the Florida Holocaust Memorial on the Capitol Complex.

Education and Local Economy
The Florida Legislature appropriated $100,000 to support the Leon Works Career Expo and Entry-Level Skills Training initiative. This funding was appropriated through Tallahassee Community College's budget and does not appear as a line item in Attachment #4. This program is a comprehensive approach designed to both raise awareness about careers in the skilled workforce and to provide emerging students with entry-level skills training and work experience prior to entering the private workforce. The program is intended to target local high school

students and students currently enrolled in local colleges and technical centers. Through the Leon Works Expo, the program also seeks to raise awareness about skilled careers among other area residents who may be unemployed, underemployed, or who may be seeking a career change.

FAMU and FSU both received legislative funding through the state's Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) program. Projects funded through PECO include:

- $12 million for the FSU Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building (Phase I)
- $6.5 million for FAMU's Student Affairs Building
- $1.5 million for the Black Student Union at FSU
- $1 million for renovations to TCC's central utility plant

Other appropriated funding in this category includes dedicated funds to support FSU's Medical School, the FSU/FAMU College of Engineering, operating funds for higher education institutions, and a variety of other programs and initiatives within Leon County's public school system.

Other Appropriations
The legislature appropriated $125,000 i n recurring funds to continue a treatment invention program initiated last year to address substance abuse and/or provide mental health services for veterans with criminal charges. Also, $200,000 in nonrecurring general revenue funds was appropriated to the Second Judicial Circuit Mental Health Court to fully restore both the misdemeanor and felony dockets in all counties of the Second Circuit.

LEON COUNTY KEY SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES:

Protection of the State Workforce
Recognizing that the state employees who live in Leon County are vital to our community, economy, and diversity, protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has continuously been a top priority of the Board. Accordingly, the Board again adopted "Protection of the State Workforce" as one of its top priorities for the 2016 legislative session.

The approved FY 2016-2017 state budget includes funding for 113,416.32 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. Throughout the various state agencies and departments, the budget authorizes 552.75 new positions and eliminates 799.50 positions, for a net reduction of 246.75 positions from the prior year (see Table #2 below). The positions added within the Department of Corrections and the positions eliminated within the Department of Health are anticipated to occur on a statewide basis.

Table #2: Comparison of Authorized Positions by State Agency, FY 2016 to FY 2017

AGENCY	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	Change
Department of Corrections	24,107.00	23,892.00	215.00
Justice Administration Commission	10,536.00	10,382.75	153.25
Department of Children and Families	11,909.50	11,807.00	102.50
Department of Legal Affairs/Office of the Attorney General	1,390.50	1,361.50	29.00
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	3,634.25	3,614.25	20.00
Department of Law Enforcement	1,830.00	1,813.00	17.00
State Court System	4,343.50	4,337.50	6.00
Department of State	411.00	406.00	5.00
Department of Juvenile Justice	3,269.50	3,265.50	4.00
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1,106.50	1,105.50	1.00
Florida Commission on Offender Review	132.00	132.00	0.00
Department of the Lottery	420.00	420.00	0.00
Executive Office of the Governor	433.00	433.00	0.00
Department of Elder Affairs	433.50	433.50	0.00
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	2,118.50	2,118.50	0.00
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	4,414.00	4,414.00	0.00
Department of Revenue	5,132.00	5,133.00	-1.00
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	1,618.25	1,620.25	-2.00
Public Service Commission	277.00	280.00	-3.00
Department of Military Affairs	453.00	458.00	-5.00
Department of Citrus	48.00	55.00	-7.00
Department of Financial Services	2,596.50	2,609.50	-13.00
Agency for Health Care Administration	1,546.00	1,563.00	-17.00
Department of Management Services	1,304.00	1,324.00	-20.00
Department of Environmental Protection	2,933.50	2,974.50	-41.00
Department of Transportation	6,379.00	6,454.00	-75.00
Department of Economic Opportunity	1,537.50	1,618.50	-81.00
Department of Education	2,325.75	2,413.25	-87.50
Agency for Persons with Disabilities	2,711.50	2,865.50	-154.00
Department of Health	14,065.57	14,358.57	-293.00

Although the Legislature did not appropriate funds for an across-the-board salary increase for state employees, this issue was strongly pursued by the Leon County delegation during the 2016 legislative session. The cost to provide a 3% raise to all state and university employees was estimated at approximately $263 million. The state budget ultimately included targeted salary increases for select groups state employees within the Florida Forest Service, Florida Department of Law Enforcement crime lab staff, and Florida National Guard personnel on full-time military duty.

With regard to state employee benefits, legislation failed (HB 7107) that would have changed the default retirement plan for new employees from the pension plan to the investment plan. Also, legislation reforming the state's group health insurance program (HB 7089) failed; as a result, state employees' insurance premiums will remain unchanged for the upcoming fiscal year.

State-Local Economic Development Partnerships

State-local partnerships for economic development are important tools that empower local governments and provide resources that lead to the creation of quality jobs, vibrant communities, and global economic competitiveness. During the 2015 legislative session, the Florida Enterprise Zone Program – a key component of the state-local economic development toolkit – was allowed to expire at the end of 2015 when no legislation was passed extending its statutory authorization. With the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Program, Leon County and FAC advocated for a new state-local economic development partnership through the greater use of targeted strategic investments.

Two comprehensive economic development reform bills were considered during the 2016 session. However, both bills died amid a disagreement among the House, Senate, and Governor's Office regarding funding for the "Florida Enterprise Fund," a $250 million economic development incentive fund that was one of the Governor's top legislative priorities for the 2016 session. The approved FY 2016-17 budget (discussed in further detail below) did not include funding for the Florida Enterprise Fund.

Modification of Eligibility to Levy the Local Option High Impact Tourist Development Tax

A top priority for the Board this session was to seek the revision of Sec. 125.0104, F.S. to modify the eligibility for levying the local option High Tourism Impact Tax to include counties that are home to Preeminent State Research Universities. This would allow counties that are home to the main campus of a Preeminent State Research University to levy the High Tourism Impact Tax in support of these universities in recognition of their economic benefit through tourism. Florida State University recently finished planning a $400 million redevelopment of the downtown Arena District in partnership with Leon County and the City of Tallahassee. The university's Arena District Master Plan calls for improvements to the Donald L. Tucker Civic Center along with the development of a convention center, a full-service hotel, the relocation of the College of Business, new entrepreneurial spaces, future in-fill academic buildings, and other elements in an effort to modernize its facilities and grow the campus footprint. The County and City Commissions have allocated up to $20 million of local funds from a voter-approved sales tax referendum in support of the Arena District and convention center. Proceeds from a local option High Impact Tourist Development Tax could be used to fund the construction, maintenance, operations, etc. of the convention center envisioned in the Arena District Master Plan in order to support the community's shared initiatives and long-term economic goals. The proposed statutory revision would enhance the Board's investment of up to $20 million in local funds by ensuring that a dedicated revenue source is in place to support the long-term viability of the convention center. Leon County's legislative team worked closely with Capitol Alliance Group and our local legislative delegation throughout the session to advocate for this policy request. Ultimately, it was determined that amending this proposal into an existing bill would be unfeasible for the 2016 session. Should the Board wish to include this item as a legislative priority for the 2017 session, Leon County's legislative team will continue to build support with

local and statewide stakeholders, legislative staff, and members over the course of interim committee meetings.

Springs Restoration

Water quality and protection of Florida's springs was once again a highly debated issue this legislative session and continues to be one of Leon County's top priorities. Springs across the state, including Wakulla Springs, have been overcome by algae and weeds caused by high levels of nitrogen pollution seeping into groundwater. Sources of this nitrogen pollution stem from leaking septic tanks, farms, fertilizer, and stormwater runoff. During the first week of the 2016 legislative session, the legislature passed SB 552, a comprehensive water policy bill known as the "Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act." A top priority of Speaker Crisafulli and the product of several years of work in the legislature, the bill moved quickly through its committee stops and was ready for floor votes in both chambers at the start of the legislative session. SB 552, in part, requires that all projects identified to implement a Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) or recovery or prevention strategy be included in a five-year work program within the state's Consolidated Water Management District Annual Report. The report is also required to include a priority ranking of each listed project as well as the source and amount of financial assistance that will be made available by the DEP, a water management district, or other entity. Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) include a remediation plan for on-site septic systems in areas where septic systems are determined to contribute at least 20% of the nutrient pollution to an Outstanding Florida Spring. The plan must identify cost-effective and financially feasible projects necessary to reduce the nutrient impacts from OSTDSs and it must be completed and adopted as part of the BMAP no later than the first five-year milestone. DEP is directed to include in the remediation plan a priority ranking system for remediation projects and to award funds to implement the remediation projects contingent on an appropriation in the state budget. Also, the bill prohibits new septic tanks on densities of greater than one unit per acre within a designated "Priority Focus Area" in effect for an Outstanding Florida Spring, as well as new hazardous waste facilities and land application of biosolids. The Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Springs BMAP was finalized by DEP in October 2015.

In addition, on the final day of the 2016 legislative session the Senate gave final approval to HB 989, a bill that specifies minimum distributions from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for springs restoration, Everglades restoration, and other water projects. HB 989 requires a minimum annual appropriation of the lesser of $50 million or 7.6% of funds in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund remaining after debt service obligations for springs restoration projects. Springs protection funding is administered by Florida's water management districts in the form of matching grants. Leon County has been successful in securing grant funding recently through the springs restoration program. In 2014 and 2015, Leon County secured springs restoration funding from the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) for the Woodside Heights subdivision septic to sewer conversion project. As indicated during the April 26, 2016 Budget Workshop, Leon County continues to work closely with NWFWMD to secure Springs Protection funds for future projects including design of the Woodville Sewer project and septic-to-sewer projects in the Northeast Lake Munson area and the Annawood/Belair area.

Public Safety on College and University Campuses

During the March 10, 2015 meeting, the Board unanimously approved a resolution supporting President Thrasher, President Mangum and President Murdaugh in their unified opposition to allowing concealed weapons on university and college campuses. The Board subsequently adopted this issue as one of its top legislative priorities for the 2016 legislative session. In early February, the House approved HB 4001, a bill that would have allowed concealed carry licensees to carry firearms into college or university facilities. However, for the second consecutive year, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee declined to hear SB 68 in committee during the 2016 session, effectively killing the legislation.

Public Records Exemption for EMTs and Paramedics

For the 2016 session, the Board adopted a legislative priority to protect the personal identifying information of emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics. This policy request sought a statutory exemption under Chapter 119, F.S. similar to an exemption already in place for firefighters. EMTs and paramedics often respond to the same incidents and similarly interact with patients who may be violent, angry, or mentally unstable. The legislature approved SB 592 during the 2016 session, allowing certain personal information of EMTs or paramedics and their families, including home addresses, telephone numbers and dates of birth, to be exempt from disclosure under the state's public-records law.

Statewide Adult Civil Citation Program

During the November 17, 2015 meeting, the Board amended its legislative priorities list for the 2016 session to include support for a statewide adult civil citation program offering an alternative to misdemeanor arrest for certain first-time nonviolent offenders. The request sought legislative support for a statewide adult civil citation ("ACC") program which mirrors the juvenile civil citation program outlined in s. 985.12, Florida Statutes. Leon County implemented an adult civil citation program in 2012 in conjunction with DISC Village, which serves as the designated community-based agency to provide services to pre-arrest civil citation and diversion adults. The ACC program seeks to promote the use of additional cost effective alternatives to the formal criminal justice process, reducing recidivism rates through intensive intervention strategies. Legislation related to adult civil citation programs did not pass during the 2016 session as SB 618, which passed the Senate on February 11, was not considered by the House prior to sine die. SB 618 would have created a new section in the Florida Statutes establishing statutory guidelines for a "Model Adult Civil Citation Program" based largely upon the structure of Leon County's program.

Support the 2016 FAC Legislative Program

The Board initially identified seven key statewide substantive issues to monitor and pursue for the 2016 legislative session, in addition to a policy statement to support FAC's 2016 legislative program. Staff and the Capitol Alliance Group worked closely with FAC throughout the legislative session as issues developed that would impact counties throughout the state. Over 40 bills were filed during the 2016 session that contained preemptions, unfunded mandates or attempts to cap local property taxes, but the vast majority of these bills did not pass.

Other Legislation of Interest to Leon County

Fracking

Legislation related to hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," did not pass during the 2016 session. On March 10, 2015 the Board approved a resolution supporting proposed legislation during the 2015 legislative session providing a statewide prohibition on fracking, acid fracturing, and well stimulation treatments performed for the purpose of exploration and production of oil or natural gas in the State of Florida. Late in the 2016 session, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted 10-9 to reject SB 318, a bill that would have established a statutory framework to govern the practice of fracking in Florida. SB 318 would preempt regulatory authority over fracking operations to the state, but would have allowed a county or municipality limited authority to adopt and enforce zoning or land use requirements as long as those regulations would not impose a moratorium or prohibit fracking. The bill also would have imposed a temporary moratorium on fracking pending a DEP study analyzing the potential impacts of fracking and adoption of administrative rules regulating fracking operations.

Telemedicine

Leon County has consistently supported efforts to increase the availability of telehealth services, recognizing that this technology can lead to an increase in the quality of care for patients, especially those in rural areas of the state. Telehealth refers to the process of healthcare providers remotely providing certain healthcare services, including patient assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring. The Legislature approved HB 7087, a bill related to telemedicine, during the 2016 session. However, the House and Senate were unable to agree on whether to allow out-of-state providers to practice telemedicine within Florida. As a result, the legislation was amended during the final week of session to eliminate all provisions that would have established a statutory framework for telemedicine. HB 7087 and its Senate companion bill, SB 1686, would originally have authorized licensed health care professionals to use telehealth to deliver health services within their respective scopes of practice. In its final form, however, HB 7087 only calls for the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Health, and the Office of Insurance Regulation to survey the health care industry regarding telehealth utilization and coverage. Also, the bill establishes a 15-member Telehealth Advisory Council within the Agency for Health Care Administration for the purpose of making recommendations based on the survey referenced above and its findings. The advisory council is required to submit a report with this information to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House by December 1, 2018.

2018 Session Start Date

The Legislature passed SB 7076, a bill that would set the start date for the 2018 session on Tuesday, January 9, 2018. The Florida Constitution requires that during odd numbered years, the session must begin on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, but it permits the legislature to adjust the start date of session in even numbered years. Proponents of the bill argued that an earlier start date gives organizations that rely on state funding more time to prepare for any changes before the state fiscal year begins on July 1, since the budget would ostensibly be passed in March instead of May.

STATEWIDE COUNTY FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES:

State Budget

The final $82.2 billion state budget for State Fiscal Year 2016-17 represents a $3.8 billion, or 4.8%, increase from the FY 2015-16 final budget. The budget includes $30.2 billion in general revenue and $52.0 billion in trust fund expenditures. General revenue expenditures increased by $2.2 billion, an 8.16% increase over the current fiscal year. Trust fund expenditures increased by $1.5 billion, a 2.9% increase.

Table #3: Comparison of Budget Allocations by Area; FY 2016 vs. FY 2017

Budget Comparison by Section (In Millions)	GAA SFY 2016	Final SFY 2017	$ Difference SFY 16 vs. SFY 17	% Difference SFY 16 vs. SFY 17
Section 1. Education	1,666,900,000	1,783,000,000	116,100,000	6.97%
Section 2. Education	21,258,396,706	22,005,103,065	746,706,359	3.51%
Section 3. Health and Human Services	32,952,000,000	34,298,935,641	1,346,935,641	4.09%
Section 4. Criminal Justice and Corrections	4,229,500,000	4,439,602,000	210,102,000	4.97%
Section 5. Natural Res. / Environment / Growth / Transportation	13,361,569,554	14,563,828,145	1,202,258,591	9.00%
Section 6. General Government	4,411,095,977	4,542,487,122	131,391,145	2.98%
Section 7. Judicial Branch	516,359,000	521,700,000	5,341,000	1.03%
Total Budget	**78,395,821,237**	**82,154,655,973**	**3,758,834,736**	**4.79%**
**** SFY 2017 Total does not account for Back of the Bill vetoes***				

Source: Florida Association of Counties

The approved budget significantly impacts two of Governor Rick Scott's top priorities for the 2016 legislative session – a $1 billion tax cut package and a $250 million economic development incentive fund, known as the Florida Enterprise Fund. The agreement between the House and Senate provides $400 million for tax cuts and no funding for the Florida Enterprise Fund. With his top legislative priorities left largely unaddressed in the budget this year, the Governor was widely expected to utilize vetoes to strike individual line items in the budget. In 2015, the Governor vetoed a record $461.4 million from the budget. This year the Governor took swift action on the budget, announcing a veto list totaling $256.1 million even before the Legislature presented the budget to him.

Tax Reform

At the beginning of the regular session, Governor Rick Scott proposed using much of the anticipated budget surplus to cut $1.3 billion in taxes. As indicated above, during the second week of the legislative session the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) made a downward adjustment of $388.5 million to the state's general revenue forecast for the remainder of FY 2015-2016, due primarily to a projected decrease in corporate income taxes. The following week, the House Finance and Tax Committee proposed a $989 million tax cut package comprised of recurring and non-recurring reductions.

HB 7099 was originally passed by the House in early February and represented the chamber's collective tax cut and economic development incentive package. After passage in the House, the bill was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. In early March, the Senate Appropriations Committee made significant changes to HB 7099, reducing the tax cuts to a total of $129 million statewide, comprised of $78.9 million in recurring funds and $54.7 million in additional non-recurring tax cuts. The Legislature ultimately passed HB 7099 in the form

approved by the Senate. As approved, the fiscal impact to counties of HB 7099 is estimated at $8.7 million in recurring revenues and $3.24 million in non-recurring revenues. The majority of the fiscal impact to counties is attributable to the permanent elimination of sales taxes collected on purchases of manufacturing equipment; however, this fiscal impact is already considered absorbed since a temporary exemption is currently in place.

Tables #4 and #5 below illustrate the statewide fiscal impact of HB 7099 and the impact of the tax cut package attributable to counties. Not included in these tables is an additional $290 million in state funds that will be used to mitigate school district property tax increases associated with a $478 million increase in education spending.

Table #4: Statewide Fiscal Impact of HB 7099 as Adopted

HB 7099 Senate Amendment

Barcode 673118

Fiscal Year 2016-17 Estimated Fiscal Impacts (millions of $)

		General Revenue		State Trust Funds		Local		Total	
	Issue	1st Yr	Recur.	1st Yr	Recur.	1st Yr	Recur.	1st Yr	Recur.
1	Sales Tax: Machinery/Equipment--Manufacturing Exemption Permanent Extension	-	(59.7)	-	(*)	-	(13.4)	-	(73.1)
2	Sales Tax: Machinery/Equipment--Fruit & Vegetable Packinghouses	(0.8)	(0.9)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(1.1)
3	Sales Tax: Machinery/Equipment--Metal Recyclers	(1.7)	(1.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(2.2)	(2.2)
4	Corp Inc Tax: Federal Code Conformance Issues	(20.0)	(1.5)	-	-	-	-	(20.0)	(1.5)
5	Appropriation: Federal Code Conformance Issues	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-
6	Sales Tax: Tax Holiday/"Back-to-School" **[Aug 5 -7]**	(23.3)	-	(*)	-	(5.4)	-	(28.7)	-
7	Appropriation: Back-to-School Holiday	(0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	-
8	Aviation Fuel Tax: Exemption Elimination/Rate Cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Bev Tax/Tobacco Tax: Cruise Line Tax Simplification	(0.1)	*	(*)	(*)	-	-	(0.1)	-
10	Bev Tax: Pear Cider Rate Reduction	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
11	Tobacco Tax: Other Tob Prod/Definition Clarification	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	-	-	2.4	2.4
12	Sales Tax: Aircraft/Foreign Registered Clarification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Doc Stamp Tax: Bond Coverage/Date Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Ad Valorem: EDATE Clarification/Enterprise Zones	-	-	-	-	(**)	(**)	-	-
15	Sales Tax: Veterans' Service Organizations/Food & Drink	(1.2)	(1.4)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(1.6)
16	Sales Tax: Asphalt Use Tax Phase-out	(0.5)	(1.5)	(*)	(*)	-	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.7)
17	Tourist Development Tax: Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	**FY 2016-17 Total**	**(47.1)**	**(65.9)**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**(6.3)**	**(14.5)**	**(51.9)**	**(78.9)**
19	***Non-recurring Impacts After FY 2016-17***	Cash		Cash		Cash		Cash	
20	Corp Inc Tax: Federal Code Conformance Issues	(2.8)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.8)	-
	Bill Total	**(49.9)**	**(65.9)**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**(6.3)**	**(14.5)**	**(54.7)**	**(78.9)**
								Recurring + Temporary =	**(129.00)**

Table #5: HB 7099; Fiscal Impact to County Governments

HB 7099 - Items affecting County Revenues Impacts are for SFY 2016-17	County Government Statewide Impact	
	Non-Recurring (1 Year)	Recurring (Ongoing)
Sales Tax		
3- Day Back to School Sales Tax Holiday	($3,240,000)	
Machinery/Equipment- Manufacturing Exemption Permanent Extension		($8,460,000)
Machinery/Equipment- Fruit & Vegetables Packinghouses		($120,000)
Machinery/Equipment- Metal Recyclers		($300,000)
Veterans' Service Organizations/ Food & Drink		($120,000)
Asphalt Use Tax Phase-Out		($120,000)
Totals	**($3,240,000)**	**($8,700,000)**

Source: Florida Association of Counties

Florida Retirement System Employer Contribution Rates

HB 5005 set the employer contribution rates for the Florida Retirement System (FRS) in FY 2017. FRS employers are responsible for contributing a set percentage of the member's monthly compensation to the Division of Retirement. The employer contribution rate is a blended contribution rate set by statute, which is the same percentage regardless of whether the member participates in the pension plan or the investment plan. The rate is determined annually based on an actuarial study by the Department of Management Services that calculates the necessary level of funding to support all of the benefit obligations under both FRS retirement plans. The table below compares the current and the newly adopted contribution rates.

Table #6: FRS Employer Contribution Rates for FY 2016-17

Membership Class	FY 2015-16 Rates		FY 2016-17 Rates Effective July 1, 2016	
	Normal Cost	UAL Rate	Normal Cost	UAL Rate
Regular	2.91%	2.65%	2.97%	2.83%
Special Risk	11.35%	8.99%	11.35%	8.92%
Special Risk Administrative Support	3.17%	27.54%	3.87%	22.47%
Elected Officers (Legislators)	6.48%	37.62%	6.63%	33.75%
Elected Officers (Judges)	11.39%	22.62%	11.68%	23.30%
Elected Officers (County Officers)	8.48%	32.09%	8.55%	32.30%
Senior Management	4.32%	15.41%	4.38%	15.67%
Deferred Retirement Option Program	4.10%	7.12%	4.17%	7.10%

Property Tax Exemptions:

A handful of bills related to property tax exemptions were approved during the 2016 legislative session. HB 193 proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to allow the Legislature to exempt the assessed value of a renewable energy device from tangible personal property tax and the installation of those devices from determining the assessed value of real property, both residential and nonresidential. A linked bill, HB 195, schedules a special election to be held concurrently with the primary election on August 30, 2016 for this proposed constitutional amendment. If approved by 60% of voters, the amendment would take effect on January 1, 2018 and expire on December 31, 2037.

HB 275 proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution that clarifies provisions of an existing amendment that was approved by the voters in 2012. The proposed amendment would clarify that the value limitation of $250,000 of just value of a homesteaded property is required at the time of the initial application for exemption. If approved by 60% of voters, the amendment will take effect January 1, 2017. However, the bill applies retroactively to January 1, 2013 for exemptions granted as of January 1, 2017.

HB 1009 proposes a Constitutional amendment to allow the Legislature to grant a full or partial property tax exemption on homesteaded property to first responders that are totally and permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty. Subject to the approval by 60% of the voters in the November 2016 general election, the proposed amendment will take effect on January 1, 2017.

Finally, HB 7023 expands the list of military operations that qualify certain servicemembers who receive a homestead exemption and who were deployed during the previous calendar year to receive an additional ad valorem tax exemption on that homestead property. Current law provides an additional ad valorem homestead tax exemption to military servicemembers deployed in the previous year outside of the United States in support of certain named military operations designated by the Legislature. The bill allows the exemption for deployments in operations added by the bill beginning with deployments in calendar year 2014.

Juvenile Detention Cost-Share Reform

A major priority for FAC during the past several legislative sessions has been juvenile detention cost-share reform. During the last week of session, the Legislature approved SB 1322, bill that creates a new cost sharing methodology for calculating the shared county and state financial obligations for juvenile secure detention. Since 2004, The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has shared the pre-disposition cost of juvenile detention with the counties. Currently, Florida Statutes require non-fiscally restrained counties to pay for the cost of detention care for juvenile residents for the period prior to "final court disposition." Non-fiscally constrained counties are billed by the state for 57% of juvenile secure detention costs. In short, the counties are responsible for paying for juvenile offender prior to disposition and the state pays for juvenile offenders post-disposition. The state is also responsible for all costs of detention incurred in fiscally constrained counties. All non-fiscally constrained counties are billed monthly based on DJJ's estimates of the number of juveniles in detention.

For Fiscal Year 2016-2017, SB 1322 requires non-fiscally constrained counties to pay a total of $42.5 million, divided among non-fiscally constrained counties according to each county's percentage share of detention use, and the state is required to pay the remaining actual costs of detention care beyond $42.5 million. Each county will pay its percentage share in 12 equal payments on the first of each month beginning on July 1, 2016. This statewide total represents a reduction in the cost of juvenile secure detention currently billed to counties, which is estimated at $54.3 million statewide for the current fiscal year. Beginning in FY2017-18, SB 1322 requires each non-fiscally constrained county and the state to each pay 50 percent of the total actual costs of providing detention care in the county for the prior fiscal year, eliminating the state's current practice of billing counties for projected juvenile detention costs in advance with an end-of-year reconciliation.

The bill's provision for non-fiscally constrained counties to pay a total of $42.5 million in shared detention costs for FY 2016-17 will make counties responsible for paying $11.8 million less than the current fiscal year on a statewide basis. DJJ is required to calculate and provide each county with its amount due for FY 2016-17 by June 1, 2016. Based on a recent calculation by FAC based on DJJ's most recent cost data, Leon County would have saved approximately $120,000 in FY 2012-13 if the state had billed for 50% of juvenile detention costs rather than 57%.

Health Insurance Coverage for Emergency Services

Bills were again considered during the 2016 regular session that would have prohibited health care providers, including Leon County EMS, from collecting or attempting to collect any amount beyond the insurance provider's reimbursement. This practice, known as "balance billing," is utilized by health care providers to bill patients for fees or charges not reimbursed by the patient's insurance coverage. In early February, the House Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment to the House version of the legislation, HB 221, specifically exempting Emergency Medical Services (EMS) transportation from the proposed ban on balance billing. For emergency medical transport providers, balance billing is a critical cost recovery strategy; without the ability to collect these charges, EMS providers would have to rely on additional general revenue subsidies to fund operations instead of collecting charges from system users. Staff estimated that in its original form, this legislation would have $1.7 million recurring negative fiscal impact on Leon County.

Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity

Two bills were considered during the 2016 legislative session related to the issuance of Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity (COPCNs). A COPCN is a written statement issued by the governing board of a county granting permission for an emergency medical service provider to operate within the county. These bills, HB 517 and SB 742, faced significant opposition from counties and the statewide EMS community and ultimately failed to pass. This legislation would have substantially lessened a Board of County Commissioners' authority to regulate the issuance of COPCNs.

Low Income Pool

The FY 2016-17 state budget includes $607 million in funding for the Low Income Pool, which provides supplemental payments to health care providers for uncompensated care. This represents an approximately $400 million reduction from the current year's budget. Last year,

the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) notified state officials that its decision to extend LIP funding would be linked to the issue of Medicaid expansion in the state. With Florida declining to expand Medicaid, CMS' correspondence with the state during last year's legislative session indicated that federal funding for LIP will not continue beyond FY 2016-17.

Relocation of Utilities

One of FAC's top legislative priorities for the 2016 session was legislation related to the cost of relocating utilities to accommodate public works projects. Legislation considered during the 2015 session would have shifted the costs of relocating utilities within a public right-of-way under certain circumstances from utility companies to local governments. Under current Florida law, utility providers are required to pay the costs for relocating utility lines or facilities within a public right-of-way or within a public utility easement. This common law provision was upheld by a 2014 decision of Florida's Second District Court of Appeal. During the 2016 legislative session, SB 416 was amended to exclude language requiring counties to pay for the costs of relocating utilities located in county rights-of-way. In its final form, SB 416 codifies the customary practice that counties pay for the cost of moving utilities located within public easements if a public works project requires relocation.

Growth Management Reform

On March 25, the Governor signed HB 1361 into law. HB 1361 contains a variety of changes to the state's growth management laws. The legislation allows a development of regional impact (DRI) to deviate from a development order by reducing density, height or intensity from what was originally approved without losing the project's vested rights. The bill also lowers the threshold for projects qualifying as a sector plan from 15,000 acres to 5,000 acres. For DRIs that are "essentially built out," the bill allows a developer to change land uses in unbuilt portions of the DRI, as long as the change will not result in an increase in net impact on public facilities and will meet all applicable requirements of the comprehensive plan and land development code. The legislation allows a newly proposed DRI that is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan to avoid state-level review. Finally, the legislation expands the acreage a city can annex under the expedited annexation process from 10 acres to 110 acres.

Behavioral Health

This session, the Legislature passed SB 12, a bill that makes various changes to the state's system of mental health and substance abuse services. The bill encourages a coordinated system of care at the community, or regional, level, with the goal of a "No Wrong Door" model for persons experiencing behavioral health disorders. SB 12 defines the "No Wrong Door" model of behavioral health services as a way of optimizing patients' access to care regardless of their point of entry into the behavioral health system. The bill provides for a gradual transition process driven by annual statewide assessments and requires local planning for the coordinated care system that allows each area to respond and adapt to unique local circumstances.

SB 12 aligns some aspects of the Baker Act and the Marchman Act, although it does not combine the two separate acts altogether. SB 12 clarifies the use of involuntary outpatient services to encourage courts to use outpatient services when appropriate and available rather than more costly inpatient care at the state's treatment facilities. The legislation expands the type of qualified professionals who may recommend involuntary outpatient and inpatient services to the

court and provides that a fee cannot be charged to file a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization for substance abuse under the Marchman Act. SB 12 continues the requirement under the Marchman Act that substance abuse services must be available before a court may order such services and allows the court to appoint a guardian advocate for a person determined incompetent to consent to treatment for substance abuse.

The bill directs counties, with the assistance of the managing entities, to plan and implement designated receiving systems consistent with the "No Wrong Door" model and develop transportation plans for transporting Baker and Marchman patients to receiving facilities by July 2017. Prior to the bill's passage, Leon County's Office of Human Services and community Partnerships and Emergency Medical Services have been working with the Apalachee Center and other local stakeholders to evaluate this concept. SB 12 now places the responsibility on counties to implement designated receiving systems. In light of the new requirements of SB 12, County staff will continue conversations with Apalachee Center and the local stakeholder group and will provide an update to the Board later this year regarding these efforts.

The FY 2016-17 state budget includes $20 million for a statewide matching grant program to fund centralized receiving systems. Grants will require a local match of at least 50% of the state award. In addition, SB 12 directs the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Children and Families to develop a plan to obtain federal approval for increasing availability of federal funding for behavioral health care by December 31, 2016.

Affordable Housing

The FY 2016-17 state budget includes $214.1 million for affordable housing programs, including $135.5 million for SHIP. This represents an increase of approximately 22% over current year funding for affordable housing programs statewide. The budget also includes $5 million for Challenge Grants to lead agencies of homeless assistance continuums of care. The Legislature also approved SB 1534 during the 2016 session. SB 1534 makes several changes to laws related to housing assistance, including housing for individuals and families who are homeless. The bill encourages homeless continuums of care to adopt the Rapid Re-Housing approach to preventing homelessness for individuals and families who do not require the intense level of support provided in the permanent supportive housing model. Rapid Re-Housing is a model for providing housing for homeless individuals and families that places a priority on placing homeless individuals in permanent housing as quickly as possible after becoming homeless. For individuals with employment, income, sobriety, or criminal history problems, Rapid Re-Housing is thought to assist with addressing these issues by immediately providing stable housing.

SB 1534 also provides additional flexibility and accountability for homelessness and affordable housing programs. The bill gives the Florida Housing Finance Authority (FHFC) the authority to forgive indebtedness for State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) loans provided to create permanent rental housing units for homeless persons or persons who are residing in time-limited transitional housing or institutions as a result of a lack of permanent, affordable housing. The bill also authorizes the FHFC to make loans exceeding 25 percent of the cost for these projects. Additionally, SB 1534 requires rent controls on rental units financed through the SAIL program. With regard to State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funding, SB 1534 adds additional flexibility for local governments to use SHIP funds for rental housing. Further discussion

regarding this legislation and other issues related to affordable housing will be presented to the Board during the upcoming Joint City-County Workshop on affordable housing.

Civil Asset Forfeiture

This session, the Legislature approved SB 1044, a bill related to seizure of contraband by law enforcement agencies. The bill amends the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act to specify that a seizure may occur only if the owner of the seized property is arrested, or if the owner is a fugitive, deceased, or cannot be identified after a diligent search. The bill requires when a seizure of property is made, the seizing agency must apply within 10 business days after the seizure to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order determining whether probable cause exists for the seizure of the property. The bill is expected to have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact. Since the bill may reduce the number of seizures and forfeitures due to elevated legal requirements, revenues accruing to seizing law enforcement agencies may decrease.

Public Corruption

On March 25, the Governor signed HB 7071 into law. HB 7071 is an ethics reform bill that expands the applicability of offenses in Chapter 838, F.S., including bribery; unlawful compensation; official misconduct; and bid tampering, to officers and employees of any public entity created or authorized by law. The bill would also make public contractors eligible for prosecution of official misconduct.

Medical Use of Cannabis

The Legislature approved HB 307 during the 2016 legislative session. HB 307 expands Florida's Right to Try Act to allow terminally ill patients to use medical cannabis, in addition to low THC cannabis, to treat the disease, disorder, or condition or to alleviate its symptoms if no other satisfactory alternative treatment options exist for the patient. The Right to Try Act was authorized by the Legislature in 2015 to allow terminally ill patients to receive an investigational drug, biological product, or device that has successfully completed phase 1 of a clinical trial, but that has not been approved for general use by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and that remains under investigation in a clinical trial approved by the FDA.

In addition to this expansion, HB 307 preempts to the state all matters regarding the regulation of cultivation and processing of medical cannabis or low-THC cannabis, but specifically allows counties to determine by ordinance the criteria for the number, location, and other permitting requirements that do not conflict with state law or rule, for all dispensing facilities located within the unincorporated areas of that county. Since the Legislature adopted the Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act in 2014, implementation of the dispensing organization approval process by the Florida Department of Health (DOH) has been delayed due to agency rulemaking and prolonged litigation. The 2014 legislation called for DOH to approve five dispensing organizations. HB 307 conditionally authorizes three additional dispensing organizations upon the registration of 250,000 active qualified patients in the state's compassionate use registry.

2016 CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE:

At the 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities Workshop held on September 15, 2015, the Board approved appropriation requests identified by staff for the second session of the 114th Congress. The Board's practice has been to focus the County's federal legislative program on appropriations issues but has added specific substantive issues from time to time. As noted over the past several years, recent trends in the federal budget process have shifted federal funding away from Congressional earmarks to federal grant programs through the executive branch. Leon County's federal legislative priorities are coordinated through the County's National Association of Counties (NACo) representation and Squire Patton Boggs, the County's federal contract lobbying firm. Staff coordinates regularly with Squire Patton Boggs by phone and e-mail to strategize on key federal budget issues and to identify new federal grant funding opportunities for County project requests. In addition, the Squire Patton Boggs team provided critical assistance and feedback on recent TIGER and FASTLANE grant applications for the Capital Circle Southwest project. A memo summarizing the first quarter of the 114th Congress, Second Session with respect to Leon County's legislative interests is attached (Attachment #5).

Commissioners and staff attended the 2016 NACo Legislative Conference in February to take part in NACo's legislative policy process and attend educational sessions. The NACo Legislative Conference provides county officials and staff from around the country with the unique opportunity to discuss nationwide issues impacting counties. While visiting the nation's capital city, Commissioners, staff, and the County's federal contract lobbying team from Squire Patton Boggs met with Congresswoman Gwen Graham and Senator Bill Nelson to communicate issues of County importance including priorities for the U.S. Department of Transportation concerning Capital Circle Southwest, the Woodville Sewer project, Amtrak service restoration, coordination with the Federal Bureau of Prisons regarding additional space at Tom Brown Park, and others.

Capital Circle Southwest

The Capital Circle Southwest project has consistently been a top priority of the Board for the past several years. The widening of Capital Circle Southwest from Blountstown Highway to Crawfordville Road was included as first-priority Blueprint 2000 projects approved by the County and City Commissions in 2000. At its February 29, 2016 meeting, Blueprint 2000 staff reported to the Intergovernmental Agency (IA) that FDOT District 3 anticipates obtaining an additional $15 million for right-of-way acquisition in support of the Capital Circle Southwest project, reducing the local funding necessary to complete the project from $36 million to just over $21 million. Also during that meeting, the IA directed Leon County and City of Tallahassee staff to submit a joint TIGER grant application for the Capital Circle Southwest project. In April 2016, staff submitted a TIGER application to the U.S. Department of Transportation for this project in the amount of $21.3 million, the full balance of funds remaining to complete the project.

Federal Bureau of Prisons and Tom Brown Park

In 2011 the Board authorized Commissioner Desloge to reach out to the Tallahassee Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) for usage of open space adjacent to the FCI facility for additional little league baseball fields at Tom Brown Park. Since that time, Commissioner Desloge and staff have met and corresponded with representatives from the Tallahassee FCI, the Federal

Bureau of Prisons, Leon County's federal legislative delegation, and representatives of the executive branch regarding this issue. Congressman Steve Southerland introduced legislation in 2012 concerning land conveyance from the Bureau of Prisons to Leon County for use for additional recreational space at Tom Brown Park; however, this legislation was unsuccessful. The Bureau of Prisons has consistently maintained that the land at Tallahassee FCI has not been declared as "surplus" and the Bureau of Prisons is therefore unable to convey the land to Leon County.

During the December 7, 2015 Annual Retreat, the Board adopted a set of new Strategic Initiatives to be included in the Leon County Strategic Plan for FY 2012 through FY 2016. Among the Strategic Initiatives adopted by the Board was the following:

> *Work with the federal Bureau of Prisons to utilize a portion of the federal prison land for the expansion of Tom Brown Park ballfields. (Q1, G2)*

As indicated above, Commissioners and staff discussed this issue with Congresswoman Gwen Graham and Senator Bill Nelson during the 2016 NACo Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C. Since that time, staff and Squire Patton Boggs have maintained regular communication with Congressman Gwen Graham's office to educate her and her staff on the background of Tom Brown Park and to request a meeting with the Bureau of Prisons to further discuss this issue. Congresswoman Graham's office reported on May 5, 2016 that they have been in contact with the Bureau and are seeking possible dates for a meeting.

Amtrak Passenger Rail Service Restoration

In 1993, Amtrak's *Sunset Limited*, which operated between Los Angeles, California and New Orleans, Louisiana, was extended east from New Orleans to Jacksonville, Orlando, and initially to Miami, Florida. This created a new transcontinental Amtrak route and brought passenger rail service to the Gulf Coast Region between New Orleans and Jacksonville. In August 2005, *Sunset Limited* service east of New Orleans was suspended due to Hurricane Katrina, which caused massive damage to rail infrastructure on the portion of the train's route between New Orleans, Louisiana and Mobile, Alabama. The service remains suspended today because of the cost and challenges associated with restoring service to this route. Shortly after service was suspended, Leon County began to engage our local legislative delegation, CSX, FDOT, and others to advocate for the restoration of passenger rail service.

The Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (PRIIA) reauthorized the nation's intercity passenger rail provider, Amtrak, and established new programs and policies to strengthen the U.S. intercity passenger rail system. Section 226 of PRIIA required Amtrak to develop a plan for restoring passenger rail service between New Orleans, Louisiana and Sanford, Florida, including a projected timeline and costs and legislative changes required to support reinstatement of service. Amtrak published a Gulf Coast Service Plan Report on July 16, 2009.

In mid-2015, the Southern Rail Commission (SRC) commissioned Amtrak to produce an updated evaluation of potential service restoration options along the Gulf Coast. This report, published in December 2015, presented updated figures to reflect changes in market demand and operating assumptions. The report did not include the capital costs associated with necessary stations or infrastructure improvements to regularly operate over the Gulf Coast. The report also did not include any incremental costs or capacity improvements needed to operate passenger trains alongside existing freight traffic.

The Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015, which was approved by the House in March 2015, includes a provision to establish a Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group to evaluate the restoration of intercity passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region between New Orleans and Orlando. In February 2016, Amtrak and the Southern Rail Commission conducted a tour to examine new ideas for intercity passenger rail by operating an "inspection train" from New Orleans to Jacksonville. Chairman Proctor and Commissioner Dailey participated in this trip. In advance of the inspection train, the Tallahassee Community Redevelopment Agency authorized funding to repaint the Amtrak Community Station. A public event held to welcome the Amtrak inspection train was well-attended, and Amtrak subsequently visited each of the suspended service station areas along the Gulf Coast route in late April to examine the existing conditions of the station areas.

In the coming months, Amtrak is planning to further update cost estimates for the suspended stations that were originally presented in their 2009 Gulf Service Restoration Plan Report. Amtrak is focusing on platform safety, clear accessible pathways, platform conditions, platform sheltering, and other "state of good repair" items. Additionally, CSXT is working to help with modeling impacts on the main line tracks along the suspended route as a part of a capacity assessment that must be done before passenger service of any kind may be engaged on their rail tracks. This information will be provided as part of the planning needed for possible track improvements, capacity cost assessment, and operational readiness planning. Information will be generated from these activities for the Gulf Coast Passenger Rail Working Group's final report to Congress.

STATUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL LOBBYING CONTRACTS:

The County utilizes contract lobbying services at the state and federal levels to further the County's legislative goals and in pursuit of appropriations for key local projects. The County's contract lobbying firms provide a daily presence by advocating the County's legislative priorities with the County's legislative delegation and other legislative leaders. In addition, the County's contract lobbyists participate in Community Legislative Dialogue Meetings, assist in facilitating meetings across branches of government to resolve key issues, and are instrumental in building and maintaining multi-year relationships with state and federal agencies. These relationships are invaluable to the County's efforts to identify and regularly secure funding through executive branch grant opportunities. During the development of the FY 2013 budget, the Board agreed to extend both the federal and state contracts for a two-year period. At the October 28, 2014

Workshop on the Board's state and federal legislative priorities, the Board authorized the County Administrator to extend both contracts for one additional year.

State Lobbying Contract

Capitol Alliance Group has been the County's state lobbyist since 2008. During this time, Capitol Alliance has assisted in securing funding for several initiatives including water projects, Leon Works, and other County projects despite a significant statewide financial hardship over the past several years. Capitol Alliance has also successfully advocated for policy issues specific to Leon County as well as for protecting state programs that assist local governments. Additionally, Capitol Alliance Group provides expert guidance in the development and implementation of the County's annual list of goals, priorities, and specific proposals; assists in developing written materials on specific legislative requests; advises the County's legislative team on legislative strategy; and actively seeks opportunities to enhance the County's state legislative program.

The County's current contract with the Capitol Alliance Group is for $50,000 annually and expires September 30, 2016. The contract amount was last raised in 2013. Capitol Alliance Group has requested a contract renewal in the amount of $70,000 annually (Attachment #6). Should the Board wish to renew this contract, the new contract amount would be reflected in the proposed budget for FY 2016-17.

Federal Lobbying Contract

Since 2002, the County's federal lobbying team, Squire Patton Boggs, has had significant success in identifying federal funding opportunities and assisting with securing grant funding for local projects to help offset local taxpayers' financial burden. Squire Patton Boggs' efforts have been vital in advocating the County's legislative priorities at the federal level where County staff has limited access. The County's current contract with Squire Patton Boggs is for $100,000 annually and expires December 31, 2016.

Staff is seeking the Board's direction regarding the upcoming expiration of the County's current lobbying agreements. The Board has the discretion to renew either or both of the agreements or to issue Requests for Proposal (RFPs) for state and federal lobbying services. Should the Board wish to renew either or both of the existing lobbying agreements, staff would recommend renewing any agreement for a three-year base period with two additional one-year options to extend.

2017 FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The 2017 legislative session will begin on March 7, 2017 and is scheduled to conclude on May 5, 2017. To ensure the Board has an appropriate amount of time to consider its legislative priorities, staff recommends scheduling the Board workshop on the 2017 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 18, 2016 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Options:

1. Accept the 2016 Florida Legislative Session Final Report.
2. Schedule the Board Workshop on t he 2017 State and Federal Legislative Priorities for Tuesday, October 18, 2016 from 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.
3. Authorize the County Administrator to renew the existing contract for state lobbying services with Capitol Alliance Group, in a form approved by the County Attorney, for $70,000 annually for a period of three years with two additional one-year options to extend.
4. Authorize the County Administrator to extend the existing contract for federal lobbying services with Squire Patton Boggs, in a form approved by the County Attorney, for $100,000 annually for a period of three years with two additional one-year options to extend.
5. Authorize staff to issue a request for proposals for state lobbying services for the 2017 legislative session.
6. Authorize staff to issue a request for proposals for federal lobbying services for the 2017 legislative session.
7. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Options #1, #2, and provide Board direction regarding the County's state and federal lobbying contracts (Options #3 through #6).

Attachments:

1. Workshop on the 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities
2. November 17, 2015 Agenda Item – Additional 2016 Legislative Priorities
3. Capitol Alliance Group 2016 Session Final Report
4. State Budget Allocations within Leon County
5. Squire Patton Boggs Memo – First Quarter of the 114th Congress, Second Session
6. Capitol Alliance Group Request for Contract Renewal

WORKSHOP

Workshop on the 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

Tuesday, September 15, 2015

1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners' Chambers
Leon County Courthouse, 5th Floor

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Workshop

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Workshop Cover Sheet

September 15, 2015

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Workshop on the 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Shington Lamy, Assistant to the County Administrator Andy Johnson, Special Projects Coordinator

Fiscal Impact:
This item does not have a fiscal impact. However, it recommends requests for state and federal appropriations as well as substantive policy positions that seek to avoid unfunded mandates and cost shifts to the County.

Staff Recommendations:

Option #1: Approve the 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, as amended by the Board.

Option #2: Designate a Commissioner to host the Community Legislative Dialogue meetings for the 2016 state legislative session.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Each year, the Board conducts a workshop with the County's legislative staff and contract lobbyists to develop priorities for the upcoming state and federal legislative sessions. This workshop enables the County's legislative team to receive important guidance from the Board regarding priority legislative issues and directs the County's lobbying efforts for the upcoming year at both the state and federal level. In recent years, the Board has directed staff to refine the County's substantive policy priorities only to the most pressing issues and to support the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) and National Association of Counties (NACo) in achieving their respective legislative goals. Consistent with this direction, staff is seeking Board approval of the County's 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, comprised of the state and federal policy and appropriations issues proposed herein.

Analysis:

Staff recommends several policy and appropriations priorities, arranged as follows:

- 14 appropriations requests for the 2016 state and federal sessions (Attachment #1)
- Seven substantive policy priorities for the 2016 state legislative session (Attachment #2)
- Six federal substantive policy priorities for the second session of the 114th Congress (Attachment #3)

The Board may wish to add, remove, and/or amend legislative priorities as deemed appropriate for the County's 2016 State and Federal Legislative Priorities. Upon Board approval, staff and the contract lobbying teams will pursue all of the legislative issues approved by the Board, placing appropriate emphasis on individual priorities according to the opportunities that arise during the legislative process. Notwithstanding this, staff will assign priority to any issue that the Board designates to receive a special level of attention in the upcoming legislative cycle.

Importantly, in addition to the issues specific to Leon County identified herein by staff, much of the County's legislative advocacy each session is focused on issues of statewide importance in conjunction with FAC. FAC will finalize its 2016 federal and state legislative program during the 2015-16 Legislative Conference on November 18-20, 2015. The statewide issues identified by the FAC membership are often the most critical issues facing counties during the state legislative session.

It is important for the Board to be active participants in the legislative process by testifying on behalf of the County and working with the legislative delegation. Staff will continue to keep the Board involved in legislative issues through agenda items, resolutions, memorandum, "Call to Action" emails, as well as through the weekly *Capitol Update* memoranda during session.

PROPOSED LEON COUNTY 2015 STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION:

Appropriations Requests

(Please note: complete information on each request is included in Attachment #1)

The Board's practice of retaining professional contract lobbying services at both the state and federal levels enhances the County's ability to advocate for legislative appropriations to support important County projects. Staff works throughout the year to identify projects most suitable for state and federal appropriations requests. In prior state legislative sessions, specific forms have been utilized by legislative committees to request local funding for projects. In the past three sessions, there has been a specific process in place for requesting funding for local water projects. While it is not yet clear what process, if any, will be in place for requesting funding for local projects during the 2016 state legislative session, staff has prepared the information that will likely be required to support the proposed appropriations requests.

In recent years, the Florida Legislature and Governor Scott have placed a greater emphasis on grant programs through the executive branch and coordinating with state agencies to help fund infrastructure projects. Governor Scott vetoed $461 million in the FY2015-2016 state budget, specifically striking projects that bypassed state agency review or that would not benefit the state as a whole. Each of the appropriations requests proposed is consistent with a statewide priority, and upon the Board's approval, staff and the County's lobbying team will begin discussing each project with state agencies and Leon County's legislative delegation members to advocate for state funding through the appropriate channels. In previous years, the County has had success in state funding for its parks and library programs through the legislative appropriations process. Similarly, two of the County's water quality appropriation requests were selected during the 2014 session to receive funding. Two additional projects were included in the Legislature's 2015 approved budget, although both were included in the Governor's vetoes.

The proposed appropriations requests for 2016 are categorized to mirror the Florida Legislature's conference committee process for appropriations. The conference committee process is utilized to reconcile bills with significant differences, as a bill must be passed by both chambers in precisely the same words and figures in order to become an act of the Legislature. Since each chamber develops its own version of the state budget independently, the conference committee process is typically used to negotiate specific differences between the chambers' respective spending plans. Conference committees are comprised of separate committees from the House and Senate. When negotiating differences in the state budget, conference committees are appointed by specific subject area – Criminal and Civil Justice; Education; Agriculture and Natural Resources; General Government; Health and Human Services; and Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development. For 2016, staff has identified 14 projects for funding in three subject areas: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development; and Health and Human Services.

Following are the proposed Leon County 2016 state and federal appropriation requests (for complete information on each, see Attachment #1):

Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Requests:
**Items marked with an asterisk are identified for funding in more than one category.*

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Woodville Sewer - Phase 1 & 2	$7.2 million	Design & Construction
Harbinwood Estates Septic to Sewer	$2.5 million	Design
Leon South Regional Water System	$1.5 million	Design & Construction
Centerville Trace Septic to Sewer	$1 million	Design
Fred George Restoration	$1 million	Construction
Fords Arm Restoration*	$3.97 million	Construction
Apalachee Regional Park*	$500,000	Design & Engineering

Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development Appropriations Requests:
**Items marked with an asterisk are identified for funding in more than one category.*

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 1 (Orange Avenue to Springhill Road)	$30.0 million	Right-of-Way Acquisition
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 1 (Orange Avenue to Springhill Road)	$35.4 million	Construction
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 2 (Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road)	$31.0 million	Right-of-Way Acquisition
Capital Circle Southwest - Segment 2 (Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road)	$22.7 million	Construction
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$3.6 million	Right-of-Way Acquisition
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Road)	$23 million	Construction
Fords Arm Restoration*	$3.97 million	Construction
Apalachee Regional Park*	$500,000	Design & Engineering

Health and Human Services Appropriations Requests:

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
Community Paramedic Program	$925,000	Program Funding

PROPOSED LEON COUNTY 2015 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Policy Requests

(Please note: complete information on each request is included in Attachment #2)

The 2016 state legislative session will begin early on January 12, 2016 and will conclude on March 11, 2016 due to a bill passed in 2014 adjusting the dates of next year's session. Like most legislation, the County's policy requests are generally incremental in nature, focusing on issues that are built upon over the course of several legislative sessions. However, each year staff evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential policy or substantive legislative issues. Significant substantive issues that have been identified for County participation range from maintaining the County's home rule authority to the protection of the state workforce. The state's current fiscal challenges and efforts to further reduce the size and scope of state government are likely to dominate the Legislature's time this year. It will be important for the County's lobbying team to monitor the budgetary and programmatic decisions made by the Legislature to determine their impact, if any, on local governments in the form of cost shifts or unfunded mandates.

During the 2015 legislative session, the Capitol Alliance Group worked to advance the Board's legislative priorities. For example, Capitol Alliance Group, along with our community partners, lobbied successfully to protect the state workforce from major revisions to the Florida Retirement System and from changes to the state's group health insurance program that would have increased the employee cost of the state's HMO plan. In addition, Capitol Alliance Group assisted in getting two of Leon County's water quality projects included in the Legislature's approved budget, although both were ultimately vetoed by the Governor.

In addition to the substantive issues identified by the County, staff works daily with FAC and the Florida Association for Intergovernmental Relations (FAIR) to identify developing issues that affect counties during the session's quick pace. In many cases, the County joins FAC and FAIR members to advocate for or against initiatives that would substantially impact counties.

Following is a refined listing of the proposed Leon County 2016 state legislative policy requests. Each request provides a brief overview of the issue and indicates the specific recommended legislative action. More detailed information on each is included in Attachment #2.

Protection of State Workforce

Issue: State workers comprise a substantial percentage of Leon County's population contributing to our community, economy and diversity. Protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has always been a top priority of the Board during the legislative cycle.

The FY15/16 state budget included a net reduction of over 800 positions from the state workforce compared to the prior fiscal year. Staff is working to determine the number of eliminated positions that were based in Leon County; however, requests must be submitted to each department to obtain this information. Staff has reached out to each state agency individually and will provide a report to the Board when more information becomes available.

While the FY15/16 budget did not increase state employee health insurance premiums, which remain at $50 per month for individual coverage and $180

per month for family coverage for most employees, there have been attempts in the past several sessions to cap the state's total spending on employee health insurance and increase health insurance premiums of state employees. An unsuccessful bill considered last session also included a new health insurance system with four different benefit levels from which state employees could choose, but would have raised the employee contribution toward the state's HMO plan, which covers more than 50% of all state employees. It is expected that similar legislation affecting state employee health insurance will be pursued during the 2016 session.

During the past several sessions, the Legislature has sought to reform the Florida Retirement System (FRS). FRS is the primary retirement plan for public sector employees, 80% of which are county government agencies, district school boards, community colleges, and universities. In 2015, after an actuarial study released during the third week of the regular session, House Speaker Steve Crisafulli announced that the House would not pursue FRS reform in 2015. The study indicated that moving the state workforce away from the defined-benefit plan toward a defined-contribution plan would cost the state millions of dollars – a stark contrast to the significant savings projected by actuarial studies in 2013 and 2014. Accordingly, no bill was passed during regular or special session reforming the FRS. Staff will continue to closely monitor any movement related to the issue in 2016.

Action: Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.

State-Local Economic Development Partnerships

Issue: State-local partnerships for economic development are important tools that empower local governments and provide resources that lead to the creation of quality jobs, vibrant communities, and global economic competitiveness. During the 2015 legislative session, the Florida Enterprise Zone Program – a key component of the state-local economic development toolkit – was allowed to expire at the end of 2015 when no legislation was passed extending its statutory authorization. State evaluations of the Florida Enterprise Zone Program suggested that Enterprise Zones generally yield little return on state investment. However, the state narrowly defined return on investment as the increase in new state revenues per dollar of state program investment, without consideration of the local benefits stemming directly from the program, such as property valuation increases and community revitalization.

The Tallahassee-Leon County Enterprise Zone has stimulated an infusion of approximately $5 million in state incentive awards to nearly 1,400 applications since its creation, creating an estimated 540 new jobs during the past decade. While the Florida Enterprise Zone Program will sunset on December 31, 2015, legislation passed during the 2015A special legislative session will preserve state enterprise zone incentives for existing businesses located within enterprise zones until December 31, 2018.

With the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Program, it is essential to forge new state-local economic development partnerships through the greater use of targeted strategic investments. These investments should be designed to induce sustainable economic activity addressing each community's unique economic circumstances, resulting in a consistent positive return on investment for both state and local governments.

Action: Support legislation and appropriation that enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the state and local government partnership in economic development.

Modification of the Eligibility for Levying the Local Option High Impact Tourist Development Tax to Include Counties that are Home to Preeminent State Research Universities as Designated by the Florida Legislature

Issue: Section 125.0104, F.S., authorizes five separate tourist development taxes that county governments may levy. Depending on a county's eligibility to levy, the tax rate applied to transient rental transactions varies from a minimum of three percent to a maximum of six percent. Proceeds from these levies are generally utilized by local governments to build tourist-related facilities and to promote and market tourism. One of these levies, the "High Tourism Impact Tax," is a discretionary (local option) one percent tax on transient rental transactions available to counties in which tourism is a significant component of the local economy.

This policy request recommends a statutory revision to allow counties that are home to the main campus of a Preeminent State Research University to levy the High Tourism Impact Tax in support of these universities in recognition of their economic benefit through tourism. Currently, Florida State University (Leon County) and the University of Florida (Alachua County) have achieved designation as Preeminent State Research Universities by reaching certain standards of academic and research excellence set forth in Section 1001.7065, F.S. Florida's Preeminent State Research Universities generate immense national and international tourism activity through hosting conferences, graduation ceremonies, short-term academic programs and symposia, and other functions. Preeminent State Research Universities receive state support for the enhancement of the university's research capabilities by recruiting faculty who are members of National Academies; showcasing university research products and facilities; enhancing national recognition of their programs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and ranking among the top public universities in the nation. In turn, the growth in stature generates new tourism activity related to university functions.

The immediate past President and current President of Florida State University have addressed the Board at the last two Annual Retreats to share the university's vision for the Arena District. At the 2013 Retreat, the Board directed the County Administrator to work with Florida State University on the master planning effort including a potential partnership to realize the convention center space desired by the County and to bring back issues related to the County's financial participation and programmatic role for future Board consideration after the passage of the sales tax. Since that time, the Board also contemplated the possibility of supporting the convention center with tourism funds for its operational needs but has not made a formal commitment. More specifically, on October 14, 2014, the Board provided further guidance to the County Administrator to contemplate the potential for utilization of a 1/4 cent of tourism revenue to support the operational costs associated with the convention center once it is completed, based upon a future determination by the Board. Soon after, the County and City Commissions allocated up to $20 million from the voter-approved sales tax referendum in support of the Arena District and convention center.

Florida State University recently completed the master planning of its Arena District and is currently engaged in a solicitation process with private developers for the $400 million redevelopment of several downtown parcels in partnership with Leon County and the City of Tallahassee. The university's Arena District Master Plan calls for improvements to the Donald L. Tucker Civic Center along with the development of a convention center, a full-service hotel, the relocation of the College of Business, new entrepreneurial spaces, future in-fill academic buildings, and other elements in an effort to modernize its facilities and grow the campus footprint. The current solicitation process to negotiate with private developers which staff is participating in will better define the participation, programmatic, governance, and financial needs to make the arena district successful. Based on preliminary conversations with Florida State University, County staff is of the opinion that currently anticipated revenues will not satisfy the construction or operational costs associated with the desired convention center and ancillary improvements.

A convention center in the Arena District would serve the many business, civic, advocacy, and academic organizations that are drawn to the state capitol and its two premier institutions of higher learning. In recent years, many academic, research, and business groups affiliated with Florida State University have been forced to host their convention business hundreds of miles away from the main campus due to the lack of adequate meeting space. Proceeds from a local option High Impact Tourist Development Tax could be used to fund the construction, maintenance, operations, etc. of the convention center envisioned in the Arena District Master Plan in order to support the community's shared initiatives and long-term economic goals. The proposed statutory revision would enhance the Board's investment of up to $20 million in local funds by ensuring that a dedicated revenue source is in place to support the long-term viability of the convention center.

Action: Support the revision of Sec. 125.0104, F.S. to modify the eligibility for levying the local option High Tourism Impact Tax to include counties that are home to Preeminent State Research Universities.

Springs Restoration

Issue: Last session, the House and Senate advanced separate legislation aimed at comprehensive water policy reform. Ultimately, neither chamber's bill passed, though both had advanced to the floor before the early end to the regular session. Last session's water policy legislation addressed water quality and quantity, springs and aquifer protection, septic tank remediation in springs protection areas, water use and conservation, and a variety of other measures. The legislature is expected to address comprehensive water policy reform again during the 2016 session.

Leon County has demonstrated a longstanding commitment to environmental protection and preservation, and springs protection more specifically. The County has designated a Primary Springs Protection Zone by ordinance, which is consistent with similar provisions contained in its Comprehensive Plan. The Primary Springs Protection Zone is designed to minimize the adverse impacts of development on groundwater recharge and aquifer water quality. In addition, Leon County has advanced several infrastructure projects aimed at restoring water quality within the Wakulla Springs Basin. Legislation considered during the 2015 session included provisions requiring the adoption of a remediation plan in certain circumstances to reduce nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. Local governments are required to comply with such remediation plans, which typically include infrastructure projects implemented at the local level. Last year's legislation did not specify the level of state funding support for projects included in remediation plans, leaving open the possibility that the state may require local governments to conduct remediation projects with little state funding support. This provision would impose significant unfunded mandates on local governments in order to comply with these plans at the risk of state-imposed limitations on future development. As indicated above, Leon County has historically taken proactive steps to address water quality and springs protection; however, the state's requirements should account for the financial impact of remediation projects on property owners and the community.

Action: Support the prioritization of springs restoration funding, with a program designed to assist local governments with the cost of wastewater facility upgrades, septic tank connections, and septic tank abandonment.

Public Safety on College and University Campuses

Issue: Two bills were introduced during the 2015 regular legislative session, which would have allowed persons with a concealed carry permit to carry concealed weapons or firearm into college or university facilities. Under current law, even if a person has a concealed carry license, it is illegal to carry a weapon onto a college or university campus.

During the March 10, 2015 meeting, the Board unanimously approved a resolution supporting President Thrasher, President Mangum, and President Murdaugh in their unified opposition to allowing concealed weapons on university and college campuses. While neither bill passed during the 2015 legislative session, bills have already been filed in both the House and Senate for 2016 legislative session on this issue.

Action: Support of the position of the presidents of Florida State University, Florida A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College, based on last year's position, opposing statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. that would allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities.

Public Records Exemption for EMTs and Paramedics

Issue: Under Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, the home addresses, phone numbers and photographs of firefighters are exempt from public records disclosure requirements, as well as the places of employment and schools of their spouses and children. This request seeks a similar statutory exemption for emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics, who respond to similar incidents as firefighters and are subjected to similar consequences of responding to those incidents, including being in danger of physical and emotional harm from disgruntled persons involved in incidents.

Action: Support the revision of Section 119.071(4)(d)2, F.S. to provide a similar exemption for personal information of EMTs and paramedics, as well as their immediate family members.

Florida Association of Counties (FAC) Issues

Issue: FAC represents 67 counties before the Florida Legislature on issues that have broad statewide appeal, such as the opposition of unfunded mandates or cost shifts to counties (such as the $90 million DJJ cost shift that was passed in 2005 and the $146 million in Medicaid retrospective reconciliation and billing system changes passed in 2012), growth management, annexation, revenue-sharing, and water management issues. FAC will adopt its 2016 legislative program during the 2015-16 Legislative Conference from November 18-20, 2015.

Action: Support the 2016 FAC legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Community Legislative Dialogue Meetings

For the past five years, the County has hosted 'Community Legislative Dialogue' meetings before and throughout the legislative session to engage our community and regional partners in identifying shared legislative priorities and interests. These meetings are generally well-attended by representatives from the Leon County Legislative Delegation, higher education institutions, the Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce, Big Bend Minority Chamber of Commerce, the City of Tallahassee, Leon County School Board, Constitutional Officers, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, and several other community partners. The participants agree that it has been helpful to hear priorities of others in the community and to identify shared issues.

Last year, the Board designated Commissioner Desloge to host these meetings. A total of three roundtable discussions were held with our community partners. The meetings were held during committee weeks prior to the start of the legislative session, in the middle of session, and after the end of session. If the Board would like to continue hosting the 'Community Legislative Dialogue' meetings for the 2016 legislative session, staff would typically recommend that the Chairman host these meetings each year. However, given the fact that Leon County is in the unique position this year of having a Commissioner serve as NACo 1st Vice President, the Board may wish to designate Commissioner Desloge to once again host these meetings for the 2016 session.

The Board also hosts annual the Leon County Legislative Delegation meeting prior to the legislative session in order to communicate its legislative priorities. This year's Legislative Delegation Meeting has been scheduled for September 21, 2015.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE ISSUES:

(Please note: complete information on each request is included in Attachment #3)

Each year staff evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential policy or substantive legislative issues at the federal level. Most substantive issues that the County has at the federal level are coordinated through the County's National Association of Counties (NACo) representation. Similar to previous years, the federal appropriation requests have been combined with the state appropriation requests.

Squire Patton Boggs, the County's federal contract lobbying firm, has worked closely with staff on select federal policy issues and priorities that have been identified by the Board. Squire Patton Boggs was instrumental, for example, in the County's efforts to encourage sufficient appropriations for the construction of the Veterans National Cemetery in Leon County.

One of the Board's top federal legislative issues last year was the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) joint administrative rule entitled, "Definition of Waters of the U.S. Under the Clean Water Act." This rule amends the current definition to expand the range of waters (and their conveyances) that are subject to federal jurisdiction. The rule, which became final on August 28, 2015, eliminates the distinction between traditional navigable waters (such as lakes, rivers, and streams) and conveyances such as ditches and drains. The rule applies regardless of flow or hydrologic connections. On September 23, 2014, the Board approved a resolution voicing concerns regarding the rule and a copy of the resolution was sent to the EPA and the County's federal delegation. It is the County's position that the EPA rule change will negatively impact the County's ability to protect those resources and could put undue burden on local governments through onerous permitting requirements. While Congress has taken some steps to attempt a repeal of the rule, it is likely that the President would override any legislation affecting the rule.

Future challenges to the rule are expected to occur within the judicial, rather than the legislative branch. The EPA is expected to release a statement and/or guidelines regarding the implementation of the rule. Staff and Squire Patton Boggs will continue to monitor this issue and the effects of its implementation on County operations. At the FAC 2015-16 Policy Committee Conference in August, the membership opted to monitor the effects of the rule for the current year and formulate a policy statement next year for 2016-17 based on impacts reported by counties over the year.

On July 6, the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Wage and Hour Division released a proposed rule to update and revise the regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) that would change the way employers implement the exemption from minimum wage and overtime pay for executive, administrative, and professional employees. This proposal could have a significant impact on counties and the number of employees that are eligible for overtime pay. The standard salary level required for exemption from overtime pay is $455 per week ($23,660 for a full-year worker), which was last updated in 2004. DOL seeks to update this salary level and more than double the current salary threshold for overtime pay eligibility to $970 a week ($50,440 for a full-year worker) in 2016. A final rule is expected in early 2016. Staff will be working to estimate the fiscal impact of the proposed rule, should it ultimately become effective, to Leon County. In addition, the County's legislative team will work with Squire Patton Boggs to monitor the evolution of the proposed rule and will provide a report to the Board at a later date.

Following is a refined listing of the proposed Leon County 2016 federal legislative policy requests for the second session of the 114th Congress. Each request provides a brief overview of the issue and indicates the specific recommended legislative action. More detailed information on each is included in Attachment #3.

Long-Term Surface Transportation Reauthorization

Issue: In 2012, President Obama signed Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) into law. This legislation provided funding over two years (FY 2013 – FY 2014) in the amount of $105 billion for surface transportation programs in the United States. MAP-21 is the first 'long-term' highway authorization enacted since 2005 was originally set to expire on September 31, 2014. Congress passed several short-term extensions of the act and to provide funding for the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) to ensure its continued solvency. Local governments use this funding to aid with the building and maintaining transportation infrastructure. Counties own and maintain 45% of America's roads (including more than 200,000 bridges), involved in the operation of 27% of public transit systems, however the share of federal and state funding to local governments for highways decreased by 10% between 1998-2011.which is now set to expire on October 29, 2015.

The U.S. Senate has passed a six-year transportation bill (the "DRIVE Act"); however, the bill only provides funding for three years through a combination of general revenue and trust funds. The House did not vote on the DRIVE Act or other surface transportation legislation prior to its summer recess, but is expected to address transportation reauthorization this fall. Another short-term extension of MAP-21 is expected in order to address transportation funding until a longer-term bill can be finalized.

Transportation stakeholders and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce argue that raising the gas tax is the most effective way to address the HTF funding issue. Ultimately, this request recommends passage of a multi-year surface transportation bill that provides long-term funding certainty, increases funding for county road and bridge projects, and enhances the role of counties in statewide transportation planning.

Action: Support a long-term surface transportation bill that provides funding at or above the current level of funding for surface transportation programs.

Full Funding of the Federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program

Issue: Roughly, 62% of counties in the United States have federal land within their boundaries. Although counties cannot collect property tax on federal land, they are still required to provide essential services for that land. For nearly 40 years, the PILT program has provided funding to counties and municipalities to offset lost tax revenue from federal land within their respective boundaries. NACo hosted a "PILT Fly-In" at the nation's capital in 2014 for county leaders from across the nation to urge their respective members of Congress to support full PILT funding.

This request recommends full funding of the PILT program in FY2016. For FY 2015, PILT was extended with $70 million in appropriations provided by the FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act and $372 million in appropriations provided by the FY 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-235). Together the two bills provided full discretionary funding of $442 million for PILT in FY 2015. This year Leon County received approximately $191,000 from the federal government in PILT funding due to the portion of Apalachicola National Forest in Leon County.

Action: Support federal legislation that includes full mandatory funding for PILT in the FY 2016 appropriations package and support a long-term strategy for a sustainable PILT program.

Collection of Sales Tax on Remote Transactions

Issue: Under current law, individuals who buy goods online are required to remit sales tax to the state individually; however, that provision is largely unheeded and not enforced. Economists estimate the state loses out on about $400 million in revenue each year the tax goes uncollected. Purchases from these stores are not subject to sales tax due to the fact that they are not physically located in the state of Florida. The inability to collect an internet sales tax puts local 'brick-and-motor' businesses in Florida at a disadvantage relative to out-of-state online retailers. Governor Rick Scott and several members of the Legislature view the implementation of internet sales tax legislation as a tax increase; therefore, efforts in the State Legislature have been unsuccessful.

Legislation regarding the implementation of an internet sales tax has been considered by both the State Legislature and Congress. On July 15, 2015, a bipartisan group of senators introduced the Marketplace and Internet Tax Fairness Act (MITFA). The bill (S. 2609) would combine two key issues important to counties:

- The Marketplace Fairness Act (MFA) as passed by the Senate in 2013, with a few minor technical corrections. MFA, which passed with the support of NACo, allows state and local governments to enforce existing sales taxes on remote sellers.
- A ten-year extension of the Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA). ITFA prohibits counties from collecting a tax on Internet access (typically a subscription service) until November 1, 2014. While a 10-year extension is not ideal for counties, NACo favors a temporary extension of ITFA in lieu of permanent measures like the Permanent ITFA (H.R. 3086) that passed in the House on July 14, 2014.

MITFA has garnered bipartisan support, with 14 Senators (11 Democrats and three Republicans) joining as cosponsors less than a week after its introduction.

Action: Support legislation that promotes an equitable and competitive environment between 'brick and mortar' businesses and remote businesses establishments operating in Florida.

Tax-Exempt Status of Municipal Bonds

Issue: Tax-exempt municipal bonds have been a fundamental feature of the United States tax code since 1913. Municipal bonds remain the primary method used by states and local governments to finance public capital improvements and public infrastructure projects that are essential for creating jobs, sustaining economic growth, and improving the quality of life for Americans in every corner of the country.

Funds generated from infrastructure bond financing help to build hospitals, water and sewer facilities, public utilities, roads, and mass transit. In the past decade, nearly $288 billion of financing went to general acute-care hospitals; nearly $258 billion to water and sewer facilities; nearly $178 billion to roads, highways, and streets; nearly $147 billion to public power projects; and $105.6 billion to mass transit.

Action: Support the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds.

Support for Future Growth of the VA Tallahassee National Cemetery

Issue: In November 2012, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced that it purchased land for a new national cemetery in Leon County. The VA purchased a 250-acre parcel along U.S. Highway 27, which will serve the burial needs for more than 83,000 veterans in North Florida, Southwest Georgia, and Southeast Alabama. The President's Budget request for FY 2014 included $40 million for the cemetery, and Congress passed the requested amount in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Phase I of the Veterans National Cemetery began in late 2014. The initial phase of construction will provide 6,000 gravesites and accommodate both casket and cremains interment. Other features such as a front entrance on Apalachee Parkway, committal shelters, and a public information center with electronic gravesite locator and restrooms are also included in Phase I. It is anticipated Phase I will be completed in 2016. Future phases of construction are anticipated to be necessary within 10 years from the cemetery's opening. At build-out, the facility is planned to accommodate 133,000 gravesites.

Action: Support dedicated funding for the future growth of the VA Tallahassee National Cemetery.

National Association of Counties (NACo) Issues

Issue: The National Association of Counties (NACo) advocates with a collective voice on behalf of America's 3,069 county governments. Its membership includes urban, suburban, and rural counties. NACo's advocacy efforts are guided by a policy platform and single-subject policy resolutions adopted at each annual conference by policy committees and the full membership.

Action: Support NACo's 2015-16 legislative efforts unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

Staff coordinates regularly with Squire Patton Boggs by phone and e-mail to strategize on key federal budget issues and to identify new federal grant opportunities that could potentially fund County project requests. In addition, Squire Patton Boggs has been submitting monthly memoranda to update the Board on their federal lobbying activities in order to further improve communication between the Board and their federal lobbying firm.

The NACo 2016 Legislative Conference is scheduled for February 20-24, 2016 in Washington, D.C. In the past, Commissioners and County staff have used the NACo Legislative Conference as an opportunity to meet with the Leon County Federal Legislative Delegation to advocate for the County's federal priorities. NACo is the only national organization that represents county governments in the United States. Due to Commissioner Desloge's leadership and commitment to local communities and home rule, he was elected 1st Vice President of NACo in July 2015. He will serve as 1st Vice President for a year, before ascending to become President of NACo. This provides Leon County a unique advantage in advocating the county's federal legislative priorities.

LOBBYING CONTRACTS:

The County utilizes contract lobbying services at the state and federal levels to further the County's legislative goals and in pursuit of appropriations for key local projects. The contract lobbying firms provide a daily presence by advocating the County's legislative priorities with the County's Delegations and legislative leaders. During the development of the FY 2013 budget, the Board agreed to extend both the federal and state contracts for a two-year period in order to unify the County's lobbying contract terms so they could be bid concurrently when they expire in 2015. At the October 28, 2014 Legislative Priorities Workshop (ratified at the December 9, 2014 Regular Meeting), the Board subsequently extended the lobbying contracts with both the state and federal lobbying teams for one year due to the early start date for the 2016 session to preserve the continuity of the County's legislative program. The Board's extension of the state and federal contracts by one year allows staff to issue an RFP for both services concurrently in 2016 per the Board's prior guidance. Staff will bring this item to the Board for consideration together with the end-of-session legislative report in early 2016.

Options:

1. Approve the 2016 state and federal legislative priorities, as amended by the Board.
2. Designate a Commissioner to host the Community Legislative Dialogue meetings for the 2016 state legislative session.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:

1. 2015 State and Federal Legislative Appropriations Request and Related Materials
2. 2015 State Legislative Session Policy Requests and Related Materials
3. 2015 Federal Policy Requests and Related Materials

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Kathy Burke	**Title:**	Director
Email:	BurkeK@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1518

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**		☒ **State**
Project Title:	Woodville Sewer	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This project is for the design of a sewer system to provide sewer services to approximately 1,500 homes or properties located within the Woodville area of Leon County. The City of Tallahassee 2030 Sewer Master Plan included the preliminary planning to connect Woodville to the City's Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility. These homes are located upstream to Wakulla Springs and threaten one of the world's largest and deepest freshwater springs.

Septic systems in the Woodville area of Leon County have been identified as a major source of nitrate loading to the groundwater and Wakulla Springs. Wakulla Springs is a first magnitude spring and is the longest and deepest known submerged freshwater cave system in the world. Located just five miles south of the Leon County line, Wakulla Springs is an important part of the regional culture and recreational economy. The City and the County have dedicated $85 million ($42.5 million each) from the penny sales tax extension for projects that improve water quality across the County and the City, while preserving and improving sensitive land and bodies of water surrounding our community. The Woodville sewer project could meet the criteria to receive funding from this source.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

Nitrate reduction associated with septic tanks is a key component of the draft Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) for the Upper Wakulla River. Existing septic tank discharge concentrations are reported to be between 40 to 60 mg/L nitrogen. Replacing the existing septic tanks with wastewater treatment at the City of Tallahassee Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility reduces the nitrogen discharge from a household to 3 mg/L.

Funds are requested for the design of the collection and transmission system from Woodville to the City of Tallahassee and for the construction of the transmission system. Completion of project design will support state and federal grant applications for construction costs, potentially as a match to penny sales tax funds.

The Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan provides that all waste water is to be treated and disposed of in a manner that protects natural resources and public health. The State of Florida has acquired more than half of the 6,500 acre buffer zone around Wakulla Springs, acknowledging the importance of preserving this natural habitat.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Population Served:
Approximately 1,500 homes will be directly impacted in Leon County. In addition, this project contributes to the reduction of nitrogen flowing to Wakulla Springs, an important local and state resource for tourism. Over 200,000 tourists visit Wakulla Springs State Park each year.
Project Dates for Construction/Operation:
If allocated state and/or federal funding, design, engineering, and permitting of the collection and transmission system would occur in FY2016. Construction would be anticipated in FY2017, or upon completion of the permitting process.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $7.2 million* • Design: $3 million • Construction (Transmission Line): $4.2 million

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Local Option Sales Tax	Amount:	Undetermined
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Theresa Heiker	**Title:**	Stormwater Management Coord.
Email:	HeikerT@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1526

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Harbinwood Estates Septic to Sewer	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This project is the design phase of a wastewater collection system in the Harbinwood Estates neighborhood, to be connected to the City of Tallahassee's central sewer system. This request is for one-time costs that will include design, engineering, and permitting fees associated with this project. Harbinwood Estates is a "sewer target area," as identified in the City of Tallahassee's 2030 Master Sewer Plan and is also identified in the Water and Sewer Agreement between the City and County as a target sewer service area. Harbinwood Estates has been identified as a major contributor to high nutrient concentrations in Lake Jackson, a State Aquatic Preserve and an Outstanding Florida Water.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

The project will reduce nitrogen and fecal coliform discharges to nearby natural systems, including the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve. Converting wastewater treatment in the Harbinwood Estates subdivision to advanced wastewater treatment will reduce the total nitrogen load by 8,000 pounds per year, contributing significantly to the protection of this important ecological resource.

Population Served:

Approximately 400 parcels with existing septic tanks will benefit from centralized sewer service. In addition, this project contributes to the reduction of nitrogen flowing to Lake Jackson, a State Aquatic Preserve and an Outstanding Florida Water. In addition to its use for boating, swimming, and fishing by the residents of Leon County, Lake Jackson generates over $15 million annually in tourism and associated economic activity (Lake Jackson Management Plan 1997 addendum, adjusted for inflation).

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, surveys and site acquisition would occur in FY2016. Design, engineering, and permitting would be anticipated in FY2017.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $2.5 million* • 400-lot connection survey: $200,000 • Collection system and force main design survey: $200,000 • Pump station site acquisition: $275,000 • Design and permit applications: $1,825,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Theresa Heiker	**Title:**	Stormwater Management Coord.
Email:	HeikerT@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1526

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Leon South Regional Water System	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This project involves constructing a well and storage tank or a larger elevated storage tank for the Leon South Regional Water System, as well as piping upgrades. The Leon South Regional System, managed by Talquin Electric Cooperative, serves approximately 382 residential parcels in southern Leon County. The area is located east of Crawfordville Highway between Glover Road and Oak Ridge Road. Based on the service area, the improvements will cost approximately $1.5 million and require three years from funding to complete.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

This improvement will provide improved drinking water quality for the system as well as sufficient water flow and pressure to support fire rescue services.

Population Served:

Approximately 382 residential parcels will benefit from improved drinking water quality. These and several hundred additional parcels will benefit from enhanced fire protection, including commercial properties, churches, and state- and federally-owned land in the Leon Sinks Geological Area, Wakulla Springs State Forest, and the Apalachicola National Forest.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, design, engineering, and permitting of the collection and transmission system would occur in FY2016 and FY2017. Construction would be anticipated in FY2018, or upon completion of the permitting process.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $1.5 million* • Design, Permitting, Land Acquisition: $400,000 • Construction: $1.1 million

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Theresa Heiker	**Title:**	Stormwater Management Coord.
Email:	HeikerT@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1526

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Centerville Trace Septic to Sewer	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This project is the design phase of a wastewater collection system in the Centerville Trace neighborhood, to be connected to the City of Tallahassee's central sewer system. This request is for one-time costs that will include design, engineering, and permitting fees associated with this project. Centerville Trace is a "sewer target area," as identified in the City of Tallahassee's 2030 Master Sewer Plan and is also identified in the Water and Sewer Agreement between the City and County as a target sewer service area.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

The project will reduce nitrogen and fecal coliform discharges to nearby natural systems, including the Wakulla Springshed, the Lake Lafayette Chain of Lakes, and the St. Marks River watershed. Converting wastewater treatment in the Centerville Trace subdivision to advanced wastewater treatment will reduce the total nitrogen load by 3,100 pounds per year.

Population Served:

Approximately 157 parcels with existing septic tanks will benefit from centralized sewer service. In addition, this project contributes to the reduction of nitrogen flowing to Wakulla Springs, an important local and state resource for tourism. Over 200,000 tourists visit Wakulla Springs State Park each year.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, design, engineering, and permitting of the system would occur in FY2016 and FY2017.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $1 million* • Pump station site acquisition: $275,000 • Connection survey, system design, and permit applications: $725,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Theresa Heiker	**Title:**	Stormwater Management Coord.
Email:	HeikerT@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1526

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Fred George Wetland Restoration	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This request is for one-time construction funds to re-grade the existing topography of the project site and to intercept debris at two major inflow points in Fred George Sink, a karst feature located within the Ochlockonee River watershed and the Wakulla Springs basin area. Leon County received a $377,000 grant from the Florida Communities Trust in 2009 for acquisition of this site.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

By providing enhanced water quality treatment of runoff and debris interception prior to release into sinks, this project will restore wildlife habitat, rehydrate wetlands, and improve discharge into the Floridian aquifer and will directly benefit the Wakulla Springs springshed. The need for this project has been identified in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's draft Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Springs Basin Management Action Plan. Approximately 65 acres of the park wetland area will benefit from the grade restoration effort. This project is expected to remove 5 tons of floatable debris entering Fred George Sink each year.

Population Served:

The Fred George Greenway was acquired in 2009 through joint funding from Florida Communities Trust, Blueprint 2000, and County funding. Construction of a museum, nature center, baseball field, multi-purpose field, nature trails, and associated improvements is currently underway. This project will enhance the Fred George Basin Greenway for all County residents and visitors to the site.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, engineering and permitting would occur in FY2016 and FY 2017. Construction would be anticipated in FY2018, or upon completion of the permitting process.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $1 million* • Engineering and permitting: $200,000 • Construction of debris interceptors: $550,000 • Site grading and stabilization: $175,000 • Wetland plantings: $75,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	$400,000 (matching passive park amenities)
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Theresa Heiker	**Title:**	Stormwater Management Coord.
Email:	HeikerT@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1526

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Fords Arm Restoration	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☒ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This project will provide for the retrofit of Lexington Tributary (also known as Timberlane Creek) to improve water quality of stormwater into Fords Arm of Lake Jackson, a State Aquatic Preserve and an Outstanding Florida Water. Currently, Fords Arm has one of the highest pollutant loads of phosphorus within Lake Jackson. This project was developed under the State of Florida's Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Program in order to protect Florida's highly threatened surface water bodies. This project includes a new stormwater pond, channel stabilization, and drainage improvements.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

The project will reduce phosphorous conveyed by stormwater flow to nearby natural systems, including the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve. The improvements associated with this project are estimated to remove 430 pounds of phosphorous per year from the tributary, contributing significantly to the protection of this important ecological resource.

Population Served:

Lake Jackson is one of Leon County's most precious natural resources, and is listed as an "Outstanding Florida Water" by the State of Florida. In addition to its use for boating, swimming, and fishing by the residents of Leon County, Lake Jackson generates over $15 million annually in tourism and associated economic activity (Lake Jackson Management Plan 1997 addendum, adjusted for inflation).

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, engineering, permitting, and site acquisition would occur in FY2016 and FY 2017. Construction would be anticipated in FY2017 or FY2018, or upon completion of the permitting process.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $3.97 million* • Engineering and permitting: $650,000 • Construction of roadway upgrades: $1,400,000 • Stormwater pond construction: $1,200,000 • Stream and channel enhancements: $720,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	$3,500,000 (land acquisition)
Source:	Leon County	Amount:	$730,000 (in-kind match for design services)
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Works	**Division:**	Engineering Services
Contact Person:	Kathy Burke	**Title:**	Director
Email:	BurkeK@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-1518

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**		☒ **State**
Project Title:	Apalachee Regional Park	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☒ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☒ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

This request is for design and engineering funds for future park improvements at the Apalachee Regional Park. At the April 28, 2015 Budget Workshop, the Board directed staff to formally proceed with the permanent closure of the landfill and to prepare a master plan for enhancing the Apalachee Regional Park. Wood+Partners will perform initial data collection and site analysis to identify opportunities and constraints resulting in a preliminary conceptual master plan. The community will be actively engaged in creating a preliminary needs assessment. Public involvement is an essential element of the master planning process, with focus groups, crowd sourcing, and engagement of key stakeholders to develop facility programming. After thorough input has been collected, a conceptual master plan and related estimates of construction costs and timelines will be developed.

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

Master planning and future construction of the park improvements contemplated in the master plan will enhance the Apalachee Regional Park and will assist the facility's evolution as a regional recreational amenity. The park currently features four full size multi-purpose fields, a radio-control airplane landing strip and facility, and a premiere cross country facility also used for hiking and biking in the off-season. Cross country running events at the Apalachee Regional Park attracted 5,000 competitors, 9,500 spectators, and nearly $3.8 million in direct spending in Fall 2014 alone. Future improvements contemplated in the master plan will allow Apalachee Regional Park to generate additional event-based tourism by accommodating large scale events year-round.

Population Served:

This project will directly benefit all residents of Leon County by enhancing our community's recreational offerings and generating additional year-round tourism in the County.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

If allocated state and/or federal funding, design and engineering would occur in FY2016 and FY 2017 after the finalization of the Apalachee Regional Park Master Plan.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	$500,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	PLACE	**Division:**	Blueprint 2000
Contact Person:	Wayne Tedder	**Title:**	Director
Email:	Wayne.Tedder@talgov.com	**Phone:**	850-891-6400

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Capital Circle Southwest	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☒ Transportation
	☐ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☒ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

The Capital Circle Southwest project has been a priority of the Board for the last several years. This project will provide for the construction of Capital Circle Southwest (SR 263) from north of Orange Avenue (SR 371) to Crawfordville Road (SR 61/US319), a distance of approximately 6.0 miles. The existing 2-lane rural road section of Capital Circle Southwest will be reconstructed to a 6-lane curb and gutter facility with an enclosed drainage system and new stormwater ponds. The 6 lane roadway will be flanked by paved bike lanes, a 10' wide multi-use meandering trail on one side and a 6' wide concrete sidewalk on the other side of the roadway. Extensive landscaping will be installed along the medians and within the right-of-way of the corridor. New overhead lighting will also be installed. Signalized intersections will be constructed at Orange Avenue, the main entrance of the Tallahassee International Airport and at Springhill Road. This 6 mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest has been divided into 2 segments with both segments currently being designed under the supervision of the Florida Department of Transportation, District Three. Segment 1 is from north of Orange Avenue to south of Springhill Road. Segment 2 is from south of Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road. The estimated cost for Segment 1 is $65.4 million, which is broken down into $30.0 million for right-of-way acquisition and $35.4 million for construction. Segment 2 is estimated at $53.7 million which is broken down into $31.0 million for right-of-way acquisition and $22.7 million for construction. The segment of Capital Circle Southwest from I-10 to the Tallahassee International Airport is designated as part of Florida's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), which is vital for transporting both people and goods between major commercial facilities such as airports, rail terminals and seaports. Staff will continue to work with the Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRPTA) and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to include funding in their five-year work plan for those penny sales tax projects that affect FDOT roadways.

Additionally, a master stormwater planning effort for the corridor is underway. The objective of the planning effort is to design joint-use facilities that provide treatment capacity for new development at the Airport, meet the roadway improvement needs, and provide facilities that are consistent with the Blueprint 2000 holistic philosophy along with completed segments of Capital Circle.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

Reconstruction of this 6 mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest will service the traveling public with convenient access to Tallahassee International Airport and businesses and communities located in the southwest quadrant of Leon County. The project stimulates economic development by providing jobs in construction and associated professional services and by improving access to the Airport, Innovation Park, Tallahassee Museum, and undeveloped properties. Efficient transportation between these major commercial facilities will benefit city, county and state agencies with potential for new businesses and developments along the corridor to service and handle/store goods.

The 6-lane facility will provide additional vehicular capacity on Capital Circle. Intersection improvements will be constructed at several existing cross roads for safety and ease of traffic movements. The multi-use trail and sidewalk will provide safe facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. New housing developments and businesses will be attracted to the area by the reconstruction of this segment of Capital Circle Southwest. The project terminates at Crawfordville Road which provides travelers a convenient roadway to the south and to the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico.

Population Served:

The population served by the reconstruction of this 6 mile segment of Capital Circle Southwest includes the businesses and neighborhoods that currently surround this segment of the roadway as well as those traveling to the Tallahassee International Airport, south to the beaches or circling the downtown area of Tallahassee via Capital Circle Southwest. The trail and sidewalk will attract active biking, walking and running enthusiasts while creating a pedestrian friendly environment.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

Both segments of Capital Circle Southwest (Segment 1 - north of Orange Avenue to south of Springhill Road and Segment 2 - south of Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road) are currently being designed under the direction of District Three at the FDOT. The design work should be complete by the end of calendar year 2015. Construction funding has not been identified.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $119.1 million* Segment 1 (Orange Avenue to Springhill Road): • Right-of-Way Acquisition: $30.0 million • Construction: $35.4 million Segment 2 (Springhill Road to Crawfordville Road): • Right-of-Way Acquisition: $31.0 million • Construction: $22.7 million

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 3

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Florida Department of Transportation	Amount:	$4.8 million (design)
Source:	Florida Department of Transportation	Amount:	Segment 1: $8.7 million (ROW – FY2016) $8.2 million (ROW – FY 2018 or beyond)
Source:	Local Option Sales Tax	Amount:	$70 million

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Capital Regional Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA)	**Division:**	N/A
Contact Person:	Harry Reed	**Title:**	Executive Director
Email:	Harry.Reed@talgov.com	**Phone:**	850-891-6815

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**		☒ **State**
Project Title:	Woodville Highway	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☐ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☒ Transportation
	☐ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☒ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

The Woodville Highway project has been a priority of the Board for the last several years. This project includes the design and construction of Woodville Highway to widen the existing two-lane segment to four lanes from Paul Russell Road to Capital Circle. Woodville Highway is one of the infrastructure projects contemplated under the extension of the penny sales tax, to include highway beautification along Crawfordville Highway and enhancements to pedestrian and bicycle access with sidewalks along Ross Road, linking Woodville and Crawfordville Highways. Staff will continue to work with the Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRPTA) and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to include funding in their five-year work plan for those penny sales tax projects that affect FDOT roadways.

During the FY 06/07 budget process, the Board budgeted $2.1 million for Woodville Highway. On September 18, 2007, the Board approved a Joint Project Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to perform a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for a portion of Woodville Highway from Gaile Avenue to Capital Circle. On March 11, 2008, the Board authorized the expenditure of up to $175,000 to match funds from FDOT to perform a Corridor Master Plan for a portion of Woodville Highway from Gaile Avenue to Commerce Boulevard. On April 12, 2011, the Board amended its Agreement with FDOT for a PD&E study of Woodville Highway, from Gaile Avenue to Capital Circle, to extend north to Paul Russell Road to include adding sidewalks, designing pedestrian crossings, and to address any potential for redevelopment of the Leon County Fairgrounds, all of which could have a significant impact on future traffic patterns.

CRTPA held a meeting with property owners and residents to kick-off a corridor study that would be utilized to develop the Corridor Master Plan. The final Corridor Master Plan was completed in November 2011. The PD&E study has been completed. Currently, the design phase for the segment of Woodville Highway from Capital Circle Southwest to Gaile Avenue is underway and is anticipated to be complete in December 2015. In addition, the segment from Paul Russell Road to Gaile Avenue started design in September 2014 and is anticipated to be complete in June 2016.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

Woodville Highway connects to major arterial roadways including Capital Circle and Monroe Street and serves as a major evacuation route from the Coastal Highway (US 98) as well as the central coastal panhandle. In addition, this road is frequented by residents of Wakulla County that work in Leon County. It is anticipated that the volume of traffic will continue to increase as the Capital Circle Office Complex, which houses a number of state agencies, continues to expand. At the completion of this project, it is anticipated that there will be significant improvement in commuter access through southern Leon County and northern Wakulla County, improved freight movement from the coast, and improved hurricane evacuation options.

Leon County and the City of Tallahassee, through their joint "Southern Strategy" are attempting to spur economic growth in the southern area of the city/county with a combination of roadway improvements, sector planning efforts, growth management, and economic development incentives. This project would contribute significantly to that goal.

Population Served:

All regional coastal residents of neighboring counties will benefit from this project. The current Annual Average Daily Traffic count is 12,900. This road serves as one of two links to the coast via Wakulla County.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

Construction commencement will be determined at a future date by FDOT based on the time necessary for project design and right-of-way acquisition.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $26.6 million* • Right-of-Way Acquisition: $3.6 million • Construction: $23 million

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Florida Department of Transportation	Amount:	$1.98 million (design)
Source:	Florida Department of Transportation	Amount:	$1.2 million (ROW – FY2017)
Source:	Local Option Sales Tax	Amount:	$29.7 million

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Safety	**Division:**	Emergency Medical Services
Contact Person:	Chad Abrams	**Title:**	Chief
Email:	AbramsC@LeonCountyFL.gov	**Phone:**	850-606-2100

APPROPRIATION REQUEST		
☒ **Federal**	☒ **State**	
Project Title:	Community Paramedic Program	
Program Category:	☐ Criminal & Civil Justice	☒ Health & Human Services
	☐ Education	☐ Transportation
	☐ Agriculture & Natural Resources	☐ Tourism & Economic Development
	☐ General Government/Operations	☐ Other: _____

Project Description:

Leon County's Community Paramedic Program is a collaborative approach to maximizing existing healthcare resources in the community. This program seeks to reach patients in their home and match them with the appropriate level of treatment for their medical condition. Currently, emergency departments are overcrowded with non-emergent patients who could receive care in their home; be referred to local medical clinics, physicians, or other resources; or in the future be provided treatment by a physician via telemedicine. The primary goal of the Community Paramedic Program is the greater utilization of existing local medical resources and the lightening of the load on emergency departments to reduce the use of costlier emergency department resources. Field evaluation by specially trained EMS staff using County vehicles is more convenient for the patient, cost effective, and provides an opportunity to educate the patient on the availability of local resources that can better deal with their ongoing medical issues. If patients have their medical needs met with appropriate medications, arranged visits with physicians, provided transportation, and other issues related to medical care, they will not call 911 to deal with non-emergent problems. This model has already been in use by Leon County EMS and all EMS providers across Florida and the nation, in part, by providing referral to different social service agencies and medical entities in the community. This program proposes to expand and enhance those integrated connections within the community with specific and targeted results.

The Florida Department of Health has awarded Leon County a matching grant in the amount of $57,735 toward designing the Community Paramedic Program. This proposal seeks funding for the first stages of implementation, which will demonstrate the cost-saving potential of this program for community healthcare stakeholders including local hospitals, healthcare centers, third-party insurers, hospices, home health entities, and social service programs. The funding requested will support a start-up program staff of 6 to 8 Community Paramedics. In future years, as state and community funding support increases, the program is scalable to be able to meet the community's need.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

Purpose of the Project and Services/Benefits Provided:

This program is a new model of healthcare delivery that expands the role of paramedics that are currently experienced and in the field to include community-based evaluation and treatment of patients utilizing physicians via telemedicine. The program will utilize an EMS system that is already intimately familiar with the population of patients that are at risk and divert qualifying patients from the emergency room. If patients have their medical needs met with appropriate medications, arranged visits with physicians, provided transportation, and other issues related to medical care, it is anticipated that 911 calls for non-emergency healthcare issues will be significantly reduced.

Through this program, many patients would enjoy greater access to proper care at reduced cost to the public. With this improved access to care, patients could be assessed early on in a disease process when costs are reasonable and before the patient's condition has deteriorated to the point of needing hospital admission. This model will identify several categories of high-risk patients and will provide early access to appropriate and complete medical care, reducing hospital re-admission rates.

Population Served:

This program would target medically underserved, high-frequency re-admission patients – critical care discharge and surgical follow-up, EMS patients where an emergency room visit is not indicated, psychological emergencies, homeless, vulnerable adults and children, early disease intervention, medication assistance and monitoring, immunizations, community medicine coordination, system abusers, and disaster recovery and disaster community clinics.

Project Dates for Construction/Operation:

This program can commence in FY2016; size and scope of the program will depend on the amount of funding available. As indicated above, the program is scalable based on available resources; the requested funding will support a start-up program staff of 6 to 8 Community Paramedics.

FUNDING REQUESTS	
Funding Requested:	*Total Funding Requested: $925,000* • Training: $42,000 • Personnel: $450,000 • Contractual: $251,000 • Equipment: $182,000

PRESENT OR PENDING FUNDING SOURCES (INCLUDING COUNTY)			
Source:	Funding Support from Local Healthcare Community	Amount:	Undetermined (future support anticipated after startup & demonstration)
Source:		Amount:	

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☐ Federal	☒ State
Topic/Project Title:	Protection of the State Workforce

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	State workers comprise a substantial percentage of Leon County's population contributing to our community, economy and diversity. Protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has always been a top priority of the Board during the legislative cycle. The FY15/16 state budget did not increase state employee health insurance premiums, which remain at $50 per month for individual coverage and $180 per month for family coverage for most employees. However, there have been attempts in the past few sessions to cap the state's total spending on employee health insurance and increase health insurance premiums of state employees. An unsuccessful bill was considered last session also included a new health insurance system with four different benefit levels from which state employees could choose from, and would have raised the employee contribution toward the state's HMO plan, which covers more than 50% of all state employees. It is expected that similar legislation affecting state employee health insurance will be pursued during the 2016 session. During the past several sessions, the Legislature has sought to reform the Florida Retirement System (FRS). FRS is the primary retirement plan for public sector employees, 80% of which are county government agencies, district school boards, community colleges, and universities. In 2015, after an actuarial study released during the third week of the regular session, House Speaker Steve Crisafulli announced that the House would not pursue FRS reform in 2015. The study indicated that moving the state workforce away from the defined-benefit plan toward a defined-contribution plan would cost the state millions of dollars – a stark contrast to the significant savings projected by actuarial studies in 2013 and 2014. Accordingly, no bill was passed during regular or special session reforming the FRS. Staff will continue to closely monitor any movement related to the issue in 2016.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Economic Vitality	Division:	N/A
Contact Person:	Cristina Paredes	Title:	Director
Email:	ParedesC@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5333

POLICY REQUEST		
	☐ Federal	☒ State
Topic/Project Title:	State/Local Economic Development Partnerships	

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	State-local partnerships for economic development are important tools that empower local governments and provide resources that lead to the creation of quality jobs, vibrant communities, and global economic competitiveness. During the 2015 legislative session, the Florida Enterprise Zone Program – a key component of the state-local economic development toolkit – was allowed to expire at the end of 2015 when no legislation was passed extending its statutory authorization. State evaluations of the Florida Enterprise Zone Program suggested that Enterprise Zones generally yield little return on state investment. However, the state narrowly defined return on investment as the increase in new state revenues per dollar of state program investment, without consideration of the local benefits stemming directly from the program, such as property valuation increases and community revitalization. The Tallahassee-Leon County Enterprise Zone has stimulated an infusion of approximately $5 million in state incentive awards to nearly 1,400 applications since its creation, creating an estimated 540 new jobs during the past decade. While the Florida Enterprise Zone Program will sunset on December 31, 2015, legislation passed during the 2015A special legislative session will preserve state enterprise zone incentives for existing businesses located within enterprise zones until December 31, 2018. With the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Program, it is essential to forge new state-local economic development partnerships through the greater use of targeted strategic investments. These investments should be designed to induce sustainable economic activity addressing each community's unique economic circumstances, resulting in a consistent positive return on investment for both state and local governments.		

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support legislation and appropriation that enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the state and local government partnership in economic development.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	N/A
Contact Person:	Ken Morris	Title:	Assistant County Administrator
Email:	MorrisK@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5300

POLICY REQUEST		
	☐ Federal	☒ State
Topic/Project Title:	Modification of the Eligibility for Levying the Local Option High Impact Tourist Development Tax to Include Counties that are Home to Preeminent State Research Universities as Designated by the Florida Legislature	

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☒ Critical	☐ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	Section 125.0104, F.S., authorizes five separate tourist development taxes that county governments may levy. Depending on a county's eligibility to levy, the tax rate applied to transient rental transactions varies from a minimum of three percent to a maximum of six percent. Proceeds from these levies are generally utilized by local governments to build tourist-related facilities and to promote and market tourism. One of these levies, the "High Tourism Impact Tax," is a discretionary (local option) one percent tax on transient rental transactions available to counties in which tourism is a significant component of the local economy. This policy request recommends a statutory revision to allow counties that are home to the main campus of a Preeminent State Research University to levy the High Tourism Impact Tax in support of these universities in recognition of their economic benefit through tourism. Currently, Florida State University (Leon County) and the University of Florida (Alachua County) have achieved designation as Preeminent State Research Universities by reaching certain standards of academic and research excellence set forth in Section 1001.7065, F.S. Florida's Preeminent State Research Universities generate immense national and international tourism activity through hosting conferences, graduation ceremonies, short-term academic programs and symposia, and other functions. Preeminent State Research Universities receive state support for the enhancement of the university's research capabilities by recruiting faculty who are members of National Academies; showcasing university research products and facilities; enhancing national recognition of their programs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and ranking among the top public universities in the nation. In turn, the growth in stature generates new tourism activity related to university activities. Florida State University recently completed the master planning of its Arena District and is currently engaged in a solicitation process with private developers for the $400 million redevelopment of several downtown parcels in partnership with Leon County and the City of Tallahassee. The university's Arena District Master Plan calls for improvements to the Donald L. Tucker Civic Center along with the development of a convention center, a full-service hotel, the relocation of the College of Business, new entrepreneurial spaces, future in-fill academic buildings, and other elements in an effort to modernize its facilities and grow the campus footprint. A convention center in the Arena District would serve the many business, civic, advocacy, and academic organizations which are drawn to the state capitol and its two premier institutions of higher learning. In recent years, many academic, research, and business groups affiliated with Florida State University have been forced to		

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

	host their convention business hundreds of miles away from the main campus due to the lack of adequate meeting space. The County and City Commissions have allocated up to $20 million of local funds from a voter-approved sales tax referendum in support of the Arena District and convention center. Proceeds from a local option High Impact Tourist Development Tax could be used to fund the construction, maintenance, operations, etc. of the convention center envisioned in the Arena District Master Plan in order to support the community's shared initiatives and long-term economic goals. The proposed statutory revision would enhance the Board's investment of up to $20 million in local funds by ensuring that a dedicated revenue source is in place to support the long-term viability of the convention center.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	Sec. 125.0104(3)(m)
Suggested New Language:	In Subsection 2: "A county is considered to be a high tourism impact county <u>if the main campus of a public university that is designated a Preeminent State Research University pursuant to s. 1001.7065(3) is located within that county, or,</u> after the Department of Revenue has certified…"
Recommended County Position:	Support the revision of Sec. 125.0104, F.S. to modify the eligibility for levying the local option High Tourism Impact Tax to include counties that are home to Preeminent State Research Universities.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	N/A
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☐ Federal	☒ State
Topic/Project Title:	Springs Restoration

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☐ Important	☒ Anticipated
Description:	Last session, the House and Senate advanced separate legislation aimed at comprehensive water policy reform. Ultimately, neither chamber's bill passed, though both had advanced to the floor before the early end to the regular session. Last session's water policy legislation addressed water quality and quantity, springs and aquifer protection, septic tank remediation in springs protection areas, water use and conservation, and a variety of other measures. The legislature is expected to address comprehensive water policy reform again during the 2016 session. Leon County has demonstrated a longstanding commitment to environmental protection and preservation, and springs protection more specifically. The County has designated a Primary Springs Protection Zone by or dinance, which is consistent with similar provisions contained in its Comprehensive Plan. The Primary Springs Protection Zone is designed to minimize the adverse impacts of development on groundwater recharge and aquifer water quality. In addition, Leon County has advanced several infrastructure projects aimed at restoring water quality within the Wakulla Springs Basin. Legislation considered during the 2015 session included provisions requiring the adoption of a remediation plan in certain circumstances to reduce nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. Local governments are required to comply with such remediation plans, which typically include infrastructure projects implemented at the local level. Last year's legislation did not specify the level of state funding support for projects included in remediation plans, leaving open the possibility that the state may require local governments to conduct remediation projects with little state funding support. This provision would impose significant unfunded mandates on local governments in order to comply with these plans at the risk of state-imposed limitations on future development. As indicated above, Leon County has historically taken proactive steps to address water quality and springs protection; however, the state's requirements should account for the financial impact of remediation projects on property owners and the community.		

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	Chapter 373, F.S.
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support the prioritization of springs restoration funding, with a program designed to assist local governments with the cost of wastewater facility upgrades, septic tank connections, and septic tank abandonment.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	N/A
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☐ Federal	☒ State
Topic/Project Title:	Public Safety on College and University Campuses

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☐ Important	☒ Anticipated
Description:	Two bills were introduced during the 2015 regular legislative session which would have allowed persons with a concealed carry permit to carry concealed weapons or firearm into college or university facilities. Under current law, even if a person has a concealed carry license, it is illegal to carry a weapon onto a college or university campus. During the March 10, 2015 meeting, the Board unanimously approved a resolution supporting President Thrasher, President Mangum and President Murdaugh in their unified opposition to allowing concealed weapons on university and college campuses. While neither bill passed during the 2015 legislative session, bills have already been filed in both the House and Senate for 2016 legislative session on this issue.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	Section 790.06, F.S.
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support of the position of the presidents of Florida State University, Florida A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College, based on last year's position, opposing statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. that would allow the concealed carrying of weapons into college or university facilities.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	Public Safety	Division:	Emergency Medical Services
Contact Person:	Chad Abrams	Title:	Chief
Email:	AbramsC@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-2100

POLICY REQUEST	
☐ Federal	☒ State
Topic/Project Title:	Public Records Exemption for EMTs and Paramedics

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	Under Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, the home addresses, phone numbers and photographs of firefighters are exempt from public records disclosure requirements, as well as the places of employment and schools of their spouses and children. This request seeks a similar statutory exemption for emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics, who respond to similar incidents as firefighters and are subjected to similar consequences of responding to those incidents, including being in danger of physical and emotional harm from disgruntled persons involved in incidents.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	Section 119.071(4)(d)2, F.S.
Suggested New Language:	b. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of firefighters certified in compliance with s. 633.408, and emergency medical technicians and paramedics certified in compliance with s. 401.27; the home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such firefighters, emergency medical technicians and paramedics; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics are exempt from s. 119.07(1). OR o. The home addresses, telephone numbers, and photographs of emergency medical technicians and paramedics as defined in s. 401.23; the home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such emergency medical technicians and paramedics; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such emergency medical technicians and paramedics are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
Recommended County Position:	Support the recommended statutory change.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☒ Federal	☐ State
Topic/Project Title:	Long-Term Surface Transportation Reauthorization

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	In 2012, President Obama signed Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) into law. This legislation provided funding over two years (FY 2013 – FY 2014) in the amount of $105 billion for surface transportation programs in the United States. MAP-21 is the first 'long-term' highway authorization enacted since 2005 was originally set to expire on September 31, 2014. Congress passed several short-term extensions of the act and to provide funding for the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) to ensure its continued solvency. Local governments use this funding to aid with the building and maintaining transportation infrastructure. Counties own and maintain 45% of America's roads (including more than 200,000 bridges), involved in the operation of 27% of public transit systems, however the share of federal and state funding to local governments for highways decreased by 10% between 1998-2011.which is now set to expire on October 29, 2015. The U.S. Senate has passed a six-year transportation bill (the "DRIVE Act"); however, the bill only provides funding for three years through a combination of general revenue and trust funds. The House did not vote on the DRIVE Act or other surface transportation legislation prior to its summer recess, but is expected to address transportation reauthorization this fall. Another short-term extension of MAP-21 is expected in order to address transportation funding until a longer-term bill can be finalized. Transportation stakeholders and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce argue that raising the gas tax is the most effective way to address the HTF funding issue. This request recommends passage of a multi-year surface transportation bill that provides long-term funding certainty, increases funding for county road and bridge projects, and enhances the role of counties in statewide transportation planning.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support a long-term surface transportation bill that provides funding at or above the current level of funding for surface transportation programs.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☒ Federal	☐ State
Topic/Project Title:	Full Funding of the Federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	Roughly 62% of counties in the United States have federal land within their boundaries. Although counties cannot collect property tax on federal land, they are still required to provide essential services for that land. For nearly 40 years, the PILT program has provided funding to counties and municipalities to offset lost tax revenue from federal land within their respective boundaries. NACo hosted a "PILT Fly-In" at the nation's capital in 2014 for county leaders from across the nation to urge their respective members of Congress to support full PILT funding. This request recommends full funding of the PILT program in FY2016. For FY 2015, PILT was extended with $70 million in appropriations provided by the FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act and $372 million in appropriations provided by the FY 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-235). Together the two bills provided full discretionary funding of $442 million for PILT in FY 2015. This year Leon County received approximately $191,000 from the federal government in PILT funding due to the portion of Apalachicola National Forest in Leon County.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support federal legislation that includes full mandatory funding for PILT in the FY 2016 appropriations package and support a long-term strategy for a sustainable PILT program.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☒ Federal	☐ State
Topic/Project Title:	Collection of Sales Tax on Remote Transactions

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	Under current law, individuals who buy goods online are required to remit sales tax to the state individually; however, that provision is largely unheeded and not enforced. Economists estimate the state loses out on about $400 million in revenue each year the tax goes uncollected. Purchases from these stores are not subject to sales tax due to the fact that they are not physically located in the state of Florida. The inability to collect an internet sales tax puts local 'brick-and-motor' businesses in Florida at a disadvantage relative to out-of-state online retailers. Governor Rick Scott and several members of the Legislature view the implementation of internet sales tax legislation as a tax increase; therefore, efforts in the State Legislature have been unsuccessful. Legislation regarding the implementation of an internet sales tax has been considered by both the State Legislature and Congress. On July 15, 2015 a bipartisan group of senators introduced the Marketplace and Internet Tax Fairness Act (MITFA). The bill (S. 2609) would combine two key issues important to counties: • The Marketplace Fairness Act (MFA) as passed by the Senate in 2013, with a few minor technical corrections. MFA, which passed with the support of NACo, allows state and local governments to enforce existing sales taxes on remote sellers. • A ten-year extension of the Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA). ITFA prohibits counties from collecting a tax on Internet access (typically a subscription service) until November 1, 2014. While a 10-year extension is not ideal for counties, NACo favors a temporary extension of ITFA in lieu of permanent measures like the Permanent ITFA (H.R. 3086) that passed in the House on July 14, 2014. MITFA has garnered bipartisan support, with 14 Senators (11 Democrats and three Republicans) joining as cosponsors less than a week after its introduction.		

Leon County Board of County Commissioners
2016 Legislative Proposal
Page 2

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support legislation that promotes an equitable and competitive environment between 'brick and mortar' businesses and remote businesses establishments operating in Florida.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☒ Federal	☐ State
Topic/Project Title:	Tax-Exempt Status of Municipal Bonds

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☒ Important	☐ Anticipated
Description:	Tax-exempt municipal bonds have been a fundamental feature of the United States tax code since 1913. Municipal bonds remain the primary method used by states and local governments to finance public capital improvements and public infrastructure projects that are essential for creating jobs, sustaining economic growth and improving the quality of life for Americans in every corner of the country. Funds generated from infrastructure bond financing help to build hospitals, water and sewer facilities, public utilities, roads, and mass transit. In the past decade, nearly $288 billion of financing went to general acute-care hospitals; nearly $258 billion to water and sewer facilities; nearly $178 billion to roads, highways, and streets; nearly $147 billion to public power projects; and $105.6 billion to mass transit.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds.

Leon County Board of County Commissioners

2016 Legislative Priorities Information Form

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Department:	County Administration	Division:	Strategic Initiatives
Contact Person:	Shington Lamy	Title:	Assistant to the County Administrator
Email:	LamyS@LeonCountyFL.gov	Phone:	850-606-5329

POLICY REQUEST	
☒ Federal	☐ State
Topic/Project Title:	Support for Future Growth of the VA Tallahassee National Cemetery

PROBLEM/NEED IDENTIFY EFFECT ON COUNTY PROGRAMS/SERVICES AND THE ECONOMIC OR FISCAL IMPACT			
Priority:	☐ Critical	☐ Important	☒ Anticipated
Description:	In November 2012, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced that it purchased land for a new national cemetery in Leon County. The VA purchased a 250-acre parcel along U.S. Highway 27, which will serve the burial needs for more than 83,000 veterans in North Florida, Southwest Georgia, and Southeast Alabama. The President's Budget request for FY 2014 included $40 million for the cemetery, and Congress passed the requested amount in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Phase I of the Veterans National Cemetery began in late 2014. The initial phase of construction will provide 6,000 gravesites and accommodate both casket and cremains interment. Other features such as a front entrance on Apalachee Parkway, committal shelters, and a public information center with electronic gravesite locator and restrooms are also included in Phase I. It is anticipated Phase I will be completed in 2016. Future phases of construction are anticipated to be necessary within 10 years from the cemetery's opening. At build-out, the facility is planned to accommodate 133,000 gravesites.		

RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN LAW OR STATUTE (IF APPLICABLE)	
Current Statute of Reference:	N/A
Suggested New Language:	N/A
Recommended County Position:	Support dedicated funding for the future growth of the VA Tallahassee National Cemetery.

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #2

November 17, 2015

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Approval of Adding a Leon Works Appropriation Request and Support for Legislation Authorizing Local Civil Citation Programs for Adults to Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Shington Lamy, Assistant to the County Administrator Andy Johnson, Special Projects Coordinator

Fiscal Impact:
This item does not have a fiscal impact. However, it recommends a request for a state funding appropriation for Leon Works in the amount of $100,000.

Staff Recommendations:

Option #1: Approve adding the Leon Works appropriation request to the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities.

Option #2: Approve adding the support for legislation authorizing local civil citation programs for adults to the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Each year, the Board conducts a workshop with staff on the County's state and federal legislative priorities. On September 15, 2015, the Board held a workshop to discuss the legislative priorities for the 2016 state and federal sessions. The actions taken at the workshop were subsequently approved by the Board at its September 29, 2015 meeting.

On October 23, 2015, the Leon Works Expo was held to promote skilled career and training opportunities, specifically to high school students in the community. Since the adoption of the Board's 2016 legislative priorities, Senator Bill Montford has encouraged the County to submit an appropriations request for potential state funding for a similar event next year. Appropriation request forms are due to Senator Montford's office on November 30, 2015.

Additionally, at the October 27, 2015 meeting, the Board directed staff to prepare an agenda item on including support for legislation authorizing local civil citation programs among the County's legislative priorities.

Analysis:

2016 State Legislative Appropriation Request - Leon Works

The Leon Works Expo was held on October 23, 2015 to promote skilled career and training opportunities, specifically to high school students in the community. More than 300 high school students attended the event during the morning session and approximately 200 Leon County residents attended during the afternoon session, which was open to the public. More than 80 area business and academic exhibitors participated in the Expo. Staff is currently coordinating with community partners regarding the next steps for Leon Works. Senator Bill Montford has encouraged the County to submit an appropriations request for state funding for a future event. The appropriation request form is due to Senator Montford's office on November 30, 2015.

As result, staff recommends that the Board approve a Leon Works appropriation request in the amount of $100,000 for the FY16/17 state budget. This initial requested amount provides the latitude to seek additional initiatives that promote skilled career opportunities as well as education required to obtain these positions, which may include a state partnership in hosting the Expo. As part of the annual retreat, staff is preparing an item regarding economic development, which will include recommendations on possible next steps for Leon Works. The amount of the legislative appropriation request may be adjusted following Board action at the Retreat.

2016 State Legislative Policy Request – Statewide Civil Citation Program

With regard to civil citations, s. 985.12, Florida Statues currently authorizes local juvenile civil citation programs for first-time misdemeanor offenses. Currently, Florida law neither authorizes nor prohibits civil citation programs for adults. In 2012, Leon County implemented an adult civil citation program in partnership with DISC Village, which serves as the designated community-based agency to provide services to pre-arrest civil citation and diversion adults.

The adult civil citation program seeks to promote the use of additional cost effective alternatives to the formal criminal justice process, reducing recidivism rates through intensive intervention strategies. Only adults who are first-time nonviolent drug and alcohol-related offenders are eligible to participate in the program.

In the Senate, SB 618 has been filed for the 2016 legislative session to encourage local communities to implement pre-arrest diversion programs such as adult civil citations. Staff recommends that the Board include support for legislation authorizing local civil citation programs among the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities to ensure that local jurisdictions are not preempted from implementing programs that reduce jail population.

Options:

1. Approve adding the Leon Works appropriation request to the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities.
2. Approve adding the support for legislation authorizing local civil citation programs for adults to the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities.
3. Do not approve adding the Leon Works appropriation request to the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities.
4. Do not approve adding the support for legislation authorizing local civil citation programs for adults to the Leon County's 2016 State Legislative Priorities.
5. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1 and #2.

Attachments:
1. 2016 State Legislative Appropriation Request – Leon Works
2. 2016 State Legislative Policy Request – Statewide Civil Citation Program

LEON COUNTY
Capitol Report
2016 End of Session Update
May 12, 2016



Provided by:

Capitol Alliance Group
106 E. College Ave, Suite 640
Tallahassee, FL 32301

CAPITOL NEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

I. End of 2016 Session

The Florida Legislature officially passed an $**82.3 billion budget** late Friday afternoon, March 11th and agreed to "sine die" (adjourn) at 6:45 PM, as most members were eager to get home and hit the campaign trail. The budget passed was almost **$2.5 billion** more than last year. The last two days were especially hectic as legislators and lobbyists tried to save or salvage bills that were on the verge of being killed for another year.

The Legislature filed **1,878 bills** but passed only about **275 bills** during the session. That means about **1,600 bills died**.

Some highlights of what PASSED: Greater funding for education; Tax cuts (more sales tax holidays and tax elimination on manufacturing machinery); A stronger anti-abortion bill; A $400 million cut to hospital's Low Income Pool; Streamlined water permitting.

Some highlights of what FAILED: Gov. Scott's gambling compact with the Seminole Tribe; Statewide law governing ride-sharing; Statewide open-carry firearms law; $250 million in business incentives.

The Capitol Alliance Group team worked diligently on a wide range of issues for Leon County and will continue to analyze the impact of this year's budget on the county, its businesses, schools, organizations and citizens.

II. SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

- **Water** - There's also **$250 million** for Everglades restoration and protection, **$50 million** toward the preservation of dozens of springs around the state and **$32.6 million** toward beach projects.

- **Water Projects** - highly oversubscribed with close to **$1 billion** requested for **$60 million** in allocation, some that were funded were vetoed.

- **Education** – Public School funding received **$458 million increase**, **$247,960,038** for **PECO** funding for educational facilities: **$75 mil**lion for Charter schools, **$75 m**illion for public schools, **$36.155 million** for State Colleges, and $**61.8 million** for the State University System.

III. LEON County Priorities

- **Leon Works -** The **CAG** team was successful in securing Leon County's priority funding for Leon Works, at the full funding of **$100,000**. The appropriation awarded was run through TCC's allocations.

- **Leon County Road Projects Funded in Budget - $66.6 million**

  Cap Circle SW from Orange Ave to Springhill Road –
  - **$6.1M** for right of way in FY 2016-17;
  - **$45.8M** in FY 2020-21 for Construction activities

  Cap Circle SW from Crawfordville Road to Springhill Road -

  - **$14.7M** spread across FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 for right of way acquisition.

- **Water Projects**

  - **Tallahassee Lower Central Drainage Ditch Erosion Control** received an initial **$300k**, however we pushed for more and received another **$200k** during the final hours of budget negotiations for a total of $500k. The average funding level per project was **$230,000.**

- **Springs Protection** – CAG lobbied hard to support **$50 million** in Springs protection and supported the first comprehensive water policy bill passed in over a decade.

- **DJJ Funding -** CAG worked closely with FAC to lobby the Legislature to approve a bill aimed at resolving a years-long dispute between counties and the state over paying to detain juvenile offenders that would divide the cost equally between the state Department of Juvenile Justice and county governments — a **50-50 split**. This save Leon County thousands of dollars.

- **Protect State Workers –** CAG worked diligently to defeat any changes to the state employee retirement system, as well as the bills filed to change the state employee health care plan.

- **Open Carry & Guns on Campus –** CAG lobbied hard to defeat the Guns on College Campus and the Guns in Airport bills working with Sen. Diaz de la Portilla, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

- **Telehealth Bill Passes**

Governor Scott signed **HB 7087,** sponsored by **Chris Sprowls, R- Clearwater, Sen. Aaron Bean, R-Fernandina Beach,** and **Senate Minority Leader Arthenia Joyner, D-Tampa,** that will create an advisory council that would make recommendations about increasing the use of "telehealth." The legislation sets the rules for telemedicine, which allows out-of-state doctors to use technology to serve patients in Florida, and clarifying that it is legal.

- **Home Rule Hits a Home Run**

The 2016 Legislative session was a banner year for local governments. The county lobbying corps had to contend with over 40 bills that contained preemptions, unfunded mandates or attempts to cap local property taxes. Thanks to a unified team effort most of these bills did not pass. Some of the biggest county wins this session include the following:

1. **Juvenile Detention Cost Share** (**SB 1322**) after more than a decade, a grossly flawed billing system will end and counties will no longer have to live under unpredictable and unfair billing practices.
2. **Relocation of Utilities** (**SB 416**) the bill was amended to stop the shifting of costs to counties for relocating private utilities in a public right of way.
3. **Behavioral Health** (**SB 12**; **SB 1534**; **HB 439**; **HB 977**) legislation that will enhance the coordination of programs and services to person with behavioral health issues and an increase in supportive housing.
4. **Tax reform** impacts are kept to a minimum with only **$8.7 million** in recurring and **$3.24 million** in recurring impact to counties.
5. **Amendment 1 Funding** (**HB 989**): Ensure dedicated funding of at least $200 for Everglades restoration and **$50 million** for springs protection. While not included in the bill, **$32 million** was appropriated for beach renourishment and over **$80 million** for water projects
6. **Water** (**SB 552**) the first comprehensive water policy that has passed in over a decade.

Some of the preemptions/unfunded mandates the county team was successful in stopping:

- **STOPPED** elimination of medical examiners fee
- **STOPPED** capping of county emergency transportation fees
- **STOPPED** preemption of TNCs (Uber / Lyft)
- **STOPPED** mandating county COPCNs ordinances
- **STOPPED** repeal of red light cameras
- **STOPPED** preemption of county public contracting ordinances
- **STOPPED** mandatory county procurement for third party debt collector
- **STOPPED** increased voting threshold for local tax referenda
- **STOPPED** preemption of county flow control ordinances
- **STOPPED** mandatory holding of ICE detainees

IV. WHAT PASSED, WHAT FAILED IN THE 2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BUDGET (PASSED): Appropriates $82,348,890,392 budget for fiscal year that begins July 1. (HB 5001)

TAX CUTS (PASSED): Establishes a $129 million tax cut package that includes a shortened, three-day back-to-school sales tax holiday. (HB 7099)

TAX TRANSPARENCY: (FAILED) Requires Legislature and school districts to use term "tax increase" in ads telling taxpayers annual increase in property taxes to fund public schools. (HB 751/SB 1332)

Criminal Justice

ALTERNATE SENTENCING (PASSED): Creates a new program to allow defendants to avoid prison time for technical violations of probation. (HB 1149)

BODY CAMERAS (PASSED): Requires law enforcement agencies that use body cameras to have policies and proper training for their use. (HB 93)

BOOKING PHOTOS (FAILED): Prohibits companies from charging fees to remove arrest booking photos from private web sites and prohibits police from publishing mug shots of people who are not convicted of a crime. (HB 905/SB 1072)

DEATH PENALTY (SIGNED INTO LAW): Requires at least 10 of 12 jurors to agree on recommendation of death sentence. (HB 7101)

DIRECT FILE (FAILED): Requires prosecutors to seek court approval to try juveniles as adults unless juveniles are charged from list of most serious offenses. (HB 129/SB 314)

GAIN TIME (FAILED): Reduce requirement that all inmates serve at least 85 percent of sentences to 65 percent for certain nonviolent offenders. (SB 7066)

JUVENILE DETENTION (PASSED): Requires a 50-50 split of juvenile detention costs between counties and the state and requires counties to drop previous legal claims against the state. (SB 1322)

MANDATORY SENTENCES (SIGNED INTO LAW): Removes aggravated assault with firearm from list of crimes subject to 20-year sentence under "10-20-Life" law. (SB 228)

COHABITATION (PASSED): Abolishes criminal penalty prohibiting unmarried men and women from living together. (SB 498)

RAPE KITS (PASSED): Requires local law enforcement agencies to submit rape kits to a statewide crime lab within 30 days of a reported sexual assault. Testing of the kits would have to be completed within 120 by crime labs. (HB 179)

SANCTUARY CITIES (FAILED): Bans "sanctuary" policies which police use to release some undocumented migrants who aren't likely to be picked up by federal immigration officials. (HB 675/SB 872)

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION (FAILED): Makes it a felony to re-enter Florida after being deported by immigration officials. (HB 9/SB 118)
Economy

INCENTIVES (FAILED): Changes oversight system for spending tax money for various incentive programs used to attract jobs to Florida. (HB 1325/SB 1646)

EDUCATION

SCHOOL CHOICE (PASSED): Changes capital funding eligibility for charter schools and spending limits for traditional schools; allows public school students to attend any school in the state that has space available; increases financial transparency of charter schools; allows high school athletes to transfer schools and have immediate eligibility; codifies in law performance funding for state colleges and universities; among other provisions. (HB 7029)

TEACHER BONUSES (FAILED): Enacts in state law the policy of the "Best & Brightest" teacher bonus plan that rewards "highly effective" teachers based on high school SAT and ACT scores. (HB 7043/SB 978)

STANDARDIZED TESTING (FAILED): Allows districts and parents to choose alternative standardized tests for their students in lieu of the Florida Standards Assessments (SB 1360)

CHARTER SCHOOL AUTHORIZER (FAILED): Would have put on 2016 statewide ballot a constitutional amendment seeking to create a statewide body to authorize, operate, control and supervise all charter schools. (HJR 759/SJR 976)

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (FAILED): Would have put on 2016 statewide ballot a constitutional amendment seeking to allow cities set up their own school districts, breaking away from the countywide district. (HJR 539/SJR 734)

SCHOOL RECESS (FAILED): Requires elementary schools to offer 20 minutes of recess each school day. (HB 833/SB 1002)

COMPUTER CODING (FAILED): Requires high schools to allow students to count computer-coding classes toward foreign language credits. (HB 887/SB 468)

PRINCIPAL AUTONOMY (PASSED): Creates pilot program for select Florida counties that would give principals in low-performing schools discretion in overseeing their schools to improve student achievement and school management (HB 287)

SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION (FAILED): Prohibits certain "membership associations" receiving taxpayer funding -- only the Florida School Boards Association -- from using taxpayer funding to sue the state. (HB 1155/SB 1426)

SCHOOL GRADES (FAILED): Redefines what "learning gains" are in calculating school grades and requires school grades be "incomplete" for 2014-15 so schools aren't negatively impacted by inaugural Florida Standards Assessments (HB 1135/SB 1124)

COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION (PASSED): Sets up a five-year pilot program starting in 2016-17 for Pinellas, Palm Beach, Lake and Seminole counties to let students advance through school if they can prove they've mastered lessons. (HB 1365)

READING INSTRUCTION (FAILED): Improves instruction and early-intervention strategies for elementary school students who struggle to read, such as those with dyslexia. (HB 7021)

SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS (SIGNED INTO LAW): Expands education opportunities for children with special needs, including the Personal Learning Scholarship Program. (SB 672)

WORKERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (SIGNED INTO LAW): Creates financial literacy and workforce training programs for people with disabilities. (HB 7003)

FOR-PROFIT COLLEGES (FAILED) Establish a framework to protect students from fraudulent practices, improve graduation and accreditation rates and impose a follow-up plan when schools close. (HB1053/SB 800)

EDUCATION COMMISSIONER (FAILED): Changes statewide education policymaker from appointed to elected, subject to voter approval. (HB 767/SB 942)

ELECTIONS

ABSENTEE REPEAL (SIGNED INTO LAW): Removes term "absentee ballot" from state laws and replaces it with "vote by mail ballot." (SB 112)
DISABLED RESPONDERS (PASSED): Asks voters to amend state Constitution on Nov. 8 to give permanent property tax break to permanently disabled first responders (HB 1009)

SENIORS (PASSED): Asks voters to amend state Constitution on Nov. 8 to provide lock in place the property tax break for seniors who own homes valued at less than $250,000 who meet residency and income requirements. (HJR 275)

SOLAR TAX BREAK (PASSED): Asks voters to amend state Constitution on Aug. 30 primary ballot to give businesses tax breaks for solar and renewable energy devices. (HJR 193)

OPEN PRIMARIES (FAILED): Allows voters with no party affiliation to vote in party primaries, including races with write-in candidates. (HB 1307/SB 1698)

PHOTO ID (PASSED): Ads state-issued concealed weapons permit ID and federal-issued veteran health ID to list of legal voter IDs at polls (SB 666)
SUPERVISORS' RAISES (PASSED): Raises pay of county supervisors of election to levels equal to other constitutional officers (SB 514 /HB 355)

TEEN VOTERS (FAILED): Creates new public records exemption for information on teens who pre-register as voters before they turn 18. (HB 647/SB 702)

ENVIRONMENT

WATER POLICY (SIGNED INTO LAW): Overhauls state water policy to focus on best management practices for agricultural businesses and heavy water users. (SB 552)

FRACKING (FAILED): Establish a temporary ban and then a state permitting process for the method of drilling that involves injecting water, sand and chemicals underground to create fractures in rock formations to release natural gas and oil. (SB 318/HB 191)

STYROFOAM PREEMPTION (PASSED) Local governments will be prohibited from imposing bans on Styrofoam and polystyrene products. (HB 7007/SB 1010)

EVERGLADES FUNDING (PASSED) Creates the "Legacy Florida Act", a dedicated funding source dedicating up to $200 million a year for the Everglades restoration and $25 million springs repair from the money earmarked by Amendment 1, the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. (HB 989/SB 1168)

GAMBLING

FANTASY SPORTS (FAILED): Legalizes daily fantasy sports contests in Florida and requires companies to pay the state $500,000 registration fee (SB 832/HB 707)

GAMING COMPACT (FAILED): Ratifies $3 billion, 20-year agreement between Gov. Rick Scott and the Seminole Tribe of Florida. (SB 7074/HB 7111)

GAMING EXPANSION (FAILED): Authorizes expansion of slot machines at dog tracks in Palm Beach, Brevard, Gadsden, Lee and Washington counties and the addition of player-banked card games at parimutuels across the state.(SB 7072/HB 7109)

DOG INJURIES (PASSED): Requires owners and trainers of racing greyhounds to report race-related injuries or face penalties. A bill (HB 1187) failed, but the policy was tucked into budget language, requiring state regulators to develop rules.

CONSUMERS

GAS STATION SKIMMERS (PASSED): Requires gas pumps to have certain security measures to prevent criminals from installing devices that steal credit and debit card information, and also increases penalties for the criminals. (SB 912)

DISABLED VETS (SIGNED INTO LAW): Requires all airports to give free parking for drivers with state-issued disabled veterans specialty license tags. (SB 222)

LIFE INSURANCE (PASSED): Requires insurers to use federal death registry records from 1992 to the present to locate surviving beneficiaries of life insurance policies (SB 966)

HILLSBOROUGH RIDESHARING (FAILED): Subjects companies like Uber to regulation in Hillsborough County but prevents county from banning ridesharing apps. (HB 1439)

HIGHWAY TOLLS (FAILED): Requires toll authorities to post signs warning drivers that they can't pay tolls with cash; allows rental car firms to continue charging fees for unpaid tolls. (HB 1119/SB 1392)

RED LIGHT CAMERAS (FAILED): Bans local governments from using red-light cameras at intersections. (SB 168/HB 4027)

RIDESHARING COMPANIES (FAILED): Prevents local governments from regulating or banning ridesharing apps like Uber and sets insurance requirements. (HB 509)

RIDESHARING INSURANCE (FAILED): Sets insurance requirements for ridesharing apps like Uber and Lyft but allows local governments to continue regulating them. (SB 1118)

SEIZED PROPERTY (PASSED): Requires criminal conviction before police can permanently confiscate personal property used in committing a crime. (SB 1044)

SINKHOLE INSURANCE (PASSED): Creates a limited sinkhole damage line of insurance coverage that would cover repairs to stabilize a building but not necessarily cover contents of a home. The bill aims to entice companies to offer private sinkhole insurance in areas where it has been unavailable or too costly. (SB 1274)

CITIZENS INSURANCE (PASSED): Revamps the policy-takeout process for Citizens Property Insurance customers. Lawmakers rejected an attempt to cap how much policyholders can be charged. (HB 931)

GUNS

OPEN CARRY (FAILED): Allows more than 1.5 million people with concealed weapons licenses in Florida to carry those weapons openly in public areas or private businesses that allow it. (HB 163/SB 300)

GUNS ON CAMPUS (FAILED): Allows people with concealed weapons licenses to carry concealed weapons on state collegecollege and university campuses. (HB 4001/SB 68)
STAND YOUR GROUND (FAILED): Shifts burden of proof in self-defense cases to prosecutors, who must prove why defendants could not use "stand your ground" law as defense. (HB 169/SB 344)

CONCEAL-CARRY IN AIRPORTS (FAILED): Allows concealed-weapons permit-holders to carry concealed in airport terminals or other non-"sterile" areas that aren't controlled by the federal Transportation Security Administration. (HB 4051/SB 1500)

RECREATIONAL SHOOTING (SIGNED INTO LAW): Makes it a misdemeanor crime to fire a gun outdoors recreationally, including target shooting, in primarily residential areas. (SB 130)

Health care

KIDCARE (PASSED): A bill to allow lawfully residing immigrants who have been living in the United States less than five years to be insured under the state and federal KidCare program failed (HB 89) but the measure is included in the budget implementation bill.

ABORTION RESTRICTIONS (PASSED): Requires abortion clinic doctors to have admitting privileges at nearby hospitals and prevents state money from going to abortion clinics. (HB 1411)

CERTIFICATE OF NEED (FAILED): Ends the requirement that hospitals gain state approval that there will be sufficient demand before constructing or expanding the number of beds in a facility. (HB 437)

CERTIFICATE OF NEED (FAILED): Exempts health care facilities from a state licensing program if they provide more charity care to uninsured people than the average facility in their area. (SB 1144)

SURGICAL CENTERS (FAILED): Allows ambulatory surgical centers to keep patients for 24 hours and creates recovery care centers to house patients for 72 hours after surgery. (HB 85)

PRIMARY CARE (FAILED): Lets people contract with doctors for primary care, cutting out the middle man of an insurance company. (HB 37)

SCOPE OF PRACTICE (PASSED): Allows nurse practitioners and physician assistants to prescribe narcotics and other drugs. (HB 423)

HOSPITAL PRICE TRANSPARENCY (PASSED): Requires hospitals and insurance companies to publish the cost of common procedures and quality of care information. (HB 1175)

ABORTION BAN (FAILED): Outlaws abortions in Florida. (HB 865/SB 1718)
MEDICAL TOURISM (FAILED): Directs Visit Florida to create a plan for luring visitors to Florida to have medical procedures. (SB 178)

MEDICAL MARIJUANA (PASSED): Legalizes medical marijuana for people who have terminal illnesses, expands the number of licensed growers after customer base reaches 250,000. (HB 307)

CHILDREN'S HEART SURGERY (FAILED): Directs the Department of Health to reinstitute quality standards for pediatric heart surgery through the Children's Medical Services program, which covers most kids' heart surgery in the state. (HB 617/SB 378)

MENTAL HEALTH (PASSED): Pushes for coordination between local agencies offering mental health and substance abuse treatment, including the creation of a "no wrong door" policy. (SB 12)
Social services

IMMIGRANT WELFARE (FAILED): Deducts undocumented immigrants' wages from welfare benefits received by their family members who legally reside in Florida. (HB 563/SB 750)

POVERTY (FAILED): Establishes the Florida Commission on Poverty to serve as an advisory board to the executive and legislative branches on matters relating to poverty. (HB 371/SB 556)
Governing

PUBLIC RECORDS (FAILED): Requires anyone who sues a government official for public records law violation to give five days notice and removes the requirement that governments that violate the law pay attorneys fees; requires online disclosure of public records custodians on government web sites. (SB 1220)

2018 SESSION (PASSED): Sets Jan. 9, 2018 as the start of the 2018 legislative session. (HB 7103 / SB 7076)

JUDICIAL TERMS (FAILED): Creates 12-year term limit for Supreme Court and appeals court judges, subject to voter approval (HB 197/SB 322)

SECRETARY OF STATE (FAILED): Changes statewide elections officer from appointed to elected, subject to voter approval (HB 1129/SB 1424)

TERM LIMITS (FAILED): Changes term limits for members of Legislature from eight to 12 years, subject to voter approval (HB 711/SB 902)

SPORTS STADIUMS (FAILED) A proposal that would bar professional sports franchises from building or renovating facilities on land owned by the state or local governments. (HB 1427)

Civil justice

ALIMONY (PASSED): Creates new formulas for calculating alimony and ends lifetime payments; sets premise that children in divorce cases should spend half their time with each parent. (SB 668)

CHILD TIMESHARING (FAILED): Sets a presumption that children in divorce cases should spend half their time with each parent. (SB 250)

LGBT ANTI-DISCRIMINATION (FAILED): Bans discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in housing, employment and public accommodations. (HB 45/SB 120)

DOZIER BURIALS (PASSED): Requires state to give up to $7,500 each to families to rebury remains of children found in gravesites around state-run Dozier School for Boys.(SB 708)

PASTOR PROTECTION (SIGNED INTO LAW): Protects clergy from lawsuits if they refuse to perform wedding that violates religious beliefs, such as for same-sex couples. (HB 43/SB 110)

Other

UNATTENDED VEHICLES (SIGNED INTO LAW): Allows people to break into locked vehicles to rescue animal or vulnerable persons who are "in imminent danger of suffering harm." (HB 131)

VALUE ADJUSTMENT BOARDS (PASSED): Changes the process by which county value adjustment boards resolve property tax disputes and requires all disputes to be resolved by June 1. (HB 499)

DRONES (FAILED): Allows people to sue if injured by a drone. (HB 459/SB 642)

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL (PASSED): Creates a Florida Holocaust Memorial on state Capitol grounds. (SB 716)

LEGISLATIVE PAY RAISE (FAILED): Would have given most state lawmakers a 68 percent pay raise, from $29,697 a year to $50,000, starting on July 1, 2017. (SB 712)

Contact Information:

Dr. Jeffrey Sharkey
Capitol Alliance Group
106 E. College Ave. Suite 640
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(850)224-1660
jeff@capitolalliancegroup.com

Taylor Patrick Biehl
Capitol Alliance Group
106 E. College Ave. Suite 640
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(850) 224-1660
taylor@capitolalliancegroup.com

Attachment #3: State Budget Allocations within Leon County

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Amount
Water Quality Projects		
Tallahassee Lower Central Drainage Ditch Erosion Control Phase I	Water Project	$500,000
Transportation and Infrastructure Projects		
Orchard Pond Parkway Trail (VETOED)	Arterial Highway Const.	$500,000
SR 8 (I-10) Ochlockonee River Bridge No. 550089	Bridge Construction	$1,221,932
Lake Leon Playground at Tom Brown Park	FRDAP	$50,000
SR 10 (US 90) from East of CR 59 to Jefferson Co. Line	Intrastate Highway Const.	$1,919,333
SR 61 (US 319) Thomasville Rd from Killarney Way CR 342 Landscaping	Intrastate Highway Const.	$1,025,000
City of Tallahassee Transit Operating Assistance	Public Transit Dev./Grants	$1,142,168
SR 263 Capital Circle from CR 2203 Springhill Rd to SR 371 Orange Ave	Right-of-Way Land Acq.	$6,111,800
Historical and Cultural Projects		
621 Gallery, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$3,794
Florida Art Education Association, Incorporated	Cultural & Museum Grants	$15,351
Florida Association of Museums Foundation, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$48,358
Florida School Music Association, Incorporated	Cultural & Museum Grants	$22,509
Florida State University Foundation, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$66,726
FSU Museum of Fine Arts	Cultural & Museum Grants	$28,245
Tallahassee Community College	Cultural & Museum Grants	$85,738
Tallahassee Little Theatre, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$22,120
Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science	Cultural & Museum Grants	$95,227
Tallahassee Youth Orchestras, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$9,357
Tallahassee-Leon County Cultural Resources Commission	Cultural & Museum Grants	$60,123
The Artist Series of Tallahassee, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$7,855
The Florida Music Educators Association, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$85,155
The Tallahassee Bach Parley, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$2,545
The Tallahassee Ballet, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$45,202
Young Actors Theatre of Tallahassee, Inc.	Cultural & Museum Grants	$35,070
Tallahassee Little Theatre, Inc.	Cultural Facilities	$225,000
Southern Shakespeare Company, Inc. Southern Shakespeare Festival	Culture Builds Florida	$25,000
The Foundation for Leon County Schools, Inc. Two Regimes – Witnesses to the Holocaust	Culture Builds Florida	$25,000
Holocaust Memorial	Fixed Capital Outlay Nonstate Entitites	$100,000
Jake Gaither House	Historic Properties Restoration	$100,000

Attachment #3: State Budget Allocations within Leon County

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Amount
Education & Local Economy		
Florida State University (College of Medicine)	Autism Program	$1,224,008
School Readiness	Early Learning Services	$8,940,504
Voluntary Prekindergarten Program	Early Learning Services	$4,505,411
Tallahassee International Airport	Economic Development	$1,000,000
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University - Student Affairs Building	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$6,500,000
Florida State University - Black Student Union	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$1,500,000
Florida State University - Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building, Phase I	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$12,000,000
Tallahassee Community College - Ren Central Utility Plant/Infra-Main	Education Fixed Capital Outlay	$1,000,000
Communication/Autism Navigator	Exceptional Education	$1,353,292
Family Café	Exceptional Education	$450,000
Tallahassee Community College	Florida College System Lottery	$7,653,868
Tallahassee Community College	Florida College System Program Fund	$24,779,206
Florida State University	Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources Centers	$450,000
Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs	Mentoring/Student Assistance Initiatives	$5,152,768
Teen Trendsetters	Mentoring/Student Assistance Initiatives	$300,000
African American Task Force	School and Instructional Enhancements	$100,000
Black Male Explorers	School and Instructional Enhancements	$164,701
Boys Choir of Tallahassee	School and Instructional Enhancements	$71,000
College Prep & STEM Programs for Girls (VETOED)	School and Instructional Enhancements	$25,000
Holocaust Task Force	School and Instructional Enhancements	$100,000
Florida Grants and Standards Instruction Tools	Strategic Statewide Initiatives	$309,700
Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool	Strategic Statewide Initiatives	$307,000
FAMU-FSU College of Engineering	Universities - Grants and Aids	$13,241,710
Florida A&M University	Universities - Grants and Aids	$132,513,151
Florida State University	Universities - Grants and Aids	$475,764,422
Florida State University Medical School	Universities - Grants and Aids	$48,398,669
Florida A&M University	Universities - Lottery Funds	$16,015,611
Florida State University	Universities - Lottery Funds	$42,414,121
Florida State University Medical School	Universities - Lottery Funds	$605,115
Leon Adults with Disabilities Program	Vocational Rehabilitation	$225,000
Tallahassee Community College Adults with Disabilities Program	Vocational Rehabilitation	$25,000
Public Schools Workforce Education Program Funds	Workforce Education	$6,291,247

Attachment #3: State Budget Allocations within Leon County

Project Descriptions	Type of Funding	Amount
Health & Human Services		
Veterans Treatment Intervention Program	Contracted Services	$125,000
Alzheimer's Project, Inc.	Elder Affairs	$150,000
Florida Donated Dental Services (DDS) Program-Dental Lifeline Network (VETOED)	Health	$170,000
Florida Certification Board - Behavioral Health Training Center (VETOED)	Mental Health and Substance Abuse	$300,000
Florida Certification Board - Credentialing Program for Recovery Resident Administrators (VETOED)	Mental Health and Substance Abuse	$100,000
Second Circuit Mental Health Court	State Courts System	$200,000
Other Appropriations		
Tallahassee Regional Hazardous Materials Response Vehicle	Community Services	$470,000
Capitol Technical Center	Public Broadcasting	$224,624
Florida Channel Closed Captioning	Public Broadcasting	$390,862
Florida Channel Satellite Transponder Operations	Public Broadcasting	$800,000
Florida Channel Statewide Governmental and Cultural Affairs Programming	Public Broadcasting	$497,522
Florida Channel Year Round Coverage	Public Broadcasting	$2,562,588
WFSU-FM Tallahassee/Panama City	Public Broadcasting	$100,000
WFSU-TV Tallahassee/Panama City	Public Broadcasting	$307,447
	Total *(excluding vetoes)* :	**$832,137,155**

SQUIRE PATTON BOGGS

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP
2550 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

O +1 202 457 6000
F +1 202 457 6315
squirepattonboggs.com

Memorandum

To: Leon County Board of Commissioners
From: Squire Patton Boggs LLP
Date: April 5, 2016
Subject: March Update Report

This memorandum provides a comprehensive update for Leon County regarding actions on notable federal legislation and regulatory issues in March. In addition, the memo provides an overview of actions taken of potential interest to Leon County in the first quarter of 2016.

Last year ended with passage of an FY 2026 omnibus spending measure, enactment of a five-year surface transportation bill, and reauthorization of elementary and secondary education programs. That set high expectations for the last session of the 114th Congress, despite a legislative calendar that would be shortened by presidential conventions, congressional campaigns and the election. Congressional leaders hoped for a return to order in the budget process, enactment of a long-term reauthorization of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) programs, piecemeal measures regarding tax reform, and proposals to address the Syrian refugee crisis and the increased threat by ISIS, among others.

Optimism faltered, however, when House Republican leaders realized that, even with a two-year budget agreement in place, they could not coalesce their caucus around an FY 2017 budget resolution (details below). The unexpected death of Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and Republican refusal to consider a replacement candidate until the next Administration further complicated bipartisan action. This is evidenced by a number of stalled bills, including energy legislation, funding for the Flint water crisis, and addressing the national opioid/heroin epidemic, as well as the Zika virus.

This election year is particularly critical. In addition to the contentious and unpredictable presidential election, 34 Senate seats and all House seats will be up for re-election. Congress is scheduled to adjourn for the presidential nominating conventions on July 15 and will return in early September for less than 20 legislative days before adjourning again for a final round of campaigning prior to the November elections.

Before adjourning on July 15, Congress must either extend the current FAA reauthorization or enact a longer-term bill. They also have until September 30 to pass what will likely be an FY 2017 Continuing Resolution to fund the federal government until after the November elections.

44 Offices in 21 Countries

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP is part of the international legal practice Squire Patton Boggs, which operates worldwide through a number of separate legal entities.

Please visit squirepattonboggs.com for more information.

ISSUE AREA REVIEW AND FORECASTS

- BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS 3
- TRANSPORTATION 4
- ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT 5
- HOMELAND SECURITY/PUBLIC SAFETY 8
- TAX AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ISSUES 10
- HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 12
- WORKFORCE AND JOB TRAINING 12
- HEALTHCARE 14
- CYBERSECURITY 15
- TRADE ISSUES 16
- BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURES (BRAC) 18

BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S FY 2017 BUDGET PROPOSAL

President Obama delivered his final budget request to Congress on February 9. In typical fashion, the $4.15 trillion package was declared dead on arrival. In a sharp departure from years of tradition, Congressional Republicans declined to invite the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to testify in a congressional hearing on the proposal. Nevertheless, the budget outlines the President's priorities for the last year of his presidency, and, along with the concomitant response from Congress, echoes many of the themes in this presidential election year. *Squire Patton Boggs provided a detailed analysis of the President's FY 2017 Budget Proposal on February 11.*

FY 2017 APPROPRIATIONS

Following last fall's two-year budget agreement, there was hope for a smooth FY 2017 appropriations process. Republican leaders confidently avowed a return to regular order and on-time passage of all 12 spending bills, a feat that has not been achieved in decades. This enthusiasm was short-lived as fractures within the House Republican caucus became apparent during development of its FY 2017 budget resolution, making it very unlikely they will meet the April 15 statutory deadline.

The House Budget Committee approved its FY 2017 budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 125) on March 23, but it has yet to reach the floor due to a dispute among House Republicans over spending levels. Republican leaders and appropriators want to move forward under the discretionary spending level established in last year's two-year budget agreement (P.L. 114-74) and focus on addressing their priorities through policy riders in the spending bills. Complicating the process, the Republican Study Committee (RSC) recently followed the lead of the House Freedom Caucus in pushing for an FY 2017 discretionary spending limit of $1.04 trillion, the level set in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), commonly referred to as the "sequestration level," which is $30 billion less than the $1.07 trillion level set in last year's budget agreement. Leaders pitched a strategy to pursue separate legislation that would offset the $30 billion increase with an equivalent level of cuts to mandatory spending, but that received less than lukewarm reception from some conservatives. The Senate Budget Committee postponed its early-March budget resolution markup and Chairman Michael Enzi (R-WY) has yet to reschedule it.

Without a budget resolution, the two-year budget agreement allows the Budget Committees to provide the topline allocation and the 1974 budget law allows floor action on spending bills after May 15 (this rule may also be waived for earlier floor action). However, if Republicans do not pass a budget resolution, they will forgo the opportunity to use the Budget Reconciliation process to push through policy priorities, such as a repeal of Obamacare, with a simple majority vote, as the Reconciliation process does not require the typical 60-vote threshold in the Senate.

The Appropriations Committees are moving forward, with the House holding its first subcommittee markup of the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs (MilCon-VA) bill on March 23 and anticipating full committee consideration on April 13. Meanwhile, the Senate anticipates commencing its subcommittee markups in mid-April, looking at April 14 as a tentative date for a MilCon-VA bill markup. In a break with precedent, the Senate may actually bring spending bills to the floor before the House, using FY 2016 House bills as templates (the Constitution mandates that revenue bills originate in the House). Despite these efforts, with a limited number of legislative days and a particularly tense election season, a Continuing Resolution running at least through November is extremely likely.

TRANSPORTATION

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION: IMPLEMENTING THE FAST ACT AND THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The US Department of Transportation (US DOT) began implementing the *Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act* (H.R. 22), the five-year surface transportation reauthorization signed into law in December 2015. US DOT recently released Notices of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) for the FAST Act's newly-created Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects (NSFHP) and reestablished Buses and Bus Facility discretionary grant programs.

US DOT announced the availability of $800 million from the NSFHP program, which US DOT has named the Fostering Advancements in Shipping and Transportation for the Long-term Achievement of National Efficiencies (FASTLANE) grants. Eligible projects include highway projects on the National Highway Freight Network, highway or bridge projects on the National Highway System, intermodal freight projects, and railway-highway grade crossing and grade separation projects. Grants are intended to: improve safety, efficiency, and reliability of the movement of freight and people; generate national or regional economic benefits; and reduce congestion and bottlenecks (among other purposes). Most projects must meet the minimum project size of $100 million with a minimum $25 million grant, though 10% of funds are reserved for smaller projects with a minimum $5 million grant. FASTLANE grants can provide up to 60% of total project costs and will require a 40% local match, though up to half of the required match can come from other federal funding. Applications are due April 14, 2016.

US DOT also announced the availability of $266 million from the Buses and Bus Facilities discretionary grant program, with $55 million of that reserved for Low and No Emission bus and bus facilities projects. Eligible projects include replacing, rehabilitating, leasing, and purchasing buses and related equipment, or purchasing, rehabilitating, leasing, or constructing bus-related facilities, such as buildings for bus storage and maintenance. Evaluation criteria include: need for investment in bus transit systems, including the age and condition of buses; benefits to the community through Ladders of Opportunity Principles; and integration with local and regional planning. Applications are due May 13, 2016.

US DOT also began implementing transportation provisions included in the FY 2016 omnibus appropriations bill, the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant program, and a provision allowing $2 billion in dormant earmarks to be repurposed for other projects.

US DOT announced the availability of $500 million in discretionary grants through the FY 2016 TIGER grant program. The grants are intended for projects that will have a significant impact on the nation, a metropolitan area, or a region, and US DOT will focus on projects that generate economic development and improve access to reliable, safe, and affordable transportation for communities. The FY 2016 TIGER grant program does not include dedicated funding for planning or design, but these are eligible activities when included in a construction project. Applications are due April 29, 2016.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) released guidance on a provision from the FY 2016 omnibus appropriations bill to allow earmarks over 10 years old that are either: (1) less than 10% obligated; or (2) more than 10% obligated and finalized or closed, to be repurposed for other projects within 50 miles of the original project. Any project eligible under the Surface Transportation Program (STP) is eligible for the repurposed funding. State DOTs will determine whether earmarked funding will be repurposed and what projects will receive the funding, with approval from FHWA.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA) REAUTHORIZATION

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee have approved Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization legislation. However, the bills differ considerably, and Congress passed another short-term extension that reauthorizes FAA programs through July 15, 2016, to provide time to pass a longer-term bill.

The House's FAA reauthorization bill, the *Aviation Innovation, Reform, and Reauthorization (AIRR) Act* (H.R. 4441), would reauthorize FAA programs for six years and includes controversial air traffic control (ATC) reforms, proposing to transfer ATC operations to a federally-chartered, not-for-profit corporation called the ATC Corporation. The AIRR Act's ATC reform provisions are opposed by a variety of groups, including House and Senate Democrats, the bipartisan leadership of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and some Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, in addition to various stakeholder organizations. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee adopted numerous amendments in a marathon markup, and ultimately passed the bill on a largely party-line vote. House Republican Leadership chose not to move forward with floor consideration of the AIRR Act, due in part to the controversial ATC reform provisions.

The Senate's FAA reauthorization bill, the *Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act* (S. 2658), would reauthorize FAA programs through September 2017. The FAA Reauthorization Act does not address the AIRR Act's ATC reform proposal and largely sticks to incremental changes to streamline FAA's ATC modernization process. The FAA Reauthorization Act would provide a $400 million increase to Airport Improvement Program funding in FY 2017 and includes provisions intended to address safety and consumer protection concerns. Despite some discussion of increasing the allowable passenger facility charge (PFC), the final bill retained the current maximum PFC of $4.50. The bill also includes significant provisions to speed the integration of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). Of particular concern to local governments, the bill provides for broad preemption of state and local authority to regulate the commercial use of drones. There is currently an effort underway by local governments to remove this provision on the floor of the Senate. The Senate is expected to consider the FAA Reauthorization Act on the floor in the coming days, although disputes over whether to incorporate several energy-related tax extenders may cause a slight delay.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

DROUGHT LEGISLATION AND EXECUTIVE ACTION

In February, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) introduced a revised drought bill, *The California Long-Term Provision for Water Supply and Short-Term Provisions for Emergency Drought Relief Act* (S. 2533), intended as a comprehensive compromise to the bill approved by the House (H.R. 2898) and previous measures introduced by the Senator. The bill addresses emergency response to the ongoing drought and supports long-term supply and storage initiatives, while aiming to protect fish and wildlife. Yet, a consensus among the California congressional delegation and environmentalists on drought legislation remains elusive.

As a result of recent El Niño rains, Senator Feinstein and House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) recently led letters from the California delegation to the President calling for more water exports and for federal agencies to pump more water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in light of currently high water levels.

On March 22, in conjunction with World Water Day, the White House hosted a Water Summit to highlight the need for innovative strategies to conserve and protect water resources. The Administration released its Commitments to Action on Building a Sustainable Water Future, including:

- Nearly $4 billion in private capital committed to investment in a broad range of water-infrastructure projects nationwide. This includes $1.5 billion from Ultra Capital to finance decentralized and scalable water-management solutions, and $500 million from Sustainable Water to develop water reclamation and reuse systems.
- More than $1 billion from the private sector over the next decade to conduct research and development into new technologies. This includes $500 million from GE to fuel innovation, expertise, and global capabilities in advanced water, wastewater, and reuse technologies.
- A Presidential Memorandum and supporting Action Plan on building national capabilities for long-term drought resilience in the United States, including by setting drought resilience policy goals, directing specific drought resilience activities to be completed by the end of the year, and permanently establishing the National Drought Resilience Partnership as an interagency task force responsible for coordinating drought-resilience, response, and recovery efforts.
- Nearly $35 million this year in grants from the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to support cutting-edge water science.
- The release of a new National Water Model that will dramatically enhance the nation's river-forecasting capabilities by delivering forecasts for approximately 2.7 million locations, up from 4,000 locations today (a 700-fold increase in forecast density).

EPA'S LEAD AND COPPER RULE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering potential revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule because of the situation in Flint, Michigan, in an effort to improve the effectiveness of the rule in reducing exposure to lead and copper from drinking water. EPA anticipates proposed rule changes will be published in 2017; however, in the near-term, EPA will be issuing clarifications on how samples should be collected. On March 21, EPA published the Flint Safe Drinking Water Task Force Recommendations Regarding City of Flint Fast Track Plan for Lead Service Line Replacement. In the report, EPA concludes that "EPA supports full lead service line replacement as an effective long-term approach to address lead contamination of drinking water, provided it is done properly."

Additionally, in the aftermath of Flint and the Gold King Mine spill disaster, EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy issued an "elevation memo" to agency employees to direct that while employees evaluate compliance questions, they must also be aware of ongoing public health risks of which the public should be immediately made aware. Some EPA lawyers are concerned that not only do they have to do their legal work, they now need to be aware of aspects concerning public health including: "public notification; risk assessment; damage and mitigation." EPA also stated that these disasters have "highlighted the agency's relationship with the states," but did not provide further comment on how that might change EPA's interaction with states in the future.

ENERGY LEGISLATION

Senate leadership continues to encourage their colleagues to lift holds that have prevented further floor consideration of *The Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2016* (S. 2012) and the funding to address the water crisis in Flint, MI. The proposed federal funding for Flint is more than $100 million – a combination of grants and loans to address water supply and infrastructure needs. While progress reportedly was made to address Senator Mike Lee's (R-UT) hold concerning spending for the Flint water crisis, the hold placed by Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) in connection with an amendment concerning offshore oil and gas drilling and revenue remains unresolved. There was some discussion of bringing the energy bill and a Flint package to the floor regardless of Senator Nelson's hold, but that would require a cloture vote, which would consume valuable floor time. We anticipate the bill will be brought to the floor as soon as the holds are resolved. The Senate is expected to consider 30 amendments by voice vote and eight amendments by roll-call vote – each of the roll-call votes would need 60 votes to pass.

One anticipated amendment will include the *SAVE Act*, being spearheaded by Senators Johnny Isakson (R-GA) and Michael Bennet (D-CO), that would enable energy costs of a home to be included in calculations for mortgages. The legislation would include a home's expected energy cost savings when determining the total value of a home for a mortgage. While real estate taxes and homeowners insurance are routinely included in mortgages, utility bills can be larger than either, but they are currently ignored in the mortgage underwriting process. Supporters of the SAVE Act note that this would enable homebuyers with a true comparison of actual the costs of homes, as well as enable home owners to finance the cost of home energy efficiency upgrades as part of their traditional mortgages. In addition, studies show that energy efficient homes are 32 percent less likely to be in default on their mortgage as compared to traditional homes. The legislation enjoys bipartisan support and is also advocated for by the National Association of Realtors, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), among others.

Alternative efforts to provide assistance to Flint are ongoing. Members of both the House and Senate are exploring new pieces of legislation to attempt to pass an aid package for the city.

In March, the Senate passed legislation that reauthorizes the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). The bill also requires that the agency ensures minimum standards to the safety of natural gas storage facilities. The House has introduced its own PHMSA reauthorization bill which includes provisions giving PHMSA authority to impose emergency restrictions on the entire industry after a disaster. Several conservative members of the House have already spoken out in opposition to this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY TO RECOMMEND RESHAPING NATIONAL ELECTRICITY GRID

The Department of Energy announced the second installment of its Quadrennial Energy Review (QER 1.2). The QER 1.2 will focus primarily on the U.S. electricity grid with regard to integrating renewables, financing, markets and valuation, resilience, and North American integration, among other grid modernization issues. The effort is aimed to reshape the electricity system from generation to end use through 2040. DOE began a series of public meetings around the country on March 31. The Department is expected to conclude information collection early this summer and make recommendations shortly thereafter.

HOMELAND SECURITY/PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

A bipartisan criminal justice reform bill has been slowly making its way through the Senate since last October, but has received more attention in recent weeks. *The Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015* (S.2123) was brought back into the spotlight by impacted stakeholders and the bill's sponsor, Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA). The bill would reduce the scope of certain mandatory drug sentences and allow federal prisoners to earn time credits for completing rehabilitative programs while incarcerated.

Additional amendments were added to the bill by Senator Grassley in an effort to build support from conservative members of the Senate. Some Republicans raised concerns over the bill's potential to qualify some violent criminals for early release. Senator Grassley stated the possibility that parts of the bill, such as provisions allowing offenders caught with firearms in their possession to have their sentences lowered, may be removed in order to gain more bipartisan support. However, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) has not made any statements indicating the bill will be brought to the Senate floor in the near future.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ASSET FORFEITURE PROGRAM/EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-74) and the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016* included rescissions to the Department of Justice (DOJ) Asset Forfeiture Program, including equitable sharing, totaling $1.2 billion. As such, DOJ temporarily deferred equitable sharing payments, causing significant concern among local law enforcement agencies, many of which had already accounted for this funding within their departmental budgets.

On March 28, DOJ announced it would resume the program and law enforcement agencies would begin receiving equitable sharing payments in April. Payments approved before the December 21 program suspension will be prioritized; payment approved after that day will be paid on a "first in, first out" basis.

The equitable sharing program is a critical tool that authorizes law enforcement agencies to seize certain assets related to criminal activity. The program has become increasingly controversial as it allows local agencies to bypass states and prosecute asset forfeiture cases under federal law, which generally results in a significantly higher percentage of proceeds to the local agencies. Federal forfeiture polices are less restrictive and allow local agencies to seize assets even in circumstances where the individual is ultimately not charged with a crime.

Federal legislation to reform the program is pending, but is not expected to move in this Congress.

FEMA'S DISASTER DEDUCTIBLE PROPOSAL

In response to recommendations from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Inspector General that would raise the threshold for disaster declarations, FEMA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) seeking comments on the concept of a disaster deductible for states and local governments. It is important to note that FEMA is not formally proposing the implementation of a deductible, but wanted feedback on the concept.

FEMA is considering the establishment of a disaster deductible, which would require grantees to spend a predetermined amount before receiving assistance under the Public Assistance Program when there is a presidential major disaster declaration. The intent is to incentivize improvements in disaster planning, fiscal capacity for disaster response and recovery, and risk mitigation. Grantees would get credits toward the deductible for taking these actions. The responsibility of meeting the disaster deductible would fall on states, as Public Assistance Program recipients; however, as subrecipients, local governments would likely be impacted as well.

FEMA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking on January 20 (comments were due March 21). Because it a proposed rulemaking and not a draft rule, it is very unlikely there could be a final rule on this before the President leaves office.

SANCTUARY CITIES

The threat to withhold federal funding from deemed "sanctuary cities" continues. Leading the effort is Representative John Culberson (R-TX), chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and Science (CJS), who, in a letter to Attorney General (AG) Loretta Lynch, threatened to limit Department of Justice (DOJ) funding in FY 2017 unless the agency requires cities to certify cooperation with federal immigration enforcement efforts as a qualifier for federal funding. Members of the House Freedom Caucus, led by Representative Paul Gosar (R-AZ), are also advocating for appropriators to defund sanctuary cities, in addition to blocking the President's executive actions related to immigration and mandating completion of a border fence.

In testimony before the subcommittee in February, AG Lynch said that DOJ will take direct action against sanctuary cities. She testified that if DOJ determines a city or county receiving federal grants is refusing to cooperate with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents, these local jurisdictions could lose federal funding and face criminal prosecution. The three federal programs at stake, as noted in Chairman Culberson's letter to AG Lynch, include: (1) the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne JAG); (2) the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program; and (3) the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).

AG Lynch testified: "Particularly where we are dealing with a jurisdiction that essentially is not prone to honoring the ICE detainers — and those vary across the country, they just vary over time and place — our policy is going to be that ICE will instead have the first detainer, and that individual go into ICE custody and deportation." DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson, who testified separately before Congress in February, has said that local jurisdictions refused some 15,000 DHS requests to hold illegal immigrants in 2014, instead releasing these individuals into communities. Rather than taking custody from a prison, he said that ICE agents had to go out and track them down, costing more money and creating a public safety problem.

In February, Chairman Culberson submitted to DOJ a list of "sanctuary cities" maintained by the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS). CIS identifies over 300 hundred states, counties, cities and jail systems, although many dispute the characterization. AG Lynch informed the Subcommittee that her Agency can take action against jurisdictions that falsely certify that they are in compliance with applicable law. For example, she noted that 8 U.S.C. 1373 requires local and state jurisdictions to share a criminal defendant's immigration status with federal authorities. Chairman Culberson has also noted to the press that the AG Office can audit local law enforcement agencies, if a complaint is received that the

local jurisdiction is not complying with federal law. He noted that AG Lynch committed her Agency to submitting quarterly reports that explain how DOJ is progressing on the sanctuary issue.

ICE has pleaded for years with DOJ to crackdown on these perceived "sanctuary cities," but DOJ refused to cooperate under former AG Eric Holder. AG Lynch's statements to Congress are viewed as a major policy reversal for the Obama Administration. This policy change comes after President Barack Obama threatened to veto a bill last summer in Congress to strip federal grants from sanctuary cities, arguing possible civil rights infringements.

IMMIGRATION

On January 19, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review the November ruling by the New Orleans-based 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that upheld a February 2015 decision by U.S. District Judge to halt the President's executive order on immigration. They will also review whether the President exceeded his authority under federal laws and the Constitution through these executive orders. The executive actions under review are the expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) initiative and the creation of the Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) program.

Additionally, on March 17, the House passed a resolution authorizing House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) to appear as amicus curiae on behalf of the House of Representatives before the U.S. Supreme Court in *United States v. Texas*. A 26-state coalition filed brief in March with the U.S. Supreme Court in opposition to the President's executive orders. These states include: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

A group of 118 cities and counties (which encompass 35 states), the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National League of Cities have filed an amicus brief in support of the President's actions on immigration reform. A ruling on the case is expected to be released by the Supreme Court in June 2016.

TAX AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ISSUES

INTERNET TAXATION

In June 2015, Representative Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) introduced the *Remote Transactions Parity Act of 2015* (RTPA/H.R. 2775) which authorizes states to collect remote online sales tax proceeds based on destination sales and use sourcing rules. The RTPA is structurally similar to the *Marketplace Fairness Act* (MFA), but does depart in certain narrow respects in an effort to respond to conservative criticism. The RTPA is supported by a diverse coalition of public and private sector stakeholders, including the Marketplace Fairness Coalition and other entities that traditionally support the MFA. As you will recall, the Senate passed the Marketplace Fairness Act with an overwhelming, bipartisan vote of 69 to 27 in May 2013. It stalled in the House despite several attempts to bring it forward in the past few years.

In recent years, the fate of the MFA/RTPA became entwined with a separate internet-related tax issue, the Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA). The Internet Tax Freedom Act bars states from enacting new taxes on internet access. It was implemented 18 years ago to protect the nascent internet, and nine states were grandfathered under it due to having taxes in place prior to 1998. Growing pressure from wireless

and cable trade associations arguing that expiration of the internet tax moratorium would increase the cost of broadband access translated into increasing bipartisan Congressional interest in passing the Permanent Internet Tax Freedom Act (H.R. 235/S. 431).

Last year, the Permanent Internet Tax Freedom Act was attached to an unrelated customs enforcement bill, and, in February 2016, the customs bill passed the Senate and was signed into law (P.L. 114-125). When the legislation was brought to the Senate floor, proponents of the Marketplace Fairness Act reached an agreement with Senator Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) allowing the customs bill to move forward in exchange for consideration of the MFA at some point this year.

HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS

On February 1, the House voted to approve H.R. 2209, bipartisan legislation that would require federal regulators to classify all investment grade, liquid, and readily marketable municipal securities as high quality liquid assets (HQLA). The legislation is necessary to amend the liquidity coverage ratio rule approved by federal regulators, which classifies foreign sovereign debt securities as HQLA while excluding investment grade municipal securities in any of the acceptable investment categories for banks to meet the new liquidity rules.

In September 2014, the Federal Deposit Insurance Company (FDIC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency approved a rule establishing minimum liquidity requirements for large banking organizations. The liquidity coverage ratio rule was designed to ensure that large banks maintain liquid assets that can easily be converted to cash during times of national economic crisis. The rule identifies HQLA to meet this requirement, but fails to include municipal securities in the acceptable investment categories. Although the FDIC has since developed a proposed rule to address parts of this issue, the other regulators have not; thus, legislation is necessary.

Proponents of the legislation are actively seeking Senators to introduce a companion bill.

MOBILE NOW Act

Early in March, the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee voted to approve new, bipartisan legislation, the *MOBILE NOW Act*, which would allocate additional spectrum to private entities to bolster mobile broadband speeds and services. The purpose of the legislation is to help facilitate the efforts of private wireless providers by reallocating unused or underutilized spectrum to such companies, especially now as they work to more broadly deploy next generation 5G networks. The legislation, *Making Opportunities for Broadband Investment and Limiting Excessive And Needless Obstacles to Wireless Act* (S. 2555), now moves to the full Senate where it is expected to pass easily.

As approved by the panel, the bill does not threaten local zoning and authority over the siting of wireless facilities in cities. The earlier version of the legislation proposed a number of changes that would have overturned most of Section 332(c)(7), current law provisions that have been in place for many years and guided the successful deployment of four generations of wireless services in cities. Prior to the markup, local stakeholders, including individual cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, expressed opposition to provisions that would overturn longstanding local authorities in favor of a new federal zoning standard. That language was removed from the legislation prior to the markup.

Several pending amendments were modified and accepted during committee action, with one setting forth federally-directed "dig once" requirements that are expected to receive additional review and scrutiny with regards to local impacts once the bill advances to the full Senate.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY THROUGH MODERNIZATION ACT

The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (H.R. 3700) passed the House on February 2, 2016. The legislation would make several important changes to the operation of housing assistance programs, including:

- Improving the project-basing of vouchers to increase housing options while ensuring choice;
- Changing income reviews to allow residents to hold onto increased earnings for longer periods;
- Imposing housing assistance limits for households with incomes above 120% of the poverty level;
- Streamlining income deductions, while requiring hardship exemptions for negatively impacted families;
- Allowing for expedited inspection processes for units to be rented to families and individuals with vouchers; and
- Updating the Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) distribution formula.

The bill would also direct the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to re-open the public comment period on the Continuum of Care funding formula that determines how federal anti-homelessness funds are allocated.

There is no companion bill in the Senate and stakeholders are urging the Senate to take up the House-passed bill.

WORKFORCE AND JOB TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OVERTIME RULE

On July 6, 2015, the Department of Labor (DOL) published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking announcing its intent to update regulations that govern which "white collar workers" are entitled to minimum wage and overtime pay protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). These rules follow a memorandum issued by President Barack Obama in March 2014, instructing DOL to reexamine the regulations. DOL's proposed rule would raise the salary threshold for overtime pay protections from $455 a week (the equivalent of $23,660 a year) to about $970 a week ($50,440 a year) in 2016.

In response to DOL's proposed rule for overtime pay, lawmakers in the House and the Senate introduced the *Protecting Workplace Advancement and Opportunity Act* (S. 2707/ H.R. 4773), legislation that ensures DOL pursues a balanced and responsible approach to updating federal overtime rules. The sponsors of the legislation are members of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, including Chairmen John Kline (R-MN) and Lamar Alexander (R-TN).

With DOL expected to release a final rule in the coming months, the *Protecting Workplace Advancement and Opportunity Act* will:

- Prevent the Department from finalizing a proposal that will limit opportunities for employees and place significant burdens on job creators;
- Require the Department to fully and accurately consider the economic impact of any rule on small businesses, nonprofits, institutions of higher education, and others who will be affected;
- Ensure future changes to the salary threshold accurately reflect the economic realities facing workers and employers by making clear automatic increases are not allowed under current law; and
- Promote transparency and accountability by requiring any changes to the duties tests be made available for public review and comment.

Earlier this month, DOL sent the rules to the White House's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. DOL has received almost 300,000 public comments in response to the proposal.

THE EB-5 REGIONAL CENTER PROGRAM

The EB-5 visa for immigrant investors was created by the Immigration Act of 1990, and is currently administered by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The purpose of the program is to stimulate the U.S. economy through job creation and capital investment by foreign investors. In 1992, Congress created the Immigrant Investor Program, also known as the Regional Center Program. This sets aside EB-5 visas for participants who invest in commercial enterprises associated with regional centers approved by USCIS based on proposals for promoting economic growth.

On December 15, 2015, Congress extended the EB-5 Regional Center Program as part of the FY 2016 omnibus, allowing foreign nationals to utilize regional center investments in petitions filed before September 2016. Congress may address reauthorization and proposed changes to the EB-5 program in 2016, including the regional center program, in the form of individual legislation or a comprehensive immigration reform bill.

WHITE HOUSE YOUTH INITIATIVE AND JOB TRAINING

The President's FY 2017 Budget includes nearly $6 billion in new funding to help more than one million young people gain the work experience, skills, and networks that come from having a first job. Following the President's budget proposal, the White House and the Departments of Labor and Education announced their intention to nearly double last year's budget request for supporting young people who are out of school and work. The proposal includes:

- *A new $5.5 billion proposal to open the door to a first job.* The President's Budget proposes nearly double last year's request for new investments to connect more than one million young people to their first job. It would also create a new $2 billion competitive grant program designed to re-connect disconnected youth to educational and workforce pathways.
- *The Summer Jobs and Beyond Grant Competition.* The Department of Labor grant competition will award $20 million in existing funds in the form of approximately 10 grants to communities to implement innovative approaches that connect young people to jobs and career pathways.

- *New proposed investments to give more Americans skills for in-demand jobs.* The President's proposed plan seeks to ensure that our education and training systems do more to help workers keep pace as the job market becomes increasingly complex and dynamic. The plan will address the skills needed to be competitive in a job market driven by globalization, automation, and technological innovation.

HEALTHCARE

OPIOID LEGISLATION AND EXECUTIVE ACTION

On March 10, the Senate overwhelmingly approved legislation to address the opioid epidemic, the *Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) of 2016* (S. 524) in a 94-1 vote, after Democrats set aside efforts to add $600 million in emergency supplemental funding to the bill. The bill shifts the emphasis of drug policy from punishment to treatment and redirects the focus of treatment from abstinence towards medication-assisted methods.

The bill redirects funding to drug abuse treatment and prevention programs. It also directs the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to convene a Pain Management Best Practices Interagency Task Force, which would develop best practices for pain management and prescription pain medication, as well as a strategy for disseminating such practices. It also authorizes the Attorney General to award grants to address the epidemic, with provisions focused on: prevention and education; law enforcement; treatment and recovery; collateral consequences; services focused on women, families, and veterans; and incentives for state comprehensive initiatives to address abuse.

The timing on House consideration of the bill remains unclear. The House Committee on the Judiciary has not yet scheduled a hearing on the companion legislation, and Chairman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) is not a cosponsor. Advocates are pushing the House to advance the Senate-passed bill and are circulating a sign-on letter urging the House to bring CARA to the floor before the Memorial Day recess.

In his FY 2017 budget request, President Obama requested $1.1 billion in new spending related to the opioid epidemic. On March 11, the Department of Health and Human Services announced $94 million in Affordable Care Act funding to improve and expand delivery of substance abuse services, with a focus on treatment of opioid use disorders in underserved populations. Awards were given to 271 health centers in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) also announced $1.4 million available through its Rural Health and Safety Education competitive program to address substance abuse in rural communities.

In addition to the agency funding, on March 29, the White House announced new Administration actions to combat the opioid epidemic:

- A proposal to increase the number of patients to which doctors can provide medication-assisted treatment for opioid addiction from 100 to 200.
- Creation of a task force to address mental health and substance use disorder treatment.
- Implementation of an HHS rule to require Medicaid programs to offer substance abuse and other mental health services on par with medical and surgical coverage.
- Funding of $11 million to support state expansions of medication-assisted treatment and $11 million to provide training and make the overdose reversal drug naloxone more accessible to first responders.

- Funding of $7 million for DOJ's COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force Program to investigate and address the distribution of prescription opioids and heroin. These grants will be provided to law enforcement agencies in states with high rates of treatment admissions for heroin and other opioids.

The President also announced a number of new private sector commitments to address the opioid and heroin epidemic, as well as 60 medical schools committed to requiring students to receive opioid prescription education aligned with new guidance from the CDC.

ZIKA

The President requested $1.8 billion in FY 2016 emergency appropriations to prepare for and respond to the Zika virus domestically and internationally. The request included $1.48 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), including $828 million for the CDC, $250 million for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, $200 million for vaccine research and diagnostic development and procurement, and $210 million for other HHS response activities. The request also included $335 million for the Agency for International Development and $41 million for the Department of State.

Congressional lawmakers disagree over whether Ebola-dedicated funds should be utilized to respond to the Zika virus. On February 18, Republican leaders of the House Committee on Appropriations sent a letter to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Shaun Donovan, stating that the Administration and Congress should pursue the use of unobligated funds, including unobligated Ebola funds, to meet the immediate needs of Zika outbreak response. A March 4 letter authored by 23 Democratic senators and Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT) urged Appropriations leaders to fully fund the President's request, while advocating against the suggestion that Ebola-dedicated funds could be repurposed for the cause. House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) has expressed similar views to the media. Heading into the summer mosquito breeding season, health officials, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, continue to call on Congress to provide emergency funding.

Most recently, House Minority Whip Steny Hoyer (D-MD), House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), and appropriators met with HHS Secretary Sylvia Mathews Burwell to discuss Zika, but no substantive progress was reported from the meeting.

CYBERSECURITY

In February, bipartisan lawmakers introduced legislation (S. 2604; H.R. 4651) to establish a national commission that would explore how police can access encrypted data without encroaching on American privacy. The McCaul-Warner commission would consist of 16 members, including tech industry executives, privacy advocates, cryptologists, law enforcement officials, and members of the intelligence community. The Commission would have six months to create an interim report, and a year to deliver its full findings. Its scope would expand beyond encryption, exploring more broadly how authorities can maintain security with the proliferation of modern technology.

After the FBI backed away from pursuing Apple in the U.S. courts, on March 21, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA), Ranking Member John Conyers (D-MI), House Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI), and Ranking Member Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-NJ) announced the creation of an encryption working group to examine the complicated legal and policy issues surrounding encryption. Meanwhile, a long-delayed overhaul of the rules governing how top

national security contractors guard against insider threats is being pushed back to later in 2016. House Judiciary Chairman Goodlatte's office is apparently offering to drop its pursuit of a carve-out for civil agencies in an attempt to rally support for an alternative to a broadly-supported email privacy bill, according to sources briefed on the discussions.

The European Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce jointly released the text of the *EU-U.S. Data Privacy Shield Framework* at the end of February. The Commerce Department also released a fact sheet on the agreement, saying it provides a set of robust and enforceable protections for the personal data of EU citizens. The European Commission also released a fact sheet, available here. The Framework provides transparency on how participating companies use personal data, U.S. government oversight, and increased cooperation with EU data protection authorities. President Barack Obama also signed the *Judicial Redress Act* into law in February, which allows the citizens of certain foreign countries to bring forth civil actions against federal agencies for violations of the *Privacy Act of 1974* related to the unlawful disclosure of records.

The Commerce Department announced a federal grant opportunity for U.S. cities in March, noting that advancing Smart City projects to harness the potential of the Internet to improve and expand the services they deliver to their residents. Specifically, three cities will be selected to receive some assistance in their Smart City projects through a $300,000 federal funding opportunity from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The application deadline for NIST's Replicable Smart City Technologies (RSCT) Cooperative Agreement Program is May 12.

TRADE ISSUES

While trade is generally a hot-button topic during election years, it is proving especially contentious in this election cycle. Presidential candidates from both parties are seizing on voter backlash against trade, in what one publication characterized as weaponization of the issue. The campaign rhetoric comes just as the Obama Administration is seeking to lock down support for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a historic mega-regional trade deal negotiated between the United States and eleven partners across the Asia-Pacific region. The TPP is a central pillar of President Obama's "pivot to Asia," and securing the deal would play a major role in his foreign policy legacy. While the Administration still hopes for a vote on the deal as soon as possible, lawmakers are much more likely to delay any TPP vote until the lame duck session, or potentially beyond.

After a delay tied to provisions unrelated to trade, Congress passed the *Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015* (P.L. 114-125) in February. The measure includes various provisions related to customs, trade facilitation, and trade enforcement. U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other agencies are currently working through the bill's various implementation deadlines and other requirements.

TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

The TPP countries formally signed the agreement on February 4, kicking off domestic ratification or acceptance procedures in each capital. Trade agreements are not considered treaties under U.S. law and are instead adopted by both chambers through implementing legislation considered under Trade Promotion Authority (TPA). TPA provides fast-track consideration procedures once the President has submitted his draft implementing legislation to Congress. Lawmakers may not amend or filibuster the bill before they vote.

Obama Administration officials are currently working to address lawmaker concerns with the final agreement, focused especially on five key issues:

1. Data protections for biologics medicines;
2. Data localization requirements applicable to financial services;
3. A carve-out for tobacco companies from the agreement's Investor State Dispute Settlement mechanism;
4. Agricultural market access; and
5. Labor provisions.

House Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee Chairman Dave Reichert (R-WA) announced that Committee Republicans have formed working groups addressing each of the above topics. While the Administration has steadfastly maintained that the TPP deal cannot be renegotiated, they are reportedly working with Members of Congress to address these and other concerns through the implementing legislation and could also be considering side agreements and letters with the other TPP countries, as was the case when President Clinton worked to finalize the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Despite these complications, pro- and anti-TPP groups are mobilizing for a long debate. Industry stakeholders and trade associations have banded together under the U.S. Coalition for TPP to organize advocacy for the deal, including grassroots efforts aimed at promoting the TPP's benefits for states, counties, and local municipalities.

Congressional leaders have not yet confirmed when a vote on the deal may take place and rather remain focused on working with the White House to address their concerns. Administration officials are committed to pushing forward along TPA's timeline so that they are ready whenever a window of opportunity may open, but assert they will work with lawmakers to identify the best time to submit implementing legislation. It remains unlikely that a vote on the TPP deal will take place before the lame-duck session.

TRANSATLANTIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP

Though U.S. and European officials, led by U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman and EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström, are publicly pushing for completion of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) before the end of President Obama's time in office, those following negotiations believe such a goal will not be met. The two sides are expected to meet in April for their 13th round of negotiations, where they will continue to pursue agreement on a wide range of topics including procurement, regulatory coherence and cooperation, and market access. On March 29, the Bertelsmann Foundation released a study titled "TTIP Beyond the Beltway," a report of the organization's town hall meetings between Washington trade experts and local stakeholders in five states: Pennsylvania, Texas, Alabama, California, and Massachusetts. The report is meant to inform decision-makers on perspectives outside of Washington as they continue with these negotiations.

MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF BILL

The Miscellaneous Tariff Bill (MTB) is a legislative package of individual bills that temporarily reduces or eliminates customs duties on imported goods not produced at sufficient quantities in the United States. MTBs aim to lower costs for American manufacturers on raw materials, intermediate products, and

other key inputs. Historically, MTBs were uncontroversial and were regularly passed by Congress. More recently, however, the MTB process has become much less predictable due to arguments – originating primarily from House Republicans – that these measures constitute earmarks otherwise banned under current legislative rules. The last MTB passed by Congress expired at the end of 2012. MTBs are strongly supported by major trade associations like the National Association of Manufacturers, who tout these bills' benefits to U.S. businesses.

Lawmakers have been working to chart a path forward on MTBs that addresses these concerns. Though unable to reach a compromise as part of a broad customs measure passed earlier this year, House Ways & Means Chairman Kevin Brady (R-TX) has been in talks with House Republicans on a proposed path forward. On March 29, a summary of the Committee's MTB reform proposal leaked to the press. Under the plan, the MTB process would begin exclusively through petitions made by companies to the United States International Trade Commission. By completely eliminating Member initiation, the proposal claims this new process would be in compliance the moratorium on earmarks. Congressional supporters would like to see the bill move before the July recess.

SANCTIONS

Lawmakers and the Administration also focused their attentions on continued sanctions priorities. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew delivered remarks at the end of March defending the use of sanctions, arguing they add "concentrated and meaningful pressure on governments abusing their own populations," but are a tool that cannot be used lightly. In February, Congress passed the *North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016*, broadening sanctions related to the country's nuclear program, cybercrimes, and human rights record.

Republican lawmakers are also increasing pressure on the Administration to pursue new non-nuclear related sanctions against Iran. Senators Kelly Ayotte (R-NH) and Mark Kirk (R-IL) introduced separate bills targeting the government for its ballistic missile testing, human rights record, and support for terrorist activity. Republicans and Democrats alike also reacted negatively to reports that the U.S. Department of the Treasury is considering whether to permit Iran limited use of the U.S. dollar. Despite these concerns, President Obama is still expected to veto any sanctions legislation that may threaten the nuclear agreement negotiated with Iran, though it remains to be seen what, if any, provisions lawmakers may try to attach to "must pass" legislation like the annual *National Defense Authorization Act*.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURES (BRAC)

Congress is once again rejecting efforts by the Obama Administration to undertake a new round of base realignments and closures (BRAC). Despite calls from the Pentagon, lawmakers are not expected to authorize a new BRAC round in this year's *National Defense Authorization Act* (NDAA), the annual measure authorizing defense programs. However, some on Capitol Hill believe the current BRAC system is outdated and are calling for Congress to have a more active role in the process addressing excess base capacity.

Last year's NDAA required the Pentagon to prepare an assessment of its excess infrastructure. That report is expected to be transmitted to lawmakers at the beginning of April. While the Army and Air Force each assert excess base capacity across the country, Pentagon officials confirm that the Navy and Marine Corps are more closely aligned with current needs.



Capitol Alliance Group

May 12, 2016

Mr. Vince Long
County Administrator
Leon County Administration
301 S. Monroe Street, 5th Floor
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear Mr. Long

On behalf of our team at the Capitol Alliance Group, Inc., I want to thank the County Commission, you and your staff for the opportunity to provide state legislative and executive branch government relations consulting services for the county and its residents for the previous 6 years.

The working relationship we have developed with your senior management team, commissioners and local legislative delegation have been instrumental in helping to accomplish the County's legislative priorities each of those years. Because of our track record of working closely with the county, and our commitment to giving the county issues top priority in our firm, we have developed a deep understanding of the critical legislative issues that impact county residents, county operations, and community quality of life and have been able to successfully advocate on your behalf to the legislature, Executive Office of the Governor and state agencies.

To highlight, I have attached a short summary of some of the legislative accomplishments over the last three years of which we are particularly proud. In addition to the tangible accomplishments - dollars secured for county projects, continued protection of our state employees' pension and health care programs, constant defense of attempts to erode county home rule – we have been proud to play a small role in the tremendous foundation built through the "community legislative dialogue" meetings, hosted by Leon County commissioners and involving the major public organizations in the county, which has strengthened the legislative capacity of the entire community. We think this demonstrates our commitment to go above and beyond the standard lobbying efforts to ensure that we contribute to building a stronger Leon County.

Because of this history of success and effective working relationship with county staff and legislative and Executive leadership, we would suggest that there is strong justification to continue our team partnership by extending our government relations contract for several years. We believe we can continue to build on the successes achieved ensure the Leon County "brand id" is maintained with legislators from around the state with whom we

106 East College Avenue, Suite 640
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Tele: 850.224.1660 Fax: 850.224.6785

have developed strong relationships and who know we represent the county. Additionally, disrupting the current lobbying team may have the same effect as term limits, eliminating the advocacy team with the greatest institutional history and knowledge of Leon County issues and having to start all over again building those relationships, experience and commitment. This would be, in our judgement, a step backward.

Should the county commission choose to continue our contract and this successful relationship between our firm and county leadership, we would ask you to consider an increase in the contract retainer fee for our services. We have kept our professional consulting fee very low, $40,000 for the first 3 years and then an increase to $50,000 for the last three year. By comparison, we would note that the City's legislative lobbying contract is more than two and a half times the county's contract amount.

If given the opportunity to continue providing government relations consulting services for the County, we would respectfully request consideration of a modest increase to a $70,000 per year contract, which would allow us to assign more staff to the county's priorities, provide more intense year round research and analysis of county issues in anticipation of upcoming legislative issues, continue working closely with the Florida Association of Counties and handle additional assignments from county staff that may have an impact on emerging state policy.

We would be honored to be considered for a continuation of our contractual relationship with Leon County for state government relations consulting.

Thank you for giving our firm this important and gratifying opportunity.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jeff Sharkey

Managing Partner

Summary of Legislative Accomplishments for Leon County 2014-2016 Capitol Alliance Group

1. 2016 SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Leon Works** - The **CAG** team was successful in securing Leon County's priority funding for Leon Works, at the full funding of **$100,000**. The appropriation awarded was run through TCC's allocations.

- **Leon County Road Projects– $66.6 million total**

  - **Cap Circle SW from Orange Ave to Springhill Road** - **$6.1M** for right of way in FY2016-17; **$45.8M** in FY2020-21 for Constr**uction activities**
  - Cap Circle SW from Crawfordville Road to Springhill Road - **$14.7M** spread across FY2017-18, FY2018-19 and FY2019-20 for right of way acquisition.

- **Water Projects** - This year's funding request for water projects was yet again highly oversubscribed with close to **$1 billion** requested for **$60 million** in allocation. Many projects never made the funding list. The Legislature funded only one project for the Leon County/Tallahassee area:

  - **Tallahassee Lower Central Drainage Ditch Erosion Control** received an initial **$300k**, however we pushed for more and received another **$200k** during the final hours of budget negotiations for a total of **$500k**. The average funding level per project was **$230,000.**

- **Springs Protection** – CAG lobbied hard to support **$50 million** in Springs protection and supported the first comprehensive water policy bill passed in over a decade

- **DJJ Funding** - CAG worked closely with FAC to lobby the Legislature to approve a bill aimed at resolving a years-long dispute between counties and the state over paying to detain juvenile offenders that would divide the cost equally between the state Department of Juvenile Justice and county governments — a **50-50 split**. This save Leon County thousands of dollars.

- **Protect State Workers** – CAG worked diligently to defeat any changes to the state employee retirement system, as well as the bills filed to change the state employee health care plan.

- **Open Carry & Guns on Campus** – CAG lobbied hard to defeat the Guns on College Campus and the Guns in Airport bills working with Sen. Diaz de la Portilla the Chair of Senate Judiciary.

- **Bills Defeated** – CAG worked hard to defeat legislation that would have caused Leon County significant concerns, such as:
  - **STOPPED** elimination of medical examiners fee
  - **STOPPED** capping of county emergency transportation fees
  - **STOPPED** preemption of TNCs (Uber / Lyft)
  - **STOPPED** mandating county COPCNs ordinances
  - **STOPPED** preemption of county public contracting ordinances

2. 2015 SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **HB 391/SB 896 - Relocation of Utilities – The CAG** team worked hard with the Florida Association of Counties to defeat bad legislation that would have shifted the financial responsibility of relocating private utilities within county rights-of-way from the utility companies to the County.

- **HB 209/SB 668-Fire Services Surtax - The CAG** team worked with the county, legislators, and committee staff directors to draft and pass an important revision on the inter-local issue for the emergency fire rescue services surtax in this legislation, which eventually passed. A concern was raised that the bill language might cause duplicate taxation for fire services should Leon County move forward with a fire services surtax in the fall.

- **Water Projects** - 2015's funding request for water projects was highly oversubscribed with close to **$1 billion** requested for **$50 million** in allocation.

  - **Centerville Trace** received **$250,000**
  - **Tallahassee Lower Drainage Ditch Erosion Control - $409,620.**

  Unfortunately, these two projects funded were **vetoed** by the Governor Tuesday morning, along with more than 50 others that were funded in the budget, stating that these projects did not provide a clear ROI on state investment. Many water projects were slashed down the line, with very few unscathed by the veto pen.

- **Protect State Workers** – CAG worked diligently to defeat any changes to the state employee retirement system, as well as the bills filed to change the state employee health care plan.

3. 2014 SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Senate Accessible Gas Station Bill** – CAG was directly responsible to defeating a legislative effort supported strongly by the Florida Retail Federation (**SB 1184 and HB 185** that would have pre-empted any local ordinance, like Leon County's,

that provided fueling assistance to disabled drivers. The bills were actually designed to eliminate the Leon County ordinance passed in October 2103.

The Leon ordinance, crafted over 12 months by a broad group of stakeholders, requires larger gas stations to install "fuel call" intercom systems that would make it easier for disabled drivers to request fueling assistance from station attendants. Leon County Commissioner Bryan Desloge testified at multiple committee hearings that that the bill was not friendly to disability community in Leon County and, in fact, would set a low ceiling on other counties in the future that may want to do more than the bills required. Cag drafter and passed an amendment supported by the incoming Senate President that would allow all counties to create or enforce existing ordinances to provide fueling assistance to disabled drivers. This was a major victory for Leon County and the disability community.

- **Protect State Workers - FRS and Local Pension Bills Killed**– CAG worked diligently to kill bills that would have made significant changes to both state and local pension retirement plans covering hundreds of thousands of public employees. CAG worked with a coalition of Democrats and moderate Republicans to stop the bills in the last week of session.

- **Bill Pre-empting Local Contracting Preferences Killed – CAG worked to opposed SB 612**, that would have pre-empted local governments from requiring a local hiring preference for contracts. CAG worked closely with the **Florida Association of Counties** on the grounds that it supersedes local ordinances.

- **Homeless Funding – CAG worked with** House and Senate budget members to approve an appropriation for $100,000 to the new CESC homeless center. The effort was supported by Rick Kearny and championed by Sen. Bill Galvano. In addition, CAG supported passage of the major homeless bill, HB **979 /SB 1090**, which provides grants up to $500,000 per year to lead homeless assistance continuums of care agencies

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #14

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #14

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: County Adoption Public Hearing on the 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Benjamin H. Pingree, Director, Planning, Land Management & Community Enhancement Cherie Bryant, Manager, Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Barry Wilcox, Division Manager Artie White, Transportation Planner

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option 1: Conduct the second and final public hearing on the 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments and adopt Ordinance NO. 16-___, (Attachment #1) thereby adopting the map and text amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 C omprehensive Plan.

Report and Discussion

Background:

This item provides information on the proposed 2016 cycle amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan. The purpose of the County Adoption Public Hearing is to allow the elected officials for the County to receive public comments at this second and final public hearing and vote on adoption of the proposed amendments.

Analysis:

The County Commission Adoption Public Hearing for the 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan amendments is scheduled for Tuesday, May 24 at 6:00 p.m. in the County Commission Chambers. This packet includes the agenda, staff reports, and public comments received for all 2016 amendments through May 3, 2016 (Attachments #2-4).

This is the second and final public hearing of the County Commission for the 2016 cycle amendments. This public hearing was noticed and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Leon County Code of Ordinances (Attachment #5).

The full public outreach and meeting schedule for the 2016 cycle amendments is included below.

Full 2016 Cycle Amendment Schedule:

Application Cycle	April 2015 – September 26, 2015
Notices Mailed to Residents (within 1000 feet)	Week of October 13, 2015
First Public Open House	November 19, 2015
Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016
Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016
Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016
Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016
Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	March 1, 2016
• PCM201611 Drury Inn and Suites	
Joint City-County Workshop	March 8, 2016
Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016
City Adoption Public Hearing	May 18, 2016
County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016

Options:

1. Conduct the second and final public hearing on the 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments and adopt Ordinance NO. 16-___, (Attachment #1) thereby adopting the map and text amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan
2. Conduct the second and final public hearing on the 2016 Cycle Comprehensive Plan Amendments and do not adopt Ordinance NO. 16-___, thereby not adopting the map and text amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:

Option #1.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance NO. 16-__ Amending the 2030 Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan
2. 2016 Cycle Summary Recommendations Matrix
3. 2016 Cycle Staff Reports
4. Public Comments received through May 3, 2016
5. Notice of Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO. 16-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE 2030 TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP, INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT, AND FUTURE RIGHT-OF-WAY NEEDS MAP; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR A COPY TO BE ON FILE WITH THE TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Chapters 125 and 163, Florida Statutes, empowers the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County to prepare and enforce comprehensive plans for the development of the County; and

WHEREAS, Sections 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, the Community Planning Act, empowers and requires the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County to (a) plan for the County's future development and growth; (b) adopt and amend comprehensive plans, or elements or portions thereof, to guide the future growth and development of the County; (c) implement adopted or amended comprehensive plans by the adoption of appropriate land development regulations; and (d) establish, support, and maintain administrative instruments and procedures to carry out the provisions and purposes of the Act; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance 90-30 was enacted on July 16, 1990, to adopt the Tallahassee-Leon County 2010 Comprehensive Plan for the unincorporated area of Leon County. The City of Tallahassee also adopted a plan for its municipal area by separate ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the horizon year for the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan is now 2030 and the Comprehensive Plan is now known as the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan pursuant to the latest Evaluation and Appraisal Report; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County has held several public work sessions, public meetings, and

public hearings on proposed amendments to the comprehensive plan, with due public notice having been provided, to obtain public comment, and has considered all written and oral comments received during said work sessions, public meetings and public hearings; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County transmitted copies of the proposed amendments of the comprehensive plan to the Department of Economic Opportunity as the State Land Planning Agency and other state and regional agencies for written comment; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County held a public hearing with due public notice having been provided on these amendments to the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County further considered all oral and written comments received during such public hearing, including the data collection and analyses packages, the recommendations of the Tallahassee-Leon County Local Planning Agency, and the Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report of the Department of Economic Opportunity; and

WHEREAS, in exercise of its authority, the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County has determined it necessary and desirable to adopt these amendments to the comprehensive plan to preserve and enhance present advantages; encourage the most appropriate use of land, water and resources, consistent with the public interest; overcome present handicaps; and deal effectively with future problems that may result from the use and development of land within Leon County, and to meet all requirements of law;

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, that:

Section 1. Purpose and Intent.

This Ordinance is hereby enacted to carry out the purpose and intent of, and exercise the authority set out in the Community Planning Act, Sections 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Section 2. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201601, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 3. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201602, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 4. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201603, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 5. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201604, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 6. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201605, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 7. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201606, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 8. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, as an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201608, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 9. Map Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Map Amendment PCM201611, which relates to the Future Land Use Map.

Section 10. Text Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Text Amendment PCT201609, which relates to the Intergovernmental Coordination Element.

Section 11. Text Amendment.

The Ordinance does hereby adopt the following portion of the text attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof, an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan, as amended, and does hereby amend "The Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan," as amended, in accordance therewith, being an amendment to the following Plan element:

Text Amendment PCT201610, which relates to the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map.

Section 12. Applicability and Effect.

The applicability and effect of this update to the 2030 Comprehensive Plan shall be as provided by the Community Planning Act, Sections 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, and this Ordinance, and shall apply to all properties under the jurisdiction of Leon County.

Section 13. Conflict with Other Ordinances and Codes.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 14. Severability.

If any provision or portion of this Ordinance is declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be void, unconstitutional, or unenforceable, then all remaining provisions and portions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 15. Copy on File.

To make the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan available to the public, a certified copy of the enacting ordinance, as well as certified copies of the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan and these updates thereto, shall also be located in the

Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department. The Planning Director shall also make copies available to the public for a reasonable publication charge.

Section 16. Effective Date.

The effective date of this Plan update shall be according to law and the applicable statutes and regulations pertaining thereto.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED BY the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this _____ day of _____, 2016.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
BILL PROCTOR, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ATTESTED BY:
BOB INZER, CLERK OF THE COURT
AND COMPTROLLER

BY:_____
CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY:_____
HERBERT W.A. THIELE, ESQ.
COUNTY ATTORNEY

MATRIX FOR 2016 CYCLE AMENDMENTS

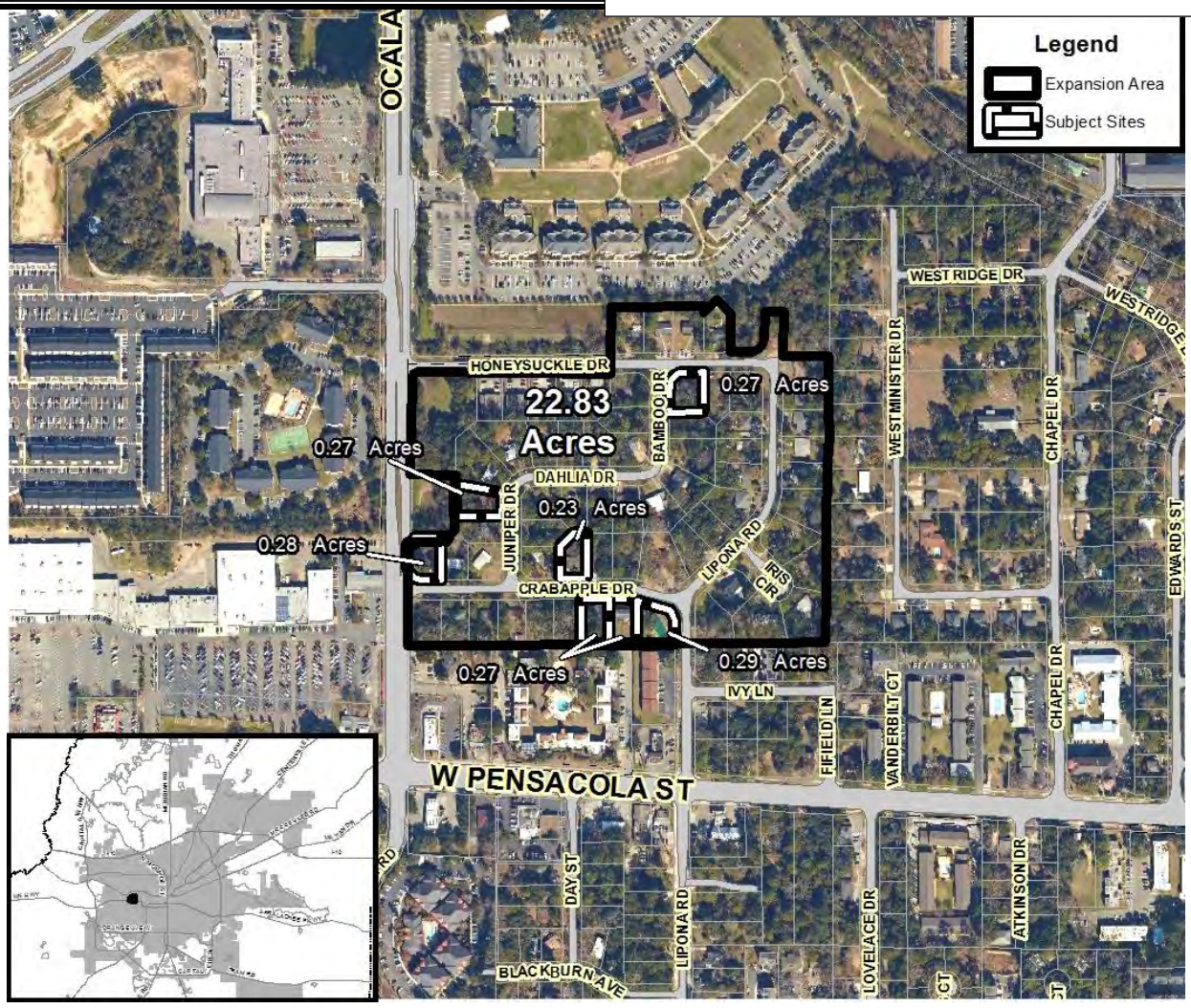
A = Approve
D = Denial
AM = Approve as Modified

Item #	*Amendment To:*	*Nature of Proposed Amendment*	*Planning Staff Recommendation*	*LPA Recommendation*	*City Commission Position*	*Board of County Commissioners Position*
PCM201601	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Fairmeadow Neighborhood**	From: Residential Preservation To: University Transition 22.8 acres	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area
PCM201602	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Governor's Park**	From: Multiple Land Use Designations To: Recreation/Open Space 30.2 acres	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCM201603	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Woodville Well Site**	From: Government Operational To: Woodville Rural Community with a Residential Preservation overlay 1.07 acres	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCM201604	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Waterworks Site**	From: Recreation/Open Space To: Central Core 0.57 acres	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCM201605	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Miccosukee and Blairstone Road**	From: Government Operational To: Suburban 2.56 acres	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCM201606	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Tallahassee Memorial Hospital**	From: Government Operational & Suburban To: Suburban & Government Operational 23.8 acres	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCM201607	~~FUTURE LAND USE MAP~~ **WITHDRAWN**					
PCM201608	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **City of Tallahassee Utility Operation Site**	From: Suburban and Urban Residential-2 To: Government Operational 72 acres	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCT201609	TEXT AMENDMENT **Intergovernmental Coordination Element**	Amend the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to define updated requirements for annexation procedures.	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCT201610	TEXT AMENDMENT **Future Right-of-Way Needs Map**	Amend the Mobility Element to update the Future Right-Of-Way Needs Map to add new approved projects and remove completed projects.	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
PCM201611	FUTURE LAND USE MAP **Drury Inn and Suites**	From: Suburban To: High Intensity Activity Center 9.05 acres	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area	**AM –** Expanded to include surrounding area

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE - PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle

PCM201601
Fairmeadow Neighborhood



SUMMARY

Property Owner:	**Property Location:**	**TLCPD Recommendation:**
Jennifer Pearce	Seven units located on Crabapple Drive, Juniper Drive, and Bamboo Drive in the Fairmeadow subdivision.	Approve and expand amendment as recommended by staff.
Applicant:		
Student Housing Rentals, LLC 2020 W. Pensacola St.		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Artie White	Future Land Use: Residential Preservation (RP) Zoning: Residential Preservation-1 (RP1)	Approve with expansion area recommendation
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Artie.White@Talgov.com (850) 891-6432	Future Land Use: University Transition (UT) Zoning: University Transition (UT)	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

The applicant, Student Housing Rentals, LLC, has requested an amendment to the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) which would change the designation of multiple parcels within the Fairmeadow Subdivision from Residential Preservation (RP) to University Transition (UT).

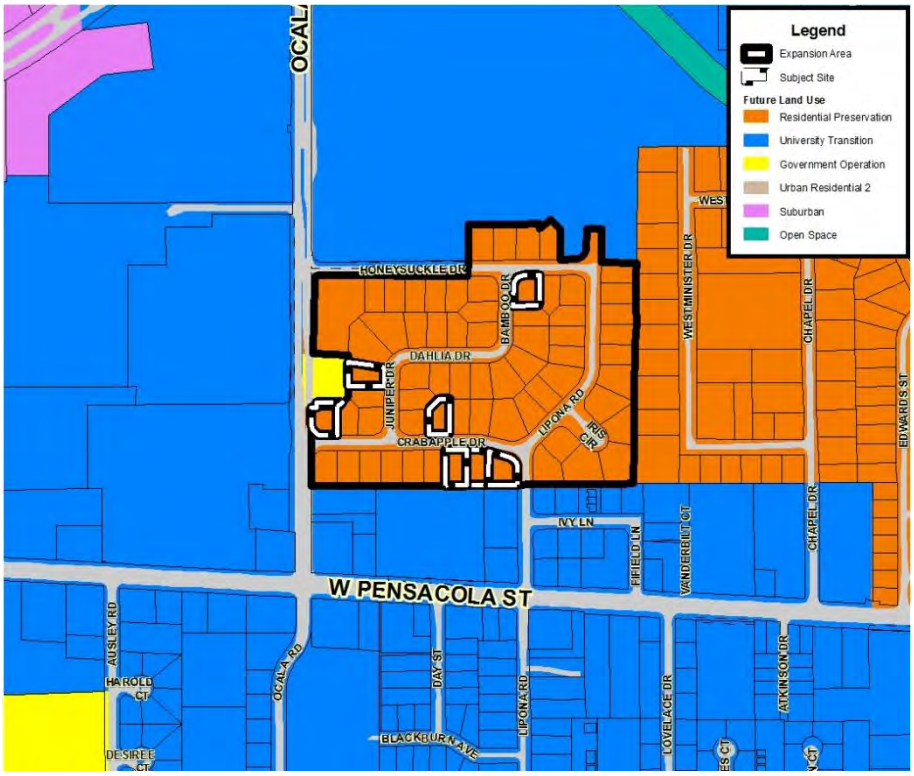
The parcels comprising the subject site are owned by the applicant and contain residential units typically leased to students. The applicant asserts that the vast majority of residential units within the Fairmeadow Subdivision are no longer owner occupied and are instead leased as student rentals. The proposed amendment is intended to recognize this transition.

Upon analyzing the proposed amendment, staff determined that the requested FLUM change should be applied to the entirety of the Fairmeadow Subdivision and the portion of the White Subdivision located on Honeysuckle Drive ("subject site").

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The proposed map amendment would change the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation for approximately 22.8 acres from Residential Preservation (RP) to University Transition (UT). The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the subject site.

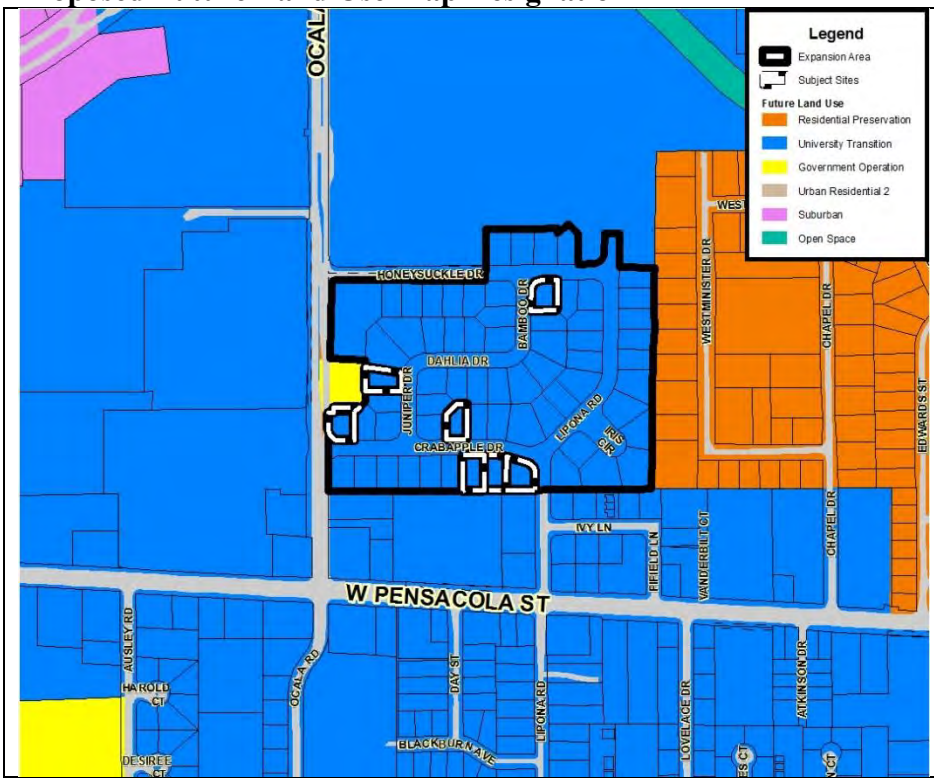
Current Future Land Use Map Designation



Current Designation

- Residential Preservation

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designation



Proposed Designation

- University Transition

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment contingent upon the expansion of the FLUM change to all 61 parcels in the Fairmeadow Subdivision and six parcels in the White Subdivision located along Honeysuckle Drive.

D. FINDINGS

1. Based on the Residential Preservation Analysis, the subject site no longer matches the description of the Residential Preservation land use category. The subject site more closely resembles the description of the University Transition land use category.
2. The subject site no longer matches the description of the Residential Preservation 1 (RP-1) or Residential Preservation 2 (RP-2) zoning district. The subject site more closely resembles the description of the University Transition (UT) zoning district.
3. The amendment is consistent with the options outlined in the West Pensacola Sector Plan for the area if the rate of owner occupancy continued to decline, which it has.
4. The subject site is centrally located between Tallahassee Community College and Florida State University, within the geographic boundary identified in the comprehensive plan as being appropriate for the University Transition future land use, and is predominantly surrounded by University Transition future land use.
5. The subject site is primarily comprised of rental units; only five of the 67 units (7.46%) claim homestead exemption.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

The parcels owned by the applicant, and initially proposed for the land use amendment, are located at 1901, 1903, 1907, 1908, and 2006 Crabapple Drive; 206 Juniper Drive; and 221 Bamboo Drive in the Fairmeadow Subdivision. The homes in the Fairmeadow Subdivision were built primarily between the 1950's and the 1970's. Overtime, the Fairmeadow Subdivision and surrounding area has been impacted by the growth of Tallahassee Community College, Florida State University, and Florida A&M University.

The seven parcels proposed by the applicant for amendment range from 0.23 acres to 0.29 acres and total approximately 1.89 acres. As a whole, the Fairmeadow Subdivision, including six parcels in the White subdivision along Honeysuckle Drive, total approximately 22.8 acres.

The West Pensacola Sector Plan, adopted by the City Commission in January 2006, identified strategies for the different neighborhoods in the West Pensacola Sector area. Per the plan:

> The West Pensacola Sector is a highly urbanized area, comprised of a mixture of university properties, university-related retail and services, student rental housing, large apartment units, stable older neighborhoods, and several government owned properties. Tallahassee Community College and Florida State University bookend the sector. (Page 3)

The Fairmeadow and White Subdivisions are considered part of the Chapel Ridge Neighborhood in the West Pensacola Sector Plan. Regarding ownership of the properties in the sector, the plan notes:

> The analyzed data and calculations suggest a trend of increasing rental use. Those neighborhoods closest Florida State are the three with the lowest percentage of owner-occupied homes. Prince Murat and the adjacent parcels (16.76%), Chapel Ridge (22.7%), and the eastern portion of Palmer-Monroe (23.34%) have very low percentages of homeownership despite the low density, single-family house development patterns. The proximity of these areas to the Florida State campus makes each desirable for renters in search of short commutes. (Page 10)

Compared to 22.7% of homes in the entire Chapel Ridge Neighborhood being owner-occupied in 2006, only 7.46% of the homes in the subject site are owner-occupied today.

Specifically regarding the Chapel Ridge neighborhood, which includes both the Fairmeadow and White Subdivisions, the West Pensacola Sector Plan states:

> For the remaining neighborhoods, preserving some or all of these areas may not be the best option. Some of these single-family areas aren't zoned exclusively for single family housing. In addition, for some of these neighborhoods that are, the homeownership has reduced significantly in just the past 5 years. The surrounding zoning has impacted these neighborhoods with traffic streaming through neighborhoods and apartments along the edge of the neighborhood. If these neighborhoods are to remain viable long-term, careful thought will be needed to make the areas attractive for single-family residents. (Page 26)

The West Pensacola Sector Plan identified three scenarios for the area in which the subject site is located (pages 24 -25).

The three options were:

> Option 1 - Return to a neighborhood of majority homeowners – A major shift will be needed to move these neighborhoods back to majority homeownership. In the meetings, resident-owners have recommended incentives for the private sector to rebuild existing single-family neighborhoods and homeowners to purchase in the sector.

> Option 2 - Become rental neighborhoods – The trend (both short-term and long-term) for all of the neighborhoods is an increase in rentals. With the exception of Cactus Street all neighborhoods are majority rental neighborhoods. This is the status quo choice.
>
> Option 3 – Create an Urban Community - Some of the residential areas may be better utilized as higher density development. Through the application of design standards similar to areas in the Downtown, the western edge of campus could redevelop with a combination of housing types while improving the condition of the area. However, simply rezoning the property does not ensure the assembly of properties and quality redevelopment.

The proposed amendment to the subject site is consistent with both Option 2 and Option 3. In the time since the West Pensacola Sector Plan was adopted, home ownership has continued to decrease in the Chapel Ridge neighborhood, suggesting that it is unlikely that the subject site can remain a viable owner-occupied neighborhood long-term. Based on the continued trend toward fewer owner-occupied units and increased rentals, Option 1 is an unlikely outcome, regardless of the proposed land use amendment.

Current and Proposed Future Land Use Categories

Residential Preservation (Current)

The Comprehensive Plan addresses the Residential Preservation future land use category in Policy 2.2.3, which states, "the primary function [of the Residential Land Use category] is to protect existing stable and viable residential areas from incompatible land use intensities and density intrusions." The full text of this policy is included in Attachment 1 to this staff report.

University Transition (Proposed)

The Comprehensive Plan addresses the University Transition future land use category in Policy 2.2.17, which states the University Transition land use category "is intended to be a compact land use category that provides higher density residential opportunities near the campuses, serving both to provide opportunities for student housing near the universities and to protect existing residential neighborhoods located away from the campuses from student housing encroachment." The full text of this policy is included in Attachment 1 to this staff report.

Consistency with Comprehensive Plan

Policy 2.2.17 [L] identifies the geographic area "lying west of South Adams Street, South of West Tennessee Street, north of Orange Avenue and adjoining Innovation Park and Tallahassee Community College to the east" as the area where University Transition can be applied. The subject site is located in this geographic area.

Policy 2.2.17 [L] also notes that the University Transition land use should serve to "provide opportunities for student housing near the universities." The subject site is located approximately one mile from Florida State University, two miles from Tallahassee Community College, and three

miles from Florida A&M University. Based on these general distances and the fact that the majority of the area is currently rented by students, the proposed amendment is consistent with this characterization of the University Transition land use category.

Policy 2.2.17 [L] states that University Transition is not intended to "encourage or facilitate the premature conversion of existing viable single-family residential neighborhoods." In a review of the Leon County Property Appraiser's data, only five parcels of the total 61 parcels in the Fairmeadow subdivision claim homestead exemption. Additionally, 19 units in the Fairmeadow Subdivision are registered rooming houses. Based on this analysis, the majority of properties are rentals. Of the five units in the adjacent White subdivision (the portion of the White Subdivision located on Honeysuckle Drive only), none qualify for homestead exemption. The location of the properties qualifying for homestead exemption are shown in the Current Uses map below. The non-vacant parcels on Honeysuckle Drive in the White Subdivision are duplex buildings. All of these properties are registered rooming houses. Based on the overall number of rental units, the proposed amendments would not likely be considered "the premature conversion of existing viable single-family residential neighborhoods."

Policy 1.1.2 [M] provides direction to "Designate energy efficiency districts in areas that are intended for greater densities and intensities to support frequent transit service and where primary priority is to be placed on providing a safe, comfortable and attractive environment for pedestrians and cyclists." The subject site is located within the Multimodal Transportation District. The goal of the MMTD is to facilitate the use of multiple modes of transportation, leading to a reduction in automobile use and vehicle miles traveled. Policy 1.1.2 [M] also provides direction to "evaluate and modify, if necessary, the zoning and land development regulations to ensure standards that will support compact, walkable, mixed-use development." The proposed amendment would support compact, walkable, mixed-use development.

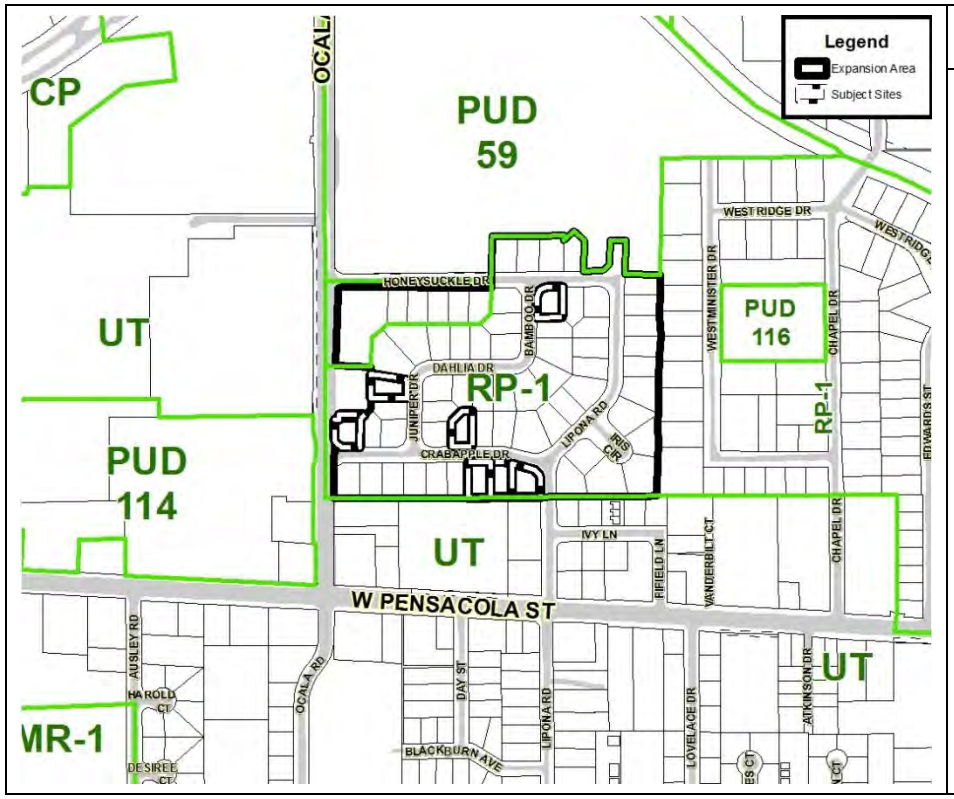
Policy 1.5.5 [M] established level of service standards and performance targets "to create community design that supports mobility." These performance targets include "50% of students at Florida State University (FSU), Florida A&M University (FAMU), and Tallahassee Community College (TCC) commute to campus via non-auto modes." The proposed amendment would provide for student housing options in a location where non-auto modes of transportation are viable.

Zoning

Consistent with the proposed FLUM amendment, a concurrent rezoning is being processed to change the zoning of the subject site from Residential Preservation-1 and Residential Preservation-2 to University Transition. The full text of these zoning districts is included as Attachment 2 to this staff report.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed zoning for the subject site.

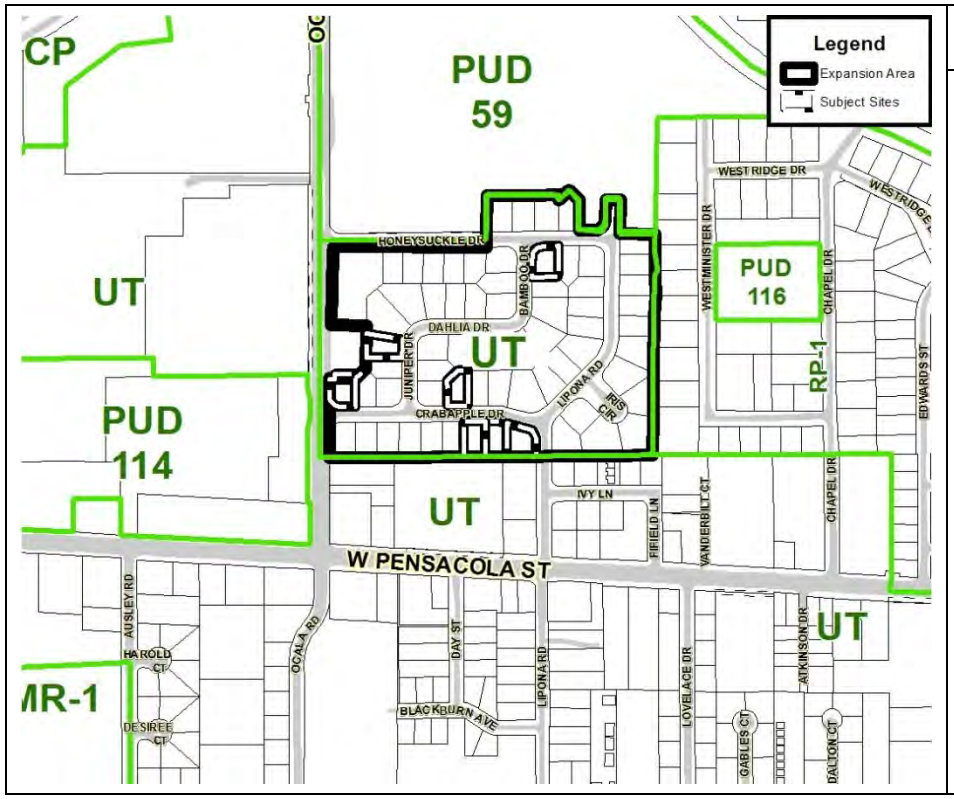
Current Zoning



Current District

- Residential Preservation-1

Proposed Zoning



Proposed District

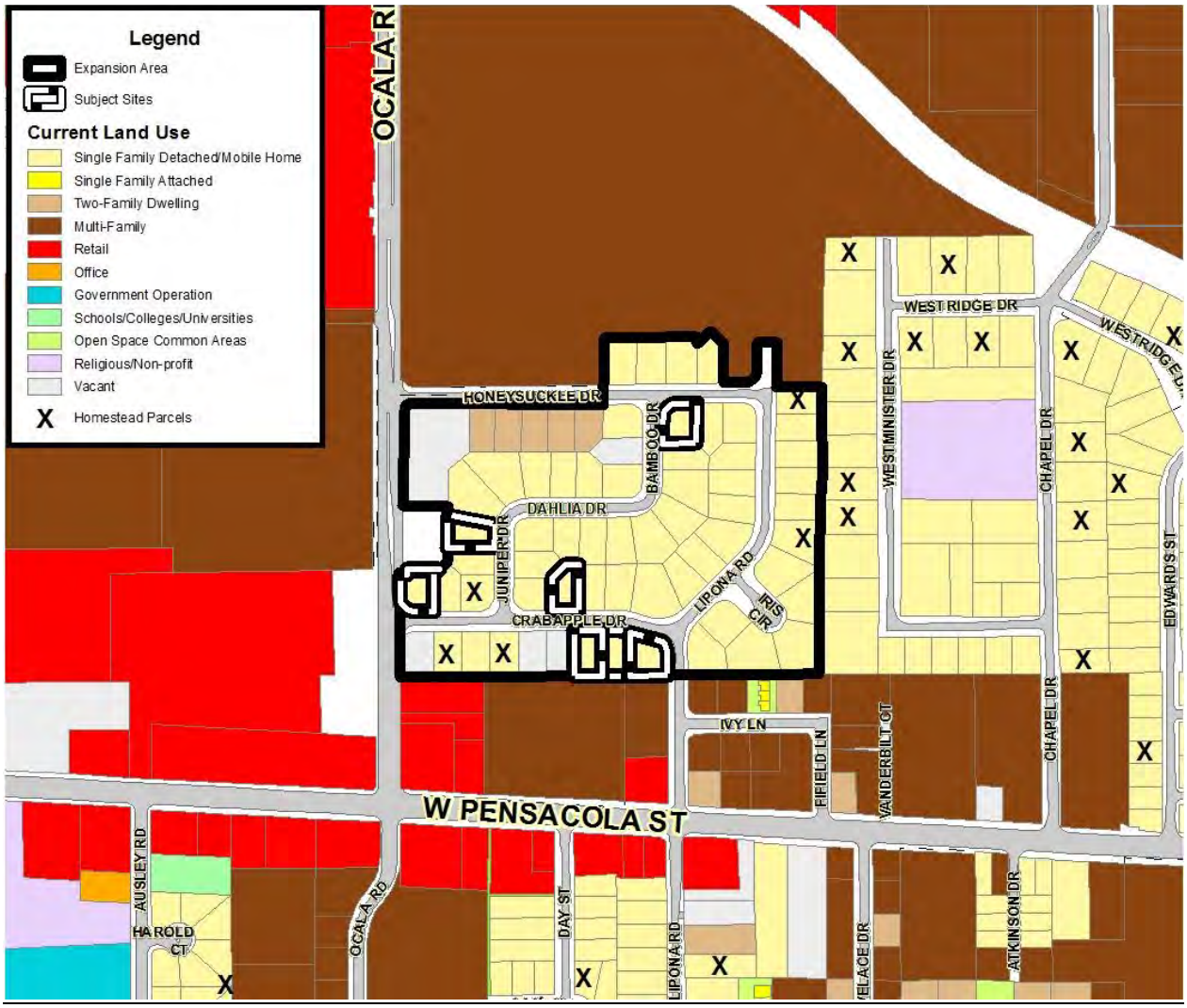
- University Transition

Existing Land Uses

The applicant's parcels have single-family detached houses in use as rental properties. Several of the applicant's parcels are directly adjacent to an apartment complex (multi-family land use designated as University Transition). To avoid spot zoning, it is recommended that the applicant's proposed amendment be expanded to include the entire Fairmeadow Subdivision and the parcels in the White Subdivision located along Honeysuckle Drive. This subject site is comprised of single-family detached houses and duplexes currently bounded by University Transition on three sides (north, west, and south), including Heritage Grove (a multi-family, student apartment development), other apartment complexes, and commercial development.

The Westminster Subdivision, located to the east of the subject site is currently designated Residential Preservation. Although the majority of single family homes in the Westminster Subdivision are rental units, there are a slightly higher number of owner-occupied homes in this subdivision than in the subject site area.

Existing Land Use Map



Residential Preservation Analysis

The following analysis evaluates whether the subject site is consistent with the characteristics of the Residential Preservation land use category. While there are some characteristics of the subject site that are consistent with Residential Preservation, there are multiple characteristics where the subject site is not consistent with the description of Residential Preservation included in Policy 2.2.3.

A) Existing land use within the area is predominantly residential.

Analysis: Existing land use within the subject site is residential, but the majority of residences currently function as rental housing for university students. The neighborhood is also directly adjacent to commercial and retail uses on both Pensacola Street and Ocala Road.

B) Majority of traffic is local in nature.

i) Predominance of residential uses front on local streets.

Analysis: Local streets within the subject site are fronted by residential uses, except Lipona Road providing access to commercial development near Pensacola Street. Ocala Road is a major collector and Pensacola Street is a minor arterial. Both serve a variety of uses, including single-family residential, multi-family residential, retail, and office.

ii) Relatively safe internal mobility.

Analysis: The subject has relatively safe internal mobility; however the internal mobility is very limited. The streets are designed to provide access through the subject site to either Ocala Road or Pensacola Street.

B) Densities within the area generally are six (6) units per acre or less.

Analysis: Within the subject site, densities are generally six units per acre or less. However, this is not the case with the areas surrounding the subject site. Immediately north of the subject site is the Heritage Grove PUD, which is a high-density student housing development. Directly south of the subject site are other higher-density multi-family apartment complexes that are generally marketed to college students. Directly across Ocala Street west of the Subdivision is another higher-density multi-family apartment complex that is generally marketed to college students. Shopping centers and other commercial/retail uses are also in the general area. The uses in Westminster Subdivision to the east of the subject site is primarily residential less than six units per acre, though higher-density multi-family apartment complexes on Pensacola Street and on Chapel Drive surround that subdivision also.

C) Existing residential type and density exhibits relatively homogeneous patterns.

Analysis: Honeysuckle Drive has a mixture of single-family detached houses and two-family dwellings (duplexes). Lipona Road provides access to apartment complexes, a restaurant, duplexes, as well as single-family detached houses. The remainder of the subject site is detached single-family houses.

E) Assessment of stability of the residential area, including but not limited to:

i) Degree of home ownership.

Analysis: The degree of home ownership in the subject site declined rapidly over the past decade. This rapid decline was noted in the West Pensacola Sector Plan, adopted

in 2006. Ownership in the subject site continued to decline in the time since the adoption of the West Pensacola Sector Plan.

ii) Existence of neighborhood organizations.
Analysis: The subject site does not have a homeowners association or neighborhood organization.

Because the subject area adjoins an area within the Residential Preservation future land use category (the Westminster subdivision), development in the subject area with shared property lines would be subject to the provision of a transitional development area (TDA) consistent with Policy 2.2.3 (5)(a)[L]. According to the policy, "Transitional development areas shall be non-mapped areas and shall be approved at the time of site plan approval."

Infrastructure Analysis

Water/Sewer

The subject site is currently served by City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer services.

Schools

School capacity is available at Nims Middle School and Godby High School to serve the proposed amendment. Riley Elementary School currently has no available capacity. While maximum theoretical buildout of the subject site could result capacity issues at the elementary level, the nature of the area and potential renters is expected to result in a lower than normal student generation rate.

Roadway Network

The subject site is served by local roads that connect directly to Ocala Road, a major collector, and Pensacola Street, a minor arterial. The subject site is located within the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD). The goal of the MMTD is to facilitate the use of multiple modes of transportation, leading to a reduction in automobile use and vehicle miles traveled.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

Sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and the St. Marks Trail provide connectivity between the subject site and both Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College. The Collegiate Tour Bike Route, part of the Leon County Bike Route Network, provides options that connect the subject site to Florida A&M University, as well as Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College. Ocala Road and Pensacola Street have both bicycle lanes and sidewalks on both sides of the streets. The local roads within the subject site do not have sidewalks or bicycle facilities. The St. Marks Trail is accessible from Ocala Road, north of the Heritage Grove development.

Transit Network

The subject site is served by StarMetro's Tall Timbers route. The Tall Timbers Route has 40 minute headways and provides connections to Tallahassee Community College, Florida State University, Gaines Street, the Koger Center, and the Village Square shopping Center. A transfer to the Moss Route or the Dogwood Route is necessary to take transit to Florida A&M University.

The subject site is also served by Florida State University's Seminole Express Bus on the Osceola route and the Heritage route. The closest bus stops are located at the intersection of Pensacola Street and Lipona Road and on Ocala Street in front of Heritage Grove.

Environmental Analysis

The subject site is located in the Urban Services Area and in the Multimodal Transportation District on currently developed properties. There are no significant environmental features on the subject site.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Public notices were sent to 179 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject site.

At the Local Planning Agency Workshop on January 14, 2016, direction was provided to expand the Future Land Use Amendment and Rezoning to the expansion area. Based on this direction, public notices were sent to 262 property owners within 1,000 feet of the expanded subject area. An additional letter was sent to the owners of property within the expanded subject area explaining that their properties are included in the proposed land use amendment and rezoning.

Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment:

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 26, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	October 23, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Workshop - January 14, 2015: The Local Planning Agency members discussed the requirement that a transitional development area be provided for areas of higher density adjoining an established neighborhood within the residential preservation land use category. The Residential Preservation Analysis on page 11 of this staff report was updated to include a discussion of the transitional development area and notes that transitional development areas shall be non-mapped areas and shall be approved at the time of site plan approval. The Local Planning Agency also requested that the existing land use map show the properties in the Westminster neighborhood that quality for homestead exemption. The legend on the existing land use map on page 9 of this staff report was moved so that the homestead exempt parcels in the Westminster neighborhood are visible.

The staff report was also updated to remove the 0.44 acre property located at 1902 Crabapple Drive from the applicant's requested amendment. The applicant verified that the property is not within their ownership. This parcel is still within the expansion area and would be included in the future land use amendment and rezoning.

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment. Two members of the public attended the hearing and spoke to this amendment.

The first speaker asked why the Chapel Ridge neighborhood is not included in the expansion area for the amendment. The Chapel Ridge neighborhood is not included because it has a higher owner-occupancy rate than the Fairmeadows Neighborhood, there is a neighborhood association for the Chapel Ridge neighborhood, and because the amendment was publically initiated and no application for filed for properties in the Chapel Ridge neighborhood.

The second speaker owns a property in the Fairmeadow neighborhood that she rents. She discussed potential impacts to those who only own one lot in the neighborhood. She provided written comments, which are included with the public comments for this amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1: Full text of Comprehensive Plan Policies 2.2.3 and 2.2.14.

Attachment #2: Full text of Land Development Code Sections 10-170 and 10-242.

Residential Preservation

Policy 2.2.3 [L]: Characterized by existing homogeneous residential areas within the community which are predominantly accessible by local streets. The primary function is to protect existing stable and viable residential areas from incompatible land use intensities and density intrusions. Future development primarily will consist of infill due to the built out nature of the areas. Commercial, including office as well as any industrial land uses, are prohibited. Future arterial and/or expressways should be planned to minimize impacts within this category. Single family, townhouse and cluster housing may be permitted within a range of up to six units per acre. Consistency with surrounding residential type and density shall be a major determinant in granting development approval.

For Residential Preservation areas outside the Urban Service area the density of the residential preservation area shall be consistent with the underlying land use category.

The Residential Preservation category shall be based on the following general criteria. For inclusion, a residential area should meet most, but not necessarily all of these criteria.

1) Existing land use within the area is predominantly residential

2) Majority of traffic is local in nature

    a) Predominance of residential uses front on local street

    b) Relatively safe internal pedestrian mobility

3) Densities within the area generally of six units per acre or less

4) Existing residential type and density exhibits relatively homogeneous patterns

5) Assessment of stability of the residential area, including but not limited to:

    a) Degree of home ownership

    b) Existence of neighborhood organizations

In order to preserve existing stable and viable residential neighborhoods within the Residential Preservation land use category, development and redevelopment activities in and adjoining Residential Preservation areas shall be guided by the following principles:

a) The creation of transitional development area (TDA) for low density residential developments.

Higher density residential developments proposed for areas adjoining an established neighborhood within the residential preservation land use category shall provide a transitional development area along the shared property line in the higher density residential development. The development density in the transitional development area shall be the maximum density allowed in the Residential Preservation land use category. Development within the transitional development area shall be designed, sized and scaled to be compatible with the adjoining residential preservation area.

Transitional development areas shall be non-mapped areas and shall be approved at the time of site plan approval. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be considered when determining the size of transitional development areas. The land development regulations shall specify development thresholds for the implementation of transitional development areas.

b) Limitation on future commercial intensities adjoining low density residential preservation neighborhoods.

New or redeveloped commercial uses adjoining residential preservation designated areas shall mitigate potential impacts by providing a transitional development area between the commercial uses and residential preservation uses and only those commercial activities which are compatible with low density residential development in terms of size and appearance shall be allowed. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be used when determining the compatibility, design techniques and the size of transitional development areas. The design and layout of adjoining commercial uses shall be oriented to place the section of the development with the least potential negative impacts next to the residential preservation area.

c) Limitations on existing light industry adjoining residential preservation neighborhoods.

New, expanding or redeveloped light industrial uses adjoining low density residential areas within the residential preservation land use category shall mitigate potential negative impacts by providing a transitional development area between the light industrial uses and the low and medium density residential uses. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be considered when determining compatibility, design techniques and the size of the transitional development area.

The design and layout of adjoining light industrial uses shall be oriented to place the section of the development with the least potential negative impacts in the area next to the existing and/or future low density residential area in the residential preservation land use category. New light industrial land uses shall not be designated next to a residential preservation area.

d) Additional development requirements for allowed community facilities when adjoining low density residential areas, except for cemeteries or religious facilities to be used solely for religious functions. Such development requirements will also apply to ancillary facilities when proposed in conjunction with religious facilities, and are to result in effective visual and sound buffering (either through vegetative buffering or other design techniques) between the community facilities and the adjoining residential preservation area.

e) Land use compatibility with low density residential preservation neighborhoods

A number of factors shall be considered when determining a land use compatible with the residential preservation land use category. At a minimum, the following factors shall be considered to determine whether a proposed development is compatible with existing or proposed low density residential uses and with the intensity, density, and scale of surrounding development within residential preservation areas: proposed use(s); intensity; density; scale; building size, mass, bulk, height and orientation; lot coverage; lot size/ configuration; architecture; screening; buffers, including vegetative buffers; setbacks; signage; lighting; traffic circulation patterns; loading area locations; operating hours; noise; and odor. These factors shall also be used to determine the size of transitional development areas.

f) Limitations on Planned Unit Developments in the Residential Preservation land use category.

Planned Unit Developments proposed within the interior of a Residential Preservation designated recorded or unrecorded subdivisions shall be generally consistent with the density

of the existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision. Parcels abutting arterial roadways and/or major collectors may be permitted to achieve six dwelling units per acre.

The existing predominant development density patterns in Residential Preservation are listed in paragraph (g) below. Within 18 months of adoption, the PUD regulations shall be amended to include provisions addressing the preservation of established residential preservation designated areas. Said provisions shall address any proposed increase in density and the factors cited in paragraph (e) above.

g) Limitations on resubdivision of lots within established Residential Preservation designated areas.

To protect established single family neighborhoods from density intrusions, consistency within the recorded or unrecorded subdivision shall be the primary factor in granting approval for development applications. Consistency for the purposes of this paragraph shall mean that parcels proposed for residential development shall develop consistent with the lot size and density of the recorded or unrecorded subdivision.

1. Guidance on the resubdivision of lots in recorded and unrecorded single family subdivisions shall be provided in the Land Development Code.

2. Parcels proposed for residential development shall develop at densities generally consistent with the density of existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision with the exception of parcels abutting arterial and/or major collector roadways which may be permitted up to six dwelling units per acre.

There may be two distinct density patterns in the Residential Preservation land use category as shown below:

Existing land use character of the subdivision	Gross residential density
Homogenous, very low density single family detached units (City Only)	0-3.6 dwelling units per acre (generally consistent with density of the subdivision)
Low density single family detached and/or non-single family detached units (including but not limited to townhomes and duplexes)	0-6.0 dwelling units per acre (generally consistent with density of the subdivision)

This section shall not be construed as to restrict the development of building types allowed by the applicable zoning district.

University Transition

Policy 2.2.17 [L]: The University Transition land use category may only be applied through amendment to the Future Land Use Map to lands located generally within the rectangle created by the Florida State University main campus and Florida A & M University, Tallahassee Community College/Lively Technical Institute campuses and Innovation Park. Specifically, lands lying west of South Adams Street, South of West Tennessee Street, north of Orange Avenue and adjoining Innovation Park and Tallahassee Community College to the

east. It is intended to be a compact land use category that provides higher density residential opportunities near the campuses, serving both to provide opportunities for student housing near the universities and to protect existing residential neighborhoods located away from the campuses from student housing encroachment. However, it is not intended that this category be applied in a manner that would encourage or facilitate the premature conversion of existing viable single-family residential neighborhoods. The category is intended to transition from present industrial and lower density residential uses to those more compatible with vibrant urban areas and shall remain within a compact area located in close proximity land owned by the universities and existing areas designated as University Transition. Higher density residential redevelopment of up to 50 DU/AC is allowed to provide housing for students and close in housing opportunities to the downtown for professionals. Retail commercial limited to a smaller scale classification to provide essential services to immediate residents and ancillary needs of universities such as book stores and photo copying establishments may be permitted. State and private offices properly designed and scaled to surrounding uses may be permitted as well as central parking facilities, artistic studios and workshops. Restaurants, movie theaters, lounges and other entertainment commercial uses shall be permitted as commercial. Development regulations which allow flexibility in their design and operation to permit such uses as outdoor cafe and gardens shall be incorporated into zoning code. Pedestrian pathways and access systems shall be designed to connect universities, downtown, civic/arts center, and residential and commercial areas to cut down on dependence of automobile travel. Design controls shall be employed to provide land use compatibility by offsetting potential negative impacts. The areas within the Gaines Street Revitalization Plan Study Area will have up to 100 DU/AC.

Sec. 10-170. Residential Preservation District

(a) *Purpose and Intent.*

(1) The district is characterized by existing homogeneous residential areas within the community which are predominantly accessible predominantly by local streets. The primary function is to protect existing stable and viable residential areas from incompatible land uses and density intrusions. Commercial, retail, office and industrial activities are prohibited (Certain non-residential activities may be permitted as home occupations--See article VII of this chapter, Supplementary Regulations). Single-family, duplex residences, mobile home and cluster housing may be permitted within a range of zero (0) to six (6) units per acre. Compatibility with surrounding residential type and density shall be a major factor in the authorization of development approval and in the determination of the permissible density. No development in the residential preservation district shall be permitted which violates the provisions of Policy 2.1.1 of the Future Land Use Element of the 2010 Comprehensive Plan.

(2) For Residential Preservation areas outside the Urban Service Area the density of the non-vested development in residential preservation area shall be consistent with the underlying land use category: no more than one (1) unit per ten (10) acres in the Rural category; no more than one (1) dwelling unit per acre (clustered) or one (1) dwelling unit per three (3) acres (not clustered) in the Urban Fringe category. The Residential Preservation land use category is divided into five (5) zoning districts based upon existing development patterns and service provision:

a. RP-1;
b. RP-2;
c. RP-MH;
d. RP-UF; and
e. RPR.

(3) The intent of the districts listed in subsections (2) a. through e. of this section are as follows:

a. The RP-1 District is intended to apply to residential development in areas designated "Residential Preservation" on the Future Land Use Map, preserving single-family residential character, protecting from incompatible land uses, and prohibiting densities in excess of three and six-tenths (3.6) dwelling units per acre.

b. The RP-2 District is intended to apply to residential development in areas designated "Residential Preservation" on the Future Land Use Map, preserving the low density residential character of single-family, two-unit townhouse, and

duplex residential development, protecting from incompatible land uses, and prohibiting densities in excess of six (6.0) dwelling units per acre.

c. The RP-MH District is intended to apply to residential development in areas designated "Residential Preservation" on the Future Land Use Map, preserving the low density residential character of manufactured home, mobile home, and conventional single-family and duplex residential development, providing protection from incompatible land uses and intensities, and prohibiting densities in excess of six (6.0) dwelling units per acre.

d. The RP-UF District is intended to apply to residential development in areas designated as both "Urban Fringe" and "Residential Preservation" on the Future Land Use Map, preserving the low intensity residential character of conventional single-family residential and manufactured home, mobile home, development, protecting from incompatible land uses and intensities, preventing the premature development of land at intensities not supportable by existing infrastructure or services, and prohibiting densities in excess of three and six-tenths (3.6) dwelling units per acre in platted subdivisions, one (1.0) dwelling unit per acre (net) for clustered developments on unplatted lots, or one (1.0) unit per three (3) acres, for all other developments.

e. The RP-R District is intended to apply to residential development in areas designated as both "Rural" and "Residential Preservation" on the Future Land Use Map, preserving the very low density rural residential character of conventional single-family residential and manufactured home, mobile home, development, protecting from incompatible land uses and intensities, preventing inefficient development patterns, and prohibiting densities in excess of three and six-tenths (3.6) dwelling units per acre in platted subdivisions, or one (1.0) dwelling unit per ten (10) acres on unplatted lots.

(4) Applications for rezoning to any and all of the residential preservation districts shall include review to ensure compatibility with existing and surrounding residential type and density.

(b) *Allowable Uses.* For the purpose of this chapter, the following land use types are allowable in the RP-1, RP-2, RP-MH, RP-UF and RP-R zoning districts and are controlled by the Land Use Development Standards of this chapter, the Comprehensive Plan and Schedules of Permitted Uses.

(1) Low Density Residential
(2) Passive Recreation
(3) Active Recreation
(4) Community Services
(5) Light Infrastructure

(c) *List of Permitted Uses.* See Schedules of Permitted Uses, subsections 10-241(a) and (b). Some of the uses on these schedules are itemized according to the Standard Industrial

Code (SIC). Proposed activities and uses are indicated in the schedules. The activity or use may be classified as permitted, restricted or permitted through special exception, or not allowed. Restricted and Special Exception Uses must meet the criteria in article VII of this chapter. Chapter 9, article III of this Code sets forth the development approval process required for allowable uses.

(d) *Development Standards*. All proposed development shall meet the Land Use Development Criteria specified in subsection 10-241(b); commercial site location standards (section 10-174); buffer zone standards (section 10-177); criteria of the Land Development Standards Schedule (article IV, division 4 of this chapter); and parking and loading requirements (article VI of this chapter).

SECTION 10-241 RESIDENTIAL PRESERVATION
ALLOWABLE USES: APPROPRIATE PERMIT LEVEL AND APPLICABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS
P PERMITTED USE
S SPECIAL EXCEPTION
R RESTRICTED USE

SIC CODE	**RESIDENTIAL PRESERVATION - 1** NAME OF USE	LAND USE TYPE LR	PR	AR	CS	LI
	RESIDENTIAL					
	Dwelling, One-Family	P				
	(Rooming Houses are prohibited)					
	SERVICES					
821	Elementary and secondary schools				S	
866	Religious Organizations				S	
	RECREATION					
	Hiking and Nature Trails		P			
	Picknicking		P			
	Canoe Trails		P			
	Bicycle Trails		P			
	Horseback Riding Trails		P			
	Tot Lots					
	Court Sports					
	Field Sports					
	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION					
	Police Protection					
	Fire Protection					
	Public Order and Safety					

LEGEND
LR = LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
PR = PASSIVE RECREATION
AR = ACTIVE RECREATION
CS = COMMUNITY SERVICES
LI = LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT TYPE				
RESIDENTIAL PRESERVATION-1	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL UNITS	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL UNITS CLUSTERED	ACTIVE RECREATION	COMM. SERVICES;ACTIVE REC.; PUBLIC, PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS
MINIMUM SETBACKS (FT)				
Front Yard		Perimeter Setback		
Building	25	25	25	25
Parking	_	_	20	40
Corner Yard		Perimeter Setback		
Building	20	25	25	25
Parking	_	_	20	40
Interior Side Yard		Perimeter Setback		
Building*	10	15	20	20
Parking	_	_	20	20
Rear Yard		Perimeter Setback		
Building	25	25	25	30
Parking	_	_	20	10
MAXIMUM % OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA	40	40 (of net area)	10	40
MAX. HEIGHT FEET	35	35	15	35
MIN. LOT AREA (ACRES)	12,100 SQ. FT. AVG OF ALL LOTS CREATED WITH A MINIMUM LOT SIZE OF NO LESS THAN 6,000 SQ. FT.	THE NET DENSITY OF THE PROJECT SITE (CLUSTERED) DEVELOPMENT AND REQUIRED OPEN SPACE) MAY BE NO GREATER THAN 3.6 UNITS PER ACRE		1/2 ACRE
MINIMUM LOT FRONTAGE (FEET)	15	15	15	_

Section 10-242 UT University Transition District.

PERMITTED USES

1. District Intent

University Transition is intended to;

- be a compact land use category that provides higher density residential opportunities and student oriented services near the campuses;
- protect existing residential neighborhoods located away from the campuses from student housing encroachment; and
- transition industrial and lower density residential uses to vibrant urban areas.

Higher density residential development of up to 50 du/ac to provide housing opportunities for students and downtown professionals. Smaller scale retail commercial shall provide essential services to immediate residents and ancillary needs of universities. Pedestrian pathways, trails, and transit facilities shall be designed to connect universities, downtown, civic/arts center, and residential and commercial areas to reduce automobile dependence. Pedestrian oriented design controls shall be employed to provide land use compatibility. The University Transition zoning district is allowed in the UT Future Land Use Map area, located generally within the rectangle created by the Florida State Univ. main campus, Florida A&M Univ., Tallahassee Community College/ Lively Technical Institute campuses, and Innovation Park. The Gaines Street Revitalization Plan study area is excluded from this area.

To encourage pedestrian-oriented redevelopment, innovative parking strategies, mixed use development, and other urban design features within the Central Core (defined in Comprehensive Plan), a 25% density bonus is available subject to the provisions of Sec. 10-289 of this code.

Development standards for this zoning district are established within Division 4 applicable to the MMTD.

2. Principal Uses

1) Advertising agencies.
2) Antique shops
3) Beauty & barber shops.
4) Book & stationary stores.
5) Banks, credit unions, financial institutions without drive through facilities.
6) Banks, credit unions, financial institutions with drive-through facilities (only allowed on parcels fronting West Pensacola St. between Cactus Drive and Lipona Road).
7) Camera & photographic supply stores.
8) Civic & social associations.
9) Colleges & universities – educational facilities, administrative offices, athletic & intramural fields and stadiums.
10) Commercial art & graphic design.
11) Community facilities related to residential uses, including religious facilities, police/fire stations, elementary and secondary schools, and, libraries. Other community facilities may be allowed in accordance with Section 10-413 of these regulations.
12) Computer & data processing services.
13) Dance studio, schools, halls.
14) Day care centers.
15) Employment agencies.
16) Gift, novelty, souvenir shops.
17) Hobby, toy, game stores.
18) Hotels, motels, bed & breakfasts.
19) Indoor amusements (bowling, billiards, arcades).
20) Laundromats, laundry, & dry cleaning services without drive through facilities.
21) Laundromats, laundry, & dry cleaning services with drive-through facilities (Only allowed on parcels fronting West Pensacola St. between Cactus Drive and Lipona Road).
22) Live-work units.
23) Mailing and postal services.
24) Medical & dental offices, clinics, laboratories.
25) Mortgage brokers.
26) Movie theaters and amphitheaters.
27) Museums & art galleries.
28) Musical instrument stores.
29) News dealers and newsstands.
30) Non-medical offices & services, including business, insurance, real estate, and governmental.
31) Non-store retail.
32) Optical goods stores.
33) Passive and active recreation.
34) Personal services (barber, spa, etc.)
35) Photocopying & duplicating services.
36) Photographic studios, portrait.
37) Physical fitness, gyms.
38) Public community center/meeting building (non-commercial use only).
39) Radio and Television broadcasting.
40) Rental and sales of home movies & games.
41) Repair services, non-automotive.
42) Residential – any type.
43) Restaurants and drinking establishments without drive through facilities
44) Restaurants with drive-through facilities (Only allowed on parcels fronting West Pensacola St. between Cactus Drive and Lipona Road).
45) Retail establishments – bakeries, computer, clothing & accessories, video, records/ compact discs, electronics, drug store without drive-through facilities, drug store with drive-through facilities, (Only allowed on parcels fronting West Pensacola St. between Cactus Drive and Lipona Road). florist, food & grocery, furniture, home appliances, home/garden supply, hardware, jewelry, needlework/knitting, newsstands, books, greeting cards, package liquor, picture framing, trophy stores, shoes, luggage, leather goods, used goods.
46) Security & commodity brokers.
47) Sewing & needlework goods.
48) Shoe repair, shoe shine parlors.
49) Sporting goods and bicycle shops.
50) Social, fraternal, recreational clubs/assemblies.
51) Structured parking, with active uses located along a minimum of 75 percent of all walls adjacent to public streets and pedestrian areas.
52) Studios: photography, music, art, drama, voice.
53) Tailoring.
54) Travel agencies.
55) Veterinary services.
56) Vocational schools.
57) Watch, clock, jewelry repair.
58) Existing drive-through uses and existing motor vehicle fuel sales which were legally established and in existence on 11-20-2007.
59) Other uses, which in the opinion of the Land Use Administrator, are of a similar or compatible nature to the uses and intent described in this district.

3. Accessory Uses

1) A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure and which comprises no more than 33 percent of the floor area or cubic volume of the principal use or structure, as determined by the Land Use Administrator.
2) Light infrastructure and/or utility services and facilities necessary to serve permitted uses, as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

4. Special Exception Uses

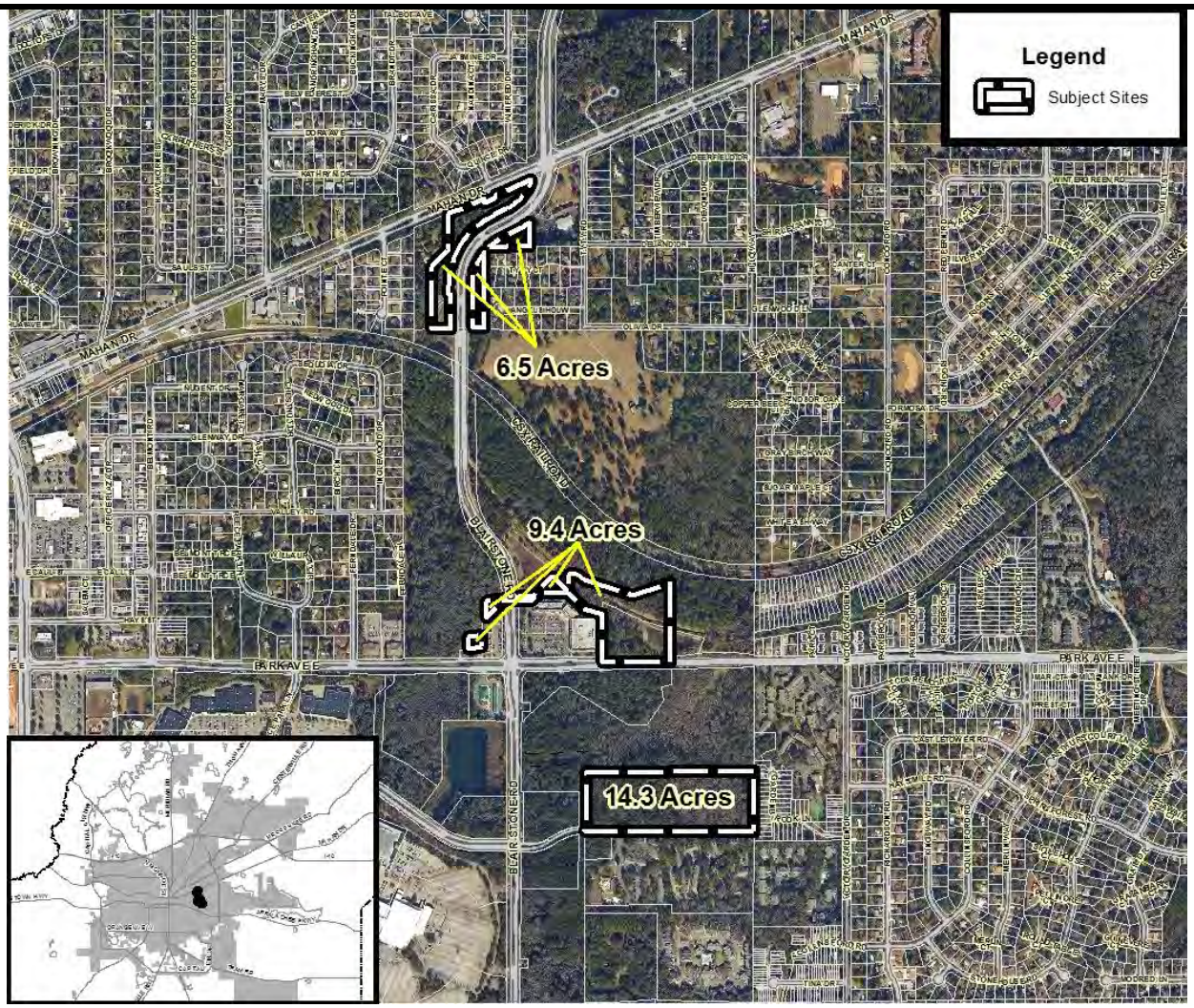
1) Automotive rentals, parking, repairs, & service.
2) Commercial sports.
3) Taxicab operations.

(Section 10-422 applies)

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle

PCM201602
Governor's Park



SUMMARY

Property Owner:	Property Location:	TLCPD Recommendation:
City of Tallahassee	Governor's Park	Approve
Applicant:		
TLCPD		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Stephen M. Hodges	Future Land Use: Planned Development & Residential Preservation Zoning: Open Space & Residential Preservation-1	Approve
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Stephen.Hodges@talgov.com 850.891.6408	Future Land Use : Recreation/Open Space Zoning: Open Space	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

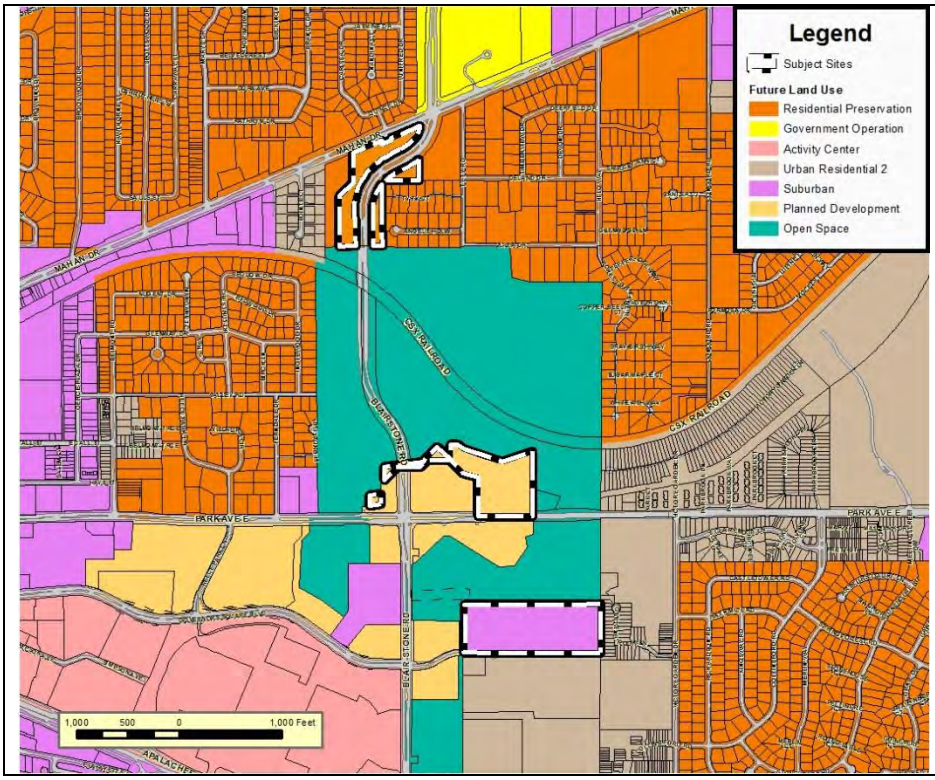
A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

The City of Tallahassee's Department of Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Affairs requested that the Planning Department initiate a comprehensive plan map amendment to correct the land use designation for several areas within, and adjacent to, Governor's Park. These areas currently have a land use designation that is inconsistent with the park's management and operation. The proposed amendment would ensure that the site's Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation is consistent with the current and proposed use of the park. The amendment will also bring the FLUM designation of the park into compliance with the requirements of the State of Florida's Florida Communities Trust program, which provided grant funds for land acquisitions associated with Governor's Park.

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The proposed map amendment would change the FLUM designation for approximately 30.2 acres from Planned Development, Suburban, and Residential Preservation to Recreation /Open Space. The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the subject site.

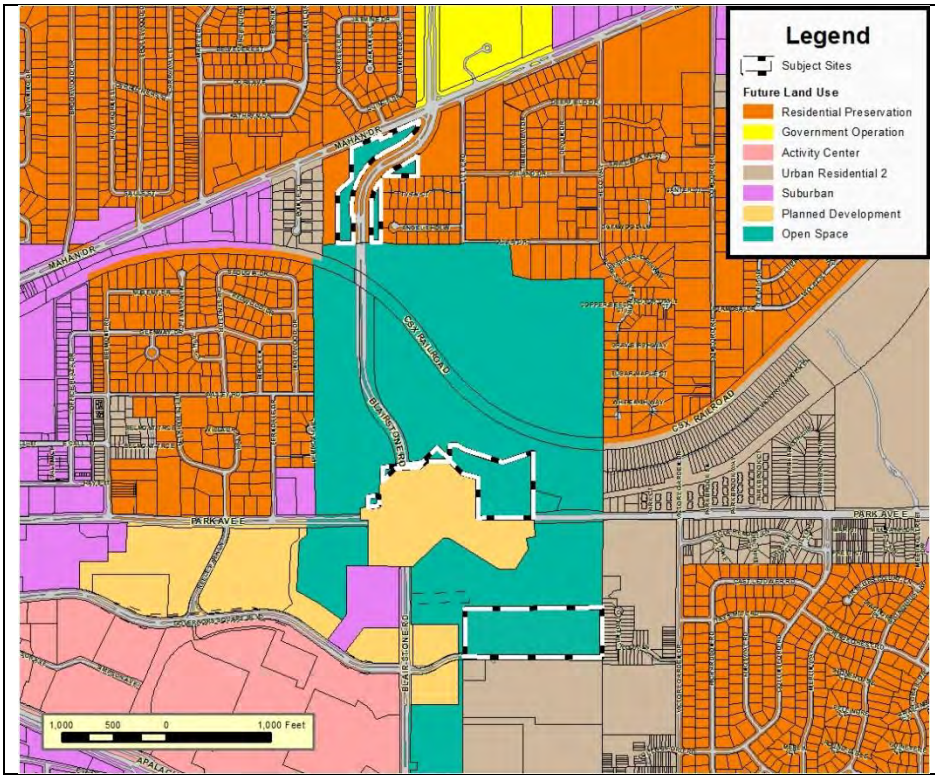
Current Future Land Use Map Designations



Current Designation

- Planned Development
- Suburban
- Residential Preservation

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designations



Proposed Designation

- Recreation/Open Space

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

D. FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. All parcels subject to the proposed amendment are currently managed as part of Governor's Park.
2. The current use of the subject site as passive recreation is consistent with the intent of the proposed Recreation/Open Space land use category.
3. The proposed land use change to Recreation/Open Space is required by the Florida Communities Trust program for lands acquired with FCT funds.
4. The proposed amendment has no adverse impact on existing or planned infrastructure.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

The purpose of the Governor's Park land acquisition project was to create a greenspace buffer between established residential neighborhoods, future commercial land uses, and the expanded Blair Stone Road and Park Avenue transportation corridors. The park protects environmentally sensitive features, such as wetlands and high-quality successional forest, and provides urban open space for passive recreational activities such as hiking, bicycling, and wildlife observation.

The approximately 200-acre acre Governor's Park is located around the intersection of Park Avenue and Blair Stone Road. The park is composed of several parcels previously known as the Smith Property and the Myers Property. These properties were acquired by the City of Tallahassee in the 1990s utilizing a combination of City of Tallahassee funds and matched grant funding from the Florida Communities Trust (FCT) under the State's Preservation 2000 program. The FCT program is a land acquisition grant program that provides funding to local governments and eligible non-profit organizations to acquire land for parks, open space, and greenways. As a condition of obtaining grant funds for land acquisition, FCT requires properties acquired for open space to be designated as such on the local government's Future Land Use Map.

In accordance with FCT requirements, the future land use designation of the Governor's Park area was changed in 2000 to Recreation/Open Space. However, 14.3 acres along Governors Square Blvd were inadvertently omitted from this amendment, as well as an additional 9.4 acres surrounding the intersection of Park Avenue and Blair Stone Road.

On the north side of Governor's Park, three additional parcels, totaling 6.5 acres, are included in this amendment. These parcels are remnants from a right-of-way acquisition to allow the extension of Blair Stone Road from Park Avenue to Mahan Drive. These remnant parcels are currently managed as part of Governor's Park, and have a land use designation of Residential Preservation. Since these parcels are intended to remain as open space areas managed as part of Governor's Park, they are also included in this proposed amendment.

Current and Proposed Future Land Uses

The current and proposed future land designations for the subject site are summarized in Table #1.

Table #1: Subject Site Future Land Use Designation

Tax Identification Number	Current Future Land Use Designation	Proposed Future Land Use Designation	Approximate Area Subject to Change (Acres)
1132208010000 & 1132208020000	Recreation/Open Space & Planned Development	Recreation/Open Space	9.4
1132208030000	Recreation/Open Space & Suburban	Recreation/Open Space	14.3
112870 A0020	Residential Preservation	Recreation/Open Space	1.08
112870 A0090	Residential Preservation	Recreation/Open Space	0.76
112870 A0091	Residential Preservation	Recreation/Open Space	4.65
		TOTAL	**30.19**

The following text describes the current and proposed land use categories. Attachment #1 includes the full text of all relevant Comprehensive Plan policies.

Planned Development (Current)

The Planned Development (PD) land use category is intended to identify large land holdings that will be developed for various mixes of land uses, resulting in different types of commercial and residential neighborhoods. This category is assigned to large, undeveloped tracts of land for which more detailed planning is required to establish the most appropriate mix and arrangement of uses in accordance with this objective and related policies. Developments in this category are intended to have a mix of uses resulting in greater internal capture of automotive trips and a net fiscal benefit for local governments. The maximum residential gross density is 20 dwelling units per acre.

Residential Preservation (Current)

The Residential Preservation (RP) land use category is characterized by existing homogeneous residential areas within the community predominantly accessible by local streets. The primary function is to protect existing stable and viable residential areas from incompatible land use intensities and density intrusions. Commercial, including office as well as any industrial land uses, are prohibited. Single family, townhouse, and cluster housing may be permitted within a range of up to six dwelling units per acre.

Suburban (Current)

The Suburban land use category recognizes the manner in which much of Tallahassee-Leon County has developed since the 1940s. It is intended to create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. The maximum residential gross density is 20 dwelling units per acre if a multiple use development pattern is utilized. If a development is proposed for residential uses only, the gross density would be 8-16 units.

This land use category predominantly consists of single-use projects that are interconnected whenever feasible. Mixed-use projects and the principles of traditional neighborhood developments

are encouraged, though not required. The Suburban category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core. However, additional areas inside the Central Core may be designated as appropriate based on existing land use pattern.

Recreation/Open Space (Proposed)

The Recreation/Open Space category is intended to be applied towards government-owned lands which have active or passive recreational facilities, historic sites, forests, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas, and privately-owned lands which have golf courses, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas. Permitted uses include passive recreation and silviculture. Active recreation facilities are included if the site is within the USA or a rural community. No residential uses are permitted within this land use category.

Consistency with Comprehensive Plan

The proposed amendment is consistent with the following goals, objectives, and policies of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

- Policy 2.16 [L] requires criteria to be included within local development regulations which require within residential developments the provision of non-residential land uses such as parks.
- Policy 2.17 [L] requires criteria to be included within the subdivision ordinances that set aside land for active and passive contiguous green space to provide for accessible recreation and/or open space areas for all neighborhoods.

Although the Governor's Park was created following the development of nearby residential areas, it provides a park composed of contiguous green space for these residential areas in a previously underserved part of the City, and is therefore consistent with Policies 2.16 [L] and 2.17 [L].

- Policy 2.2.14: [L] defines the Recreation/Open Space land use category. It is to be applied to government-owned lands which have active or passive recreational facilities, historic sites, forests, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas, as well as privately-owned lands which have golf courses, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas. Permitted uses include passive recreation and silviculture. Active recreation facilities are included if the site is within the USA or a rural community.

The designation of Governor's Park as Recreation/Open Space on the Future Land Use map is consistent with Policy 2.2.14 [L]. The park is owned by the City of Tallahassee and has passive recreational facilities, including trails.

- Policy 6.1.1: [C] requires the greenways network to attempt to interconnect existing dedicated open space areas and be comprised primarily of preservation and conservation features as described in Policy 1.3.1 [C] and 1.3.2 [C]. To the maximum extent practicable, bicycle trails, pedestrian pathways, and where appropriate, utility corridors, shall be included in the greenways network.

The Governor's Park is consistent with Policy 6.1.1 [C] in that it interconnects existing dedicated open space areas and provides bicycle trails, pedestrian pathways, and utility corridors.

- Policy 6.1.4: [C] requires properties acquired to implement the county-wide Greenways network to be managed to ensure that the resources for which the sites are acquired are protected or

restored to the greatest extent practicable, while supportive of other objectives such as passive recreation, education, and interpretation.

The Governor's Park is consistent with Policy 6.1.4 [C] in that it is managed for protection, conservation, and environmental restoration of its environmental features, as well as providing for passive recreation, education, and interpretation.

Zoning

The current and proposed zoning districts for the subject site are summarized in Table #2.

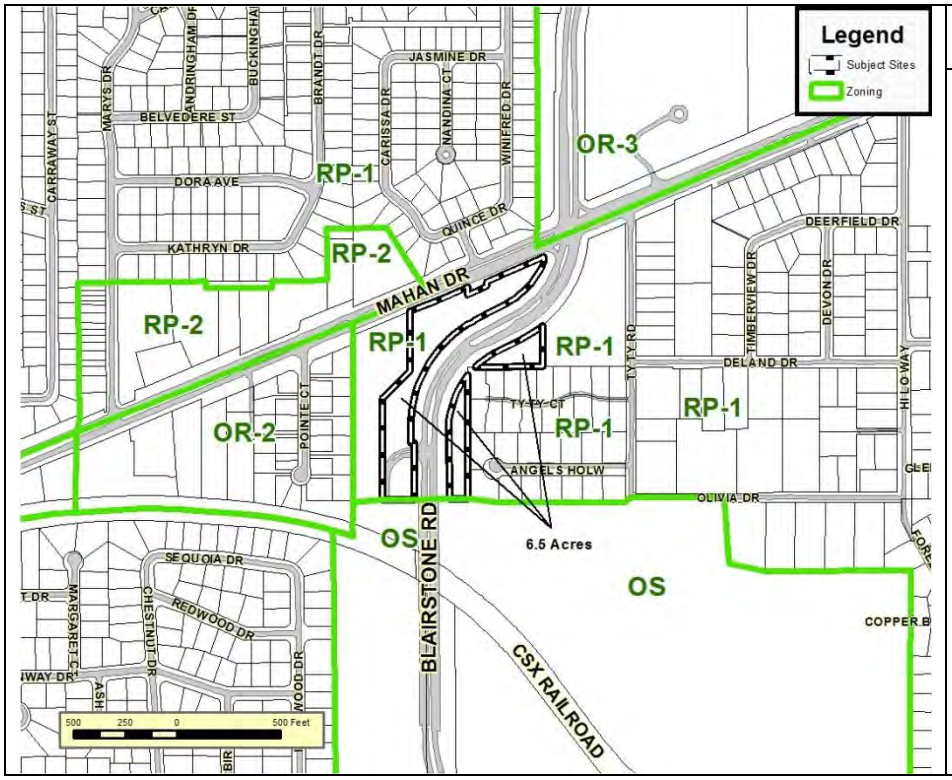
Table #2: Subject Site Zoning Districts

Tax Identification Number	Current Zoning District	Proposed Zoning District	Area Subject to Change (Acres)
1132208010000	Open Space (OS)	No Change	0
1132208020000	Open Space (OS)	No Change	0
1132208030000	Open Space (OS)	No Change	0
112870 A0020	Residential Preservation-1	Open Space (OS)	1.08
112870 A0090	Residential Preservation-1	Open Space (OS)	0.76
112870 A0091	Residential Preservation-1	Open Space (OS)	4.65
		TOTAL	**6.49**

The three remnant parcels on the north side of Governor's Park are currently zoned Residential Preservation–1 (RP-1). Consistent with the proposed FLUM amendment, a concurrent rezoning is being processed to change the zoning of these parcels to Open Space (OS).

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed zoning for the subject site.

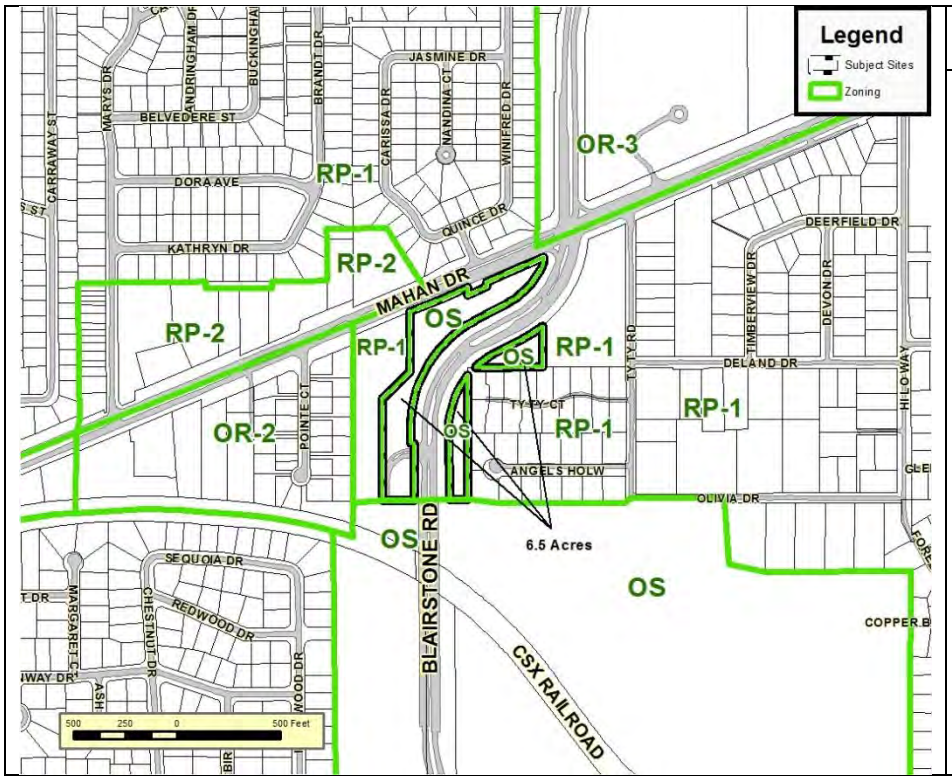
Current Zoning



Current District

- Residential Preservation–1

Proposed Zoning



Proposed District

- Open Space

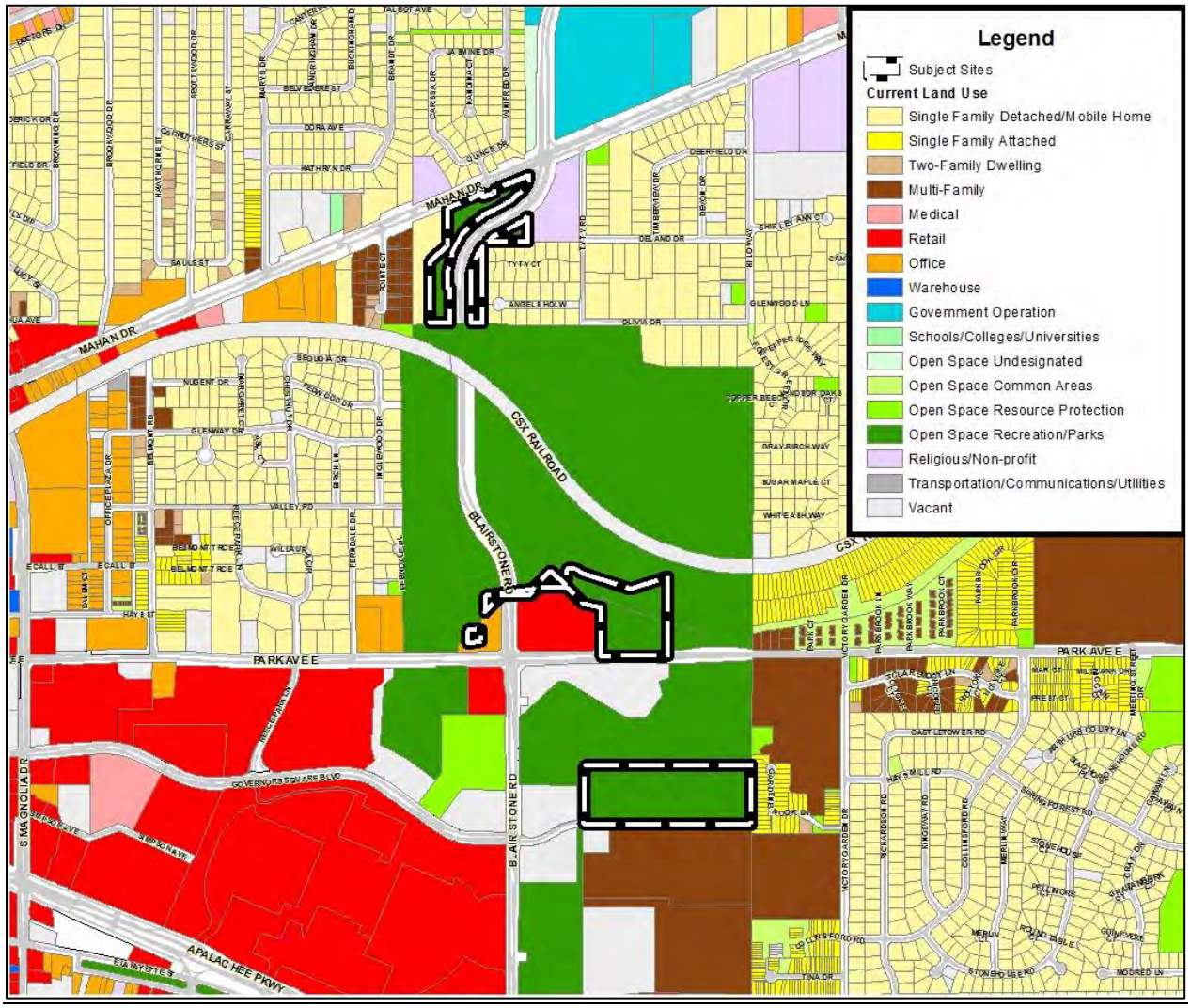
Existing Land Uses

As indicated in the following map, the existing land use of the subject site is open space.

The existing land use around three of the four corners surrounding the intersection of Park Avenue and Blair Stone Road is a mix of commercial uses. A shopping center is located on the NE corner, a bank on the NW corner, and a gasoline station and convenience store on the SW corner. The SE corner remains vacant and wooded.

The land use surrounding the Governor's Park is a mix of single-family, condominium, and multi-family residential areas; a small collection of offices on the western edge along Park Avenue, and a large retail area on the SW corner of the Park.

Existing Land Use Map



Infrastructure Analysis

Water/Sewer

The subject site is currently served by City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer facilities. The proposed amendment will result in a net reduction of entitlements for the subject site; therefore, no adverse impacts to potable water or sewer infrastructure are anticipated.

Schools

The proposed amendment will result in a net reduction in residential units; therefore, there are no projected impacts to student capacity at Leon County schools.

Roadway Network

The subject site is currently bound by Park Avenue, a major collector, and Blair Stone Road, a principal arterial. The proposed amendment will result in a net reduction of entitlements for the subject site; therefore, no adverse impacts to the areas roadway network are anticipated.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

Both Park Avenue and Blair Stone Road have sidewalks and bicycle lanes. Hiking and bicycling trails are currently located in Governor's Park. These trails connect to residential areas on the east and west side of this park. A trail is also located within that section of the park located east of Blair Stone Road, and south of Park Avenue. The proposed amendment will result in a net reduction of entitlements for the subject site; therefore, no adverse impacts to the areas pedestrian and bicycle network are anticipated.

Transit Service

StarMetro provides weekday and Saturday bus service through the intersection of Park Avenue and Blair Stone Road via the Evergreen route, which runs along Park Avenue. The closest stop to the subject site is located on the north side of Park Avenue at the Governor's Crossing shopping center on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Blair Stone Road. The proposed amendment will result in a net reduction of entitlements for the subject site; therefore, no adverse impacts to transit service are anticipated.

Environmental Analysis

With the exceptions of the access road on Parcel #11-28-70 A0091, a stormwater pond on a portion of Parcel #11-32-20-802-0000, and an existing active CSX railroad line on a portion of Parcel #11-32-20-801-0000, the remaining areas subject to the proposed land use change are undeveloped. The subject site is within the Lake Lafayette drainage basin. A portion of Parcel #11-32-20-801-0000 within the subject area is within the 100-year flood zone.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Public notices were sent to 368 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject site. Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment:

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 26, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	October 23, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1: Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies:

1. Policy 2.1.8: [L] Residential Densities
2. Policy 2.2.3: [L] Residential Preservation
3. Policy 6.1.1: [L] Planned Development
4. Policy 6.1.2: [L] Planned Development
5. Policy 6.1.3: [L] Planned Development
6. Policy 2.2.14: [L] Recreation/Open Space

Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies
Referenced in PCM201602 Report

Policy 2.1.6: [L] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Criteria shall be established within local development regulations which require within residential developments the provision of non-residential land uses such as parks, school sites and potential walk-to minor commercial and office opportunities.

Policy 2.1.7: [L] (REV. EFF. 8/17/92)

Criteria established within the subdivision ordinances shall set aside land for active and passive contiguous green space in order to provide for accessible recreation and/or open space areas for all neighborhoods.

Policy 2.1.8: [L] *(Revision Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 1/7/10)*

Maintain a viable mix of available residential densities to accommodate a variety of housing types. Current residential densities are summarized below:

RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES RANGE *(Revision Effective 12/15/11; Rev. Eff. 7/19/13)*

Future Land Use Category	Maximum Gross Density - Dwelling Units (DU)/Acre (Ac)[1]	Minimum Gross Density Dwelling Units (DU)/Acre (Ac)
Rural	**1 DU/10 Ac**	**No minimum**
Urban Fringe	**1 DU/3 Ac (standard) or 1DU/3 Ac (Conservation subdivision)**	**No minimum**
Urban Residential	**10 DU/AC**	**4 DU/Ac**
Urban Residential 2	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Village Mixed Use	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Suburban	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Planned Development	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Bradfordville Mixed Use [2]	**20 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Central Urban [2, 3]	**45 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Activity Center [2, 3]	**45 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
University Transition [2 ,3]	**50 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Central Core [2, 3] *(Eff.1/7/10)*	**150 DU/Ac** *(Eff. 1/19/02)*	**No minimum**
Rural Community	**4 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Residential Preservation [2]	**6 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Lake Talquin Recreation/Urban Fringe [4]	**1 DU/3 Ac (standard)**	**No minimum**
Lake Protection [4]	**1 DU/2 Ac (standard)**	**No minimum**

Notes:
[1] Maximum gross density is based on the gross acreage of the site and may not be achievable after addressing applicable land development regulations (e.g., parking, stormwater, and other regulations that may limit maximum development potential).
[2] Density ranges can be increased up to 25% above the maximum limits listed above for the purpose of providing affordable housing units, consistent with Policy 2.1.14 [LU].
[3] Density ranges can be increased up to 35% above the maximum limits listed above for the purpose of encouraging infill development and redevelopment, consistent with Mobility Element Policy 1.1.10 [M] (Effective 12/15/11). *(Revision Effective 7/19/13)*
[4] Clustering Option Available

Land Use Policy 2.2.3: [L]

RESIDENTIAL PRESERVATION *(Effective 7/16/90; Revision Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 4/10/09)*

Characterized by existing homogeneous residential areas within the community which are predominantly accessible by local streets. The primary function is to protect existing stable and viable residential areas from incompatible land use intensities and density intrusions. Future development primarily will consist of infill due to the built out nature of the areas. Commercial, including office as well as any industrial land uses, are prohibited. Future arterial and/or expressways should be planned to minimize impacts within this category. Single family, townhouse and cluster housing may be permitted within a range of up to six units per acre. Consistency with surrounding residential type and density shall be a major determinant in granting development approval.

For Residential Preservation areas outside the Urban Service area the density of the residential preservation area shall be consistent with the underlying land use category.

The Residential Preservation category shall be based on the following general criteria. For inclusion, a residential area should meet most, but not necessarily all of these criteria.

1) Existing land use within the area is predominantly residential
2) Majority of traffic is local in nature
    a) Predominance of residential uses front on local street
    b) Relatively safe internal pedestrian mobility
3) Densities within the area generally of six units per acre or less
4) Existing residential type and density exhibits relatively homogeneous patterns
5) Assessment of stability of the residential area, including but not limited to:
    a) Degree of home ownership
    b) Existence of neighborhood organizations

In order to preserve existing stable and viable residential neighborhoods within the Residential Preservation land use category, development and redevelopment activities in and adjoining Residential Preservation areas shall be guided by the following principles:

a) The creation of transitional development area (TDA) for low density residential developments.

Higher density residential developments proposed for areas adjoining an established neighborhood within the residential preservation land use category shall provide a transitional development area along the shared property line in the higher density residential development. The development density in the transitional development area shall be the maximum density allowed in the Residential Preservation land use category. Development within the transitional development area shall be designed, sized and scaled to be compatible with the adjoining residential preservation area.

Transitional development areas shall be non-mapped areas and shall be approved at the time of site plan approval. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be considered when determining the size of transitional development areas. The land development regulations shall specify development thresholds for the implementation of transitional development areas.

b) Limitation on future commercial intensities adjoining low density residential preservation neighborhoods.

New or redeveloped commercial uses adjoining residential preservation designated areas shall mitigate potential impacts by providing a transitional development area between the commercial uses and residential preservation uses and only those commercial activities which are compatible with low density residential development in terms of size and appearance shall be allowed. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be used when determining the compatibility, design techniques and the size of transitional development areas. The design and layout of adjoining commercial uses shall be oriented to place the section of the development with the least potential negative impacts next to the residential preservation area.

c) Limitations on existing light industry adjoining residential preservation neighborhoods.

New, expanding or redeveloped light industrial uses adjoining low density residential areas within the residential preservation land use category shall mitigate potential negative impacts by providing a transitional development area between the light industrial uses and the low and medium density residential uses. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be considered when determining compatibility, design techniques and the size of the transitional development area.

The design and layout of adjoining light industrial uses shall be oriented to place the section of the development with the least potential negative impacts in the area next to the existing and/or future low density residential area in the residential preservation land use category. New light industrial land uses shall not be designated next to a residential preservation area.

d) Additional development requirements for allowed community facilities when adjoining low density residential areas, except for cemeteries or religious facilities to be used solely for religious functions. Such development requirements will also apply to ancillary facilities when proposed in conjunction with religious facilities, and are to result in effective visual and sound buffering (either through vegetative buffering or other design techniques) between the community facilities and the adjoining residential preservation area.

e) Land use compatibility with low density residential preservation neighborhoods

A number of factors shall be considered when determining a land use compatible with the residential preservation land use category. At a minimum, the following factors shall be considered to determine whether a proposed development is compatible with existing or proposed low density residential uses and with the intensity, density, and scale of surrounding development within residential preservation areas: proposed use(s); intensity; density; scale; building size, mass, bulk, height and orientation; lot coverage; lot size/ configuration; architecture; screening; buffers, including vegetative buffers; setbacks; signage; lighting; traffic circulation patterns; loading area locations; operating hours; noise; and odor. These factors shall also be used to determine the size of transitional development areas.

f) Limitations on Planned Unit Developments in the Residential Preservation land use category.

Planned Unit Developments proposed within the interior of a Residential Preservation designated recorded or unrecorded subdivisions shall be generally consistent with the density of the existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision. Parcels abutting arterial roadways and/or major collectors may be permitted to achieve six dwelling units per acre.

The existing predominant development density patterns in Residential Preservation are listed in paragraph (g) below. Within 18 months of adoption, the PUD regulations shall be amended to include provisions addressing the preservation of established residential preservation designated

areas. Said provisions shall address any proposed increase in density and the factors cited in paragraph (e) above.

g) Limitations on resubdivision of lots within established Residential Preservation designated areas.

To protect established single family neighborhoods from density intrusions, consistency within the recorded or unrecorded subdivision shall be the primary factor in granting approval for development applications. Consistency for the purposes of this paragraph shall mean that parcels proposed for residential development shall develop consistent with the lot size and density of the recorded or unrecorded subdivision.

Guidance on the resubdivision of lots in recorded and unrecorded single family subdivisions shall be provided in the Land Development Code.

Parcels proposed for residential development shall develop at densities generally consistent with the density of existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision with the exception of parcels abutting arterial and/or major collector roadways which may be permitted up to six dwelling units per acre.

There may be two distinct density patterns in the Residential Preservation land use category as shown below:

Existing land use character of the subdivision	Gross residential density
Homogenous, very low density single family detached units (City Only)	0-3.6 dwelling units per acre (generally consistent with density of the subdivision)
Low density single family detached and/or non-single family detached units (including but not limited to townhomes and duplexes)	0-6.0 dwelling units per acre (generally consistent with density of the subdivision)

This section shall not be construed as to restrict the development of building types allowed by the applicable zoning district.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Objective 6.1: [L] (REV. EFF. 12/23/96)

This Future Land Use Category is intended to identify large land holdings that will be developed for various mixes of land uses, resulting in different types of commercial and residential neighborhoods. This category is assigned to large, undeveloped tracts of land for which more detailed planning is required to establish the most appropriate mix and arrangement of uses in accordance with this objectives and the related policies. Developments in this category are intended to have a mix of uses that results in greater internal capture of automotive trips and a net fiscal benefit for local governments.

The intensities of development in planned development categories mirror the intensities authorized in the Suburban Future Land Use Category until the plan is modified through the plan

amendment process in conjunction with the development of regional impact and/or planned unit development processes.

The mix of uses shall be established at the time of development through the development of regional impact and/or planned unit development processes in accordance with this objective and related policies. Each Planned Development shall include a mix of residential unit types and complementary non-residential uses that, at build-out of the project, result in an internal capture of at least 20 percent of the trips generated by the development.

Policy 6.1.1: [L] (REV. EFF. 12/23/96; REV. EFF. 3/14/07)

Undeveloped areas within the Urban Service Area that, as of January 1, 2007, are predominantly in the same ownership, including contiguous parcels under the same ownership or control, and encompassing more than 200 acres shall be defined as Planned Development Areas. These Planned Development Areas shall require, prior to subdivision or development:

- Allocation of future land uses and intensities through the Comprehensive Plan amendment process in conjunction with approval of the Planned Development Master Plan;
- Approval of a Planned Development Master Plan for development of all contiguous land holdings as an area plan that is consistent with, but not formally adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan. The Planned Development Master Plan shall show the location, intensity and mix of proposed land uses, as well as the transportation network necessary to serve the proposed development;
- Approval of a PUD, subject to Type D review as specified in the Zoning Code, that is consistent with the Planned Development Master Plan and identifies the specific criteria for development with the Planned Development. PUD approval may be granted in phases where a portion of the property is to be developed at any given time.
- To provide for a more self-supporting development pattern that is less oriented to the use of automobiles, the Planned Development Master Plan area shall include at least four different land uses (e.g., residential, office, commercial, recreation, light industrial, open space, and/or public that are integrated with each other, as well as with the unique characteristics of the Planned Development Area.

Policy 6.1.2: [L] (REV. EFF. 6/28/95; REV. EFF. 3/14/07)

Except as provided by Policy 6.1.3, prior to approval of development or subdivision within Planned Development Areas, a Planned Development Master Plan shall be adopted as an area plan that is consistent with, but independent of the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan shall be amended concurrently with the Planned Development Master Plan to allocate the mix, locations and intensities of future land uses as well as any public facilities required to serve proposed land uses. The Master Plan shall identify the following:

a) Boundary of area subject to Planned Development;
b) General depiction of mix, location and intensities of future land uses;
c) Activities permitted within each land use;
d) Total dwelling units by residential dwelling type;

e) Total square footage of non-residential development;
f) Specific requirements that will adequately protect the natural resources of the area;
g) Major transportation system improvements that are consistent with adopted transportation plans and address the impacts to the surrounding area, including canopy roads and required interconnections. The plan shall address the issues of capacity maintenance, promotion of mass transit and pedestrian accessibility, and protection of canopy roads, if applicable;
h) Facilities and development requirements to provide for alternative modes of transportation;
i) A facilities plan which identifies the type, demand, and general location of needed utilities (including a master stormwater plan) in relation to existing and scheduled utilities in the areas of the development, as well as the location and adequacy of proposed schools, parks and open space;
j) How the development will reduce transportation demand by allowing for internal trip capture of at least 20% at project build-out through a mixture of uses that includes at least four of the following: residential; commercial; office; recreational, public, open space and light industrial;
k) How the development will provide for low and moderate income housing;
l) How the development will provide for the recreational needs of the community;
m) How the unique characteristics of the area, including cultural and historic resources, preservation and conservation features, and greenways, will be addressed;
n) A phasing plan showing the phasing of future land uses for the area and the minimum and maximum allowable densities and intensities, total dwelling units, and total square footage; and
o) A set of development guidelines that will direct the development of subsequent site specific development projects as part of a PUD. These guidelines shall address, but not be limited to, the interrelationships of uses, energy efficiency, pedestrian access, and crime prevention.
p) Alternatively, for a proposed DRI the applicant must demonstrate to the Planning Department that the DRI Development Order will meet the requirements of the Planned Development Master Plan.

Policy 6.1.3: [L] (REV. EFF. 12/7/99; REV. EFF. 3/14/07)

a) A portion of a Planned Development Area not exceeding either 20% of the Planned Development Area or 200 acres, whichever is less, may be developed through the PUD process as established in the LDRs prior to the submittal of a Planned Development Master Plan for the remainder of the Planned Development. This advanced portion must include at least two different land uses (excluding public and recreation) unless the applicant can justify that the parcel size would not support that amount of uses. In this case, the applicant is still required to develop a mixed use project for the advanced portion. As part of the PUD approval, the applicant shall submit a map of all contiguous land holdings. Easements, right-of-way and other improvements located throughout and needed to serve the larger development may be required to be dedicated in conjunction with this development in advance of the Master Plan. This option shall not be used to reduce the overall area below the Planned Development threshold and any development authorized in advance of Master Plan

approval must be included in the Master Plan. This option shall not be utilized by subsequent property owners resulting from the use of this option;

b) It is the intent of local government to allow timely installation of facilities and infrastructure recognized by the City and/or County Commission as being important for the orderly growth of the community. Subdivision of a portion of a Planned Development for sale or donation to a public or quasi-public entity for the purpose of conservation, preservation, or passive resource based recreation use shall not be contingent upon the adoption of a Master Plan and PUD Districts, but the applicant shall be required to submit a management plan to be approved by the local government in lieu of a PUD or site plan. Subdivision and development of a portion of a Planned Development for sale or donation for the purpose of providing schools (pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade) and/or infrastructure to serve primarily offsite needs shall not, likewise, be contingent upon the adoption of a Master Plan and PUD-Districts, but shall be required to follow the review procedures for a PUD. Onsite infrastructure needed primarily for the future development of the Planned Development shall not be included as part of the advance development option provided in this paragraph. The educational facilities and types of infrastructure that are intended to be accessible by the public shall be designed for integrated auto, pedestrian and bicycle access, and shared access. The school facilities and infrastructure shall include adequate buffering for the remainder of the Planned Development. If any of these public acquisitions reduces the remaining acreage of the Planned Development below 200 acres, the Planned Development provisions of this Plan shall apply to all remaining acreage.

Policy 2.2.14: [L]

RECREATION/OPEN SPACE (EFF. 8/17/92; REV. EFF. 7/26/06; RENUMBERED 3/14/07)

This category contains:

(1) Government owned lands which have active or passive recreational facilities, historic sites, forests, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas.

(2) Privately owned lands which have golf courses, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas.

Permitted uses include passive recreation and silviculture. Active recreation facilities are included if the site is within the USA or a rural community.

Policy 6.1.1: [C] (EFF. 6/25/96; REV. EFF. 7/20/05)

The greenways network shall attempt to interconnect existing dedicated open space areas and be comprised primarily of preservation and conservation features as described in Policy 1.3.1 [C] and 1.3.2 [C]. Floodplains and natural drainageways shall receive particular emphasis for inclusion in the network. Other lands that do not qualify as preservation or conservation features may be included in the network based on connectivity, historical value, or value as a natural resource buffer. To the maximum extent practicable, bicycle trails, pedestrian pathways, and where appropriate, utility corridors, shall be included in the greenways network.

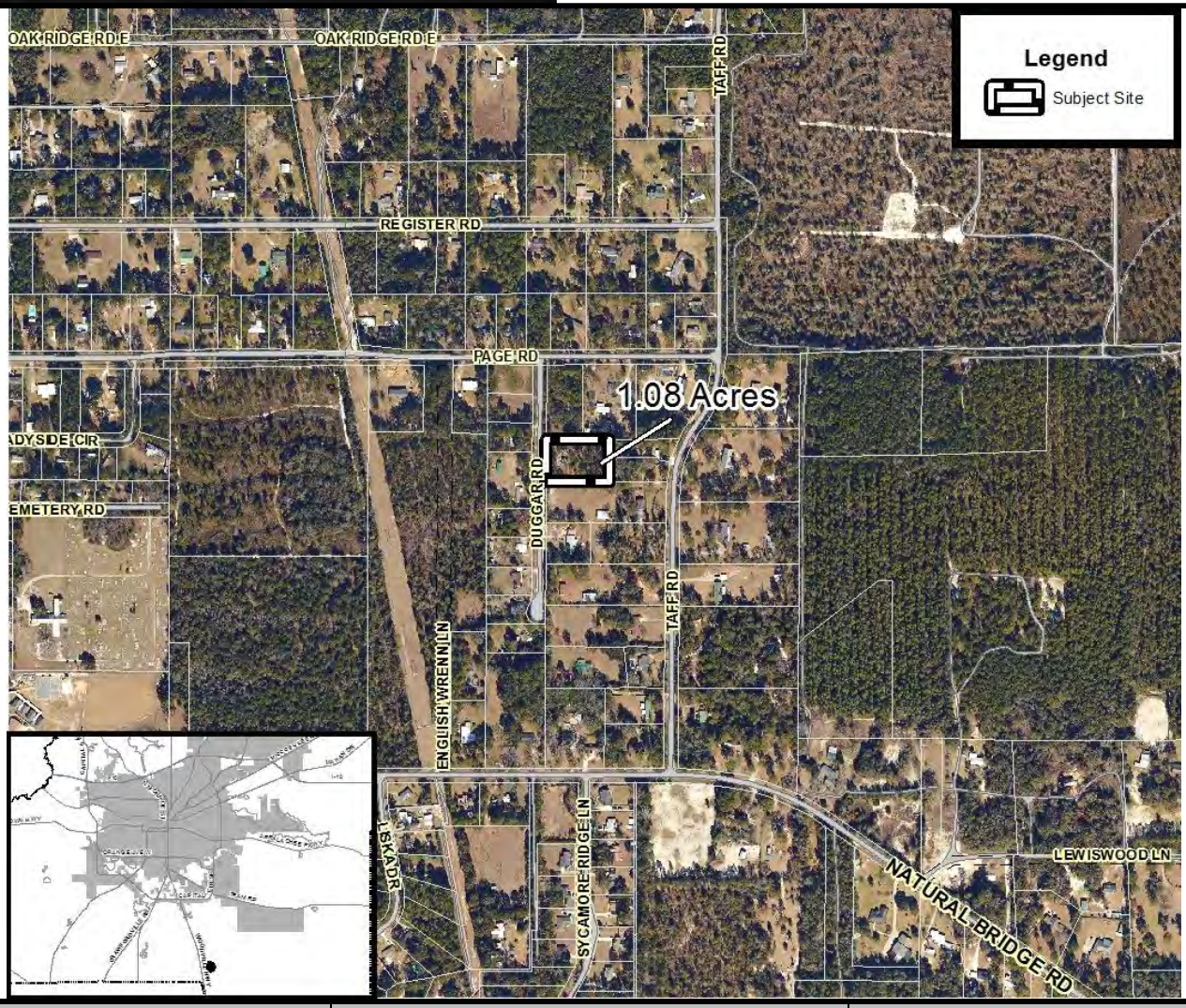
Policy 6.1.4: [C] (EFF. 7/2/99)

Properties acquired to implement the county-wide Greenways network shall be managed to ensure that the resources for which the sites are acquired are protected or restored to the greatest extent practicable while supportive of other objectives such as passive recreation, education, and interpretation. Such management shall include, but not be limited to, reforestation and replanting of appropriate terrestrial and aquatic or wetland vegetation, removal of noxious exotic terrestrial and aquatic vegetation, and physical modification and biological enhancement of streambeds, ditches and shorelines to improve water quality or minimize erosion.

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE - PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle

PCM201603
Woodville Well Site



Property Owner:	Property Location:	TLCPD Recommendation:
City of Tallahassee	Duggar Road within the Woodville Rural Community	**Approve**
Applicant:		
TLCPD		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Stephen M. Hodges	Future Land Use: Government Operational Zoning: Residential Preservation	**Approve**
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Stephen.Hodges@talgov.com 850.891.6408	Future Land Use: Woodville Rural Community Zoning: Residential Preservation	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

Planning staff received a request from the City of Tallahassee's Real Estate department to initiate a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) amendment for a 1.08 acre parcel located at 9147 Duggar Road in the Woodville Rural Community ("subject site").

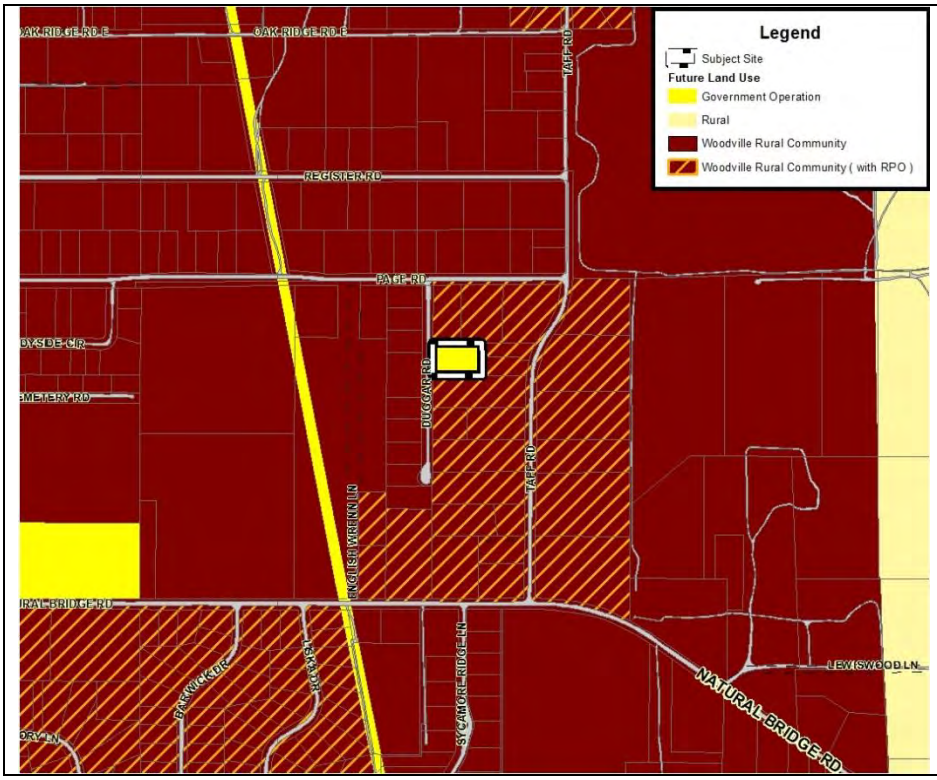
The subject site previously served as a municipal water well site by the City of Tallahassee. It was sold to an adjacent property owner in January 2015 through the City's land surplus process. Since the municipal well is no longer in operation and the subject site is no longer owned by the City, it is necessary to change the site's land use designation.

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION

The proposed map amendment would change the FLUM designation for approximately 1.08 acres from Government Operational to Woodville Rural Community with a Residential Preservation Overlay.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the subject site.

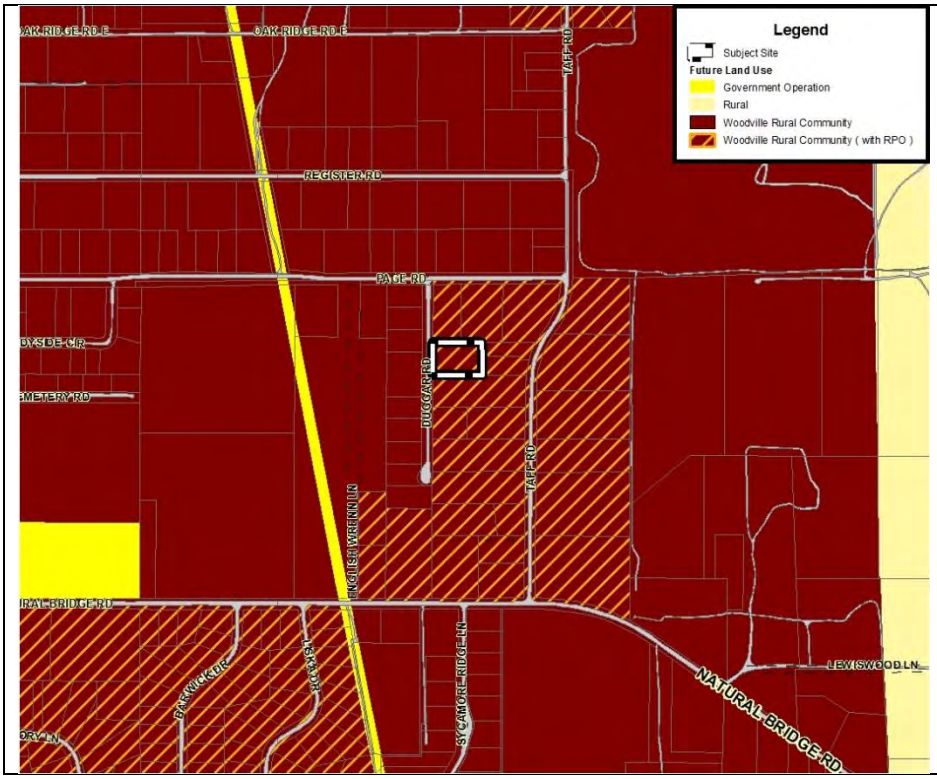
Current Future Land Use Map Designation



Current Designation

- Government Operational

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designation



Proposed Designation

- Woodville Rural Community w/ Residential Preservation Overlay

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

D. FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. The current land use designation of Government Operational is no longer consistent with the use and ownership of the subject site.
2. The proposed land use change to Woodville Rural Community is consistent with the surrounding area, and with the current and future use of the subject site.
3. The proposed amendment has no adverse impact on existing or planned infrastructure.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

The 1.08 acre subject site is located on Duggar Road in Woodville, approximately five miles south of Capital Circle South, and 0.5 miles east of Woodville Highway. A municipal water well, owned and operated by the City of Tallahassee was previously located on the property. The City closed the well in late 2012 due to contamination and subsequently removed all the associated pumps, valves, tanks, and other equipment. The well house structure remains onsite. The City surplused the subject site and an adjacent property owner purchased it in early January 2015.

Following the sale of the subject site, the City's Division of Real Estate requested that Planning staff initiate a FLUM amendment for the subject site since it is no longer operated as a well site or government owned.

Current and Proposed Land Use Categories

The following text describes the current and proposed land use categories. Attachment #1 includes the full text of all relevant policies.

Government Operational (Current)

The Government Operational (GO) category is intended to be applied towards government-owned lands which have various facilities such as Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post-Secondary. These facilities provide the operation and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government. No residential uses are permitted within this land use category.

Woodville Rural Community (Proposed)

The Rural Community Future Land Use Map designation is intended to distinguish long-established unincorporated communities located outside of the urban service area. These communities have

existing concentrations of residential land use at densities typically less than those desirable within an urban area.

The Woodville Rural Community FLUM limits non-residential development to a maximum of 50,000 square feet per building and 50,000 square feet per parcel. Residential development is limited to a density of four dwelling units per acre. Through the transfer of development units system provided for in Policy 4.2.5 [C], residential densities of up to eight dwelling units per acre may be allowed, if connection to sewer facilities designed to achieve Wastewater Treatment standards is available and required.

Residential Preservation Overlay (Proposed)

The Residential Preservation Overlay (RPO) is a planning tool on the Future Land Use Map that identifies residential areas outside the Urban Service Area which predate the Comprehensive Plan that, based on their housing type and density, would otherwise qualify as Residential Preservation. An RPO allows only residential uses. Residential densities within an RPO are limited to those permitted by the underlying land use designation, which is four dwelling units per acre in the Rural Community areas.

Consistency with Comprehensive Plan

The proposed amendment is consistent with the following goals, objectives, and policies of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

- Policy 1.1.1: [L] requires that in order to discourage urban sprawl, new development shall be concentrated in the urban service area plus in the Woodville Rural Community future land use category and the rural communities of Capitola, Chaires, Ft. Braden and Miccosukee, as designated on the future land use map.

The proposed Future Land Use designation for the subject site will allow new development within the Woodville Rural Community as designated on the future land use map.

- Policy 2.2.11: [L] creates the Rural Community Future Land Use category. This policy is intended to distinguish long-established unincorporated communities located outside of the urban service area. These communities have existing concentrations of residential land use at densities typically less than those desirable within an urban area (gross densities are typically less than 2 dwelling units per acre and the most intensely developed portions rarely exhibit net densities above 4 dwelling units per acre).
- Policy 2.2.12: [L] creates the Woodville Rural Community Future Land Use category. Residential development in this land use category is limited to a density of four dwelling units per acre.

The entire area surrounding this parcel is consistent with Policies 2.2.11 [L] and 2.2.12 [L], and the proposed land use designation for this parcel, including its allowable maximum residential density, is similar to the surrounding area.

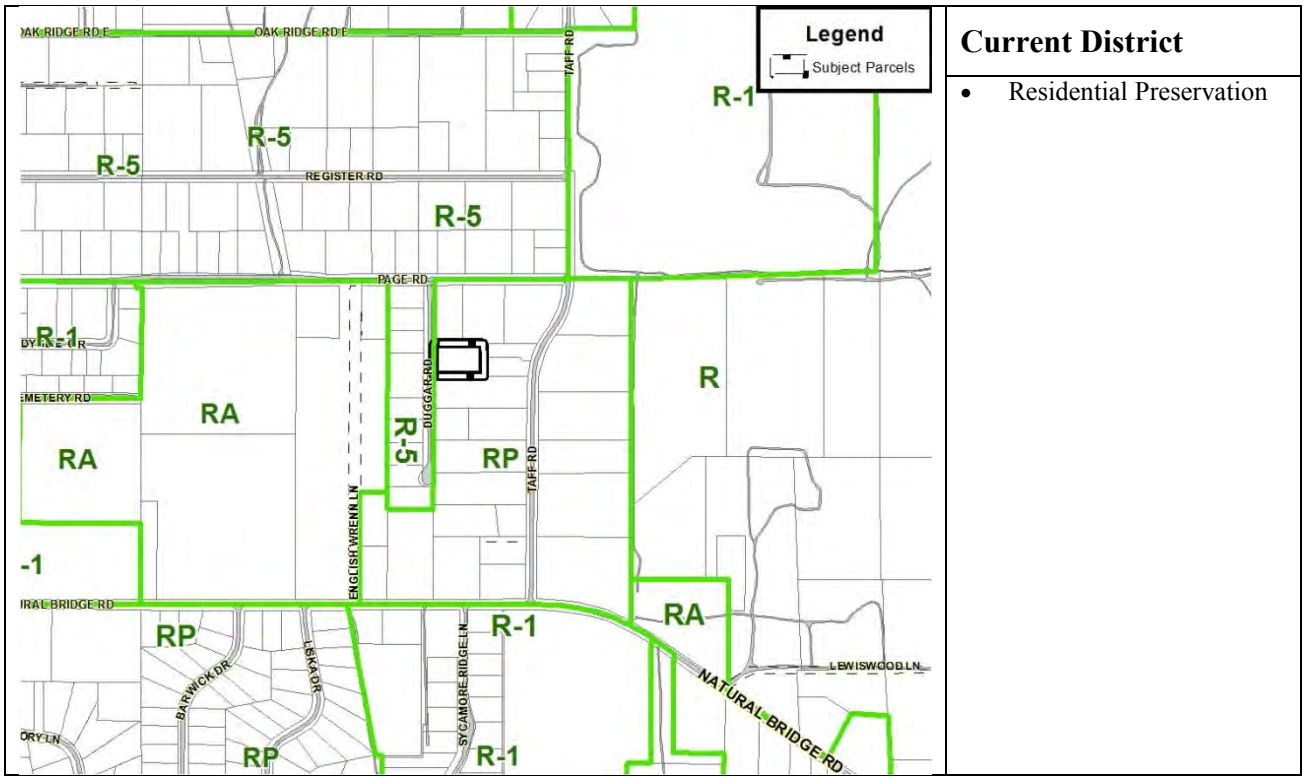
- Policy 5.3.3: [L] requires that all land uses permitted within the Educational Facilities, Recreation/Open Space, and Government Operational future land use categories shall, upon the transfer of land designated Institutional to an individual or private entity, require a future land use map amendment before any use other than existing, may occur.

The proposed Future Land Use change is consistent with this policy because the subject site has been transferred to a private entity in order to be used in a manner that is different than the previous use.

Zoning

The current zoning designation for the subject site is Residential Preservation (RP), which is consistent with the zoning designation of the surrounding properties to the north, east, and south. To the immediate west of the subject site, a narrow band of existing single-family residences have a zoning designation of R-5 (Manufactured Home and Single-Family Detached).

Current Zoning

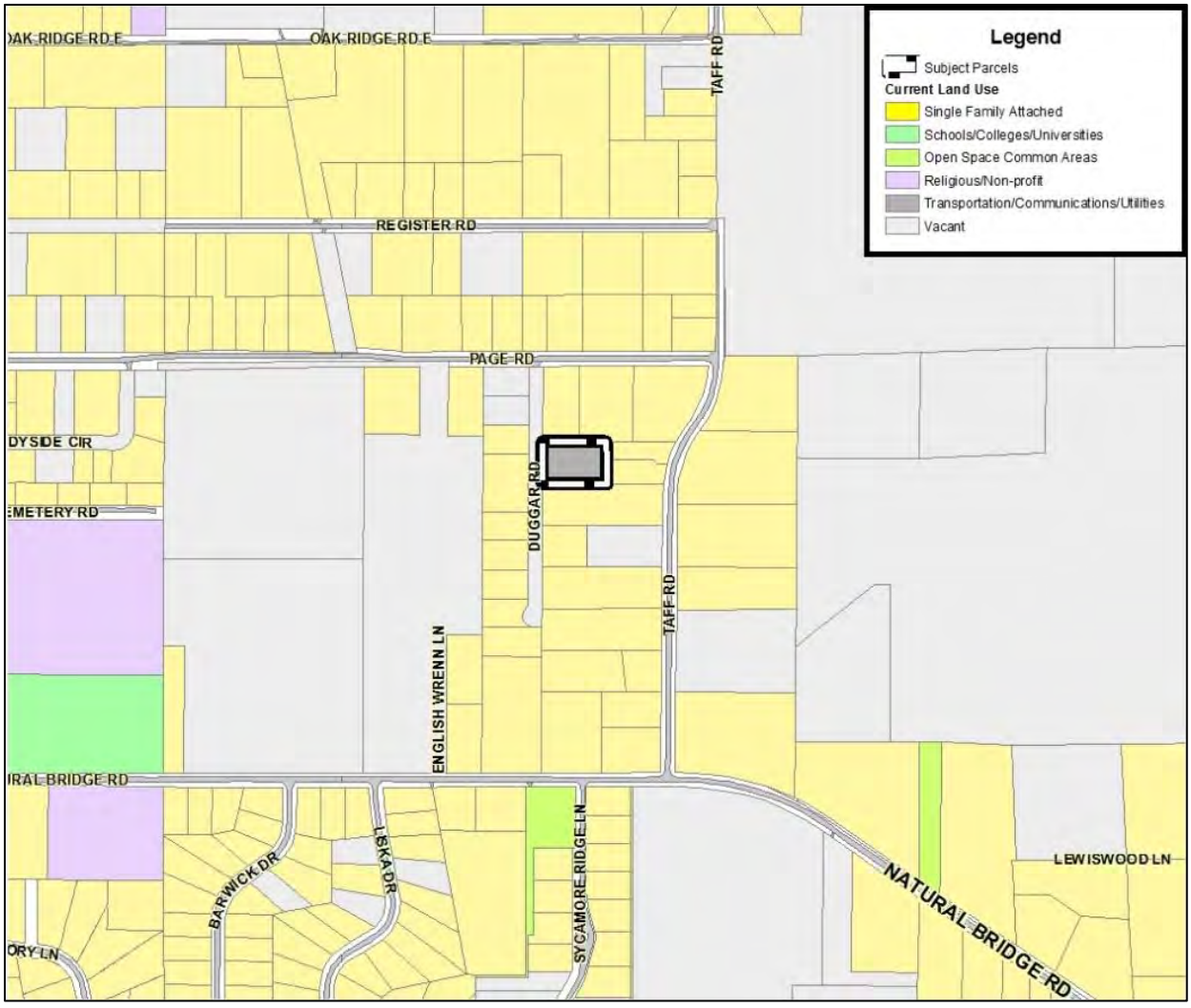


Section 10-6.617 of the County's Land Development Code governs Residential Preservation zoning in the unincorporated area. This section permits single-family, duplex residences, manufactured homes, and cluster housing within a range of zero to six units per acre. However, in Residential Preservation areas outside the urban service area, this section states that the density of non-vested development in residential preservation areas shall be consistent with the underlying land use category. For the subject site, this means that the maximum allowed residential density is four dwelling units per acre. Because there is no sewer service to the subject site (and none anticipated at this time), Policy 1.2.1 of the Sanitary Sewer sub-element in the Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan requires that the minimum lot size for a septic tank shall be one-half acre; therefore, the current maximum allowable residential density for the subject site is two units.

Existing Land Uses

The existing use of the subject site has transitioned from a government operation (municipal water well facility) to a residential use. The existing structure that housed the wellhead and pumping equipment is still in place, as well as a chain-link fence around it. The remainder of the site is forested. The current owner is using the structure and the area within the fence for storage of personal items. The surrounding land uses are primarily low-density residential with some areas of vacant, undeveloped land. The following map indicates existing land uses surrounding the subject site as of 2014.

Existing Land Use Map



Infrastructure Analysis

Water/Sewer

The subject site is currently served by City of Tallahassee potable water service. Central sewer service is not currently available to the subject site, nor is it planned within the five-year Capital Improvements Element.

Schools

The subject site is in the Woodville Elementary, Nims Middle School, and Rickards High School attendance zones. Based on the current maximum allowable residential density for the subject site of two dwelling units only, no adverse impacts on public school capacity are anticipated.

Roadway Network

The subject site is currently served by Duggar Road, which is a local, unpaved road. Given the size of the subject site and the permitted uses, densities, and intensities, no adverse impacts to the areas roadway network are anticipated..

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

There are no pedestrian or bicycle facilities proximate to the subject site.

Transit Network

StarMetro does not provide service to the subject site or surrounding area.

Environmental Analysis

Environmental Features

The subject site is located within the Woodville Recharge drainage basin. There are no known protected environmental features onsite.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Public notices were sent to 61 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject site. Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment:

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 26, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	October 23, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment #1: Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies:

1. 2.1.8: [L] Residential Densities
2. 2.2.3: [L] Residential Preservation
3. 2.2.11: [L] Rural Community
4. 2.2.12: [L] Woodville Rural Community

Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies
Referenced in PCM201603 Report

Policy 1.1.2: [L] (REV. EFF. 12/10/91)

Improvement of capital infrastructure shall be provided within the designated urban service area and shall be phased over the life of the plan.

Policy 2.1.8: [L] *(Revision Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 1/7/10)*

Maintain a viable mix of available residential densities to accommodate a variety of housing types. Current residential densities are summarized below:

RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES RANGE *(Revision Effective 12/15/11; Rev. Eff. 7/19/13)*

Future Land Use Category	Maximum Gross Density - Dwelling Units (DU)/Acre (Ac)[1]	Minimum Gross Density Dwelling Units (DU)/Acre (Ac)
Rural	**1 DU/10 Ac**	**No minimum**
Urban Fringe	**1 DU/3 Ac (standard) or 1DU/3 Ac (Conservation subdivision)**	**No minimum**
Urban Residential	**10 DU/AC**	**4 DU/Ac**
Urban Residential 2	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Village Mixed Use	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Suburban	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Planned Development	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Bradfordville Mixed Use [2]	**20 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Central Urban [2, 3]	**45 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Activity Center [2, 3]	**45 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
University Transition [2, 3]	**50 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Central Core [2, 3] *(Eff.1/7/10)*	**150 DU/Ac** *(Eff. 1/19/02)*	**No minimum**
Rural Community	**4 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Residential Preservation [2]	**6 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Lake Talquin Recreation/Urban Fringe [4]	**1 DU/3 Ac (standard)**	**No minimum**
Lake Protection [4]	**1 DU/2 Ac (standard)**	**No minimum**

Notes:
[1] Maximum gross density is based on the gross acreage of the site and may not be achievable after addressing applicable land development regulations (e.g., parking, stormwater, and other regulations that may limit maximum development potential).
[2] Density ranges can be increased up to 25% above the maximum limits listed above for the purpose of providing affordable housing units, consistent with Policy 2.1.14 [LU].
[3] Density ranges can be increased up to 35% above the maximum limits listed above for the purpose of encouraging infill development and redevelopment, consistent with Mobility Element Policy 1.1.10 [M] (Effective 12/15/11). *(Revision Effective 7/19/13)*
[4] Clustering Option Available

Land Use Policy 2.2.3: [L]

RESIDENTIAL PRESERVATION *(Effective 7/16/90; Revision Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 4/10/09)*

Characterized by existing homogeneous residential areas within the community which are predominantly accessible by local streets. The primary function is to protect existing stable and viable residential areas from incompatible land use intensities and density intrusions. Future development primarily will consist of infill due to the built out nature of the areas. Commercial, including office as well as any industrial land uses, are prohibited. Future arterial and/or expressways should be planned to minimize impacts within this category. Single family, townhouse and cluster housing may be permitted within a range of up to six units per acre. Consistency with surrounding residential type and density shall be a major determinant in granting development approval.

For Residential Preservation areas outside the Urban Service area the density of the residential preservation area shall be consistent with the underlying land use category.

The Residential Preservation category shall be based on the following general criteria. For inclusion, a residential area should meet most, but not necessarily all of these criteria.

1) Existing land use within the area is predominantly residential
2) Majority of traffic is local in nature
    a) Predominance of residential uses front on local street
    b) Relatively safe internal pedestrian mobility
3) Densities within the area generally of six units per acre or less
4) Existing residential type and density exhibits relatively homogeneous patterns
5) Assessment of stability of the residential area, including but not limited to:
    a) Degree of home ownership
    b) Existence of neighborhood organizations

In order to preserve existing stable and viable residential neighborhoods within the Residential Preservation land use category, development and redevelopment activities in and adjoining Residential Preservation areas shall be guided by the following principles:

a) The creation of transitional development area (TDA) for low density residential developments.

Higher density residential developments proposed for areas adjoining an established neighborhood within the residential preservation land use category shall provide a transitional development area along the shared property line in the higher density residential development. The development density in the transitional development area shall be the maximum density

allowed in the Residential Preservation land use category. Development within the transitional development area shall be designed, sized and scaled to be compatible with the adjoining residential preservation area.

Transitional development areas shall be non-mapped areas and shall be approved at the time of site plan approval. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be considered when determining the size of transitional development areas. The land development regulations shall specify development thresholds for the implementation of transitional development areas.

b) Limitation on future commercial intensities adjoining low density residential preservation neighborhoods.

New or redeveloped commercial uses adjoining residential preservation designated areas shall mitigate potential impacts by providing a transitional development area between the commercial uses and residential preservation uses and only those commercial activities which are compatible with low density residential development in terms of size and appearance shall be allowed. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be used when determining the compatibility, design techniques and the size of transitional development areas. The design and layout of adjoining commercial uses shall be oriented to place the section of the development with the least potential negative impacts next to the residential preservation area.

c) Limitations on existing light industry adjoining residential preservation neighborhoods.

New, expanding or redeveloped light industrial uses adjoining low density residential areas within the residential preservation land use category shall mitigate potential negative impacts by providing a transitional development area between the light industrial uses and the low and medium density residential uses. The factors cited in paragraph (e) below shall be considered when determining compatibility, design techniques and the size of the transitional development area.

The design and layout of adjoining light industrial uses shall be oriented to place the section of the development with the least potential negative impacts in the area next to the existing and/or future low density residential area in the residential preservation land use category. New light industrial land uses shall not be designated next to a residential preservation area.

d) Additional development requirements for allowed community facilities when adjoining low density residential areas, except for cemeteries or religious facilities to be used solely for religious functions. Such development requirements will also apply to ancillary facilities when proposed in conjunction with religious facilities, and are to result in effective visual and sound buffering (either through vegetative buffering or other design techniques) between the community facilities and the adjoining residential preservation area.

e) Land use compatibility with low density residential preservation neighborhoods

A number of factors shall be considered when determining a land use compatible with the residential preservation land use category. At a minimum, the following factors shall be considered to determine whether a proposed development is compatible with existing or proposed low density residential uses and with the intensity, density, and scale of surrounding development within residential preservation areas: proposed use(s); intensity; density; scale; building size, mass, bulk, height and orientation; lot coverage; lot size/ configuration; architecture; screening; buffers, including vegetative buffers; setbacks; signage; lighting; traffic

circulation patterns; loading area locations; operating hours; noise; and odor. These factors shall also be used to determine the size of transitional development areas.

f) Limitations on Planned Unit Developments in the Residential Preservation land use category.

Planned Unit Developments proposed within the interior of a Residential Preservation designated recorded or unrecorded subdivisions shall be generally consistent with the density of the existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision. Parcels abutting arterial roadways and/or major collectors may be permitted to achieve six dwelling units per acre.

The existing predominant development density patterns in Residential Preservation are listed in paragraph (g) below. Within 18 months of adoption, the PUD regulations shall be amended to include provisions addressing the preservation of established residential preservation designated areas. Said provisions shall address any proposed increase in density and the factors cited in paragraph (e) above.

g) Limitations on resubdivision of lots within established Residential Preservation designated areas.

To protect established single family neighborhoods from density intrusions, consistency within the recorded or unrecorded subdivision shall be the primary factor in granting approval for development applications. Consistency for the purposes of this paragraph shall mean that parcels proposed for residential development shall develop consistent with the lot size and density of the recorded or unrecorded subdivision.

Guidance on the resubdivision of lots in recorded and unrecorded single family subdivisions shall be provided in the Land Development Code.

Parcels proposed for residential development shall develop at densities generally consistent with the density of existing residential development in the recorded or unrecorded subdivision with the exception of parcels abutting arterial and/or major collector roadways which may be permitted up to six dwelling units per acre.

There may be two distinct density patterns in the Residential Preservation land use category as shown below:

Existing land use character of the subdivision	Gross residential density
Homogenous, very low density single family detached units (City Only)	0-3.6 dwelling units per acre (generally consistent with density of the subdivision)
Low density single family detached and/or non-single family detached units (including but not limited to townhomes and duplexes)	0-6.0 dwelling units per acre (generally consistent with density of the subdivision)

This section shall not be construed as to restrict the development of building types allowed by the applicable zoning district.

Policy 2.2.11: [L]

RURAL COMMUNITY* (REV. EFF. 6/28/02; REV. EFF. 7/26/06; RENUMBERED 3/14/07)

The Rural Community future Land Use Designation is intended to distinguish long-established unincorporated communities located outside of the urban service area. These communities have existing concentrations of residential land use at densities typically less than those desirable within an urban area (gross densities are typically less than 2 dwelling units per acre and the most intensely developed portions rarely exhibit net densities above 4 dwelling units per acre). The intensity and layout of development within these communities more closely reflect rural design characteristics than urban design characteristics, with home sites and businesses typically being situated on larger lots, with greater setback than their urban counterparts, and while some commercial development in these communities occurs in the geographically compact "nodes", located at or near the intersections of major roads, it is also common to find established existing linearly developed commercial areas along limited portions of State Highway frontage. Communities so designated have grown as historically independent communities outside of the urban area and not extensions of urban sprawl. As such, this future land use designation recognizes that these communities typically have their own small, business-commercial "districts", where minor offices and small to moderate-sized commercial development provide local and surrounding rural residents access to basic shopping opportunities-accordingly, the intensity of non-residential development is limited to a maximum of 50,000 square feet building and 50,000 square feet per parcel. Residential development may be permitted up to 4 dwelling units per acre. Development intensity may be further limited according to the absence or presence of central water and sewer service, roadway capacity, and environmental limitations. Although some urban services may be available to serve development within areas designated Rural Community, urban services are not prerequisites for the limited development intensities allowed within these areas. Central sewer and water systems used to serve areas designated Rural Community shall be designated for lower density service as this category is not intended to create an area that attracts regional development or functions as a growth node.

Policy 2.2.12: [L]

WOODVILLE RURAL COMMUNITY* (REV. EFF. 7/26/06; RENUMBERED 3/14/07; REV. EFF. 4/10/09)

The Woodville Rural Community shares many of the same characteristics as other Rural Communities, but has experienced different types of growth pressures than the other areas designated as Rural Community. Therefore it has received a separate Future Land Use designation with specific objectives and policies to address the issues unique to Woodville. Non-residential development is limited to a maximum of 50,000 square feet per building and 50,000 square feet per parcel; residential development is limited to a density of 4 dwelling units per acre. Through the transfer of development units system provided for in Policy 4.2.5 [C] residential densities of up to 8 dwelling units per acre may be allowed.

*Category located outside of designated Urban Service Area.

Policy 11.4.1: [L] (EFF. 12/8/98)

Where environmentally, economically and geographically practical, new heavy infrastructure land uses such as waste water treatment plants, airports, correctional facilities, and power plants which serve larger than neighborhood areas, shall be located in areas outside of the Southern Strategy Area. This policy does not apply to public facilities such as schools, parks, greenways, trails, and other recreational uses that would enhance the desirability of residing in the Southern Strategy Area.

Policy 4.2.5: [C] (EFF. 4/10/09; REV. EFF. 12/15/11)

By 2010, local government shall adopt in the Land Development Regulations a mapped Primary Spring Protection Zone (PSPZ) for Wakulla Springs based on the Leon County Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (LAVA). Land development regulations shall be adopted to establish additional requirements and regulations within the PSPZ to minimize the adverse impacts of development on groundwater recharge quality and quantity. At a minimum, local government shall address the items below:

1. The preferred method of wastewater treatment in the PSPZ within the Woodville Rural Community and the USA shall be connection to sewer facilities designed to achieve Advanced Wastewater Treatment standards. Land development regulations and the Water and Sewer Agreement shall be amended to include enhanced requirements for new development and redevelopment to connect to Advanced Wastewater Treatment facilities. The costs of required sewer connections in the PSPZ shall be borne in part or in whole by the developer.
2. When connection to sewer facilities designed to achieve Advanced Wastewater Treatment standards is not available, new development and redevelopment in the PSPZ shall use Performance Based On-Site Treatment Disposal Systems (OSTDS) as defined in Policy 1.2.6: [SS]. Existing traditional OSTDS shall be upgraded to Performance Based OSTDS when the traditional OSTDS fails, as defined in the Florida Administrative Code. A process providing alternatives to upgrading to a Performance Based OSTDS at the time of traditional OSTDS failure may be developed for low-income households. To ensure that all existing traditional OSTDS and new Performance Based OSTDS function effectively, local government shall designate or institute a Responsible Management Entity and supporting fee structure.
3. New development and redevelopment in the PSPZ shall use a Low Impact Development approach, in addition to conventional water quality treatment infrastructure required outside the PSPZ, to minimize adverse impacts of development on water quality and Wakulla Springs. Land development regulations shall specify the mechanism for implementing the Low Impact Development planning and design approach.
4. Establish a transfer of development units system within the PSPZ to foster growth in Woodville Rural Community, increase the feasibility of providing centralized sewer service, and protect Wakulla Springs. The transfer of development units system shall be based on the policies below:

(A) The Rural and Urban Fringe Future Land Use Map categories inside the PSPZ shall be designated as the sending areas to transfer dwelling units out of. Expansion of the Urban Fringe Future Land Use Map category shall not be allowed in the PSPZ.

(B) Areas inside the Woodville Rural Community Future Land Use Map category, where connection to sewer facilities designed to achieve Wastewater Treatment standards is available and required, shall be designated to receive dwelling units.

(C) No net increase in dwelling units, as allowed by the Future Land Use Map on the effective date of this policy, shall be allowed in the PSPZ. Areas inside the USA are exempt from this policy and may increase in allowed density when consistent with applicable Comprehensive Plan policies. Approval of a Future Land Use Map amendment outside the USA that would allow an increased number of dwelling units shall require appropriate documentation that rights to the number of increased dwelling units have been, or are committed by a legally binding agreement to be, acquired from the designated sending areas.

5. Restrict fertilizer content and application rates within the PSPZ.
6. Protection of environmentally sensitive areas and features within the PSPZ shall be a priority for the local government environmental land acquisition program.

Policy 5.3.3: [L] (EFF. 8/17/92)

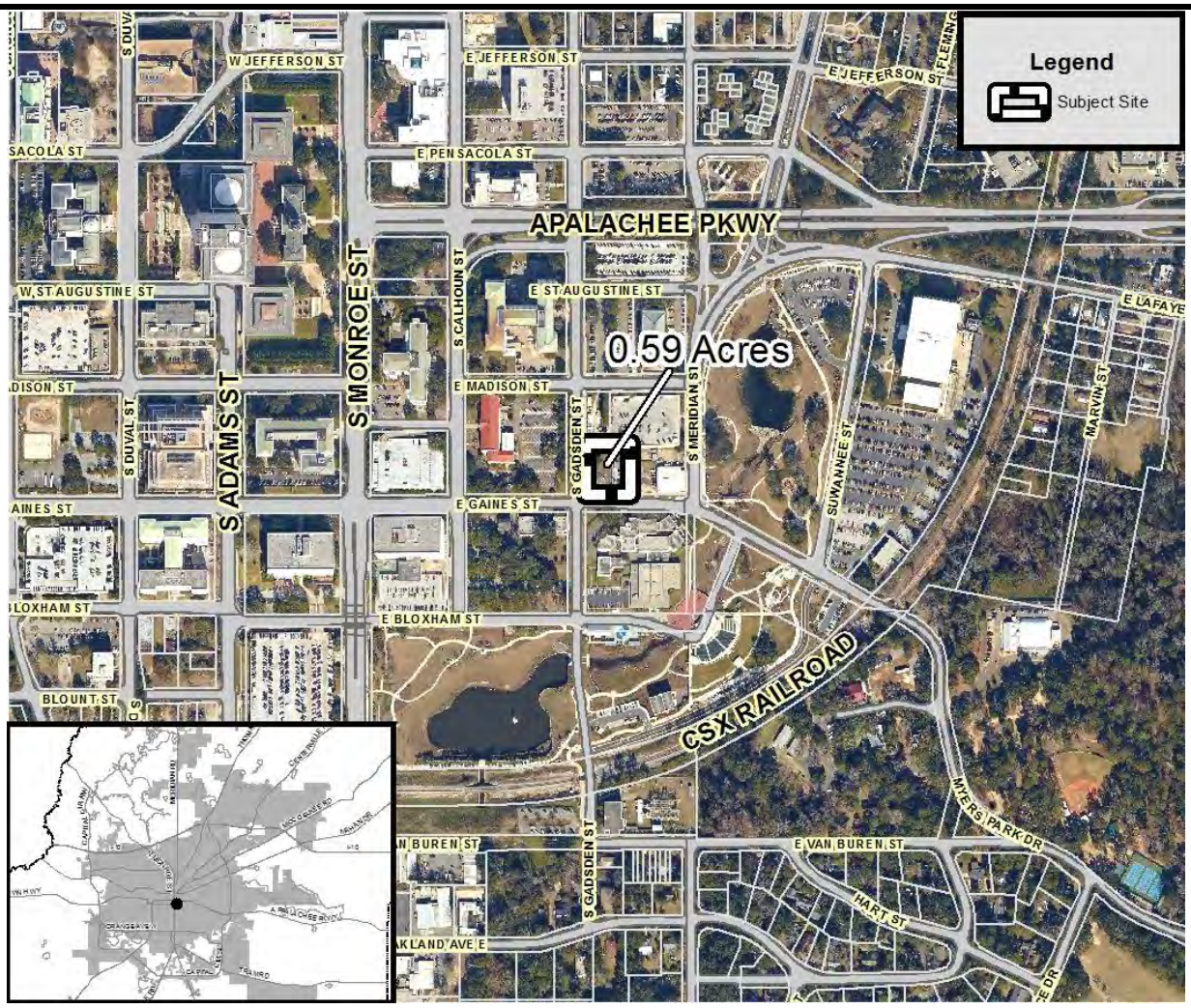
All land uses permitted within the Educational Facilities, Recreation/Open Space, and Government Operational future land use categories shall, upon the transfer of land designated Institutional to an individual or private entity, require a future land use map amendment before any use other than existing, may occur.

Policy 1.2.1: [SS] (EFF. 7/16/90; REV. EFF. 12/29/05; REV. EFF. 12/24/10)

The land use designations on the Future Land Use Map notwithstanding, the densities and intensities authorized by such land use designations shall not be allowed until such time as central water and sewer services are available, except as provided in Policy 1.2.3: [SS] and 1.2.4: [SS] below. The minimum lot size for a septic tank shall be one-half acre.

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE - PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle
PCM201604
City Waterworks Site



SUMMARY

Property Owner:	**Property Location/Tax I.D:**	**TLCPD Recommendation:**
City of Tallahassee	Northeast corner of the intersection of South Gadsden Street and East Gaines Street	**Approve**
Applicant:		
TLCPD		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Debra Thomas	Future Land Use: Recreation/Open Space Zoning: Central Core	**Approve**
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Debra.thomas@talgov.com 850.891.6418	Future Land Use: Central Core Zoning: No change	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

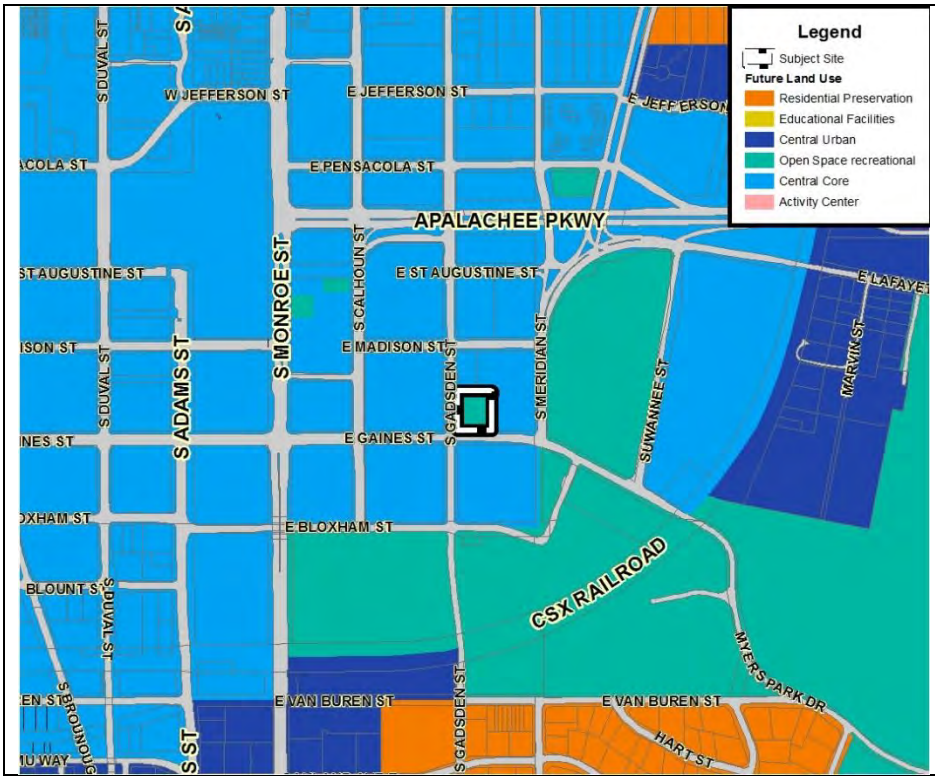
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map designation on a portion of a single parcel in Downtown Tallahassee that currently has two Future Land Use Map designations. The 0.59 acre parcel is located at the intersection of South Gadsden and East Gaines streets ("subject site"). The subject site contains the City Waterworks building, a historic structure owned by the City of Tallahassee. The northern portion of the parcel is currently designated Central Core and the southern portion is designated Recreation/Open Space. The proposed map amendment would designate the entire parcel as the Central Core future land use category, consistent with the surrounding land uses.

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION

The proposed map amendment would change the FLUM designation for approximately 0.59 acres from Recreation/Open Space to Central Core.

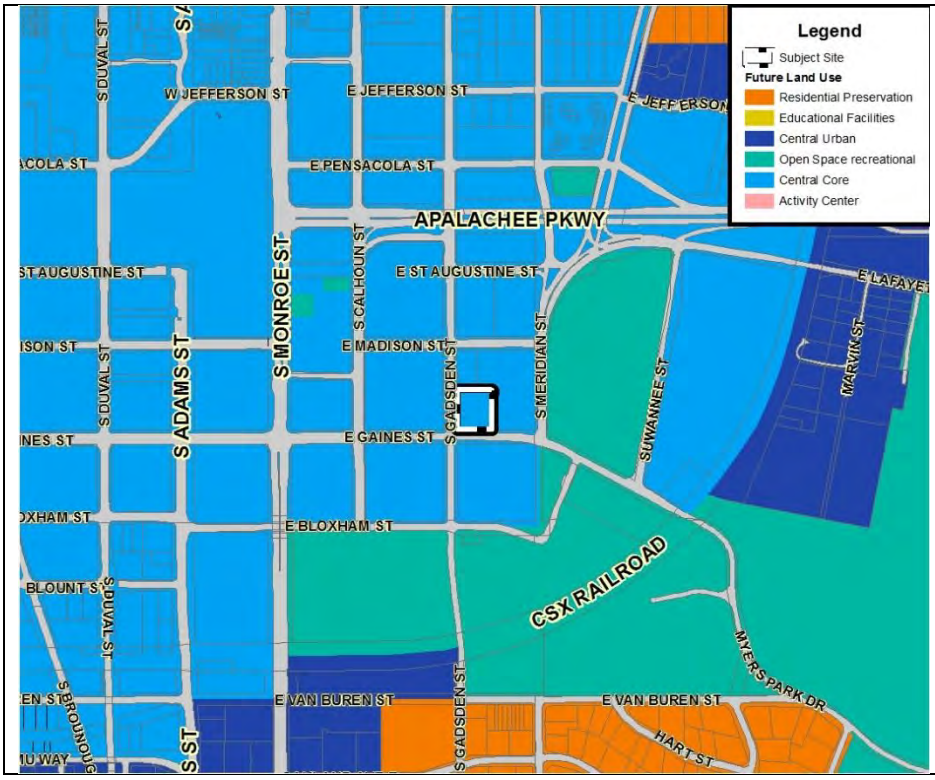
The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the subject site.

Current Future Land Use Map Designation



Current Land Use Designation
• Recreation/Open Space

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designation



Proposed Designation
• Central Core

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

D. FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. This amendment will unify a single parcel under one land use category and zoning district.
2. The proposed land use category is consistent with the subject site's current zoning designation.
3. The subject site meets expansion criteria for the Central Core land use category.
4. The proposed amendment will further the goals and objectives of several strategic planning districts including the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD), Downtown Overlay, and the Downtown Community Redevelopment Area (CRA).
5. The proposed change is consistent with Land Use Objective 9.1 which promotes revitalization, reinvestment and redevelopment in the Downtown Overlay District.
6. This amendment will promote the reuse of the subject site in support of an 18-hour Downtown, consistent with the intent of the proposed Central Core future land use category.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

The Old City Waterworks was built in 1904 and served as the City's original municipal water supply. Water supply functions were moved off-site in 1950, but the site was used in other capacities until the 1980s. In 1979, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, as an example of modern civil engineering. The proposed amendment would not change the building's historic designation.

The Waterworks site is owned by the City of Tallahassee. While currently vacant, there is significant community interest in reuse and rehabilitation of the site. The Knight Creative Communities Institute (KCCI) has chosen the Waterworks site as its 2016 Community Catalyst Class project. Over the course of the next year, the group will be working to identify new opportunities for the Waterworks building and site.

The subject site is located in several strategic planning areas, including the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD), the Downtown Overlay District, and the Downtown Community Redevelopment Area (CRA). The proposed amendment would further the goals and objectives of these planning areas by allowing more options for reuse of the subject site.

Current and Proposed Land Use Categories

The subject site is located within the Downtown Overlay boundary, and is part of a parcel that has two FLUM designations. Currently, the northern portion of the parcel is designated Central Core and the southern portion, the subject site, is designated Recreation/Open Space. The proposed map amendment would unify the parcel under one FLUM category, Central Core.

The Central Core FLUM is allowed only within the Downtown Overlay and encompasses much of Downtown Tallahassee. The entirety of the parcel, including the subject site, currently has Central Core zoning. The Central Core zoning district may only be utilized in the Central Core Future Land Use category. The proposed amendment would correct the inconsistency between the subject site's FLUM designation and zoning district.

Recreation/Open Space (Current)

The Recreation/Open Space FLUM recognizes publicly and privately owned lands which have active and passive recreational facilities, historic sites, forests, cemeteries or wildlife management areas. Residential uses are not permitted within this land use category and retail activities are limited. For the complete text of the Recreation/Open Space FLUM category see Attachment 1.

Central Core (Proposed)

The Central Core area is within the Downtown Overlay. Currently, Tallahassee's Central Core has a strong governmental presence; however, the character of the area has been transitioning to a greater mixture of uses, including office, commercial, retail and residential. The Comprehensive Plan states that the Central Core of Tallahassee is intended to grow into a vibrant 18-hour urban activity center containing quality development and emphasizing alternative modes of transportation. In order to support an 18-hour downtown, the Central Core FLUM provides for design standards and promotes redevelopment. The category also encourages a mix of higher intensity uses and high density residential, a prerequisite for mass transit and other alternative modes of transportation. Residential development may be permitted up to 150 units per acre. For the complete text of the Central Core FLUM category see Attachment 2.

Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan

The proposed amendment is consistent with the following goals, objectives, and policies of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

The Comprehensive Plan Vision Statement encourages projects and activities that provide significant additional value to the Community. This includes supporting development in strategic planning areas such as the Downtown Overlay, Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD) and Southern Strategy Areas.

The subject site is located within the Downtown Overlay and the MMTD districts where a mix of land uses and infill development are encouraged.

- Policy 2.2.10 Land Use Element [L] establishes the Central Core Future Land Use Category in the core of Tallahassee's downtown. The Central Core category is intended to create a critical mass of activity in the central core of the City.

The subject site is currently vacant and the use of the site is restricted by the current future land use designation. The proposed amendment would allow the reuse and rehabilitation of the subject site.

- Objective 9.1 [L] promotes revitalization, reinvestment, and redevelopment within the Downtown Overlay characterized by site design which is pedestrian friendly and contains a mix of land uses.
- Policy 9.1.2 [L] describes the criteria for expanding the Central Core Future Land Use category. Expansion of the Central Core category is limited to those parcels within the Downtown Overlay District that:
    - are within or contiguous to the existing Central Core area;
    - have all services and infrastructure available;
    - exhibit a need for the expansion (e.g.: parcel of sufficient size not available in the Central Core FLUM for the proposed development).

The subject site meets the above criteria for expanding the Central Core category because the subject site is contiguous to the existing Central Core area and all services and infrastructure are currently available. The proposed amendment is also consistent with Land Use Objective 9.1 which promotes redevelopment and reinvestment in in the Downtown Overlay District.

- Objective 1.1 Mobility Element [M] promotes vibrant communities with compact urban forms and a mixture of uses to minimize travel distances, reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gases, and to enhance pedestrian and bicycle mobility and transit accessibility.
- Policy 1.1.3 [M] promotes the Downtown as an 18-hour activity center by supporting development of housing, restaurants, and cultural activities to encourage use beyond working hours.

The proposed amendment would allow for the reuse of the site within the Downtown area supporting compact urban forms. The proposed change also provides expanded uses for the subject site which would encourage the mixture of uses and 18-hour activity sought in the City's Downtown.

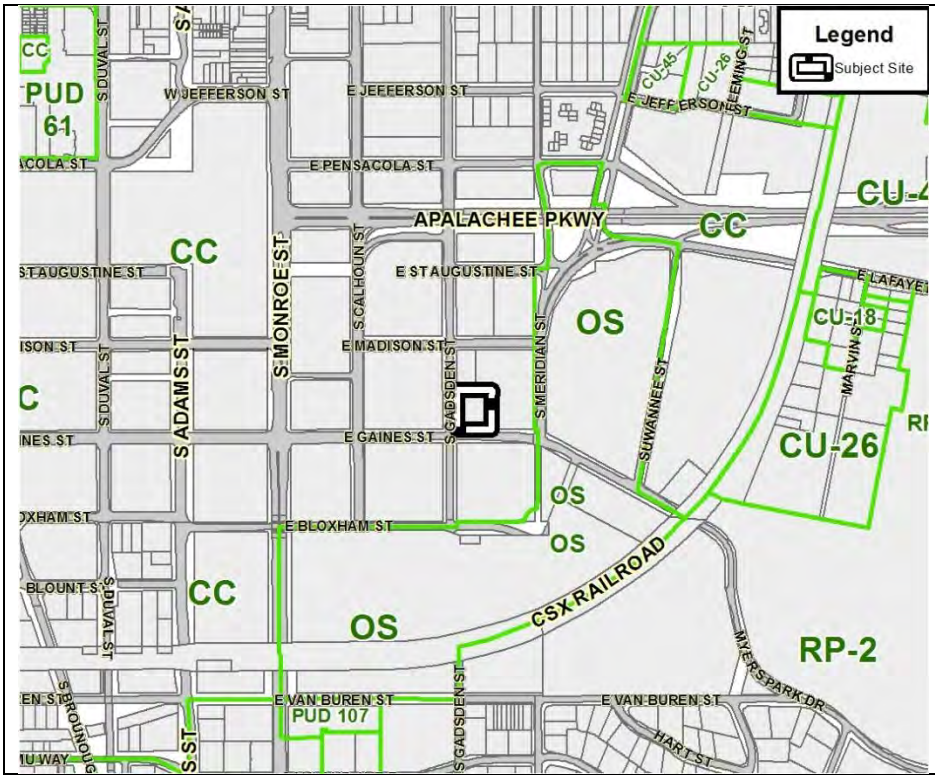
The complete text of these goals, objectives, and policies is included as Attachment #3.

Zoning

There is no rezoning needed to implement the proposed map amendment. The current zoning of Central Core implements the proposed future land use map change.

The Central Core zoning district may only be utilized in the Central Core Future Land Use Category. The zoning district is intended to promote infill and redevelopment of existing residential urban areas with sufficient supporting infrastructure, accessibility to services, and proximity to the Capitol, employment centers, and universities; provide access to convenient shopping and service businesses; promote compatibility between adjacent residential and non-residential uses through high quality design; and promote pedestrian and bicycle mobility. For the complete text of the Central Core zoning district see Attachment #4. The following map provides the current zoning for the subject site and surrounding area.

Zoning Map



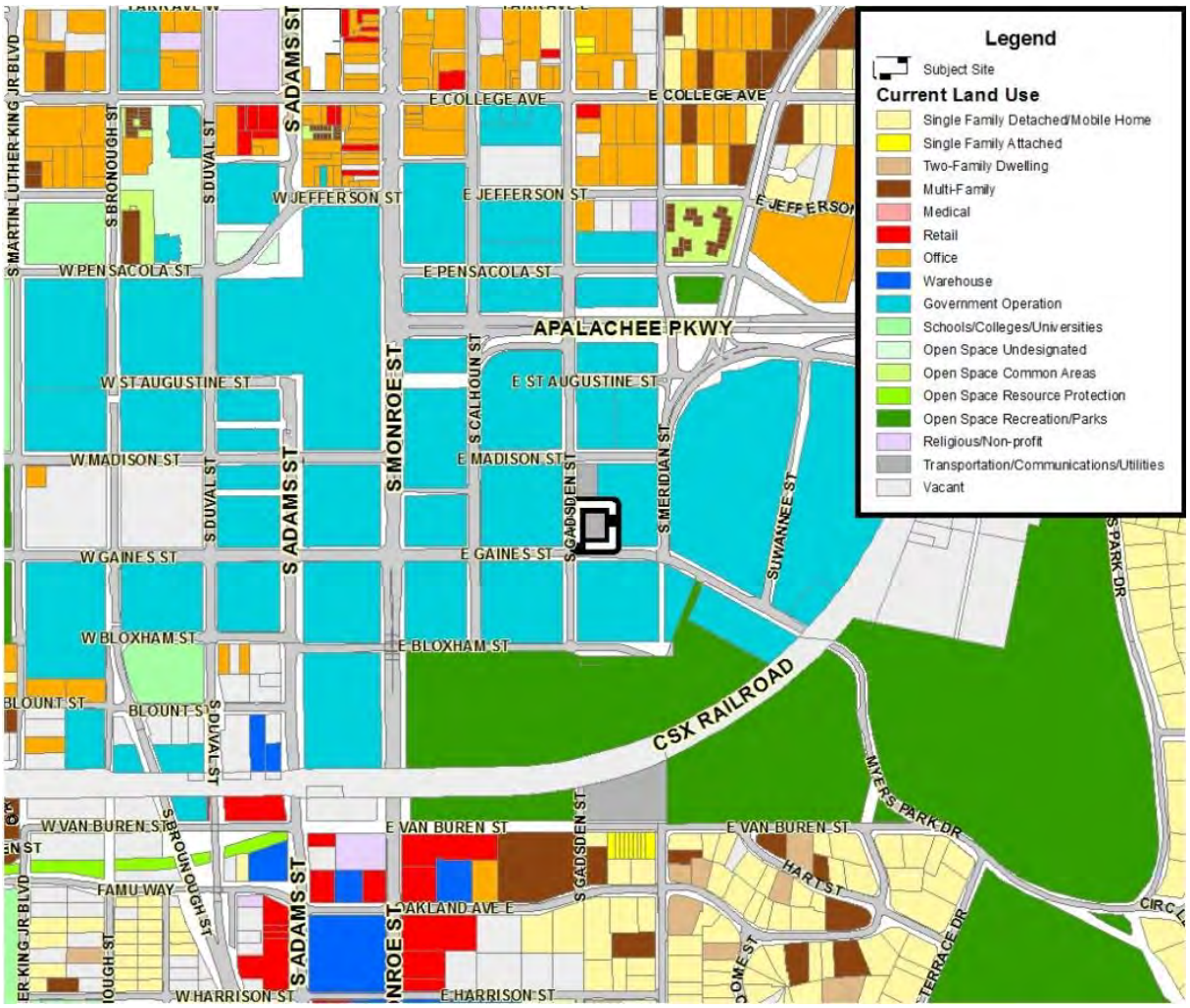
Current Designation
• Central Core

Existing Land Uses

As previously stated, the subject site is home to the Old City Waterworks, which is currently vacant. The existing land uses in the vicinity of the subject site include government operations, recreation and open space, office, retail, single family, and multifamily dwellings.

The following map indicates existing land uses surrounding the subject site as of 2014.

Existing Land Use Map



Infrastructure Analysis

Water/Sewer

The subject site is currently served by City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer services.

Schools

The subject site is in the Hartsfield, Cobb, and Leon school attendance zones.

School Name	Hartsfield Elementary	Cobb Middle	Leon High
Present Capacity	61	145	0
Post Development Capacity	44	138	-8

The table above depicts preliminary calculations provided by School Board staff based on the maximum residential development allowed under the requested future land use category. Final school concurrency calculations will be conducted in the future when a site plan for proposed development is submitted.

Roadway Network

The subject site is currently bound by south Gadsden Street, a minor arterial, and east Gaines Street, a minor arterial. It is located within the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD) which has a goal of increasing density, mixed use developments, and promoting pedestrian-oriented urban design standards to support walkable development and thereby increase pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

Gaines Street and South Gadsden Street have sidewalks connect the subject site to the larger downtown area, including Cascades Park and the Capital Cascades multi-use trail.

Transit Network

The subject site is in the MMTD and Downtown where transit services are provided by StarMetro. StarMetro provides transit services along Gaines Street via the Tall Timbers Route. The closet transit stop is at Meridian and Madison Streets.

Environmental Analysis

The subject site is located within the Lake Munson drainage basin. The site is developed and contains no known protected environmental features onsite.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Public notices were sent to 14 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject site. Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment.

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 27,2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	November 6, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency (LPA) Public Hearing – February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

Additional Recommendation from the Local Planning Agency: The LPA recommended City staff undertake an analysis of pros and cons of applying to the local historic register for the Waterworks building.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment # 1 Land Use Policy 2.2.14 Recreation/Open Space FLUM Category

Attachment # 2 Land Use Policy 2.2.10 FLUM Central Core Category

Attachment # 3 Complete text of the following Comprehensive Plan Policies and Objectives referenced in report:
Comprehensive Plan Vision Statement
Land Use Objective 9.1 Downtown Overlay District
Land Use Policy 9.1.2 Central Core Expansion Criteria
Mobility Element Objective 1.1
Mobility Element Policy 1.1.3

Attachment # 4 Zoning district chart for the following zoning district referenced in report:
Section 10-197. Central Core Zoning District Chart

Land Use Policy 2.2.14: [L]

RECREATION/OPEN SPACE *(Effective 8/17/92; Rev. Effective 7/26/06; Renumbered 3/14/07)*

This category contains:
(1) Government owned lands which have active or passive recreational facilities, historic sites, forests, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas.
(2) Privately owned lands which have golf courses, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas.

Permitted uses include passive recreation and silviculture. Active recreation facilities are included if the site is within the USA or a rural community.

Policy 2.2.10: [L]

CENTRAL CORE *(Effective 1/19/02; Rev. Eff. 7/26/06; Renumbered 3/14/07; Rev. Eff. 1/7/10; Revision Effective 7/19/13)*

The current Central Core of Tallahassee has a strong government presence. However, the character of this area has changed since 2002 to a more mixed use center with new office, commercial, retail and residential uses. The Central Core of Tallahassee is intended to expand into a vibrant 18-hour urban activity center with quality development. The emphasis in this area is intended to shift from cars to pedestrian, bike and transit modes of transportation. The development regulations within the Central Core area have to be amended to allow for a more urban kind of development where the primary emphasis is on pedestrian, bike and transit modes of transportation. The Central Core area is within the Downtown Overlay. The City of Tallahassee intends to promote mix of uses and higher densities and intensities within its Central core, while promoting multiple modes of transportation. The City shall establish Design Guidelines for this area in order to allow for more mixed use, pedestrian, bike and transit oriented development. Residential development may be permitted up to 150 units per acre.

Any development with density of more than 10 dwelling units per acre shall be consistent with the design standards identified in Policy 1.1.10 [M] subject to further clarification in the Land Development Code.

The future expansion of the Central Core FLUM will be limited to only those parcels within the Downtown Overlay District when:

- The proposed parcels are contiguous to existing central core FLUM area;
- The proposed parcel has all the infrastructure available;
- The proposed parcel has to exhibit a need for the expansion (eg: parcel of sufficient size not available in the Central Core FLUM for the proposed development).

Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies
Referenced in Report

VISION STATEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

(Rev. Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 1/7/10)

In the early 1820s, Florida government alternated business between St. Augustine and Pensacola. At that time, travel between the cities was hazardous and the journey long. In 1823, the site of Tallahassee was chosen as the seat of government for the Territory of Florida because of its central location and abundance of natural resources. It was noted then, "A more beautiful country can scarcely be imagined; it is high, rolling, and well watered." In the new capital, commerce expanded and a new school of higher learning was founded. From these historic roots, Tallahassee and Leon County is now the center of Florida's government and respected worldwide for its schools of higher education.

We are fortunate to have retained the natural beauty that inspired the sitting of Florida's state capital. The community relies upon the comprehensive plan to protect the natural resources and scenic beauty while encouraging the responsible, healthy growth of Tallahassee and Leon County. The comprehensive plan seeks to balance the management of growth with environmental protection but gives precedence to environmental protection.

Evolving land use patterns within the County have exhibited sprawl characteristics. Sprawl is, perhaps, the most inefficient pattern of land use. Costs associated with the provision of both capital and social infrastructure are higher than more compact patterns. This must be taken into consideration when local government is faced with limited fiscal resources and increasing demand for services.

Sprawl encourages degradation of the County's natural resources by prematurely committing vast areas to the impact of urbanization. Phased, orderly growth mitigates this situation by comprehensively addressing development impacts to our natural systems. Leap frog development associated with sprawl is piecemeal in nature and is detrimental to any type of comprehensive framework.

Another aspect of urban sprawl is the tendency toward strip commercial development, i.e., the commercialization along major streets which occurs as infill between sprawled developments. This strip development negatively affects traffic safety and flow, as well as creating aesthetic problems associated with advertising signs. While many of the negative effects of strip development can be controlled to some extent by regulatory means, a more positive approach is to prevent its spread by means of land use policies.

The purpose of the comprehensive plan is to preserve, protect and enhance the quality of life for all citizens. The plan encourages and supports economically sound residential, educational, employment, cultural, recreational, commercial and industrial opportunities for the citizens. This is facilitated by systematically planning for growth, development and redevelopment.

The natural environment is one of the many criteria which, when combined, form the community's perceived quality of life. The natural environment is a major component in the quality of life equation for Leon County. As such, it must be protected. Development and the ancillary activities associated with it must be channeled into locations that protect the natural and aesthetic environment. Unwise land use decisions which ultimately require expensive environmental retrofitting, paid for by the general populace, must be eliminated. In order to achieve this, it is the intent of this Plan to include strong environmental objectives and policies within the Land Use Element and other applicable portions of the Plan.

The residential environment is also one of many criteria which form the community's perceived quality of life and must be protected. An economic base of stable public employment has fostered development of stable residential neighborhoods. Citizens identify with and value their neighborhoods in all parts of the community and at all income levels. Containing sprawl will necessarily increase density and intensity in the existing urban area. Unwise land use decisions and premature non-residential development in established residential areas can seriously and permanently alter the character of a neighborhood. Not only actual changes, but also the perception of a constant assault on a neighborhood undermine an otherwise desirable residential environment. Development and its ancillary activities should be channeled into locations that offer the greater opportunity for the higher density and mixture of uses that a policy of urban containment encourages. It is the intent of the plan to maintain the integrity of existing neighborhoods while encouraging new residential developments to incorporate a wider range of non-residential uses.

Essential for planning are objectives and policies that protect and enhance the natural environment, water resources, the canopy roads, and residential neighborhoods. To this end, regulatory tools such as concurrency management, urban service area designation, planned unit developments and special protection zones are used to foster the community’s vision. An underlying premise is the linkage between land use and infrastructure. The plan is based on the principle that development should pay for itself and this vision is implemented, in part, through the accomplishment of several strategies described below.

Traditional values within Leon County prohibit the strict implementation of an urban containment strategy. Urban service area demarcations must be located to allow for some degree of large lot, single family subdivisions. In addition, some urban areas located away from the core, such as Chaires, Fort Braden, and Miccosukee, must be provided for. Overall, however, it is the intent of this comprehensive plan to concentrate development in the Tallahassee urban area plus provide for a minimum number of designated areas of urban development.

It is the responsibility of every citizen of Leon County to pay his or her fair share first to achieve and then to maintain the community wide adopted levels of service (LOS) for capital infrastructure and urban services. However, it is not a current resident's responsibility to pay for new developments' fair share costs through subsidization. Thus, in a sense, future development must be self-sufficient.

Existing and new residents should not be bound by minimum level of service standards adopted community wide. The ability to enhance these minimums should be provided for as long as the end user pays for the incurred costs. User fees, special assessments or MSTUs are instruments, which can be used to accomplish this. Furthermore, it should be recognized that congestion can actually be a sign of a healthy urban area, and that automobile congestion can lead to individuals making a modal switch to transit, provided the transit system provides access to common destinations with convenient frequency.

The plan encourages projects and activities that provide significant additional value to the community. This includes supporting development in strategic areas such as the Downtown Overlay, Multimodal Transportation District and Southern Strategy Areas.

The intent of the Southern Strategy is to direct quality development and redevelopment into the area designated as the Southern Strategy area. Success of the Southern Strategy will benefit the entire community in terms of an increased tax base, greater choices for residential and employment opportunities, and other general quality of life factors such as greater availability of shopping, recreation and educational opportunities throughout the community. The focus of this strategy is to make this area of the community a desirable residential location for people of all incomes. This area contains many assets we strive for in other parts of the community such as close proximity to jobs and downtown, walk-to commercial, neighborhood schools and parks, and affordable housing. Similarly, the Lake Bradford Chain of Lakes, the St. Marks Bike Trail and its extensions, and the proximity of the National Forest make this area important for environmental and recreational reasons. It also contains historic neighborhoods and is in proximity to cultural activities in the community, with museums and nearby concert facilities; educational activities, with two nearby universities and the community college. It contains a great diversity of neighborhoods, housing, and employment close to the urban core. These are the assets that make a true city.

The Downtown Overlay consists primarily of the urban core of the City of Tallahassee and is intended to clearly distinguish the City's Downtown Boundary. This overlay district primarily comprises the Capital Center area, Gaines Street Corridor, and parts of the Southern Strategy Area. The intent of this overlay district is to encourage high density and quality redevelopment as well as remove barriers to achieving the allowable densities within this area.

In order to ensure the long-term viability of our entire community as well as the efficiency of our public and private investments, it is important to protect the housing resources, neighborhoods, and business and commercial districts that make up the Multimodal Transportation District and the Downtown Overlay by adopting strategies which promote neighborhood revitalization, urban infill, homeownership, and redevelopment.

The plan also supports diversification of our local economy, utilizing our highly educated workforce, our two local universities, community college and various technical schools and state government. With approximately 38% of all employment in Tallahassee-Leon County based in the government sector, this community is a reflection of its role as the State Capital and as a

center for higher education. This employment structure has long provided a stable and predictable economic base.

This plan recognizes the likely continuation of growth in the State government and university segments of the local economy. A major strength of this aspect of our community is the opportunity that it provides for selective diversification. With a strong economic base, the focus for the future can be to actively seek desirable industries that will have a synergy with existing economic resources, such as job training and research and development activities associated with the universities and other educational entities.

This Plan is based on maintaining the historical growth rate of Leon County. Specifically, Tallahassee-Leon County should continue to grow with an emphasis on selected growth that pays for itself through the provision of well paid jobs and economic leverage factors which enhance the quality of life of the community. The universities and state government, which have been our traditional economic strengths, should be built upon and encouraged to expand. Thus, selected recruitment and continued expansion of the universities and state government should form the nucleus for the continued growth of Leon County.

Our comprehensive plan is a living document, used every day in decisions made by local governments. It is regularly reviewed and amended to ensure that it remains current and consistent with our community vision.

DOWNTOWN OVERLAY DISTRICT (EFF. 7/1/94; REV. EFF. 1/7/10; REV. EFF. 7/6/15)

Objective 9.1: [L]
Promote revitalization, reinvestment and redevelopment characterized by site design which is pedestrian friendly and contains a mix of land uses which are designed to achieve compatibility.

Policy 9.1.2: [L] *(Revision Effective 1/7/10)*

Those parcels within the Downtown Overlay (except Gaines Street Corridor Study Area) are eligible to be added to the Central Core FLUM when

- The proposed parcels are contiguous to existing Central Core FLUM area;
- The proposed parcel has all the infrastructure available;
- The proposed parcel has to exhibit a need for the expansion (eg: parcel of sufficient size not available in the current Central Core FLUM for the proposed development).

OBJECTIVE 1.1: [M] *(Effective 12/15/11)*

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION
Coordinate transportation and land use systems that foster vibrant communities with compact urban forms and a mixture of uses to minimize travel distances, reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gases, and to enhance pedestrian and bicycle mobility and transit accessibility.

Policy 1.1.3: [M] (Effective 12/15/11)
Promote the Downtown as an 18-hour activity center by supporting development of housing, restaurants, and cultural activities to encourage use beyond working hours.

Sec. 10-197. Central Core district

See the following chart for district intent, permitted uses, and notes for the Central Core Zoning District:

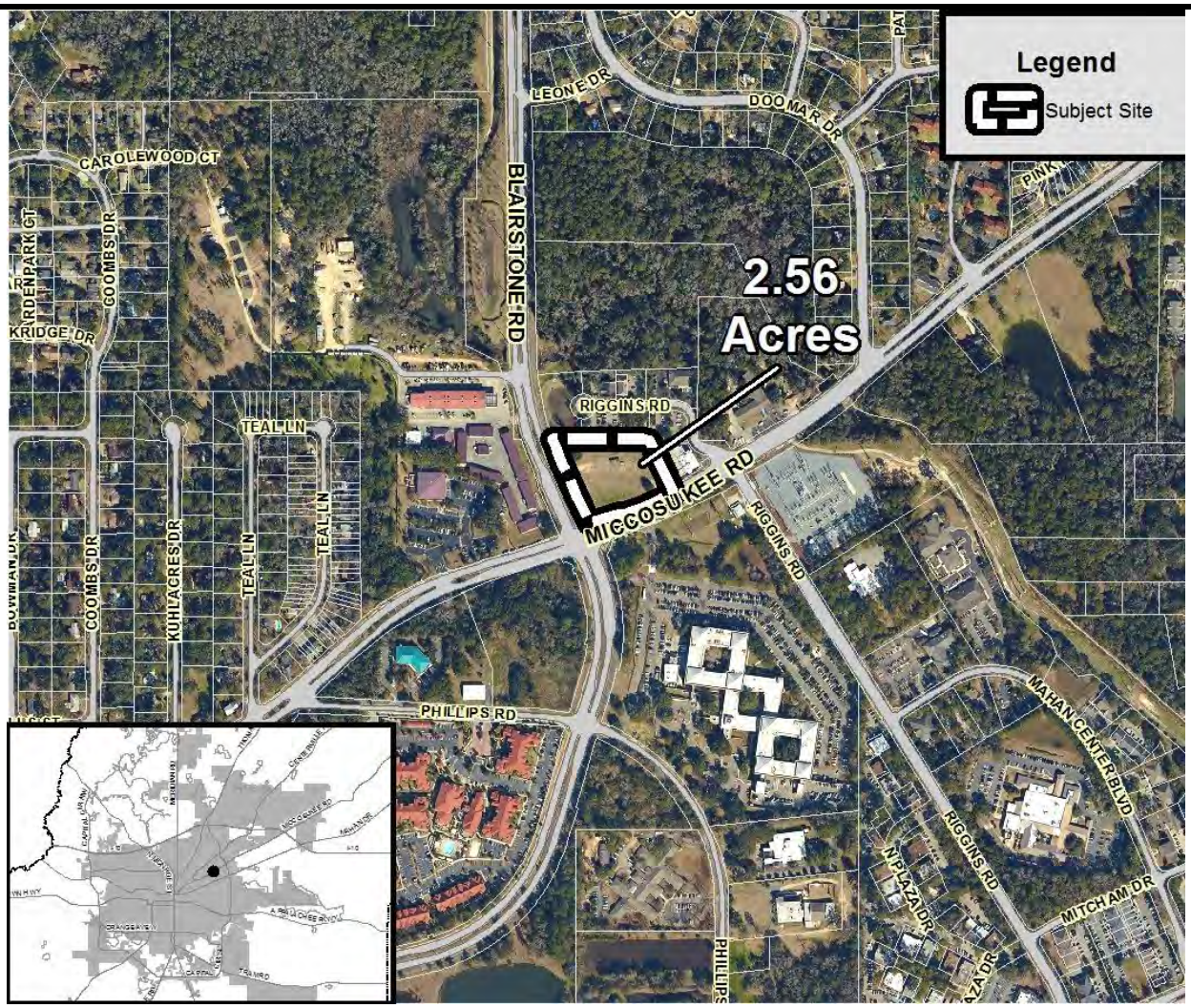
	PERMITTED USES		
1. District Intent	***2. Principal Uses***	***3. Prohibited Uses***	***4. Accessory Uses***
The Central Core district is intended to: 1) Create a critical mass of activity in the central core of the City; 2) Allow residential density of up to 150 dwelling units per acre; 3) Promote infill and redevelopment of existing residential urban areas with sufficient supporting infrastructure, accessibility to services, and proximity to the Capitol, employment centers, and universities; 4) Provide access to convenient shopping and service businesses; 5) Promote compatibility between adjacent residential and non-residential uses through high quality design; and 6) Promote pedestrian and bicycle mobility. The Central Core zoning district may only be utilized in the Central Core Future Land Use Category. The Central Core district is not subject to the Tallahassee Land Use Development Matrix. **Development Standards for this zoning district are established within the Downtown Overlay Regulating Plan map series and applicable sections of Division 4.**	1. Active and passive recreational facilities. 2. Automotive rental. 3. Automotive repair. 4. Banks and other financial institutions. 5. Community facilities, including libraries, religious facilities, police/fire stations, and elementary, middle, high and vocational schools. Other community facilities may be allowed in accordance with Section 10-413 of these regulations. 6. Cocktail lounges and bars. 7. Commercial sports. 8. Day care centers. 9. Equipment rental, outdoor storage prohibited. 10. Funeral parlor, mortuary. 11. Hotel, motel, and Bed and breakfast inns (see Sec. 10-412). 12. Indoor amusements. 13. Laundromats, laundry and dry cleaning pick-up stations. 14. Mailing services. 15. Medical and dental offices and services, laboratories, and clinics. 16. Motor vehicles fuel sales. 17. Museums and art galleries. 18. Non-medical offices and services, including business and government offices and services. 19. Nursing homes and other residential care facilities. 20. Personal services (barber shops, fitness clubs, tailoring, etc.). 21. Photocopying and duplicating services. 22. Post-secondary educational facilities. 23. Repair services, non-automotive; outdoor storage prohibited. 24. Residential – any dwelling unit type, except mobile homes.	i. Motor vehicles, RV, and boat dealers. ii. Fuel oil dealers. iii. Camps and recreational vehicle parks. iv. Hospital. v. Factories and industrial uses.	(1) A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure and which comprises no more than 33 percent of the floor area or cubic volume of the principal use or structure, as determined by the Land Use Administrator. (2) Light infrastructure and/or utility services and facilities necessary to serve permitted uses, as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

	25. Restaurants, without drive-in facilities. 26. Retail, miscellaneous – bakeries, electronics, florists, liquor stores, used merchandise, newsstand, books, greeting cards, toys, luggage, clothing, shoes, department store, furniture, grocers, etc. 27. Rooming and boarding houses, including dormitories. 28. Social, fraternal, and recreational clubs and lodges; assembly halls. 29. Structured parking. 30. Studios for photography, film, music, art, dance, drama, and voice. 31. Other uses, which in the opinion of the Land Use Administrator, are of a similar and compatible nature to those uses described in this district.		

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle

PCM201605
Miccosukee Road and Blairstone Road



SUMMARY

Property Owner:	Property Location:	TLCPD Recommendation:
Leon County	Northeast corner of the intersection of Miccosukee Road and North Blairstone Road	**Approve**
Applicant:		
Leon County Board of County Commissioners		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Debra L. Thomas	FLUM: Government Operational Zoning: Planned Unit Development	**Approve**
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Debra.thomas@talgov.com 850-891-6418	FLUM: Suburban Zoning: C-2 Gen. Commercial	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

Planning staff received a request from the Leon County's Division of Real Estate to initiate a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) amendment for a 2.56 acre parcel located the intersection of Miccosukee and North Blairstone Road ("subject site").

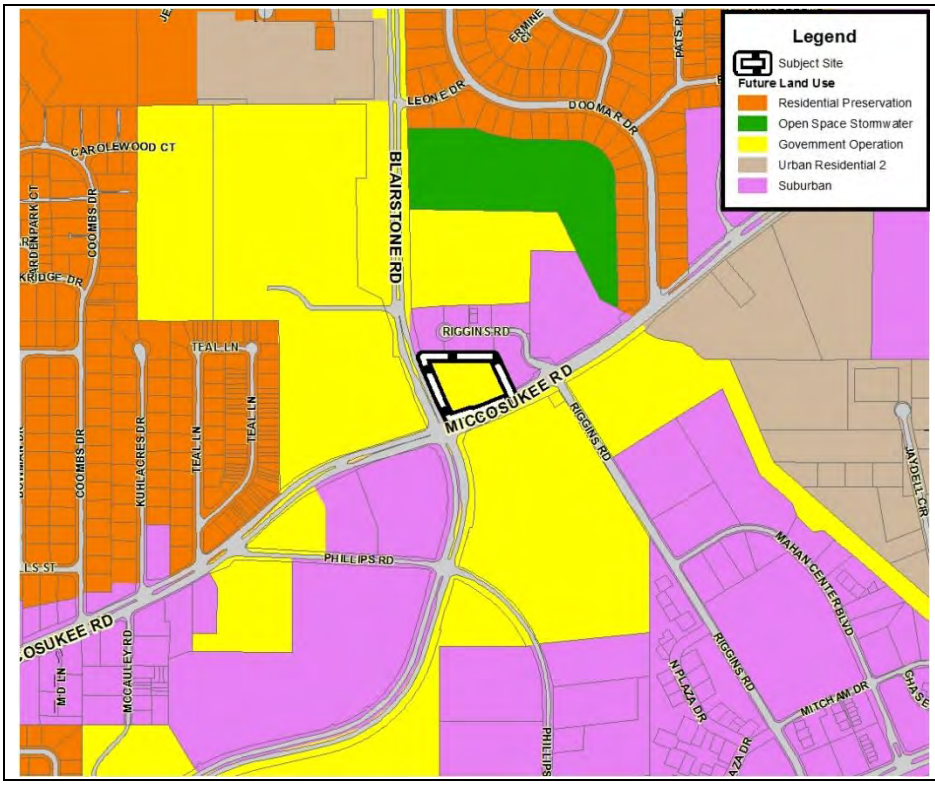
While the subject site is currently owned by Leon County, it is being surplused to pay for the construction of a new medical examiner facility. In order to change the ownership from public to private, and to facilitate the future development of the subject site with uses other than government operations, the current FLUM designation and zoning need to be changed.

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION

The proposed map amendment would change the FLUM designation for approximately 2.56 acres from Government Operational to Suburban.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the subject site.

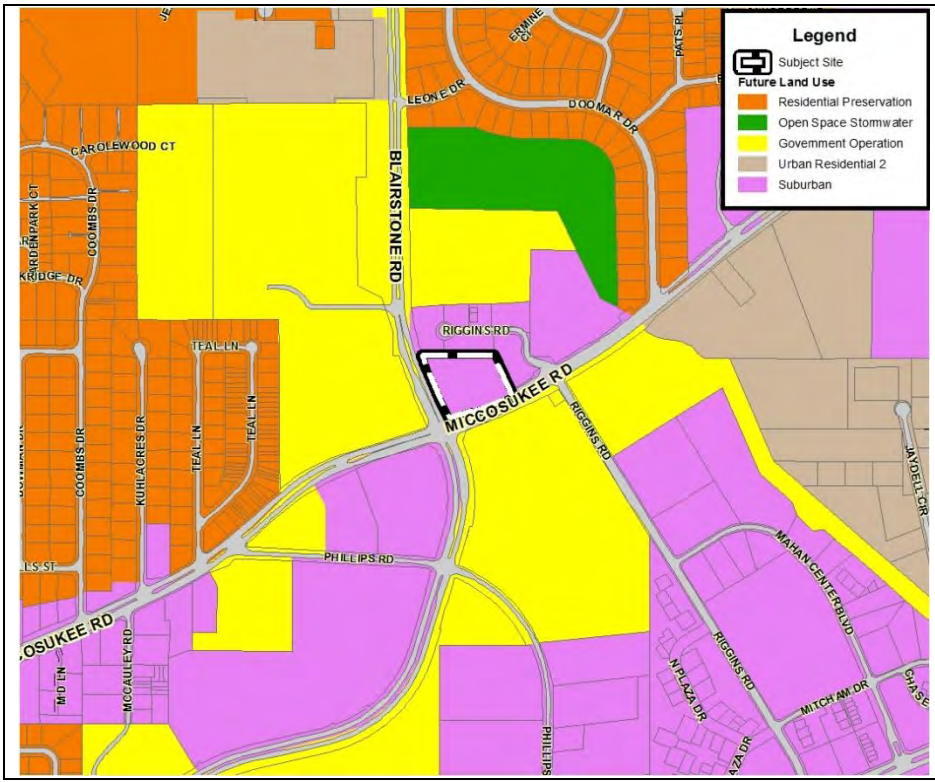
Current Future Land Use Map Designation



Current Designation

- Government Operational

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designation



Proposed Designation

- Suburban

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

D. .FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. The proposed change is consistent with Leon County Board of Commissioners direction to proceed with the sale of County-owned property resulting in an ownership change from public to private.
2. The proposed amendment is consistent with Land Use Policy 5.3.3 which requires a future land use map amendment prior to property designated as government operations being utilized for uses other than institutional.
3. The proposed Suburban FLUM category is consistent with the mix of land use patterns in the vicinity of the subject site.
4. The subject site is also in close proximity to shopping and employment opportunities and is served by transit, sidewalks, and central water and sewer, all of which promote the intent of the Suburban land use category.
5. The proposed change supports the Board of County Commissioners 2012-2016 Strategic Plan Strategic Priority (G5), which provides for implementing strategies which ensure responsible stewardship of County resources, including engaging with the private sector to develop property at the corner of Miccosukee and Blairstone, to construct a Medical Examiner facility.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

In 2013, TMH staff met with County Administration to express a desire to have the morgue and autopsy facility removed from the hospital. TMH staff reiterated that the hospital was not providing a specific deadline, but that they would like to work cooperatively with the County and the Medical Examiner to move towards a long-term solution that accomplished this goal.

At their June 23, 2015 meeting, the Board of County Commissioners approved the renovation of the former Mosquito/Animal Control building at Municipal Way for the new Medical Examiner facility and the sale of the County-owned property at the intersection of Miccosukee and North to support the renovations of the new ME building. The full agenda item is included as Attachment #1.

Current and Proposed Future Land Use Categories

Government Operational (Current)

The subject site is currently designated Government Operational (GO) on the FLUM. Policy 2.2.16 of the Comprehensive Plan's Land Use Element outlines the intent and typical uses associated with the GO land use category. In general, the category allows for government owned and operated facilities such as community services, infrastructure and post-secondary education.

The complete text of the Government Operational FLUM category is provided in Attachment #2.

The proposed amendment is intended to transition the site from public to private ownership and prepare the site for private development.

Suburban (Proposed)

The proposed FLUM designation for the subject site is Suburban. The Suburban land use category allows for a wide range of uses, including housing, retail/office, and light industrial. Land Use Element Policy 2.2.5 outlines the intent of the Suburban land use category, which is to create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses.

Policy 2.2.5 also states that allowed uses within Suburban are regulated by zoning districts which implement the intent of the category, and which recognize the unique land use patterns, character, and availability of infrastructure in its different areas.

The subject site's proposed Suburban FLUM designation is consistent with that of surrounding properties and would ensure the site develops in an efficient and compatible manner.

The complete text of the Suburban FLUM category is provided in Attachment #3.

Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan

The proposed amendment is consistent with the following goals, objectives, and policies of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan. The complete text of these policies is included as Attachment #4.

- Policy 5.3.3 Land Use Element [L] requires a future land use map amendment prior to governmental designated property being developed with uses other than institutional.

The subject site is currently undeveloped. The proposed change from Government Operational to Suburban reflects the proposed change in ownership from public to private. The proposed amendment would allow for development of the site with non-government uses.

- Policy 2.2.5 [L] establishes the Suburban Future Land Use category. The category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core and allows a mix of uses including commercial, retail, office and residential development up to 20 dwelling units per acre.

The subject site is located outside of the Central Core. Existing land uses in the vicinity of the subject site includes office, commercial, government operations, recreation/open space, and a mix of

residential densities. The proposed amendment would allow development of the site in a manner consistent with surrounding properties.

- Policy 1.1.5 [L] states that Future Land Use Map densities and intensities are intended to reflect the availability of capital infrastructure.
- Policy 1.1.7 [L] requires that higher density and mixed use development and its ancillary activities shall be channeled into locations which have proper access to the existing transportation system; minimal environmental constraints; sufficient stormwater treatment capacity; compatible existing land use and readily available sewer and water infrastructure.

The subject site has access to all urban services and infrastructure.

Zoning

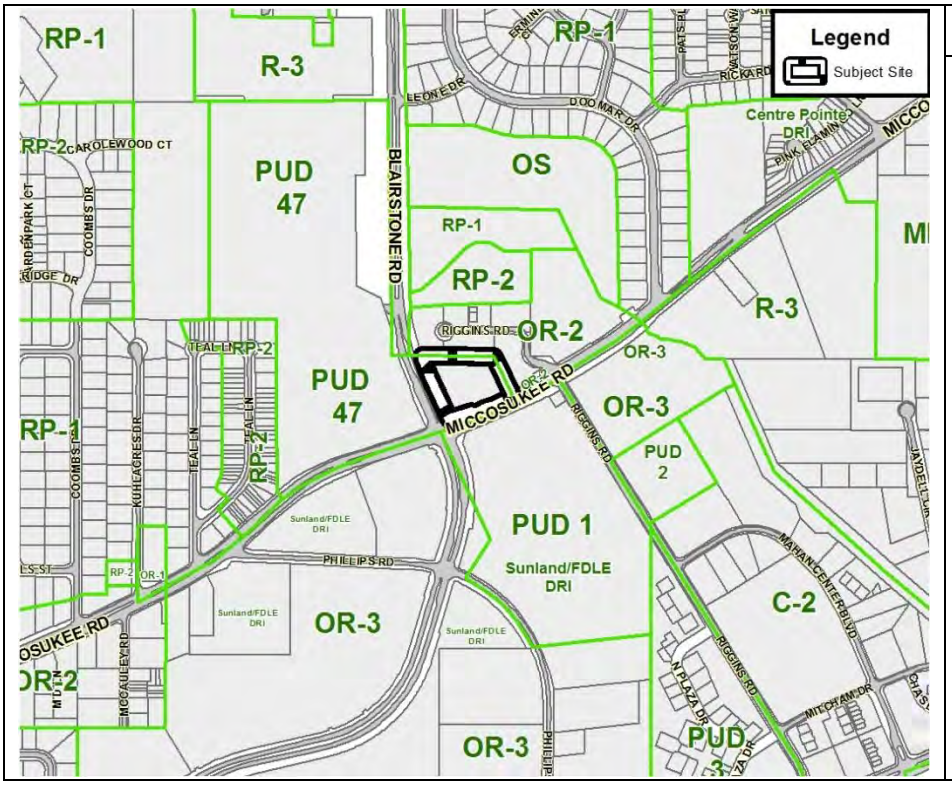
A zoning change from Planned Unit Development (PUD) to C-2 General Commercial is needed to implement the proposed amendment to the Future Land Use Map.

The subject site is part of the Leon County Operation Center Planned Unit Development. The PUD was originally approved in 2001 and amended in 2005. The uses permitted in the PUD include building and related products, heavy infrastructure (maintenance yards, motor pools), welding and machine shops, non-medical offices and services including business and government offices and services, repair services, non-automotive, automobile parking (lots and structures), electric repair, storage, medical and dental offices services, laboratories and clinics, banks and other financial institutions, mailing services, passive and active recreational facilities, community facilities related to the permitted uses, including libraries, and police and fire stations.

The proposed C-2 zoning district (Attachment #5) is intended to be located in areas designated Suburban on the FLUM and shall apply to areas with direct access to major collectors or arterial roadways located within convenient travelling distance to several neighborhoods. The proposed zoning district is consistent with the development patterns in the vicinity of the subject site. In addition, the site has direct access to Miccosukee Road, a minor arterial, and north Blairstone Road, a principle arterial roadway.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed zoning of the subject site.

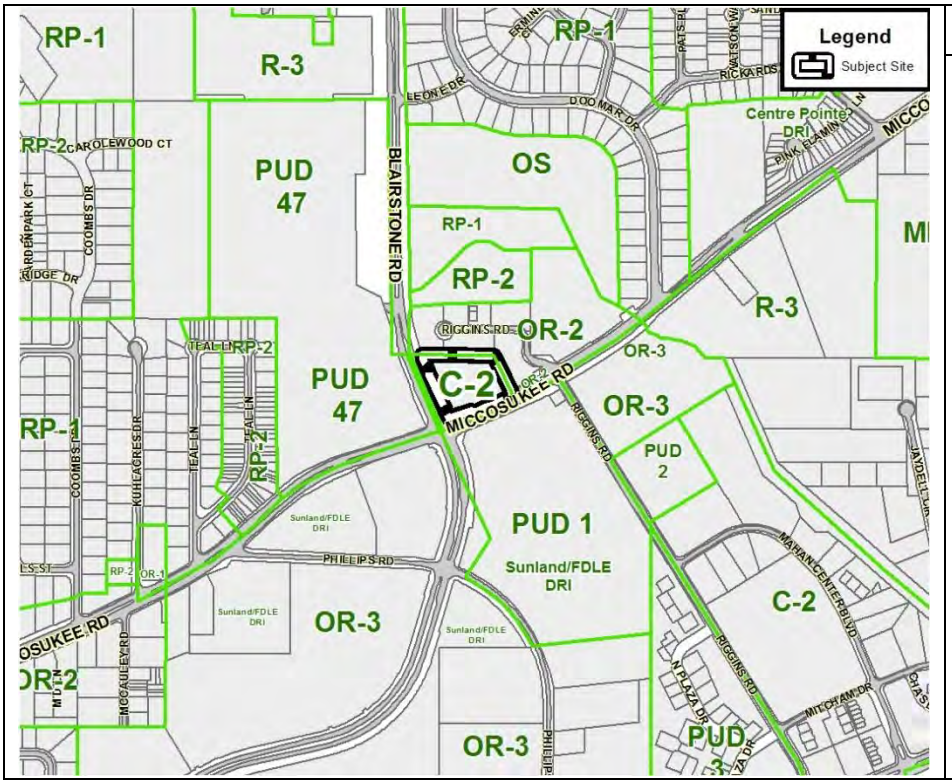
Current Zoning



Current District

- PUD 47- Leon County Operation Center

Proposed Zoning



Proposed District

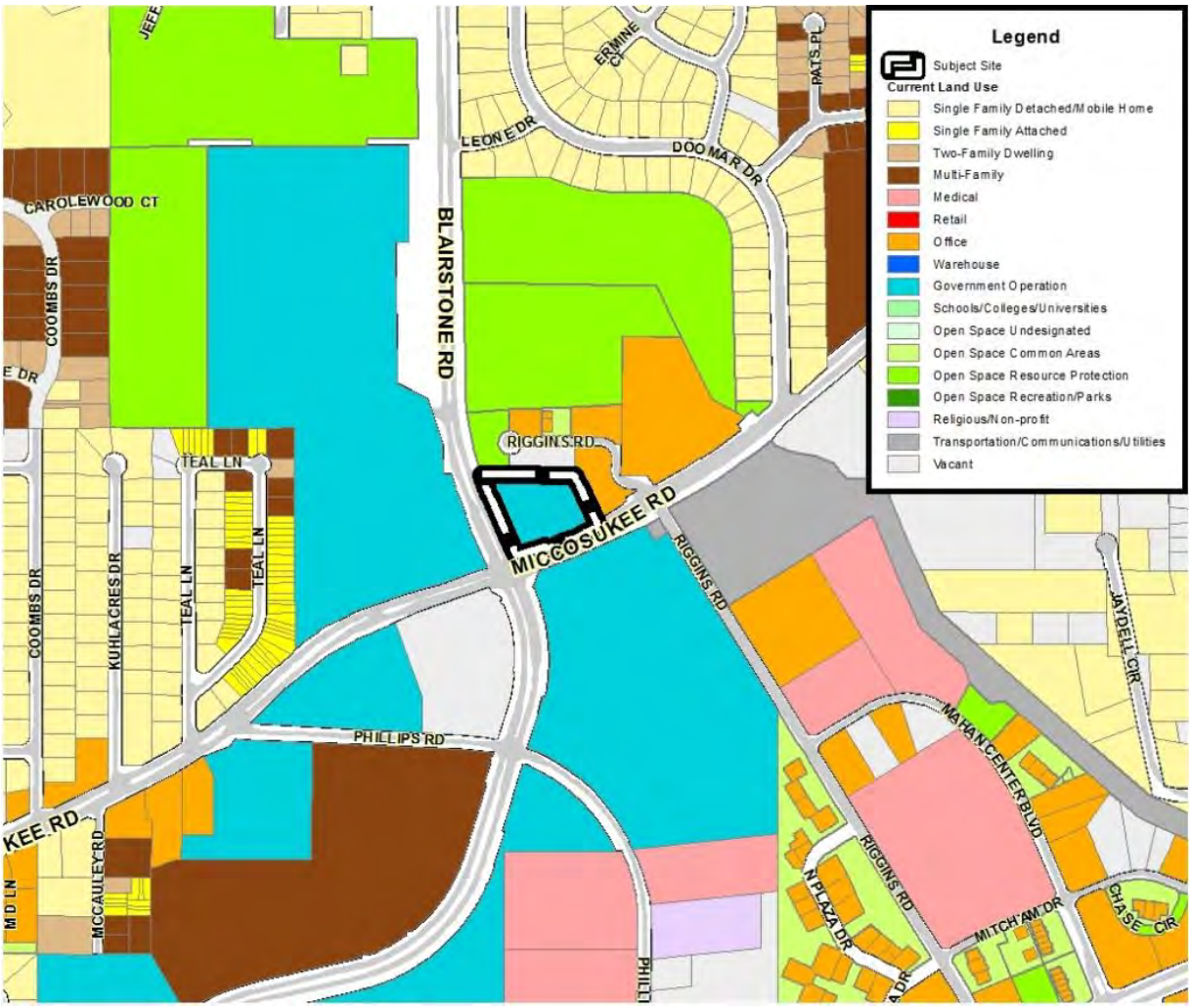
- C-2 General Commercial

Existing Land Uses

The subject site is currently vacant and undeveloped. Existing land uses in the vicinity of the subject site include office, medical, government facilities, open space resource protection, single family and two family dwellings and apartment complexes.

The following map indicates existing land uses surrounding the subject site as of 2014.

Existing Land Use Map



Infrastructure Analysis

Water/Sewer

City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer services are available to the subject site.

Schools

The subject site is in the Sullivan, Cobb and Leon school attendance zones.

School Name	Sullivan Elementary	Cobb Middle	Leon High
Available Capacity	56	145	0
Post Development Capacity	48	142	-3

The table above depicts preliminary calculations provided by School Board staff based on the maximum residential development allowed under the requested future land use category. Final school concurrency calculations will be conducted in the future when a site plan for proposed development is submitted.

Roadway Network

The subject site is bound by Miccosukee Road, a minor arterial, and North Blairstone Road, a principle arterial roadway. The subject site is located outside of the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD) and future development may be subject to transportation concurrency.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

Both Miccosukee Road and Blairstone Road have sidewalks and bicycle lanes in the area of the subject site. Goose Pond Trail is also located in the vicinity of the subject site.

Transit Network

StarMetro provides transit services along Miccosukee Road via the Gulf Route. The closet transit stop is adjacent to the subject site at the intersection of Miccosukee Road and North Blairstone Road.

Environmental Analysis

The parcel is located within the Lake Lafayette drainage basin. There are no known protected environmental features onsite.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Public notices were sent to 53 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject site. Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment.

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 26, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	October 23, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Open House – November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

This section is reserved for future updates to staff report.

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing – February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1 Leon County Board of County Commissioners Agenda Item June 23, 2015 - Consideration of Establishing a Medical Examiner Facility at the Previous Mosquito Control/Animal Control Municipal Way Building

Attachment # 2 Land Use Policy 2.2.16 Government Operational Future Land Use Category

Attachment # 3 Land Use Policy 2.2.5 Suburban Future Land Use Category

Attachment #4 Provision of complete text of the following Comprehensive Plan Policies and Objectives referenced in report:

- Land Use Policy 5.3.3 Requirement for Proposed Map Amendment
- Land Use Policy 1.1.5 Mixed Use Development/Capital Infrastructure
- Land Use Policy 1.1.7 Mixed Use Development/Capital Infrastructure

Attachment #5 Zoning district chart for the following zoning district referenced in report: Section 10-256. C-2 General Commercial District

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Budget Workshop Item #15

June 23, 2015

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Consideration of Establishing a Medical Examiner Facility at the Previous Mosquito Control/Animal Control Municipal Way Building

---

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	John Ward, Construction Manager Felisa Barnes, Principal Management and Budget Analyst

Fiscal Impact:
This item does have a fiscal impact in FY 2016 of $236,400. The total project cost is estimated at $2,120,900. The project is phased over the next three years: $236,400 for design and permitting in FY 2016, $1,561,750 for construction in FY 2017; and $322,750 for furnishings and equipment in FY 2018. The cost of the Medical Examiner facility could be offset with proceeds from the sale of County-owned property at the corner of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone Roads.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Approve the renovation of the former Mosquito Control/Animal Control building for use as a Medical Examiner facility and authorize the inclusion of the associated phased funding of the project over the next three fiscal years budgets, including $236,400 in FY2016.

Option #2: Direct the County Administrator to proceed with the sale of the County-owned property at the intersection of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone Roads to support the Medical Examiner capital project funding requirement.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Pursuant to Florida Statutes, Florida Counties are responsible for the funding of medical examiners (ME). Medical Examiners are an appointed position by the Governor. Leon County currently has a contractual relationship with the District 2 medical examiner for the provision of these services (Attachment #1). Since 1977, the District 2 medical examiner has utilized cooler space and autopsy facility space provided by Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (TMH); TMH charges a nominal fee for this service.

Early 2013, TMH staff met with County Administration to express a desire to have the morgue and autopsy facility removed from the hospital. TMH staff reiterated that the hospital was not providing a specific deadline, but that they would like to work cooperatively with the County and the ME to move towards a long-term solution that accomplished this goal. Several years ago, TMH had approached the County to seek grant funding to address the ME space issue and to advise the County that this was a long-term issue that would need to be addressed; at that time grant funding was not identified for facility expansion.

In the May 14, 2013 agenda item staff stated that the County was working with the ME in addressing future space needs and a budget discussion item would be brought forward for the Board's consideration.

At the July 8, 2013 Budget Workshop (Attachment #2), the Board allocated $50,000 in the FY 2014 budget for the preliminary programming and design of a Medical Examiner facility. The Board also accepted staff's report on the possible utilization of the County-owned property at the corner of Miccosukee and Blair Stone Road for a new ME facility through a future public/private partnership and directed staff to continue to pursue this approach.

At the December 9, 2013 Board Retreat, in its revision of the Strategic Plan, the Board voted to include "engage with private sector to develop property at the corner of Miccosukee and Blair Stone, to include construction of a Medical Examiner facility" to its strategic initiatives.

In August 2014, staff issued an Invitation to Negotiate, seeking proposals to provide the County with a built-out turnkey office and laboratory facility and related structure for the Medical Examiner. Rather than utilize County funds to pay for the ME facility, staff sought to use the equity in the County's property at Miccosukee and Blair Stone as a source of payment. The County received interest from a number of developers on pursuing this concept. However, no formal bids were received in response to the procurement solicitation.

Analysis:

Florida Statutes state, "Autopsy and laboratory facilities utilized by the district medical examiner or his or her associates may be provided on a permanent or contractual basis by the counties within the district." As noted in the County Attorney Office's memorandum (Attachment #2), the statutes do not require the County to seek a facility or provide a facility for the ME; however, the County is obligated to reimburse the ME for the expenses incurred for the use of autopsy and morgue space, consistent with the authority provided in the statutes.

As reflected in Attachment #2, in evaluating how other Florida Counties approach this requirement it was determined that outside of an existing relationship with a hospital, the only other model utilized is a county owned and operated facility. Staff reviewed 12 of the 24 medical districts in Florida. ***10 of the 12 medical examiner districts reviewed are functioning in a County owned and operated facility.***

Subsequent to the ITN process related to the public/private partnership, staff has continued to evaluate alternative approaches for the provision of medical examiner and morgue space. Two viable alternative approaches were identified:

- A renovation of the former Mosquito/Animal Control building at Municipal Way
- A renovation of a former office building owned by Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (TMH) located in close proximity to the hospital

TMH provided the County the option of renovating an existing office building. TMH would have provided an extremely favorable arrangement for the use of the facility. However, the County would still need to provide all of the funding to renovate and operate the facility. Also, the proximity to other nearby office buildings and the surrounding neighborhood was not an ideal situation.

The other alternative identified is to renovate the former Mosquito/Animal Control building at Municipal Way. Over the past several years, the County has consolidated the Mosquito Control staff and equipment at the Public Works complex and Animal Control at the Public Safety Complex. With these operations relocated, the existing facility has been used recently for limited storage needs. The building is generally located near the Probation operation and the County jail.

County staff worked closely with the Medical Examiner in developing the necessary programming requirements for the facility. The square footage of the building is sufficient to meet the programming requirements and to allow a portion of the building to remain available for limited storage needs.

Facilities Management staff has estimated a total budget of $2.1 million to be phased in over three fiscal years. This estimate is approximately $1.0 million less than the cost of an entire new facility (not including the cost of land). Staff anticipates design and permitting in FY2016 ($236,500), construction in FY2017 ($1.1561 million) and furnishings and equipment FY2018 ($322,750).

To offset the cost of the renovations, staff is recommending the County proceed with selling the County owned parcel of land located at the corner of Miccosukee and Blair Stone. Staff has had considerable interest from the private sector over the past several years in acquiring this site. There is not a set timeline for the sale to occur; when sold, the proceeds would be deposited into the capital projects fund in support of the ME project. The sale and use of the proceeds for this project align with the previous approach to pursue a public/private partnership on the site.

As the ME is a regional office (District 2 also includes Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Liberty, Taylor and Wakulla counties), the ME provides services to not only Leon County, but the surrounding Counties as well. Leon County accounts for over 60% of all of the autopsies performed on behalf of the District. TMH currently charges a facility fee for the use of their space; Leon County as the owner of the new building, would in turn establish a facility fee for the use of the new facility. This fee would then be used to offset any going operational and maintenance costs of the building. Staff does not see it as a practical approach to have all the surrounding counties participate in the construction and then have seven owners of the building trying to manage its operation. If the County continues to move forward with the anticipated construction of a new facility, staff (in conjunction with the ME) will contact the surrounding Counties to provide appropriate information.

Options:

1. Approve the renovation of the former Mosquito Control/Animal Control building for use as a Medical Examiner facility and authorize the inclusion of the associated phased funding of the project over the next three fiscal years budgets, including $236,400 in FY2016.

2. Direct the County Administrator to proceed with the sale of the County-owned property at the intersection of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone Roads to support the Medical Examiner capital project funding requirement.

3. Do not approve the renovation of the former Mosquito Control/Animal Control building for use as a Medical Examiner facility.

4. Do not direct staff to proceed with the sale of the County-owned property at the intersection of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone Roads to support the Medical Examiner capital project funding requirement.

5. Board direction.

Recommendations:

Option #1 and #2 are contemplated in the tentative FY2016 budget and five year capital program.

Attachments

1. Medical Examiner Contract
2. July 8, 2013 Budget Discussion Item

DISTRICT TWO
OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER
1899 Elder Court • P. O. Box 14389 • Tallahassee, Florida 32317 • Telephone 850-942-7473

David T. Stewart, M.D., *Medical Examiner*
Lise M. Flannagan, M.D., *Associate*
Anthony J. Clark, M.D., *Associate*

May 6, 2015

Ms. Tiffany Harris
Leon County Health and Human Services
918 Railroad Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32310
(850) 606-1900

Dear Mrs. Harris:

I am writing to request a 2% average increase to the fee schedule listed in "Appendix A" of the current contract between the Board of County Commissioners and the District II Medical Examiner.

A copy of the new fee schedule is attached for your review. We have included the "Use of Morgue Facilities" in the charge for an autopsy, but this is billed separately for every autopsy. We utilize the morgue at Tallahassee Memorial Hospital for our work, which saves taxpayers a substantial amount of money compared to the cost of operating a free-standing facility in our district. This is a pass-through amount given to the hospital to compensate them for their costs associated with operation of the morgue, including supplies.

In order to coincide with the beginning of your fiscal year, this increase will be implemented as of October 1, 2015. This should give you adequate time to include the new fees in your budget planning process.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. A copy of the new fee schedule is attached for your review.

Sincerely,

David T. Stewart, M.D.
District II Medical Examiner

Attachment

Office of The Medical Examiner

Fee Schedule
Increase Effective Oct 1, 2015

District 2

		10/01/14	10/01/15	2015 Increase
Autopsy				
Pathologist Fee		$1,169.00	$1,192.00	2.0%
Morgue Assistant		$186.00	$190.00	2.2%
Use of Morgue Facilities		$328.00	$335.00	2.1%
Processing Fee & Storage, Photo		$120.00	$122.00	1.7%
	Total=	$1,803.00	$1,839.00	2.0%
External Examination (No Autopsy)				
Pathologist Fee		$371.00	$378.00	1.9%
Morgue Assistant		$186.00	$190.00	2.2%
	Total=	$557.00	$568.00	2.0%
Family Requested (Private Autopsy)				
Pathologist Fee		$3,234.00	$3,299.00	2.0%
Morgue Assistant		$186.00	$190.00	2.2%
Use of Morgue Facilities		$328.00	$335.00	2.1%
Processing Fee, Storage, & Photos		$186.00	$190.00	2.2%
	Total=	$3,934.00	$4,014.00	2.0%
Potential Additional Charges:				
Toxicology Services		At Cost	At Cost	At Cost
Toxicology Handling Fee - Per Case		$22.00	$22.00	0.0%
Radiology Services		At Cost	At Cost	At Cost
Other TMH Services (Labs, Etc.)		At Cost	At Cost	At Cost
Professional (Photo Duplication, Etc.)		At Cost	At Cost	At Cost
Body Transport Services		At Cost	At Cost	At Cost
Miscellaneous Charges				
Brain Only Removal for University/Mayo		$306.00	$312.00	2.0%
Brain Only (Gross and Microscopic)		$1,223.00	$1,247.00	2.0%
Cremation Approval (Billed to County)		$33.00	$34.00	3.0%
Death Certificate Preparation		$62.00	$63.00	1.6%
Limited Investigation		$66.00	$67.00	1.5%
Testimony/Expert Witness Fee				
Per Hour (Minimum One Hour)		$186.00	$190.00	2.2%
Civil Cases Per Hour (Min One Hour)		$481.00	$491.00	2.1%
Conference with Attorneys, Travel, Etc.				
Per Hour (Minimum One Hour)		$186.00	$190.00	2.2%
Civil Cases Per Hour (Minimum One Hour)		$481.00	$491.00	2.1%
Copies of Records- Per One-Sided Page		$0.15	$0.15	No Change
Per Florida Statute 119.07, additional Charges may be added for extensive labor or technology required for a specific record.				

AGREEMENT WITH DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER

THIS AGREEMENT dated this 25th day of Oct, 2001, by and between LEON COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as the "County" and the DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER, hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor."

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 406, Florida Statutes, David Stewart, M.D., has been appointed DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER in and for District 2 of the State of Florida and Leon County is located in Medical Examiner District 2; and

WHEREAS, Section 406.08 Florida Statutes, requires that the fees, salary, expenses, transportation costs and facility of the district medical examiner be paid from the general funds or other funds of the County; and

WHEREAS, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital has morgue facilities and support staff available to assist the medical examiner in performing his duties, and the District Medical Examiner has an agreement with Tallahassee Memorial Hospital to utilize such facilities and support staff;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

The Contractor hereby agrees to provide the following services to the County:

1. To comply with Title VI and VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 UCS 2000D), Executive Order No. 11246, entitled "Equal Employment Opportunity," as supplemented in Department of Labor Regulations (41 CFR Part 60), and Federal Regulations concerning nondiscrimination because of mental and physical handicaps.

2. To meet the following standards of accountability:

    1. Use of an accounting system which meets generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
    2. The maintenance of such records and accounts as are necessary to properly account for COUNTY funds disbursed pursuant to Section 406.08, Florida Statutes.
    3. The retention of all records relevant to this rule for a period of not less that three years, unless otherwise provided by law.
    4. Records and accounts necessary to justify the use of COUNTY funds for medical examiner services shall be open to inspection of audit purposes to the COUNTY.
    5. Funds received from the COUNTY shall only be used for the provisions of medical examiner services.

The County hereby agrees as follows:

a. To comply and act in accordance with all provisions of Chapter 406, Florida Statutes, and implementing rules of Medical Examiner Commission, where applicable.

b. To fund, pursuant to this agreement, the following medical examiner related expenses (see attached Exhibit A for fee schedule).

AGREEMENT BETWEEN LEON COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER
PAGE 2

2. SUBJECT TO BUDGET

The performance of Leon County of any of its obligations under this agreement shall be subject to and contingent upon the availability of funds lawfully expendable for the purposes of this agreement for the current and any future periods provided for within the bid specifications.

3. TIME

The contract shall be for a period of one (1) year, commencing on October 1, 2001, and shall continue until September 30, 2002. After the initial one (1) year period, at the discretion of the County, the contract may be extended for additional (1) year periods. Such one (1) year extensions will be automatic unless the County provides written notice of non-renewal to the Contractor no less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the then-current period.

4. CONTRACT SUM

The Contractor agrees that for the performance of the services as outlined above, it shall be remunerated by the County as follows:

Payment shall be made on a monthly basis upon the receipt of an invoice and other supporting documents submitted by the DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER listing the actual charges incurred for the month. These accounts are: Medical Examiner Professional/Administrative Services; Medical Examiner Transportation, and Tallahassee Memorial Hospital.

5. PAYMENTS

The County will make such payments within thirty (30) days of submission and approval of invoice for services.

6. STATUS

The contractor at all times relevant to this Agreement shall be an independent contractor and in no event shall the Contractor nor any employees or sub-contractors under it be considered to be employees of Leon County. The Contractor shall have complete supervision and control over his own agents, employees, and subcontractors.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN LEON COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER
PAGE 3

7. INSURANCE

Pursuant to Florida Statutes, Florida Statute 406.16 the DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER and ASSOCIATE MEDICAL EXAMINERS shall obtain professional liability insurance. The professional liability insurance limits shall be $100,000 per person and $200,000 per occurrence for general liabilities under Florida law or statutes and $1,000,000 per occurrence for general liabilities other than under Florida law. Leon County shall not be liable for any acts of the medical examiners not within the scope of their official duties.

8. LICENSES

The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and maintaining his city or county occupational license and any licenses required pursuant to the laws of Leon County, the City of Tallahassee, or the State of Florida. Should the Contractor, by reason of revocation, failure to renew, or any other reason, fail to maintain his license to operate, the contractor shall be in default as of the date such license is lost.

9. ASSIGNMENTS

This Contract shall not be assigned or sublet as a whole or in part without the written consent of the County nor shall the contractor assign any monies due or to become due to him hereunder without the previous written consent of the County.

10. HOLD HARMLESS

The Contractor agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the County from all claims, damages, liabilities, or suits of any nature whatsoever arising out of, because of, or due to the breach of this agreement by the Contractor, its delegates, agents or employees, or due to any act or occurrence of omission or commission of the Contractor, including but not limited to costs and a reasonable attorney's fee. The County may, at its sole option, defend itself or allow the Contractor to provide the defense. The Contractor acknowledges that ten dollars ($10.00) of the amount paid to the Contractor is sufficient consideration for the Contractor's indemnification of the County.

11. TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this Contract with or without cause by giving the other party hereto thirty (30) days written notice of termination. The County shall not be required to give Contractor such thirty (30) day written notice if, in the opinion of the County, the Contractor is unable to perform its obligations hereunder, or if in the County's opinion, the services being provided are not satisfactory. In such case, the County may immediately terminate the Contract by mailing a notice of termination to the contractor.

12. PUBLIC ENTITY CRIMES STATEMENT

In accordance with Section 287.133, Florida Statutes, Contractor hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge and belief neither Contractor nor his affiliates has been convicted of a public entity crime. Contractor and his affiliates shall provide the County with a completed public entity crime statement form no later than January 15 of each year this agreement is in effect. Violation of this section by the Contractor shall be grounds for cancellation of this agreement by Leon County.

13. REVISIONS

In any case where, in fulfilling the requirements of this contract or of any guarantee, embraced in or

required thereby it is necessary for the Contractor to deviate from the requirements of the contract, Contractor shall obtain the prior written consent of the County. The parties agree to renegotiate this contract if state revision of any applicable laws or regulations make changes in this contract necessary.

14. CONSTRUCTION

The validity, construction, and effect of this Contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida.

WHERETO, the parties have set their hands and seals effective the date whereon the last party executives this Agreement.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN LEON COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER
PAGE 5

CONTRACTOR
DISTRICT MEDICAL EXAMINER

WITNESS: Susan A. Wood-Merritt BY: David Stewart MD
DAVID STEWART, M.D.

WITNESS: Carol L Shivas DATE: 10/16/01

(CORPORATE SEAL)

STATE OF FLORIDA:
COUNTY OF Leon

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 16th day of October, 2001,

by DAVID STEWART, of KWB PATHOLOGY ASSOCIATES
(Name of officer or agent, title of officer or agent) (Name of corporation acknowledging)

a FLORIDA corporation, on behalf of the corporation.
(State or place of incorporation)

He/she is personally known to me or has produced _____ as
(type of identification)

Bonnie C. Bailey
Signature of Notary

Print, Type or Stamp Name of Notary
Title or Rank

BONNIE C. BAILEY
MY COMMISSION # CC 707820
EXPIRES: March 20, 2002
Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters

Serial Number, If Any

5

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners
Budget Workshop Item #8

July 8, 2013

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: Consideration of Medical Examiner Facility

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Scott Ross, Director, Office of Financial Stewardship
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Felisa Barnes, Principle Management and Budget Analyst

Fiscal Impact:
This item may have a fiscal impact. The tentative capital budget includes $250,000 towards preliminary programming and design costs related to a new medical examiner facility and future years include construction funding. However, as noted in the item, if a public/private partnership is pursued for the development of the County owned parcel at the corner of Miccosukee and N. Blair Stone Roads then the overall costs may be substantially reduced.

Staff Recommendation:
Option #1: Accept staff's report on the consideration of a medical examiner facility and allocate $250,000 in the FY2014 budget for the preliminary programming and design of a medical examiner facility.

Option #2: Accept staff's report on the possible utilization of the County owned land at the corner of Miccosukee and N. Blair Stone Roads for the possible construction of a new medical examiner facility through a future public/private partnership and direct staff to continue to pursue this approach.

Report and Discussion

Background:

Pursuant to Florida Statutes, Florida Counties are responsible for the funding of medical examiners. Medical Examiners are an appointed position by the Governor. Leon County currently has a contractual relationship with the District 2 medical examiner for the provision of these services (Attachment #1). Since 1977, the District 2 medical examiner has utilized cooler space and autopsy facility space provided by Tallahassee Memorial Hospital (TMH); TMH charges a nominal fee for this service.

Early this year, TMH staff met with County Administration to express a desire to have the morgue and autopsy facility removed from the hospital. TMH staff reiterated that the hospital was not providing a specific deadline, but that they would like to work cooperatively with the County and the ME to move towards a long term solution that accomplished this goal. Several years ago, TMH had approached the County to seek grant funding to address the ME space issue and to advise the County that this was a long term issue that would need to be addressed; at that time grant funding was not identified for facility expansion.

In the May 14, 2013 agenda item regarding the County owned parcel of property at the intersection of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone Roads, staff stated that the County was working with the ME in addressing future space needs and a budget discussion item would be brought forward for the Board's consideration.

Analysis:

Florida Statutes state, "Autopsy and laboratory facilities utilized by the district medical examiner or his or her associates may be provided on a permanent or contractual basis by the counties within the district." As noted in the County Attorney Office's memorandum (Attachment #2), the statutes do not require the County to seek a facility or provide a facility for the ME; however, the County is obligated to reimburse the ME for the expenses incurred for the use of autopsy and morgue space, consistent with the authority provided in the statutes.

In evaluating how other Florida Counties approach this requirement it was determined that outside of an existing relationship with a hospital, the only other model utilized is a county owned and operated facility. Staff reviewed 12 of the 24 medical districts in Florida. ***10 of the 12 medical examiner districts reviewed are functioning in a County owned and operated facility.***

Given TMH's current request to move forward with having the ME moved out of the hospital, staff has been having discussions with both the ME and the hospital to accomplish this goal. Through these preliminary discussions, it was determined that the County and ME together have the appropriate in-house staffing to determine the basic space needs for the ME office. A preliminary program analysis was performed to determine the basic requirements for the facility. Staff and the ME's office will continue to work closely to further refine the requirements, including site visits to other facilities in Florida.

One approach being developed by staff is the possible development of the County owned parcel of land at the corner of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone roads. This location is ideally situated between the two existing hospitals. A preliminary meeting was conducted with the Department of PLACE's Design Studio team and County staff. The intent is to evaluate developing the site for not only the ME, but also for other compatible uses (i.e. medical office space). Over the past several years, the County has had repeated unsolicited offers to purchase the parcel for development purposes. Though the specific approach is still to be determined, ideally, the County could leverage the private sector to participate in the development of the site and thereby generate income to the County to offset (or perhaps eliminate) the cost to build the ME facility. Design Studio staff are working towards a preliminary report by early next fiscal year to discuss how this approach could be accomplished, including addressing any modifications that would be required to the comprehensive plan and/or the existing PUD.

Though no other specific sites have been identified, other locations can be evaluated. However, if land needs to be purchased, it will only increase the overall cost of the project.

To further mitigate costs, the ME's office has provided the County information for a possible grant opportunity to assist with new facilities. County staff will work closely with the ME's office to prepare the appropriate grant application. Based on past grant awards, it appears that this project might be eligible for up to $61,000 if the grant requirements remain constant next year.

In addition to the actual building structure, there are a number of other issues being reviewed:

- On-going future operational issues. For example, access to the facility for purposes of bringing in a deceased body in non-business hours and security. As the existing facility is housed within the hospital, these "costs" are being provided by TMH. Staff is continuing to meet with the ME's office to refine these issues and to identify long term solutions and cost impacts.

- The utilization of the morgue space for TMH and/or CMRC for non-ME related activities. Staff will continue to work with the hospitals to determine if they have needs at the new facility.

- As the ME is a regional office (District 2 also includes Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Liberty, Taylor and Wakulla counties), the ME provides services to not only Leon County, but the surrounding Counties as well. For 2012, Leon County accounted for over 60% of all of the autopsies performed on behalf of the District. TMH currently charges a facility fee for the use of their space; Leon County as the owner of the new building, would in turn establish a facility fee for the use of the new facility. This fee would then be used to offset any going operational and maintenance costs of the building. Staff does not see it as a practical approach to have all the surrounding counties participate in the construction and then have seven owners of the building trying to manage its operation. If the County continues to move forward with the anticipated construction of a new facility, staff (in conjunction with the ME) will contact the surrounding Counties to provide appropriate information.

To continue moving forward with the process, staff has included $250,000 in the proposed capital improvement budget for next fiscal year. The funds would be utilized to finalize programming needs and allow for preliminary design work. Subsequent fiscal years include construction funding; however, these funds should be mitigated if the Miccosukee/Blair Stone site can be developed as a public/private partnership. As discussed above, the Design Studio and Real Estate Division are working on this effort with a preliminary report to be provided to the Board early next fiscal year.

Options:

1. Accept staff's report on the consideration of a medical examiner facility and allocate $250,000 in the FY2014 budget for the preliminary programming and design of a medical examiner facility.
2. Accept staff's report on the possible utilization of the County owned land at the corner of Miccosukee and North Blair Stone Roads for the possible construction of a new medical examiner facility through a future public/private partnership and direct staff to continue to pursue this approach.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Options #1 and #2 are contemplated in the preliminary budget.

Attachments:
1. Medical Examiner Agreement and Updated Fee Schedule
2. County Attorney Office's Memorandum

Policy 2.2.16: [L]

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONAL *(Effective 8/17/92; Revision Effective 7/26/06; Renumbered 3/14/07; Revision Effective 12/24/2010)*

Contains facilities, which include those defined on the Land Use Development Matrix as Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post Secondary, that provide for the operation of and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government. The government facilities may include services and uses provided by private entities operating on property owned by the local, state, or federal government. These facilities shall include, but are not limited to:

Airports*	Offices
Correctional Facilities	Outdoor Storage Facilities
Courts	Police/Fire Stations
Electric Generating Facilities	Sanitary Sewer Percolation Ponds
Electric Sub-Stations	Sanitary Sewer Pump Stations
Health Clinics	Sanitary Sewer Sprayfields
Libraries	Vehicle Maintenance Facilities
Incinerators	Waste to Energy
Materials Recovery Facilities	Water Tanks
Museums	Water Treatment Plants
Postal Facilities	Water Wells

*Includes services and uses provided by private entities that are commonly located at commercial service airports.

Policy 2.2.5: [L]

SUBURBAN *(Effective 3/14/07)*
To create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. Employment opportunities should be located near residential areas, if possible within walking distance. This category recognizes the manner in which much of Tallahassee-Leon County has developed since the 1940s. The category predominantly consists of single-use projects that are interconnected whenever feasible. Mixed-use projects and the principles of traditional neighborhood developments are encouraged, though not required. The Suburban category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core. However, additional areas inside the Central Core may be designated as appropriate based on existing land use pattern.

To complement the residential aspects of this development pattern, recreational opportunities, cultural activities, commercial goods and services should be located nearby. To reduce automobile dependency of residents and employers alike, mass transit stops should be located at large commercial centers and appropriate street and pedestrian connections established between commercial and residential areas. Except within mixed use centers, larger scale commercial development should be buffered from adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Development shall comply with the Suburban Intensity Guidelines. Business activities are not intended to be limited to serve area residents; and as a result may attract shoppers from throughout larger portions of the community.

Suburban Intensity Guidelines *(Effective 3/14/07; Rev. Effective 7/14/14)*

Development Patterns	Allowed Land Uses	**Gross Residential Density**	**Non-Res Intensity**	**Percentage Mix of Uses**
Low Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 units/acre (4)	10,000 sq. ft. per acre	65-80%
Low Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 units/acre (4)	10,000sq. ft. per acre (5)	
Medium Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	8 to 16 units/acre	20,000 sq. ft. per acre	
Medium Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Ancillary 1st Floor Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure, Community Service & Post Secondary Schools	8 to 20 units/acre	20,000 sq.ft. per acre(6)	
Village Center	Residential, Office, Commercial up to 50,000 sq ft, maximum business size. Centers shall not be located closer than 1/4 mile to another village center or commercial development including more than 20,000 sq ft of floor area.	8 to 16 units/acre	12,500 sq.ft. per acre per parcel for center 20 acres or less (7)	
Urban Pedestrian Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 16 units/acre (3)	Up to 20,000 sq ft/acre (3)	35-50%
Suburban Corridor	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure & Community Service	Up to 16 units/acre	Up to 25,000 sq ft/acre (8)	
Medical Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 20 units/acre (1)	80,000 sq ft/acre (2)	
Business Park	Office, Residential and Commercial,	Up to 16 units/acre	20,000 sq ft/acre	5-10%
Light Industrial	Office, Commercial up to 10,000 sq ft per business, Light Industrial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure, Community Service & Post Secondary Schools and ancillary residential	1 unit / development	20,000 sq ft /acre (9)	

Notes:

(1) 8 units/acre minimum for exclusively residential;
(2) Hospitals up 176,000 sq ft/acre;
(3) 20 units/acre and 40,000 sq ft/acre for multiple use development; Combined residential and non-residential development may have up to 40,000 SF and up to a six story building. Residential use, office use and commercial use is allowed.
(4) Low Density Residential and Residential Office development patterns can have a minimum of 1 unit per acre if water and sewer are not available.
(5) The maximum square footage is increased to 12,500 SF if the project is a mixed-use development.

(6) The maximum square footage increases to 40,000 SF per acre and maximum height increases to six stories if 50% of parking is structured. This provision only applies to areas previously designated as Mixed Use C

(7) 250,000 SF of total development permitted on 20 to 30 acre centers.

(8) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre. Office and Retail is allowed.

(9) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre.

While mixed land uses are encouraged in the Suburban Future Land Use Category, the more prevalent pattern will be a compatibly integrated mix of single-use developments that include low and medium density residential, office, retail and light industrial development. Allowed land uses within the Suburban Future Land Use Category shall be regulated by zoning districts which implement the intent of this category, and which recognize the unique land use patterns, character, and availability of infrastructure in the different areas within the Suburban Future Land Use Category. In those areas lacking the necessary infrastructure, the Land Development Regulations may designate a low intensity interim use. Any evaluation of a proposed change of zoning to a more intensive district shall consider, among other criteria, the availability of the requisite infrastructure.

Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies
Referenced in Report

Policy 5.3.3: **[L]** *(Effective 8/17/92)*

All land uses permitted within the Educational Facilities, Recreation/Open Space, and Government Operational future land use categories shall, upon the transfer of land designated Institutional to an individual or private entity, require a future land use map amendment before any use other than existing, may occur.

Policy 1.1.5: **[L]** *(Effective 7/16/90; Revision Effective 7/26/06)*
Future Land Use Map densities and intensities are intended to reflect the availability of capital infrastructure. Capital infrastructure, which supports higher land use densities and intensities, consists of sewer and water, roads , mass transit, solid waste, drainage, and parks.

Policy 1.1.7: **[L]** *(Effective 7/16/90)*
Higher density and mixed use development and its ancillary activities shall be channeled into locations which have proper access to the existing transportation system; minimal environmental constraints; sufficient stormwater treatment capacity; compatible existing land use and readily available sewer and water infrastructure.

Section 10-256. C-2 General Commercial District

The following applies to the C-2 General Commercial District:

1. District Intent	PERMITTED USES		
	2. Principal Uses		3. Accessory Uses
The C-2 district is intended to be located in areas designated Suburban on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan and shall apply to areas with direct access to major collectors or arterial roadways located within convenient traveling distance to several neighborhoods, wherein small groups of retail commercial, professional, office, community and recreational facilities and other convenience commercial activities are permitted in order to provide goods and services that people frequently use in close proximity to their homes. The C-2 district is not intended to accommodate large scale commercial or service activities or other types of more intensive commercial activity. The maximum gross density allowed for new residential development in the C-2 district is 16 dwelling units per acre, with a minimum gross density of 8 dwelling units per acre, unless constraints of concurrency or preservation and/or conservation features preclude the attainment of the minimum density. The residential uses are required to be located on the second floor or above a building containing commercial or office uses on the first floor. Mixed use projects in the C-2 district are encouraged, but are not required. In order to maintain compact and non-linear characteristics, C-2 districts shall not be located closer than ¼ mile to other C-1 or C-2 districts or to parcels containing commercial developments including more than 20,000 gross square feet of floor area and shall not exceed 30 acres in size. **Development standards for properties located within the MMTD are established within Division 4 of this Code.**	(1) Antique shops. (2) Automotive service and repair, including car wash. (3) Bait and tackle shops. (4) Banks and other financial institutions. (5) Camera and photographic stores. (6) Cocktail lounges and bars. (7) Community facilities related to the permitted principal uses, including libraries, religious facilities, police/fire stations. Elementary, middle, and high schools are prohibited. Other community facilities may be allowed in accordance with Section 10-413. (8) Day care centers. (9) Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops. (10) Indoor amusements (bowling, billiards, skating, etc.). (11) Indoor theaters (including amphitheaters). (12) Laundromats, laundry and dry cleaning pick-up stations. (13) Mailing services. (14) Medical and dental offices, services, laboratories, and clinics. (15) Motor vehicle fuel sales. (16) Non-medical offices and services, including business and government offices and services. (17) Non-store retailers. (18) Passive and active recreational facilities. (19) Personal services (barber shops, fitness clubs etc.). (20) Pet day care centers (21) Photocopying and duplicating services. (22) Rental and sales of dvds, video tapes and games. (23) Rental of tools, small equipment, or party supplies.	(27) Retail bakeries. (28) Retail computer, video, record, and other electronics. (29) Retail department, apparel, and accessory stores. (30) Retail drug store. (31) Retail florist. (32) Retail food and grocery. (33) Retail furniture, home appliances, accessories. (34) Retail home/garden supply, hardware and nurseries. (35) Retail jewelry store. (36) Retail needlework shops and instruction. (37) Retail newsstand, books, greeting cards. (38) Retail office supplies. (39) Retail optical and medical supplies. (40) Retail package liquors. (41) Retail pet stores. (42) Retail picture framing. (43) Retail sporting goods, toys. (44) Retail trophy store. (45) Shoes, luggage, and leather goods. (46) Social, fraternal and recreational clubs and lodges, including assembly halls. (47) Studios for photography, music, art, dance, and voice. (48) Tailoring. (49) Veterinary services, including veterinary hospitals. (50) Other uses, which in the opinion of the Land Use Administrator, are of a similar and compatible nature to those uses described in this district.	(1) A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure and which comprises no more than 33 percent of the floor area or cubic volume of the principal use or structure, as determined by the Land Use Administrator. (2) Light infrastructure and/or utility services and facilities necessary to serve permitted uses, as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

1. District Intent	PERMITTED USES	
	2. Principal Uses	3. Accessory Uses
	(24) Repair services, non-automotive. (25) Residential (any type), provided that it is located on the second floor or above a building containing commercial or office uses on the first floor. (26) Restaurants, with or without drive-in facilities.	

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS									
	4. Minimum Lot or Site Size			5. Minimum Building Setbacks				6. Maximum Building Restrictions	
Use Category	a. Lot or Site Area	b. Lot Width	c. Lot Depth	a. Front	b. Side-Interior Lot	c. Side-Corner Lot	d. Rear	a. Building Size (excluding gross building floor area used for parking)	b. Building Height (excluding stories used for parking)
Any Permitted Principal Use	none	none	none	25 feet	15 feet on each side	25 feet	10 feet	12,500 square feet of non-residential gross building floor area per acre and commercial and/or office uses not to exceed 200,000 square feet of gross building floor area for districts less than 20 acres and commercial and/or office uses not to exceed 250,000square feet of gross building floor area for districts 20 to 30 acres in size. Individual buildings may not exceed 50,000 gross square feet.	3 stories
7. Street Vehicular Access Restrictions: Properties in the C-2 zoning district shall be located on a major collector or arterial street, but may have additional vehicular access to any type of street. However, in order to protect residential areas and neighborhoods from non-residential traffic, vehicular access to a local street is prohibited if one of the following zoning districts is located on the other side of the local street: RA, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MH, RP-1, RP-2, RP-MH, RP-UF, and RP-R.									
8. Additional Criteria and Restrictions for Pet Day Centers: Outside boarding and unsupervised outside activity are prohibited. In the event that a pet day care center abuts a residential property, the center shall not exceed an L10 noise level of 60 dBA in the daytime (6:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.) as measured on the property line abutting the center. Hours of operation for Pet Day Care Centers shall be 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.									
9. Additional Criteria for Charitable Donation Stations: Such station shall have indoor storage for all donations, and shall have an attendant available during normal business hours responsible for the collection and/or storage of said donations. A "charitable donation station" is considered a community service/facility regulated by section 10-413 of this Code.									

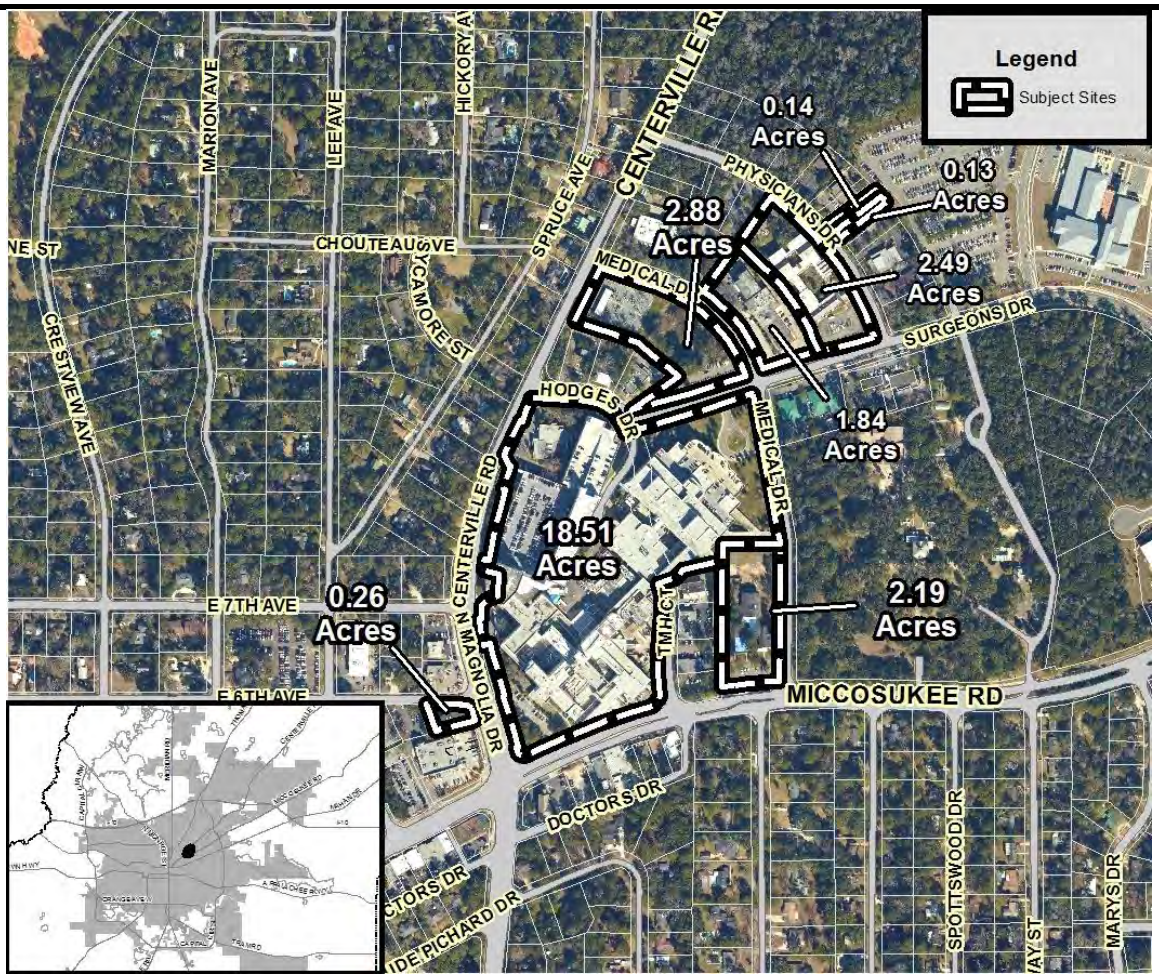
GENERAL NOTES:

1. If central sanitary sewer is not available, residential development is limited to a minimum of 0.50 acre lots and non-residential development is limited to a maximum of 2,500 square feet of building area. Community service facilities are limited to a maximum of 5,000 square feet of building area or a 500 gallon septic tank. Also, refer to Sanitary Sewer Policy 2.1.12 of the Comprehensive Plan for additional requirements.
2. Refer to chapter 5, pertaining to environmental management, for information pertaining to the regulation of environmental features (preservation/conservation features), stormwater management requirements, etc.
3. Refer to chapter 4, pertaining to concurrency management, for information pertaining to the availability of capacity for certain public facilities (roads, parks, etc.).
4. For cluster development standards, refer to Section 10-426.

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle

PCM201606
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare



SUMMARY

Property Owners:	Property Location:	TLCPD Recommendation:
City of Tallahassee	Eight parcels located on and adjacent to the Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare campus	Approve
Applicant:		
TLCPD		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Artie White	Future Land Use: Suburban, Government Operational, and Educational Facilities Zoning: Medical Arts Commercial	Approve
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Artie.White@talgov.com (850) 891-6432	Future Land Use: Suburban and Government Operational Zoning: Medical Arts Commercial and Government Operational-2	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

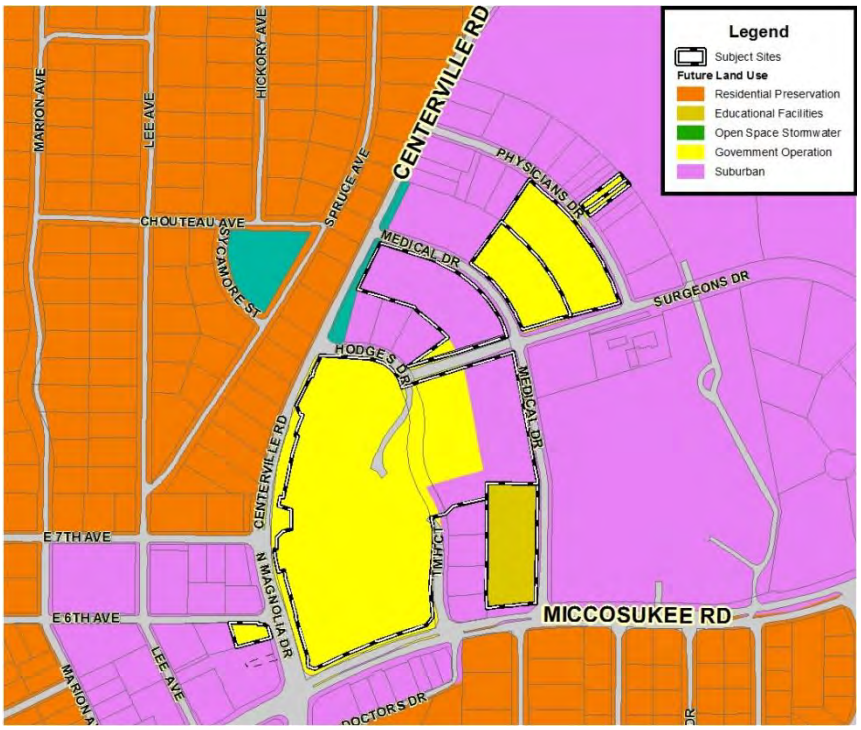
The current future land use map (FLUM) designations of the subject site are inconsistent with the current zoning of the parcels and, in some instances, the existing use of specific parcels. The proposed amendment and rezoning would reconcile the FLUM designation and the zoning of the subject site and reflect the current and intended uses of the individual parcels.

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION

Due to the complexity of this amendment, the proposed changes are provided below in tabular format.

Parcel ID	Site Description	Current FLUM	Proposed FLUM
1130208060000	Located on Medical Drive, between Centerville and Surgeons Drive. Current uses include electric utility and stormwater facility.	Suburban	Government Operational
1129202020000	Located at Medical Drive and Miccosukee Road. Currently vacant and included in TMH expansion.	Educational Facilities	Suburban
1130208020000 1130360010011 1129600000290 1129202090000 112971 D0000 112971 E0000	Main TMH facility and related office located at 6th Ave and Magnolia Drive. TMH Behavioral Health Center and TMH Rehabilitation Center. TMH Behavioral Health Center Annex	Government Operational	Suburban

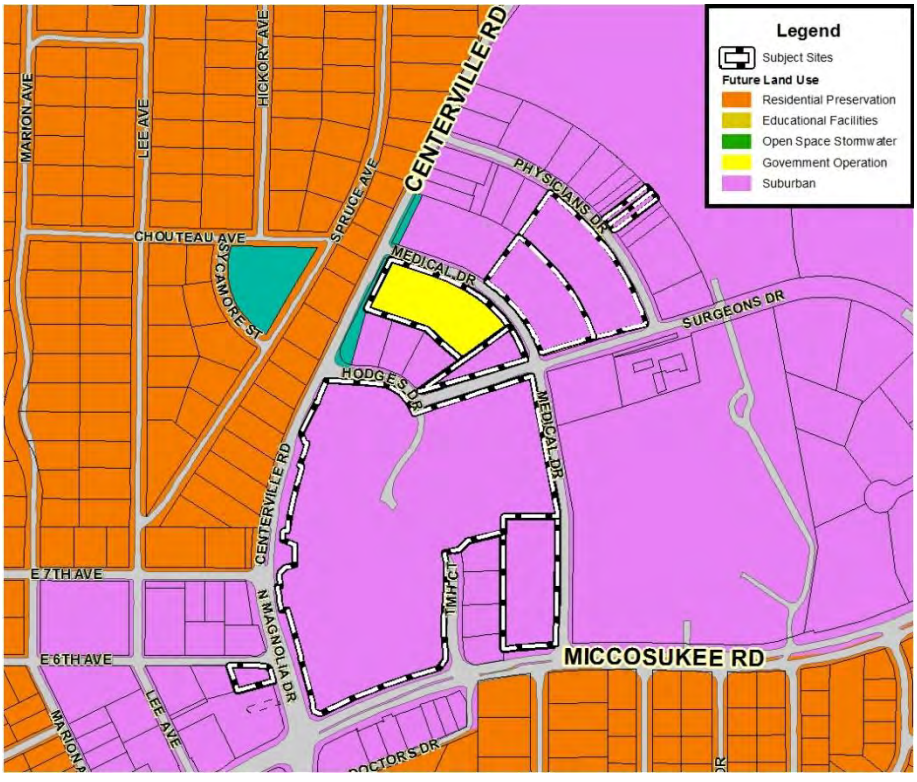
Current Future Land Use Map Categories



Current Categories

- Suburban
- Government Operational
- Educational Facilities

Proposed Future Land Use Map Categories



Proposed Categories

- Suburban
- Government Operational

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

D. FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code specifically states that "the CM district is intended to be located in areas designated Suburban on the future land use map." The future land use amendment from Government Operational to Suburban would reconcile the future land use and zoning on most of the subject site.
2. Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code specifically states that "schools and libraries are prohibited" in the CM district. Amending the land use on the parcel located at the corner of Medical Drive and Miccosukee Road, from Educational Facilities to Suburban, would reconcile the inconsistency in land use and zoning of the subject site, as well as recognize its intended future as a medical facility.
3. Policy 2.2.16 [L] states that the Government Operational future land use is intended for "Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post-Secondary, that provide for the operation of and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government." One parcel currently designated suburban is owned by the City of Tallahassee and used as an electric substation and stormwater pond. This use is consistent with the Government Operational future land use category.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare (TMH) is a private, not-for-profit healthcare system and teaching hospital. With 772 beds, 3,500 employees and over 500 medical staff members, Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare is the seventh largest hospital in the state of Florida and serves 17 counties in North Florida and South Georgia.

Traditionally, TMH has deeded hospital related properties to the City, and then leased them back. This ownership/lease structure dates back to amendments to the City's charter in 1947.

The 1947 Charter amendments provided that the City would have the right and power to lease hospital properties or to contract for the operation of such hospital. Subsequent to the Charter amendments, the City acquired the land at the intersection of Magnolia Drive and Miccosukee Road, for the initial hospital construction, and constructed the first hospital building. The hospital opened on November 4, 1949.

The 1970's saw major changes in the national health care system. Around the country, a number of municipalities sold their hospital facilities to private hospital corporations. Another approach that developed around the country was the retention of ownership by the public entity (city, county, or

state) with a "quasi-privatization", which involved leasing the facilities on a long-term basis to a non-profit corporation.

In Florida, the most significant of these "transfers to nonprofits" occurred in 1979 when the Florida Legislature authorized the conversion of Shands Hospital from a state institution to a not-for-profit corporation. Representatives of Tallahassee Memorial Hospital approached the City Commission and recommended a similar transfer. On June 30, 1979, the City Commission approved the lease of the facilities to Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center, Inc., a Florida non-profit corporation.

Current and Proposed Future Land Use Categories

The complete comprehensive plan policies for Suburban (2.2.5), Educational Facilities (2.2.13), and Government Operational Land Uses (2.2.16) are included as Attachment 1.

18.51 Acre Hospital Site

The original hospital facilities, and subsequent additions, are located on an 18.51 acre property at the northeast corner of the Centerville Road/Magnolia Drive and Miccosukee Road. This site has two future land use designations, Government Operational and Suburban. Because the property is owned by the City of Tallahassee, the Government Operational future land use could apply. According to Comprehensive Plan Policy 2.2.16 [L], the Government Operational future land use can be used for "services and uses provided by private entities operating on property owned by the local, state, or federal government." The services and uses identified in the policy do include "health clinic." However, the suburban intensity guidelines identified in Policy 2.2.5 include the "medical center development pattern," which more accurately reflects the subject site than "health clinic." Additionally, Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code states that "the CM district is intended to be located in areas designated suburban on the future land use map…." Therefore, future land use designation of the property should be amended from both Government Operational and Suburban to the entire parcel being Suburban.

0.26 Acre Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare Foundation Site

The parcel located at the intersection of 6th Avenue and Magnolia drive is owned by T.M.R.M.C. and used as the office for the Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare Foundation. According to Comprehensive Plan Policy 2.2.16 [L], the Government Operational land use category is intended to be used for properties that "provide for the operation of and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government." Because this parcel is not owned by a governmental entity, it should not be designated as Government Operational. Consistent with the current zoning (CM, Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code), the property is used for "medically related operations and support functions." Because Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code states that "the CM district is intended to be located in areas designated suburban on the future land use map…," the future land use designation of the property should be amended from Government Operational to Suburban.

2.19 Acre Former School Site

The parcel that was formerly the site of Holy Comforter Episcopal School, STARS Middle School, and the Tallahassee School of Math and Science (TSMS) is currently designated as Educational

Facilities on the Future Land Use Map. TSMS relocated to another property in the community and Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare obtained the property for the expansion of uses related to Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare.

According to Comprehensive Plan Policy 2.2.13 [L], "permitted uses in this land use category are limited to educational facilities and ancillary community services to serve the student population, or the community in general." Because the property is no longer used as a school and is part of the Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare campus, the future land use designation should be amended to more accurately reflect the use of the property.

The property is also designated with the Medical Arts Commercial District zoning. According to the permitted uses for the Medical Arts Commercial (CM) District identified in Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code, schools and libraries are prohibited. The future land use designation of the property should be amended to reconcile this incompatibility. Amending the future land use designation from Government Operational to Suburban would be consistent with the CM District zoning.

2.79 Acre Electric Substation Site

The 2.79 acre property located on Medical Drive between Centerville Road and Surgeons Drive is owned by the City of Tallahassee and has a Suburban FLUM designation. Unlike the surrounding properties, the parcel is not used for medically related operations and support functions. Instead, the property is used for electric utilities and stormwater management. The City's Electric Utilities Department has discussed the possibility of converting the existing stormwater facility to a back-up, power generation facility which would support the hospital and surrounding areas in times of peak usage.

According to Policy 2.2.16 [L], the Government Operational future land use is intended for "Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post-Secondary that provide for the operation of and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government." The Government Operational future land use more accurately reflects the actual use of the property than the current future land use designation of Suburban which, according to Comprehensive Plan Policy 2.2.5 [L], is intended "to create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses."

To reconcile the future land use designation with the actual use of the property, the future land use designation should be amended from Suburban to Government Operational on the portion of the parcel where the substation and stormwater facility are located. The portion of the parcel with the parking should be Suburban because the parking serves TMH instead of the governmental uses.

4.33 Acre TMH Behavioral Health Center Site

The two parcels on the TMH Behavioral Health Center site located between Medical Drive and Physicians Drive are currently within the Government Operational future land use. Like the 18.51 acre hospital site, the property is owned by the City of Tallahassee and leased by Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare for medical center purposes. The parcels are currently within the Medical Arts Commercial zoning district. the suburban intensity guidelines identified in Policy 2.2.5 include the "medical center development pattern," which more accurately reflects the subject site than "health clinic." Additionally, Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code states that "the

CM district is intended to be located in areas designated suburban on the future land use map…." Therefore, future land use designation of the property should be amended from both Government Operational and Suburban to the entire parcel being Suburban.

0.27 Acre TMH Behavioral Health Center Annex Sites

Two of the seven parcels that make up the TMH Behavioral Health Center Annex site are currently within the Government Operational future land use. The remaining five parcels are within the Suburban future land use. These parcels are owned by Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare, not the City of Tallahassee. Because these two parcels are not owned by a governmental entity, they should not be designated as Government Operational. Consistent with the current zoning (CM, Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code), the property is used for "medically related operations and support functions." Because Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code states that "the CM district is intended to be located in areas designated suburban on the future land use map…," the future land use designation of the property should be amended from Government Operational to Suburban.

Zoning

The Land Development Code sections for Medical Arts Commercial District (Sec. 10.257) and Government Operational-2 District (Sec. 10-271) zoning are included as Attachment 2.

The zoning for all parcels on the subject site is currently Medical Arts Commercial (CM) District. According to Section 10-257 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code:

> The CM district is intended to be located in areas designated Suburban on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan and shall apply to urban areas with convenient access to hospitals or other major medical facilities, wherein activities are restricted to medically related operations and support functions including residential uses and limited non-medical commercial retail, offices, and services which serve medical operations.

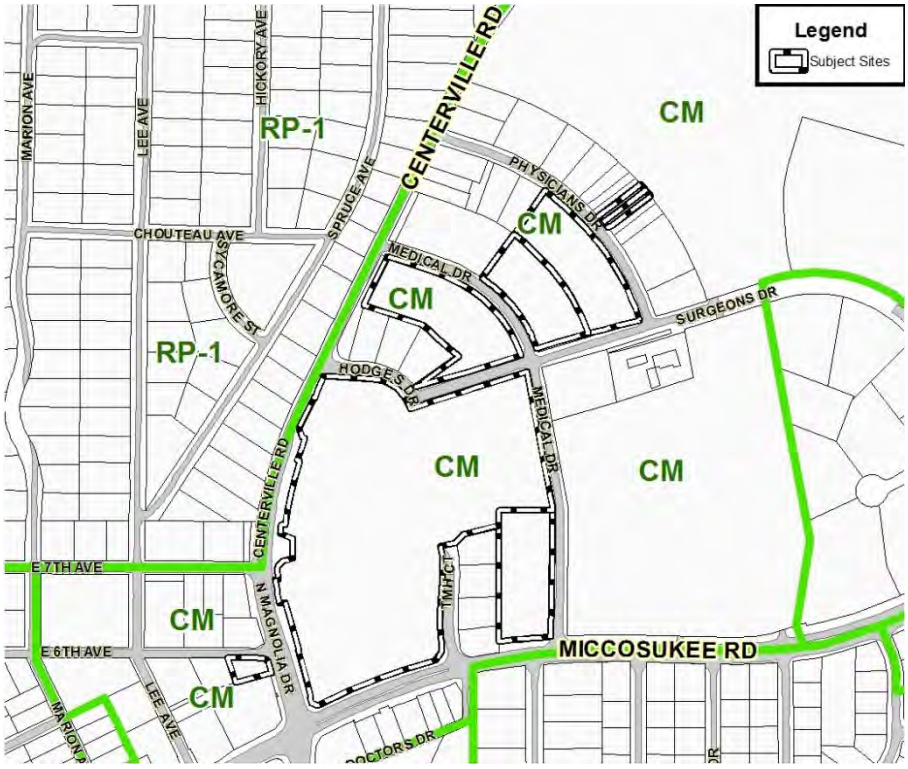
This zoning is consistent with the current major medical facilities and the medical support functions on the Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare campus.

2.79 Acre Electric Substation Site Rezoning

Consistent with the proposed FLUM amendment, a concurrent rezoning is being processed to change the zoning of the 2.79 acre City of Tallahassee-owned parcel, located on Medical Drive between Centerville Road and Surgeon's drive, from Medical Arts Commercial (CM) to Government Operational-2 (GO-2) where the substation and stormwater facility are located. The parking lot that supports adjacent TMH uses will remain CM.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed zoning for the subject site.

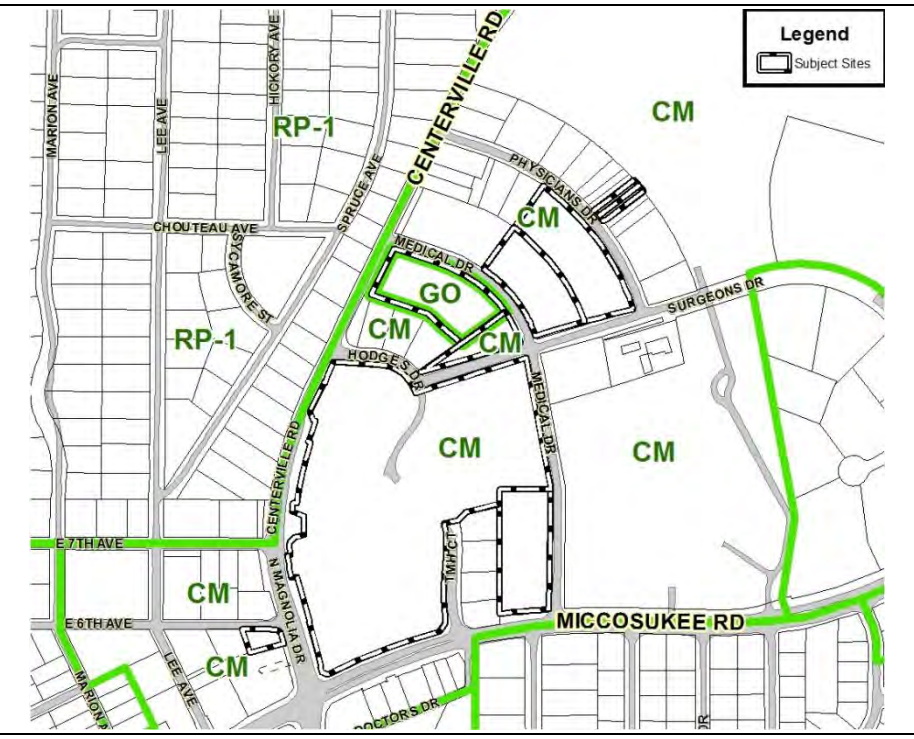
Current Zoning



Current Districts

- Medical Arts Commercial (CM)

Proposed Zoning



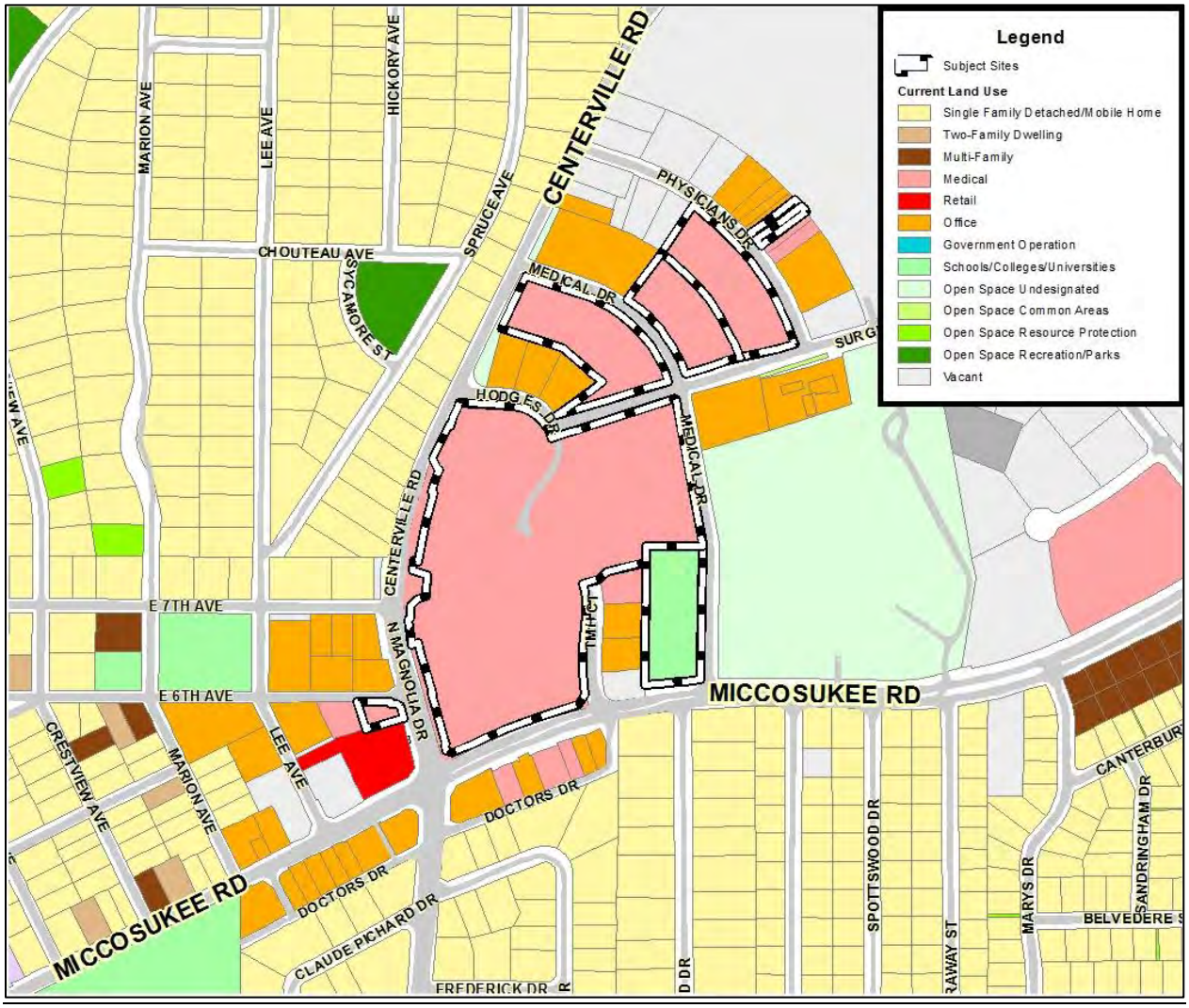
Proposed Districts

- Medical Arts Commercial (CM)
- Government Operational-2 (GO-2)

Existing Land Uses

The existing uses on and around the subject site are primarily medical (Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare) and office. Goodwood Museum and Gardens is located east of the subject site, across Medical Drive. This open space use is buffered from the Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare campus with landscaping. Centerville Road and Miccosukee Road separate the subject site from nearby residential neighborhoods.

Existing Land Use Map



Services Analysis

Water/Sewer

The subject site is currently served by City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer services.

Schools

The subject site is zoned for Kate Sullivan, Cobb Middle School, and Leon High School.

School concurrency impact forms have been submitted to the Leon County School Board's Division of Facilities, Construction and Maintenance. The number of projected students and available capacity will be included in this report when this data is provided. Final school concurrency calculations will be conducted when a site plan for development is submitted.

Roadway Network

The subject site is served by Centerville Road (minor arterial), Miccosukee Road (minor arterial), and Surgeons Drive (major collector). The subject site is located outside of the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD) and future development may be subject to transportation concurrency.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

The subject site is well connected by a network of sidewalks on Centerville Road, Miccosukee Road, and Surgeons Drive. There are no bike lanes on Centerville Road or Surgeons Drive. There are bike lanes on Miccosukee Road in the vicinity of the subject area; however they become shared lane markings (sharrows) east of Magnolia Drive.

Transit Network

The subject site is serviced by StarMetro's Gulf Route with 50 minute headways and the San Luis Route with 60 minute headways. Three bus stops are located directly on the Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare campus. Numerous bus stops are located within walking distance.

Environmental Analysis

The subject site is within the Urban Services Area on parcels that are currently developed. The proposed land use amendments would not impact sensitive environmental features.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

An initial mailing was sent to 225 property owners within 1,000 feet of subject site. After additional analysis, a modification to the original notice was necessary. Notices were then sent to 300 property owners within 1,000 feet of subject area.

Following the Local Planning Agency Workshop on January 14, 2016, notices were sent to 313 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject area expanded to include the four additional parcels, as directed by the Local Planning Agency.

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 26, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	October 23, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Workshop - January 14, 2015: At the directional of the Local Planning Agency, four additional parcels were added to the proposed amendment. Parcels 1129600000290, 1129202090000, 112971 D0000, and 112971 E0000 are proposed to be amended from the Government Operational Future Land Use to Suburban Future Land Use. These parcels were added to the table on page 2 of this staff report. All maps in the staff report are updated to include these parcels. The staff analysis was updated to address these parcels on pages 6 and 7 of this staff report under the "*4.33 Acre TMH Behavioral Health Center Site"* and *"0.27 Acre TMH Behavioral Health Center Annex Sites"* subheadings.

The staff report was also updated to address the 2.79 Acre Electric Substation Site (pages 6 and 7 of this staff report). The proposed amendment would result in the parcel having two future land uses and zoning districts. The portion of the parcel with the substation and stormwater facility would be within the Government Operational Future Land Use with Government Operational-2 zoning. The portion of the parcel with the parking lot that serves adjacent medical uses would be within the Suburban Future land Use and Medical Arts Commercial zoning district.

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1: Comprehensive Plan policies for Policy 2.1.1, Suburban (2.2.5), Educational Facilities (2.2.13), and Government Operational Land Uses (2.2.16)

Attachment #2: Land Development Code sections for Medical Arts Commercial District (Sec. 10.257) and Government Operational District (Sec. 10-271)

Supporting Comprehensive Plan Policies

Policy 2.2.5: [L] SUBURBAN

To create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. Employment opportunities should be located near residential areas, if possible within walking distance. This category recognizes the manner in which much of Tallahassee-Leon County has developed since the 1940s. The category predominantly consists of single-use projects that are interconnected whenever feasible. Mixed-use projects and the principles of traditional neighborhood developments are encouraged, though not required. The Suburban category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core. However, additional areas inside the Central Core may be designated as appropriate based on existing land use pattern. To complement the residential aspects of this development pattern, recreational opportunities, cultural activities, commercial goods and services should be located nearby. To reduce automobile dependency of residents and employers alike, mass transit stops should be located at large commercial centers and appropriate street and pedestrian connections established between commercial and residential areas. Except within mixed use centers, larger scale commercial development should be buffered from adjacent residential neighborhoods. Development shall comply with the Suburban Intensity Guidelines. Business activities are not intended to be limited to serve area residents; and as a result may attract shoppers from throughout larger portions of the community.

Suburban Intensity Guidelines (Eff. 3/14/07; Rev. Eff. 7/14/14)

Table 4: Suburban Intensity Guidelines

Development Patterns	Allowed Land Uses	Gross Residential Density	Non-Res Intensity	Percentage Mix of Uses
Low Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 UNITS/ ACRE [4]	10,000 SQ FT/ACRE	65-80%
Low Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 UNITS/ ACRE [4]	10,000 SQ FT/ACRE [5]	
Medium Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	8 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ACRE	
Medium Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Ancillary 1st Floor Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure, Community Service & Post-Secondary Schools	8 to 20 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ACRE [6]	65-80%

Development Patterns	Allowed Land Uses	Gross Residential Density	Non-Res Intensity	Percentage Mix of Uses
Village Center	Residential, Office, Commercial up to 50,000 SQ FT, maximum business size. Centers shall not be located closer than ¼ mile to another village center or commercial development including more than 20,000 SQ FT of floor area.	8 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	12,500 SQ FT/ACRE per parcel for center 20 acres or less (7)	
Urban Pedestrian Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE (3)	Up to 20,000 SQ FT/ACRE (3)	35-50%
Suburban Corridor	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure & Community Service	Up to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	Up to 25,000 SQ FT/ACRE (8)	
Medical Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 20 UNITS/ ACRE (1)	80,000 SQ FT/ACRE (2)	
Business Park	Office, Residential and Commercial	Up to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ ACRE	5-10%
Light Industrial	Office, Commercial up to 10,000 SQ FT per business, Light Industrial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure, Community Service & Post-Secondary Schools and ancillary residential	1 UNIT/ DEVELOPMENT	20,000 SQ FT/ ACRE (9)	

Notes:
(1) 8 units/acre minimum for exclusively residential;
(2) Hospitals up 176,000 sq ft/acre;
(3) 20 units/acre and 40,000 sq ft/acre for multiple use development; Combined residential and non-residential development may have up to 40,000 SF and up to a six story building. Residential use, office use and commercial use is allowed.

(4) Low Density Residential and Residential Office development patterns can have a minimum of 1 unit per acre if water and sewer are not available.
(5) The maximum square footage is increased to 12,500 SF if the project is a mixed-use development.
(6) The maximum square footage increases to 40,000 SF per acre and maximum height increases to six stories if 50% of parking is structured. This provision only applies to areas previously designated as Mixed Use C
(7) 250,000 SF of total development permitted on 20 to 30 acre centers.
(8) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre. Office and Retail is allowed.
(9) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre.

While mixed land uses are encouraged in the Suburban Future Land Use Category, the more prevalent pattern will be a compatibly integrated mix of single-use developments that include low and medium density residential, office, retail and light industrial development. Allowed land uses within the Suburban Future Land Use Category shall be regulated by zoning districts which implement the intent of this category, and which recognize the unique land use patterns, character, and availability of infrastructure in the different areas within the Suburban Future Land Use Category. In those areas lacking the necessary infrastructure, the Land Development Regulations may designate a low intensity interim use. Any evaluation of a proposed change of zoning to a more intensive district shall consider, among other criteria, the availability of the requisite infrastructure.

Policy 2.2.13: [L] EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

This category contains:

(1) All public schools including elementary, middle school, high school, and post-secondary.

(2) All public lands for which educational facilities are proposed or planned.

(3) Private facilities with capacities for over three hundred students are also included in this category. Permitted uses in this land use category are limited to educational facilities and ancillary community services to serve the student population, or the community in general. Allowed land uses within the Educational Facilities future land use category shall be regulated by zoning districts which implement the intent of this category.

Policy 2.2.16: [L] GOVERNMENT OPERATIONAL

Contains facilities, which include those defined on the Land Use Development Matrix as Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post-Secondary, that provide for the operation of and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government. The government facilities may include services and uses provided by private entities operating on property owned by the local, state, or federal government. These facilities shall include, but are not limited to:

Airports*	Sanitary Sewer Sprayfields
Offices	Libraries
Correctional Facilities	Vehicle Maintenance Facilities
Outdoor Storage Facilities	Incinerators
Courts	Waste to Energy
Police/Fire Stations	Materials Recovery Facilities
Electric Generating Facilities	Water Tanks
Sanitary Sewer Percolation Ponds	Museums
Electric Sub-Stations	Water Treatment Plants
Sanitary Sewer Pump Stations	Postal Facilities
Health Clinics	Water Wells

*Includes services and uses provided by private entities that are commonly located at commercial service airports.

Section 10-257. CM Medical Arts Commercial District.

The following applies to the CM Medical Arts Commercial District:

	PERMITTED USES		
1. District Intent	**2. Principal Uses**		**3. Accessory Uses**
The CM district is intended to be located in areas designated Suburban on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan and shall apply to urban areas with convenient access to hospitals or other major medical facilities, wherein activities are restricted to medically related operations and support functions including residential uses and limited non-medical commercial retail, offices, and services which serve medical operations. The provisions of the CM district are intended to protect and promote the efficient operation of hospitals and associated medical facilities and promote safe and efficient vehicular and pedestrian access to these facilities. Medical centers are characterized by a variety of directly related medical facilities and indirectly related support businesses in close proximity to allow for efficient operations. Also, certain community and recreational facilities related to medical facilities are permitted. The maximum gross density allowed for new development in the CM district is 20 dwelling units per acre. Exclusively residential uses shall have a minimum gross density of 8 dwelling units per acre unless constraints of concurrency or preservation and/or conservation features preclude attainment of minimum density. The minimum gross density for mixed use projects is 6 dwelling units per acre. **Development standards for properties located within the MMTD are established within Division 4 of this Code.**	(1) Banks and other financial institutions, without drive-through facilities. (2) Community facilities related to medical facilities, including religious facilities and police/fire stations. Schools and libraries are prohibited. Other community facilities may be allowed in accordance with Section 10-413. (3) Day care centers. (4) Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops. (5) Hospitals. (6) Hotels and motels, including bed and breakfast inns. (7) Laundromats, laundry and dry cleaning pick-up stations. (8) Mailing services. (9) Medical and dental offices, services, laboratories, and clinics. (10) Medical laboratories. (11) Mortuaries. (12) Multiple-family dwellings. (13) Non-medical offices and services, including business and government offices and services.	(14) Nursing homes and other residential care facilities. (15) Off-street parking facilities. (16) Passive and active recreational facilities. (17) Personal services (barber shops, fitness clubs, etc.). (18) Photocopying and duplicating services. (19) Restaurants without drive-in facilities. (20) Retail bakeries. (21) Retail drug store. (22) Retail florists. (23) Retail newsstands, books, greeting cards. (24) Retail office supplies. (25) Retail optical and medical supplies. (26) Rooming Houses. (27) Single-family attached dwellings. (28) Tailoring. (29) Veterinary services, including veterinary hospitals. (30) Other uses, which in the opinion of the Land Use Administrator, are of a similar and compatible nature to those uses described in this district.	(1) A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure and which comprises no more than 33 percent of the floor area or cubic volume of the principal use or structure, as determined by the Land Use Administrator. (2) Light infrastructure and/or utility services and facilities necessary to serve permitted uses, as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS									
	4. Minimum Lot or Site Size			5. Minimum Building Setbacks				6. Maximum Building Restrictions	
Use Category	**a. Lot or Site Area**	**b. Lot Width**	**c. Lot Depth**	**a. Front**	**b. Side-Interior Lot**	**c. Side-Corner Lot**	**d. Rear**	**a. Building Size (excluding gross building floor area used for parking)**	**b. Building Height**
Any Permitted Principal Non-Residential Use	none	none	none	25 feet	none	25 feet	10 feet	80,000 square feet of gross building floor area per acre, except 176,000 square feet of gross building floor area per acre for hospitals and commercial uses not to exceed 200,000 square feet of gross building floor area per parcel	none for hospitals; 6 stories for other uses (excluding stories used for parking); or 4 stories (including stories used for parking) if proposed structure is within 150 feet of a low density residential zoning district
Single-Family Attached Dwellings	1,600 s.f. min.; avg. of 2,000 s.f.	16 feet	none	15 feet	none	15 feet	25 feet	not applicable	3 stories
Rooming Houses	1,600 s.f. min.; avg. of 2,000 s.f.	16 feet	none	15 feet	none	15 feet	25 feet	not applicable	3 stories
Multiple-Family Dwellings	10,000 square feet	80 feet	100 feet	15 feet	15 feet on each side	15 feet	25 feet	not applicable	same as above
7. Street Vehicular Access Restrictions: Properties in the CM zoning district may have vehicular access to any type of street. However, in order to protect residential areas and neighborhoods from non-residential traffic, vehicular access to a local street is prohibited if one of the following zoning districts is located on the other side of the local street: RA, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MH, MR-1, RP-1, RP-2, RP-MH, RP-UF, and RP-R.									

GENERAL NOTES:

1. If central sanitary sewer is not available, residential development is limited to a minimum of 0.50 acre lots and non-residential development is limited to a maximum of 2,500 square feet of building area. Community service facilities are limited to a maximum of 5,000 square feet of building area or a 500 gallon septic tank. Also, refer to Sanitary Sewer Policy 2.1.12 of the Comprehensive Plan for additional requirements.
2. Refer to chapter 5, environmental management for information pertaining to the regulation of environmental features (preservation/conservation features), stormwater management requirements, etc.
3. Refer to chapter 4, concurrency management for information pertaining to the availability of capacity for certain public facilities (roads, parks, etc.).
4. For cluster development standards, refer to Section 10-426.

Rev. 10/13/10

Section 10-271 GO-2 Governmental Operational Heavy Infrastructure District.

1. District Intent	PERMITTED USES	
	2. Principal Uses	3. Accessory Uses
The Government Operational (GO-2) district is intended to be located in areas designated as Government Operational on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan. The primary function of this district is to provide for the operation of and provision of services by local, state and federal government. The provisions of this district are intended to allow facilities that are defined within the Land Development Code as Community Services, Heavy Infrastructure. The GO-2 district is also intended to apply to publicly owned commercial service airports, which are different from other governmental uses that are typically single-use facilities. Commercial service airports are not only dependent upon some non-governmental uses, but also serve the needs of some non-governmental uses. Therefore, within GO-2 zoned properties contained within a State/Federal required Airport Master Plan, non-governmental land uses will be allowed if the use supports (including revenue generation for self-sufficiency) or is dependent upon airports, or benefits from programs such as a foreign-trade zone.	1. Commercial Service Airport a. Airfield, Runways, Taxiways, Aprons, Terminal, Navigational Aids, Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting, Air Traffic Control Tower, Cargo, General Aviation, and other aeronautical and non-aeronautical uses related to the operation of a Commercial Service Airport. b. Recreational Facilities or natural areas not suitable for development. c. Retail, Office, Hotel, Restaurants, Warehousing and Storage, Distribution, Manufacturing, Industrial and other non-aeronautical uses compatible with airport operations. d. Uses approved in the City Commission-adopted Airport Master Plan. e. Other uses, which the City Commission may deem compatible with airport operations and surrounding land uses pursuant to the City's Comprehensive Plan. 2. Electric Generating Facilities 3. Sanitary Sewer Sprayfields 4. Incinerators 5. Water Treatment Plants 6. Waste to Energy 7. Materials Recovery Facilities 8. Sewer Percolation Ponds 9. Outdoor Storage Facilities 10. Vehicle Maintenance Facilities 11. Correctional Facilities 12. Active and Passive Recreation 13. Other uses, which in the opinion of the Land Use Administrator, are of a similar and compatible nature to those uses described in this district.	(1) A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure and which comprises no more that 33 percent of the floor area or cubic volume of the principle use or structure, as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

General Notes:

1. If central sanitary sewer is not available, non-residential development is limited to a maximum of 2,500 square feet of building area. Also, refer to Sanitary Sewer Policy 2.1.12 of the Comprehensive Plan for additional requirements.
2. Refer to Chapter 5 pertaining to environmental management, for information pertaining to the regulation of environmental features (preservation/conservation features), stormwater management requirements.
3. Refer to Chapter 4, pertaining to concurrency management, for information pertaining to the availability of capacity for certain public facilities (roads, parks, etc.)
4. Refer to Chapter 10, Section 413. Community services and facilities/institutional uses.5. New heavy infrastructure development in this district is subject to the Type "D" review process (refer to Section 9-157).

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

Rev. 10/13/10

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS									
	4. Minimum Lot or Site Size			**5. Minimum Building Setbacks**				**6. Maximum Building Restrictions**	
Use Category	**a. Lot or Site Area**	**b. Lot Width**	**c. Lot Depth**	**a. Front**	**b. Side – Interior Lot**	**c. Side – Corner Lot**	**d. Rear**	**a. Building Size (excluding gross building floor area used for parking)**	**b. Building Height (Including stories used for parking)**
Permitted Principal Use	None	None	None	50 feet	None	50 feet	10 feet	None	None
Commercial Service Airport	None	None	None	50 feet	None	50 feet	10 feet	Average of 15,000 sq.ft/acre	None (shall comply with FAA guidelines)

7. Buffering and Screening Requirements:

a. Buffering shall be provided if adjacent to a different zoning district, of a type D standard (see Section 10-177). If adjoining a residential zoning district, a minimum 100-foot type D standard (see Section 10-177), shall be provided. Any existing trees and vegetation are required to remain in place and must be used to either fully or partially satisfy the buffering requirements.

b. The off-site visual impacts associated with outdoor service functions or areas such as loading areas, trash collections, outdoor storage, or mechanical equipment shall be mitigated by the use of screening material consistent with the materials and design treatments of the primary façade of the primary building and/or evergreen landscape plant material.

c. On site parking adjoining roadways shall be screened from view from public roadways by landscape buffers with a minimum height of three feet. Approved height of screening shall take into consideration the elevation of the site in relation to the public roadway.

General Notes:

1. If central sanitary sewer is not available, non-residential development is limited to a maximum of 2,500 square feet of building area. Also, refer to Sanitary Sewer Policy 2.1.12 of the Comprehensive Plan for additional requirements.
2. Refer to Chapter 5 pertaining to environmental management, for information pertaining to the regulation of environmental features (preservation/conservation features), stormwater management requirements.
3. Refer to Chapter 4, pertaining to concurrency management, for information pertaining to the availability of capacity for certain public facilities (roads, parks, etc.)
4. Refer to Chapter 10, Section 413. Community services and facilities/institutional uses.5. New heavy infrastructure development in this district is subject to the Type "D" review process (refer to Section 9-157).

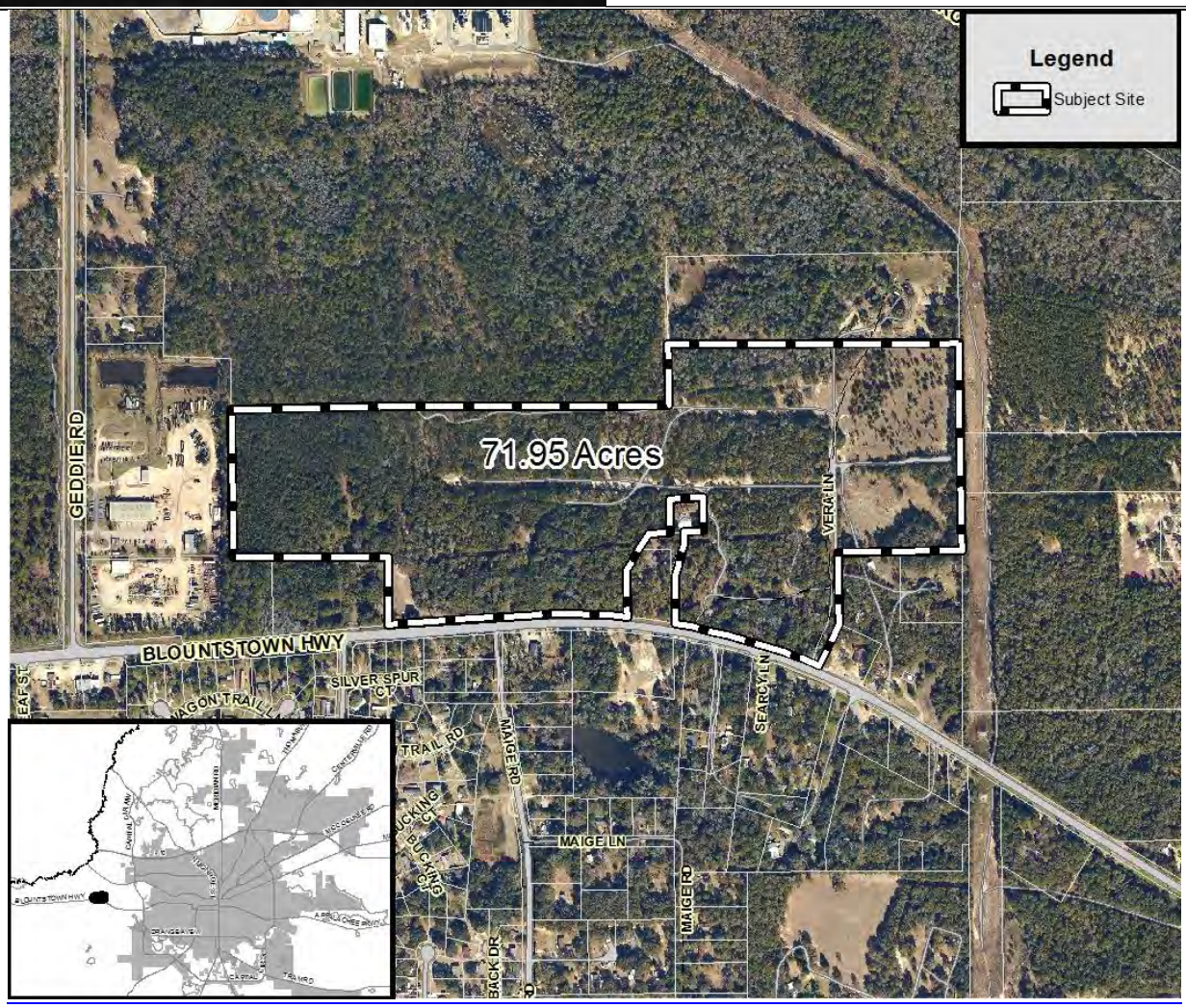
Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle

PCM201608

City of Tallahassee Utility Operations Site



Property Owner:	Property Location:	TLCPD Recommendation:
City of Tallahassee	North of Blountstown Highway and East of Geddie Road	**Approve**
Applicant:		
TLCPD		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Stephen M. Hodges	Future Land Use: Suburban & Urban Residential-2 Zoning: Office Residential -2 & R-4 Urban Residential	**Approve**
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Stephen.Hodges@talgov.com 850.891.6408	Future Land Use: Government Operational Zoning: M-1 Light Industrial District	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

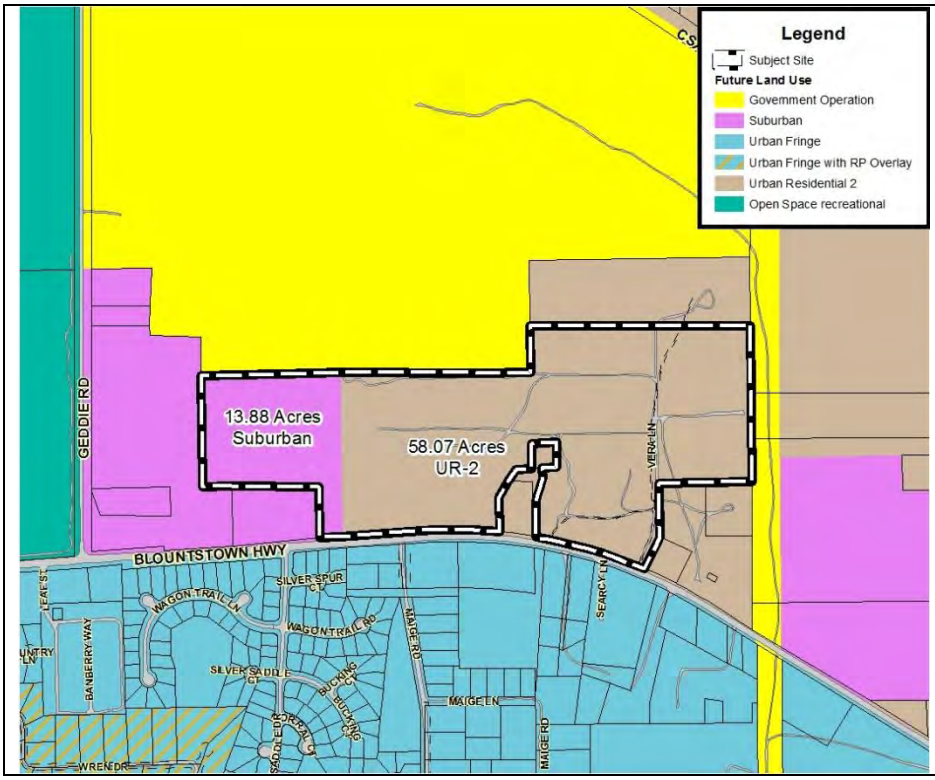
The City of Tallahassee's Electric Utilities Division requested that the Planning Department initiate a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) amendment to change the land use designation for a 71.9 acre parcel located adjacent to the Hopkins Power Generating Facility ("subject site"). The proposed change is intended to recognize the site's public ownership and allow for the future development of electric generating facilities.

B. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION

The proposed map amendment would change the FLUM designation for approximately 71.9 acres from Suburban and Urban Residential-2 to Governmental Operations.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the subject site.

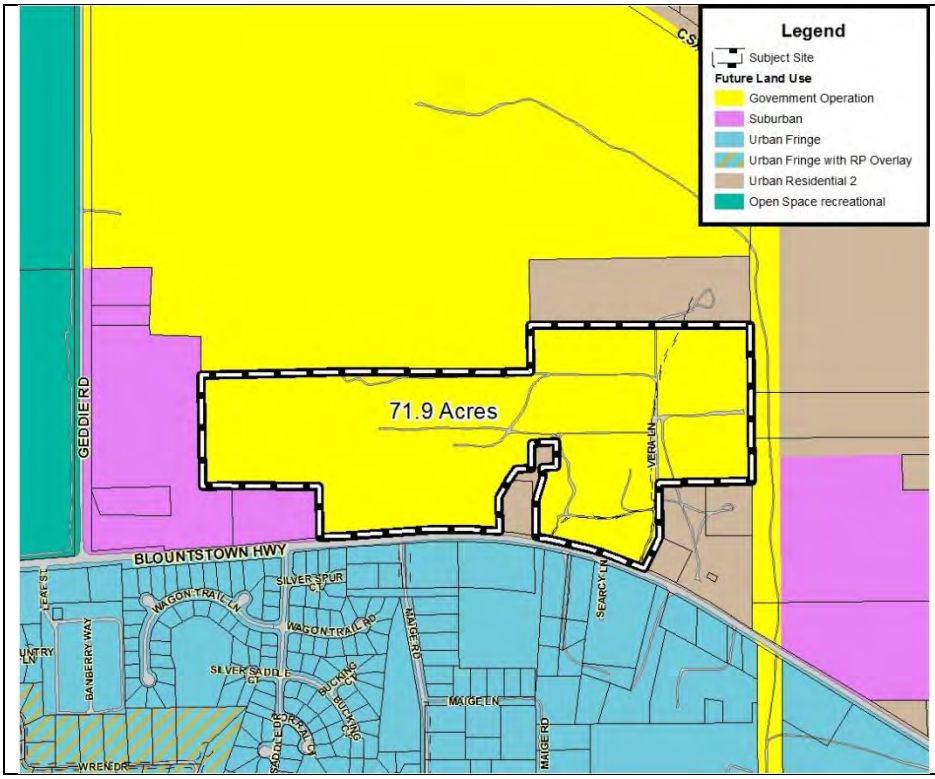
Current Future Land Use Map Designation



Current Designation

- Urban Residential – 2
- Suburban

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designation



Proposed Designation

- Government Operational

C. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

D. FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. The intended use of the subject site is similar to that of the adjacent Hopkins power plant.
2. The proposed FLUM designation and zoning district for the subject site is consistent with that of the Hopkins power plant.
3. The proposed amendment has no adverse impact on existing or planned infrastructure.
4. While the subject site is within the Urban Service Area, a lack of sewer service within the area severely limits the development potential of the site under the current FLUM designations.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

The Hopkins power plant is located on 232 acres of land along Geddie Road, seven miles west of Tallahassee. The power plant occupies approximately one-third of the 232 acres. The remaining area is mostly forested and has limited development potential.

The Hopkins power plant was originally built in 1971 to help provide electricity to the City of Tallahassee and surrounding urban area. Although the power plant has been expanded several times over its lifetime, the remaining undeveloped portions of the site contain environmental features, such as wetlands that flood plain, that severely limit its future expansion.

To accommodate future growth of this facility, the City's Electric Utility division purchased the 72-acre subject site immediately south of the plant. This parcel has relatively few environmental constraints and 0.36 miles of frontage along Blountstown Highway (U.S. Hwy 20). It is mostly vacant and forested.

A single lane dirt road crossing the property from north to south, close to its eastern boundary, provides access to a single-family residence not located on the subject site. According to City Electric Utility staff, the City will provide an easement to ensure this property continues to be accessible.

The proposed use of the subject site is to develop electric energy generating facilities. These facilities may include the following types of activities: water facilities; natural gas and or propane facilities; warehousing; offices; vehicle fleet operations; renewable energy electric power generation; renewable energy combined with fossil fuel energy for electric power generations; the manufacturing/production, storage and transportation of alternative fuels; and/or electric power generation from fossil or other fuels.

Current and Proposed Land Use Categories

The following describes the current and proposed land use categories. Attachment #1 includes all relevant Comprehensive Plan policies, including their full text.

Suburban (Current)

The Suburban land use category recognizes the manner in which much of Tallahassee-Leon County has developed since the 1940s. It is intended to create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. The maximum residential gross density is 20 dwelling units per acre if a multiple use development pattern is utilized. If a development is proposed for residential uses only, the gross density would be 8-16 units.

This land use category predominantly consists of single-use projects that are interconnected whenever feasible. Mixed-use projects and the principles of traditional neighborhood developments are encouraged, though not required. The Suburban category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core. However, additional areas inside the Central Core may be designated as appropriate based on existing land use pattern.

Urban Residential-2 (Current)

The primary intent of the Urban Residential - 2 land use category, which is to be applied only within the Urban Services Area, is to encourage residential uses within a range of density (4-20 dwelling units per acre), thereby promoting infill development, reducing urban sprawl, and maximizing the efficiency of infrastructure. The Urban Residential category allows townhouses, single-family detached, two-family, and multiple-family dwelling units as well as open space/recreation and community facilities related to residential uses.

Government Operational (Proposed)

The Government Operational (GO) category is intended to be applied towards government-owned lands which have various facilities such as Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post-Secondary. No residential uses are permitted within this land use category.

The Hopkins power plant to the north of the subject property has a current FLUM designation of GO, and a zoning designation of M-1 Light Industrial.

Consistency with Comprehensive Plan

The proposed amendment is consistent with the following goals, objectives, and policies of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

- Policy 2.2.16: [L] creates the Government Operational Future Land Use category. This designation is applied to property owned or operated by local, state and federal government that that provide for the operation of and provision of community services, light infrastructure, heavy infrastructure, and post-secondary facilities.

The proposed Future Land Use designation of the subject site to Government Operational would be consistent with this policy, as this site is owned by the government and is intended to provide the operation and provision of electric generating community services, infrastructure, and/or facilities.

- Policy 1.1.2: [L] requires that the improvement of capital infrastructure shall be provided within the designated urban service area and shall be phased over the life of the plan.

The provision of energy facilities on the subject site by the City of Tallahassee can be considered capital infrastructure, and the subject site is located within the Urban Service Area. Therefore, the proposed Future Land Use change would be consistent with this policy.

- Policy 11.4.1: [L] requires, where environmentally, economically and geographically practical, new heavy infrastructure land uses such as waste water treatment plants, airports, correctional facilities, and power plants which serve larger than neighborhood areas, to be located in areas outside of the Southern Strategy Area.

The location of the subject site is outside of the Southern Strategy Area. Therefore, the proposed Future Land Use change would be consistent with this policy.

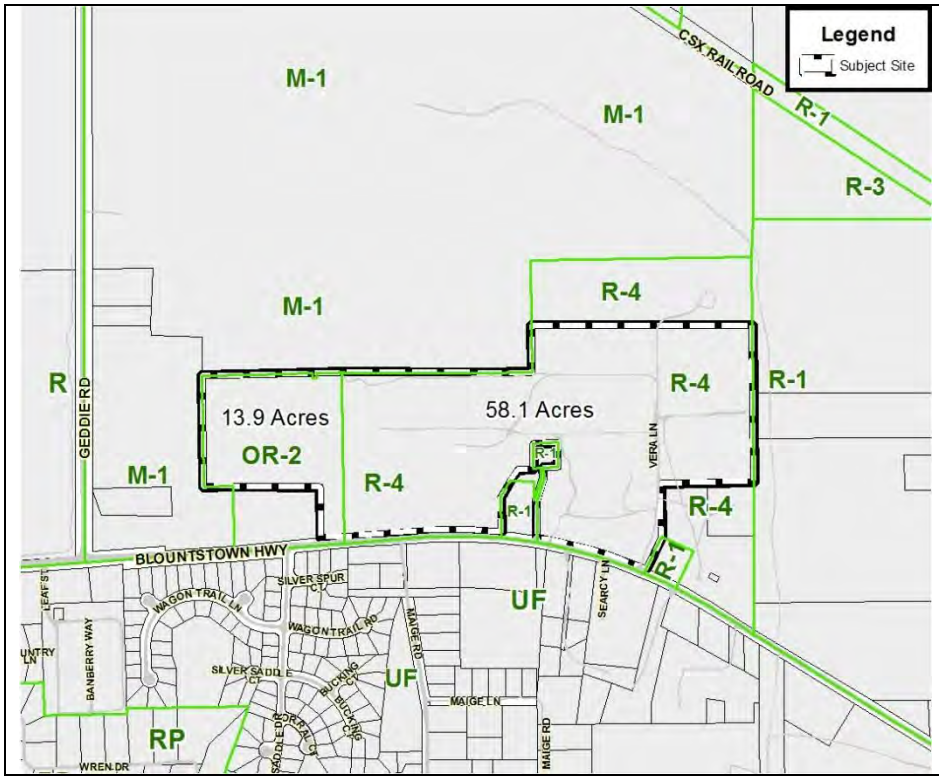
Zoning

The subject site is currently zoned Office Residential–2 (OR-2) and Urban Residential (R-4). These zoning districts allow a variety of uses, including multifamily residential, retail, office, and professional services.

Consistent with the proposed FLUM amendment, a concurrent rezoning is being processed to change the zoning of these parcels to Light Industrial (M-1). The proposed zoning designation for the subject site is M-1 Light Industrial District. Both the Hopkins power plant and the clearing and earthmoving business to the immediate west of the subject site are zoned M-1.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed zoning for the subject site.

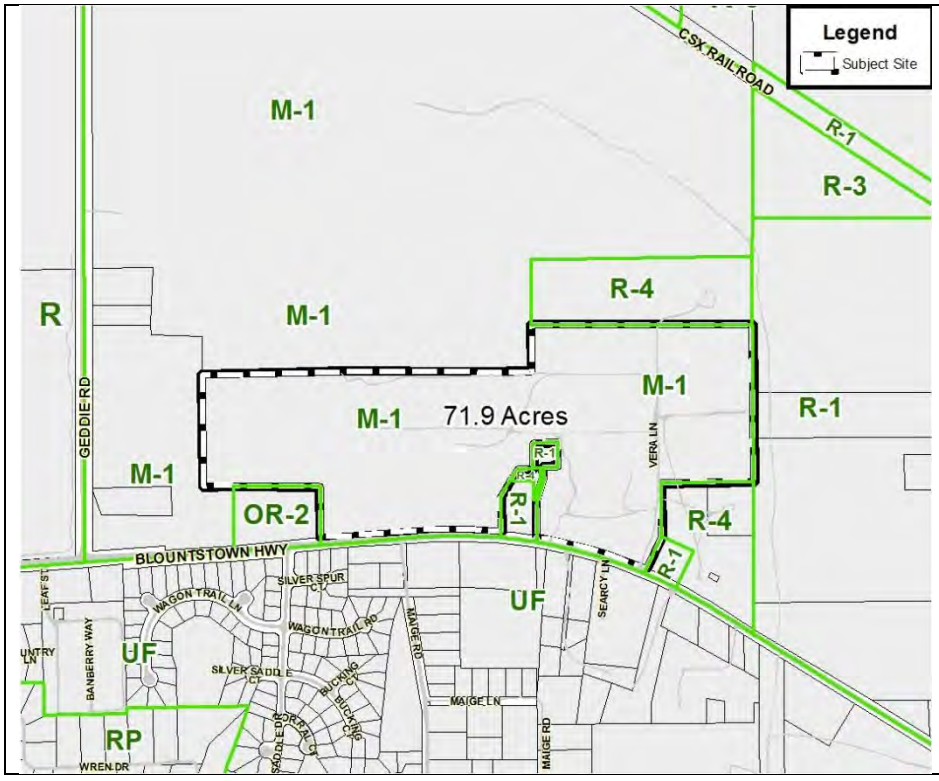
Current Zoning



Current District

- Office Residential–2
- R-4 Urban Residential

Proposed Zoning



Proposed District

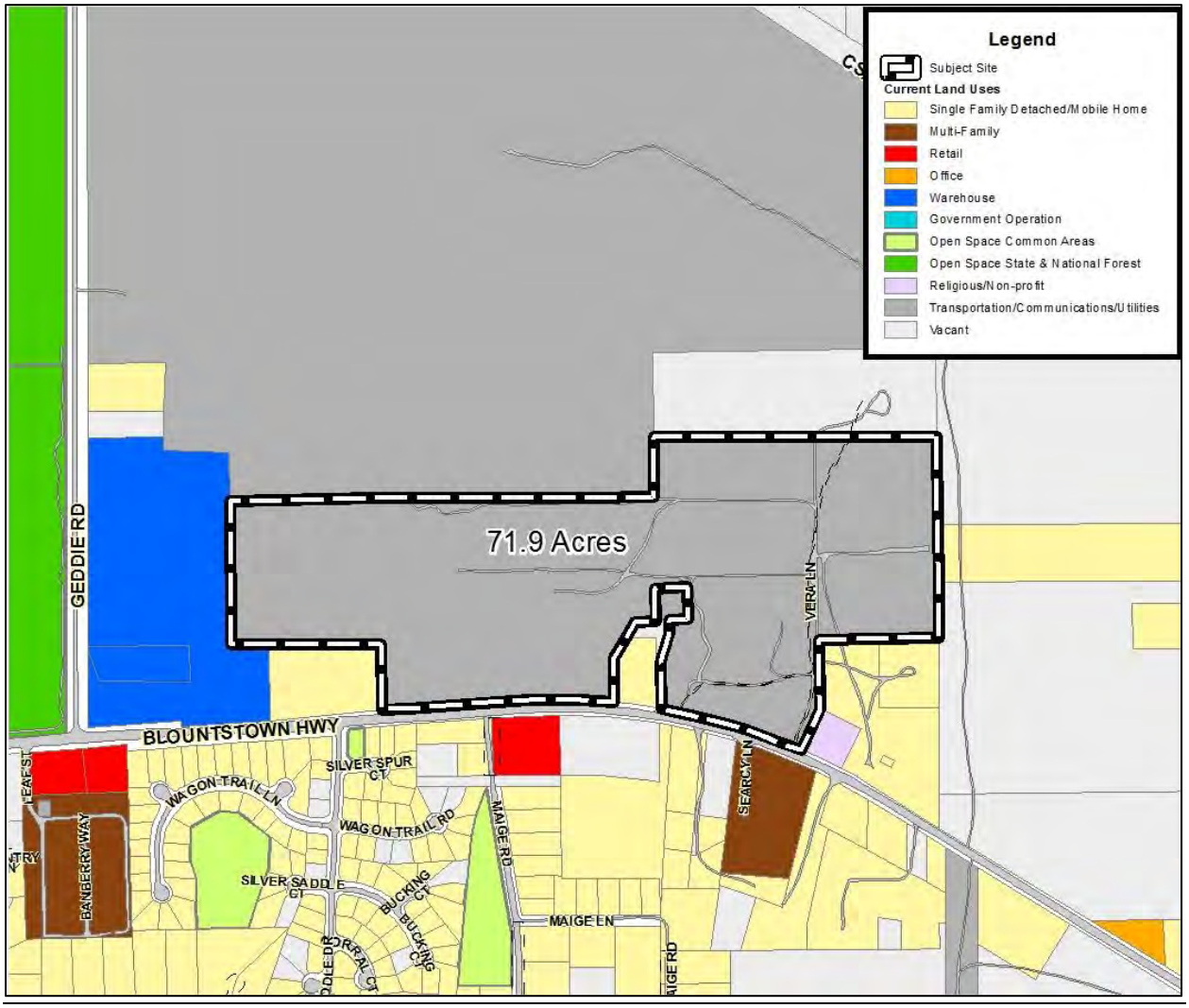
- M-1 Light Industrial

Existing Land Uses

Although the following Existing Land Use Map indicates the use of the subject site as Transportation/Communication/Utilities, the site is currently vacant and undeveloped.

The existing land uses surrounding the subject site include the Hopkins power plant to the north, an industrial warehouse and parking area for a land clearing and earthmoving business to the west, several low-density, large-lot residential areas on the south and east sides, and a large area of vacant land on the northeast and southeast sides.

Existing Land Use Map



Infrastructure Analysis

Water/Sewer

The subject site is within the Urban Service Area. It is also within the Talquin Electric Cooperative franchise area for water and sewer. Talquin currently provides potable water and sewer services to a residential subdivision ("Sandstone Ranch") on the south side of Blountstown Highway, and to the Crowder land clearing company property to the west. The Hopkins Power Plant currently has City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer services.

If the proposed Future Land Use designation of the subject site is adopted and the site developed with energy facilities, it is anticipated that the impact on available water and sewer services will be relatively minimal, and would be significantly less than would be required if the subject site were developed as a mixed use residential area under the current land use designation.

Schools

The proposed amendment will result in a net reduction in residential units; therefore, there are no projected impacts to student capacity at Leon County schools.

Roadway Network

The subject site borders U.S. Highway 20 (Blountstown Highway), a principal arterial, and is approximately 700' east of Geddie Road, a major collector. The potential impacts of the proposed land use change to the capacity of these roadways will depend upon the ultimate use of the subject site. If the site is developed with energy facilities that do not require a large number of employees, the impact on local roadway capacity is likely to be significantly less than that potentially generated by development currently allowed by the current land use and zoning designations. Any proposed development of the subject site will be evaluated for transportation impacts and mitigation by existing local government concurrency regulations.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

There are no pedestrian or bicycle facilities proximate to the subject site.

Transit Network

The subject site is not currently served by StarMetro.

Environmental Analysis

Environmental Features

Approximately 93 percent (67 acres) of the subject site is within the Lake Munson drainage basin. The remaining seven percent (five acres) on the western boundary is within the Ochlockonee River drainage basin.

County environmental data indicates that a five-acre wetland area exists in the northeast corner of the subject site. It is part of a wetland area within a FEMA-mapped 100-year flood zone on the undeveloped southern portion of the Hopkins property. The remainder of the subject site is mostly forested with second-growth timber, and has no known protected environmental features.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Public notices were sent to 123 property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject site. Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment:

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	October 26, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	October 23, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on subject site
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1,000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1: Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies:

1. Policy 2.1.8: [L] Residential Densities
2. Policy 2.2.5: [L] Suburban
3. Policy 2.2.16: [L] Government Operational
4. Policy 2.2.24: [L] Urban Residential 2

Complete Text of Comprehensive Plan Policies
Referenced in PCM201608 Report

Policy 2.1.8: [L] *(Revision Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 1/7/10)*

Maintain a viable mix of available residential densities to accommodate a variety of housing types. Current residential densities are summarized below:

RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES RANGE *(Revision Effective 12/15/11; Rev. Eff. 7/19/13)*

Future Land Use Category	Maximum Gross Density - Dwelling Units (DU)/Acre (Ac)[1]	Minimum Gross Density Dwelling Units (DU)/Acre (Ac)
Rural	**1 DU/10 Ac**	**No minimum**
Urban Fringe	**1 DU/3 Ac (standard) or 1DU/3 Ac (Conservation subdivision)**	**No minimum**
Urban Residential	**10 DU/AC**	**4 DU/Ac**
Urban Residential 2	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Village Mixed Use	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Suburban	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Planned Development	**20 DU/Ac [2]**	**No minimum**
Bradfordville Mixed Use [2]	**20 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Central Urban [2, 3]	**45 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Activity Center [2, 3]	**45 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
University Transition [2, 3]	**50 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Central Core [2, 3] *(Eff.1/7/10)*	**150 DU/Ac** *(Eff. 1/19/02)*	**No minimum**
Rural Community	**4 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Residential Preservation [2]	**6 DU/Ac**	**No minimum**
Lake Talquin Recreation/Urban Fringe [4]	**1 DU/3 Ac (standard)**	**No minimum**
Lake Protection [4]	**1 DU/2 Ac (standard)**	**No minimum**

Notes:
[1] Maximum gross density is based on the gross acreage of the site and may not be achievable after addressing applicable land development regulations (e.g., parking, stormwater, and other regulations that may limit maximum development potential).
[2] Density ranges can be increased up to 25% above the maximum limits listed above for the purpose of providing affordable housing units, consistent with Policy 2.1.14 [LU].
[3] Density ranges can be increased up to 35% above the maximum limits listed above for the purpose of encouraging infill development and redevelopment, consistent with Mobility Element Policy 1.1.10 [M] (Effective 12/15/11). *(Revision Effective 7/19/13)*
[4] Clustering Option Available

Policy 2.2.5: [L]

SUBURBAN (EFF. 3/14/07)

To create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. Employment opportunities should be located near residential areas, if possible within walking distance. This category recognizes the manner in which much of Tallahassee-Leon County has developed since the 1940s. The category predominantly consists of single-use projects that are interconnected whenever feasible. Mixed-use projects and the principles of traditional neighborhood developments are encouraged, though not required. The Suburban category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core. However, additional areas inside the Central Core may be designated as appropriate based on existing land use pattern.

To complement the residential aspects of this development pattern, recreational opportunities, cultural activities, commercial goods and services should be located nearby. To reduce automobile dependency of residents and employers alike, mass transit stops should be located at large commercial centers and appropriate street and pedestrian connections established between commercial and residential areas. Except within mixed use centers, larger scale commercial development should be buffered from adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Development shall comply with the Suburban Intensity Guidelines. Business activities are not intended to be limited to serve area residents; and as a result may attract shoppers from throughout larger portions of the community.

Suburban Intensity Guidelines (EFF. 3/14/07; REV. EFF. 7/14/14)

Table 4: Suburban Intensity Guidelines

Development Patterns	Allowed Land Uses	Gross Residential Density	Non-Res Intensity	Percent-age Mix of Uses
Low Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 UNITS/ (4)	10,000 SQ FT/ACRE	65-80%
Low Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 UNITS/ (4)	10,000 SQ FT/ACRE (5)	
Medium Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	8 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ACRE	
Medium Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Ancillary 1st Floor Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure, Community Service & Post-Secondary Schools	8 to 20 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ACRE(6)	
Village Center	Residential, Office, Commercial up to 50,000 SQ FT, maximum business size. Centers shall not be located closer than ¼ mile to another village center or commercial development including more than 20,000 SQ FT of floor area.	8 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	12,500 SQ FT/ACRE per parcel for center 20 acres or less (7)	65-80%
Urban Pedestrian Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 16 UNITS/ (3) ACRE	Up to 20,000 SQ FT/ACRE (3)	
Suburban Corridor	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure & Community Service	Up to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	Up to 25,000 SQ FT/ACRE (8)	
Medical Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 20 UNITS/ (1) ACRE	80,000 SQ FT/ACRE (2)	35-50%
Business Park	Office, Residential and Commercial	Up to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ ACRE	
Light Industrial	Office, Commercial up to 10,000 SQ FT per business, Light Industrial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure, Community Service & Post-Secondary Schools and ancillary residential	1 UNIT/ DEVELOP MENT	20,000 SQ FT/ ACRE (9)	5-10%

Notes:
(1) 8 units/acre minimum for exclusively residential;
(2) Hospitals up 176,000 sq ft/acre;
(3) 20 units/acre and 40,000 sq ft/acre for multiple use development; Combined residential and non-residential development may have up to 40,000 SF and up to a six story building. Residential use, office use and commercial use is allowed.
(4) Low Density Residential and Residential Office development patterns can have a minimum of 1 unit per acre if water and sewer are not available.
(5) The maximum square footage is increased to 12,500 SF if the project is a mixed-use development.

(6) The maximum square footage increases to 40,000 SF per acre and maximum height increases to six stories if 50% of parking is structured. This provision only applies to areas previously designated as Mixed Use C
(7) 250,000 SF of total development permitted on 20 to 30 acre centers.
(8) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre. Office and Retail is allowed.
(9) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre.

While mixed land uses are encouraged in the Suburban Future Land Use Category, the more prevalent pattern will be a compatibly integrated mix of single-use developments that include low and medium density residential, office, retail and light industrial development. Allowed land uses within the Suburban Future Land Use Category shall be regulated by zoning districts which implement the intent of this category, and which recognize the unique land use patterns, character, and availability of infrastructure in the different areas within the Suburban Future Land Use Category. In those areas lacking the necessary infrastructure, the Land Development Regulations may designate a low intensity interim use. Any evaluation of a proposed change of zoning to a more intensive district shall consider, among other criteria, the availability of the requisite infrastructure.

Policy 2.2.16: [L]

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONAL (EFF. 8/17/92; REV. EFF. 7/26/06; RENUMBERED 3/14/07; REV. EFF. 12/24/10)

Contains facilities, which include those defined on the Land Use Development Matrix as Community Services, Light Infrastructure, Heavy Infrastructure, and Post-Secondary, that provide for the operation of and provision of services on property owned or operated by local, state and federal government. The government facilities may include services and uses provided by private entities operating on property owned by the local, state, or federal government. These facilities shall include, but are not limited to:

Airports*	Offices
Correctional Facilities	Outdoor Storage Facilities
Courts	Police/Fire Stations
Electric Generating Facilities	Sanitary Sewer Percolation Ponds
Electric Sub-Stations	Sanitary Sewer Pump Stations
Health Clinics	Sanitary Sewer Sprayfields
Libraries	Vehicle Maintenance Facilities
Incinerators	Waste to Energy
Materials Recovery Facilities	Water Tanks
Museums	Water Treatment Plants
Postal Facilities	Water Wells

*Includes services and uses provided by private entities that are commonly located at commercial service airports.

Land Use Policy 2.2.24: [L] **(***Revision Effective 7/26/06; Revision Effective 3/14/07)*

URBAN RESIDENTIAL 2

The primary intent of the Urban Residential 2 land use category, which is to be applied only within the Urban Services Area, is to encourage a range of density (4-20 dwelling units per acre) housing, thereby promoting infill development, reducing urban sprawl, and maximizing the efficiency of infrastructure. The implementing zoning district(s) shall contain design standards as well as locational criteria in order to accomplish these goals. The Urban Residential category allows townhouses, single-family detached, two-family, and multiple-family dwelling units as well as open space/recreation and community facilities related to residential uses. The implementing zoning district(s) within the land development regulations shall further specify the allowable uses. Urban Residential 2 may serve as a transition category between lower density residential categories and more intensive development such as higher density residential and/or office land uses or major roadways where alternative modes of transportation are available to support the increased residential densities. The category is not intended to be applied within the interior of an existing designated residential preservation area**.** The maximum residential density within the Urban Residential 2 category is 20 units per acre.

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle
PCT201609
Intergovernmental Coordination Element

SUMMARY		
Applicant:	**Proposed Change**	**TLCPD Recommendation:**
Leon County Board of County Commissioners	Revise Policy 2.1.4 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element	Approve
TLCPD Staff:	**Comprehensive Plan Element**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Barry Wilcox	Intergovernmental Coordination	Approve
Contact Information:	**Policy Number(s)**	
barry.wilcox@Talgov.com (850) 891-6400	2.1.4	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment would update the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, Intergovernmental Coordination Element, Policy 2.1.4 [I] to allow more time for the County to review proposed annexations prior to the City's first reading of the ordinance.

B. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

C. FINDING

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. The proposed amendment is consistent Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, Intergovernmental Coordination Element
2. The proposed amendment to Policy 2.1.4 [I] provides for an annexation process consistent with Chapter 171, Florida Statutes, and an Interlocal Agreement entered into by and between the County and the City.

3. The proposed amendment seeks to minimize the detailed language within the Comprehensive Plan and instead allow for an Interlocal Agreement to dictate the specific annexation procedures.
4. The proposed amendment to Policy 2.1.4 [I] provides guidance on issues and procedures that must be addressed in the Interlocal Agreement.
5. The language within the Interlocal Agreement would include the increased timeframe for the County to review proposed annexations.

D. PROPOSED POLICY CHANGE

Policy 2.1.4: [I]

Annexation by the City of Tallahassee shall be in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 171, Florida Statutes, and as set forth in an Interlocal Agreement for Annexation Procedures to be entered into by and between Leon County and the City of Tallahassee. The Interlocal Agreement for Annexation Procedures shall include:

a. Annexation review policies and procedures that allow the County not less than 20 days prior to the first reading of the ordinance considering such annexation(s) to review the proposed annexation(s);
b. Dispute resolution procedures should the County object to any proposed annexation;
c. The requirement for a City Annexation Plan prior to the passage of any ordinance for annexation which shall include, at a minimum, a specific description of the proposed areas to be annexed, an assurance of land use compatibility, the schedule for the delivery of City-provided urban services to the area proposed for annexation, how the level of service standards will be met, the facilities to be provided and the responsible entity for said facilities, and, in the event of a voluntary annexation, the amount of any agreed upon water and/or sewer rebate that would be due to the petitioner.

~~. Prior to the passage of any ordinance for annexation, the City shall prepare and have available for public inspection a play setting forth the schedule for the delivery of City provided urban services to the property subject to annexation and shall include:~~

~~a. How land use compatibility will be insured;~~
~~b. How facilities will be provided, and by which entity;~~
~~c. How level of service standards will be made consistent with this plan;~~
~~d. For voluntary annexation, the amount of any agreed upon water and/or sewer rebate that will be due to the petitioner.~~

~~When the City receives a request or petition for voluntary annexation, it will provide notice of the request or petition, together with the parcel number(s), for official review and comment, as well as ownership information from the County's online data furnished by the County Property Appraiser, to the relevant City departments; and, at the same time, send a copy of the notice to the County Administrator. The plan for each annexation~~

~~shall be provided by the City Manager to the County Administrator, the County's Growth Management Direction and the County Attorney at the time that it is provided to the City Commission, but no less than six (6) days before the first reading of the ordinance. The Board of County Commissioners shall have the opportunity to review, comment, and suggest changes regarding the proposed annexation prior to the adoption of the annexation ordinance(s) by the City Commission, but such comments must be received by the City Manager prior to the public hearing on the annexation ordinance(s) related to the plan. In the event that the County Commission objects to the annexation, the Mayor and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall confer in a publicly noticed meeting and fully discuss the areas of concern expressed by the County. The City shall delay the annexation process for a period not to exceed 30 days for the purpose of holding the joint meeting with the County. In the event the County continues to object to the proposed annexation following the joint meeting with the City, the City and County agreed to submit the dispute to a mutually acceptable mediator. Expense of the mediation shall be equally divided between the City and County. The City shall delay the annexation process for a period not to exceed 60 days for the purpose of conducting the mediation proceedings.~~

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

Background

On December 9, 2014, during consideration of an Agenda Item on a voluntary annexation, the Board of County Commissioners directed the County Attorney to bring back an item outlining the rules and procedures governing the annexation of property into the boundaries of the City of Tallahassee.

On February 10, 2015, the Board accepted a staff report on the rules governing annexation procedures and directed staff to prepare an amendment to the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, Intergovernmental Coordination Element, Policy 2.1.4 [I] to allow more time for the County to review proposed annexations prior to the City's first reading of the ordinance.

Additionally, Section 171.044, Florida Statutes, was amended in 2006, and now requires the City to provide the County with a copy of the notice of the annexation at least 10 days prior to the first publication of the notice of annexation. The City must publish notice of a voluntary annexation at least seven days prior to the first public hearing on the annexation ordinance; therefore, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 171, Florida Statutes, and in keeping with the Board's desire to increase time for the County's review, a Comprehensive Plan amendment was deemed necessary.

County and City legal staff have coordinated regarding the proposed amendment and accompanying Interlocal Agreement. City legal distributed the proposed changes to multiple departments within the City and received no negative comments or concerns.

Consistency Determination

Goal 2 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element is "To maintain and enhance the health, viability, and growth of the City of Tallahassee." Beneath this goal is a single implementing objective (2.1) that states, "The City of Tallahassee intends to expand its corporate limits to provide urban services to urbanized and urbanizing areas in the Urban Services Area, including the Southwood and Welaunee study areas as referenced in the Land Use Element."

The proposed revision to Policy 2.1.4 is consistent with both Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element. The revised policy continues to allow for the expansion of the City's corporate limits; therefore, allowing for the provision of urban services to urbanized and urbanizing areas within the USA.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment:

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House – January 14, 2016: No citizens attended this open house.

STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Workshop - January 14, 2015: The Local Planning Agency members inquired as to the City's stance on the proposed amendment. City legal staff stated that the amendment was still under review by several departments and a formal opinion would be provided at the LPA hearing on February 2nd.

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: City legal staff stated that they had distributed the proposed changes to multiple departments within the City and received no negative comments or concerns. The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of the proposed amendment.

G. ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment #1 - Intergovernmental Coordination Element

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

To promote maximum local government effectiveness, efficiency, and coordination through the identification and provision of mechanisms for resolving incompatible or conflicting statements within the local government comprehensive plan, and with the plans of other governmental entities.

DESIGNATION AND ROLE OF LPA
Objective 1.1: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

Designate the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Commission to serve as the Local Planning Agency (LPA):

The LPA shall be responsible for coordinating the Comprehensive Plan of the City of Tallahassee and Leon County with the plans of other government entities, to include the School Board, other units of government providing service but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, and adjacent counties. This agency shall ensure coordination in establishing level of service standards for public facilities with any other entities having operational and maintenance responsibilities for such facilities.

Policy 1.1.1: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The Local Planning Agency shall meet at least on a quarterly basis to provide regular opportunities for other entities to present their plans to the agency, and for the agency to communicate its plans to the other entities for the purpose of planning coordination. The agency shall serve as a recommending body to the City and County Commissions in resolving conflicts between the plans of the other entities with those of the city and the County.

Policy 1.1.2: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The Local Planning Agency shall periodically coordinate with adjacent Local Planning agencies on issues of mutual interest, and shall serve as a mediating body where conflicts exist. Conflicts with other local governments which cannot be settled within a reasonable period of time, shall be resolved through the Regional Planning Council informal mediation process. It is the intent of the City and County that local development plans do not adversely affect adjacent governments.

Policy 1.1.3: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The Local Planning Agency shall monitor the effectiveness and status of the comprehensive plan and make recommendations to the City and County Commissions, including preparation of the 5-year Evaluation and Appraisal reports as required by State Law.

Policy 1.1.4: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

As a means to monitor and evaluate plan implementation, a “target issues” process will be utilized to track dates and actions as shown in the plan. Actions having dates for accomplishment will be monitored on a monthly basis; others will be monitored semi-annually.

Policy 1.1.5: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

Within one year of plan adoption, the Local Planning Agency shall recommend to the City and to the County an optional education element for inclusion in the comprehensive plan.

Policy 1.1.6: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94; REV. EFF. 12/24/10)

The Tallahassee-Leon County Planning commission in its role as the Land development Regulation Commission shall be responsible for the following activities:

a) Reviewing proposed land development regulations and amendments for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.
b) At the request of the city and County Commissions conduct audits of land development regulations to determine adequacy of their implementation and to identify any portion thereof appropriate for amendment.
c) Advising the Local Planning Agency and the City and County Commissions on Plan implementation issues for consideration as amendments to the 2010 Comprehensive Plan.
d) Assisting in the substantive development of amendments to the zoning code and subdivision regulations at the request of the City and County Commissions.

Policy 1.1.7: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department will serve as the primary staff to the Local Planning Agency.

Policy 1.1.8: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The Director of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council, the downtown Improvement Authority, the Capitol center Planning Commission, the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the two State Universities, and the community college shall be kept apprised of information being considered by the Planning Department.

Policy 1.1.9: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

Based upon a recommendation from the Local Planning Agency, the City and County shall, by 1992, develop a formalized agreement (or agreements) with the Leon County School Board regarding the use of school recreation facilities to help meet local park and recreation needs.

Policy 1.1.10: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The Local Planning Agency shall serve as the coordination and monitoring mechanism to ensure the coordination of the permitting process in order to protect natural resources features through the appropriate location and intensity of development. This process shall be consistent with land development regulations designed to implement this plan.

CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE COORDINATION

Objective 1.2: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

By 1991, local government will designate a Utilities Coordinating Group to coordinate the installation and maintenance of utilities so as to avoid undue damage to utilities, roads, and

environmental features (including canopy roads) as a result of utilit1es and road construction and maintenance.

Policy 1.2.1: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The City and County will jointly designate a utilities coordinating group whose membership will be open to all utilities providers. This coordinating group will meet on a regular basis and will serve in a technical capacity to assure coordination in the installation, maintenance, and repair of utilities.

Policy 1.2.2: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

By 1994, the utilities coordinating group will study and address options to encourage the long term burying of utility lines in Leon County. Priority will be given to areas where underground utilities can be incorporated into roadway construction and reconstruction projects. The coordinating group's analysis will present options for economic incentives, costs, and priorities.

DUPLICATION OF SERVICES

Objective 1.3: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

Identify and eliminate duplication of functions and services of the City of Tallahassee and Leon County.

Policy 1.3.1: [I] (City of Tallahassee) (EFF. 1/27/94)

The local government shall jointly fund an external professional analysis of how government services in Leon County and the City of Tallahassee should be combined. The analysis shall include both full consolidation of all services under one form of government and functional service area consolidation. The analysis shall be completed by 1993 and shall include:

a) An implementation plan providing governmental structure options.
b) A review of the functions of City and County departments, advisory boards, citizen boards, authorities, and committees to determine where separate but similar City and County functions could be performed more effectively by unified City-County entities.

Policy 1.3.1: [I] (Leon County) (EFF. 1/27/94)

The local government shall jointly fund an external professional analysis of how government services in Leon County and the City of Tallahassee should be combined. The analysis shall include both full consolidation of all services under one form of government and functional service area consolidation. The analysis shall be completed by 1992 and shall include:

a) An implementation plan providing governmental structure options.
b) A review of the functions of City and County departments, advisory boards, citizen boards, authorities, and committees to determine where separate but similar City and County functions could be performed more effectively by unified City-County entities.

Policy 1.3.2: [I] (EFF. 1/27/94)

The City and County, and their designated Local Planning Agency, will continue to work cooperatively with State and Regional water resources agencies to develop and implement a

comprehensive stormwater management plan. A stormwater utility will be developed by 1992 to prioritize and fund stormwater facility improvements.

Policy 1.3.3: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The City of Tallahassee and Leon County shall maintain an interlocal contract for the provision of public park and recreation facilities and programs to all citizens of Leon County. Provision of park facilities shall be consistent with Policy 1.1.1 of the Parks and Recreation Element.

Policy 1.3.4: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The Housing Trust Committee established by the City shall act as a clearinghouse and coordinating agency for all programs dealing with housing.

Policy 1.3.5: [I] (EFF. 4/10/09)

The Tallahassee-Leon County Local Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee shall review and update the adopted Leon County Local Mitigation Strategy as required by state law. The composition of the LMS Committee shall be comprised of a broad representation from governmental and private sector interests to ensure effective disaster mitigation coordination. The LMS Committee shall meet on a regular basis and provide an annual report to the City and County Commissions on the status of disaster mitigation efforts and recommendations for prioritization of disaster mitigation programs in the annual schedule of Capital Improvements.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT

Objective 1.4: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

On or before February, 1991, have in place a Concurrency Management System (CMS) which will assure that development orders and permits when issued will not result in a reduction of the adopted level of service standards at the time that the impact of development occurs.

Policy 1.4.1: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The CMS will include procedures to assure that development and permits will be approved only for those developments which will not degrade facilities level of service standards below those adopted in this plan.

Policy 1.4.2: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The CMS will include guidelines for interpreting and applying level of service standards.

Policy 1.4.3: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The City of Tallahassee and Leon County will be responsible for administration of the CMS, with ex officio advisory participation by the Leon County School Board.

Policy 1.4.4: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Concurrency under the comprehensive plan shall become effective upon adoption of a Concurrency Management System.

Policy 1.4.5: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The City of Tallahassee and Leon County will implement a concurrency management system which will be integrated into the permitting process for all development in Tallahassee and Leon County. Future capacity on the street and highway system will be coordinated with the MPO and the Florida DOT to ensure that adequate capacity will exist for future development.

Policy 1.4.6: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Create a Special Transportation Area (STA) within the central city, as delineated on the STA map, which will allow a lower level of service. Development of the Special Transportation Area and backlogged and constrained facilities will be coordinated with the Florida Department of Transportation District III Office.

Policy 1.4.7: [I] (EFF. 6/6/08)

The City and County shall adhere to the Public School Concurrency and Facility Planning Interlocal Agreement, as required by Section 1013.33, F.S., which establishes procedures for, among other things, coordination and sharing of information; planning processes; school siting procedures; site design and development plan review; and school concurrency implementation.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Objective 1.5: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

On a continuing basis, local government shall promote awareness and involvement of citizens of Tallahassee-Leon County in the comprehensive planning and plan implementation process. Specifically, the elected Commissions, and City and County staff agencies shall make full use of the local media, and shall conduct public workshops, meetings, and hearings tailored to achieve broad public knowledge of planning issues and to solicit public involvement in local decision making. Use of these techniques shall apply, at a minimum, to plan amendments and to development of the 5-year Evaluation and Appraisal Report.

Policy 1.5.1: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Develop procedures to disseminate information and provide for timely citizen comment on plan amendments and in the plan evaluation and appraisal process.

Policy 1.5.2: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Use citizen committees to make recommendations on the creation of, and amendments to, local growth management ordinances.

COORDINATION WITH COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Objective 1.6: [I] (REV. EFF. 6/26/98; REV. EFF. 4/10/09)

Florida State University, Florida A & M University, and Tallahassee Community College have all adopted master plans for their growth and development pursuant to applicable State statute and rules. The City of Tallahassee and Leon County will coordinate their land use, transportation, hazard mitigation, and utility planning with these institutions to assure that overall community needs are addressed and conflicts between the Plans are minimized.

Policy 1.6.1: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The Mayor of the City of Tallahassee and the Chairman of the Leon County Board of County Commissioners will initiate at least annual meetings with representatives of Florida State University, Florida A & M University, and Tallahassee Community College in order to coordinate the plans of those institutions with local government planning efforts.

COORDINATION OF SEWER AND WATER PROVIDERS

Objective 1.7: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

By 1991, coordinate the extension of sewer and water infrastructure with designated service providers.

Policy 1.7.1: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Designate providers of sewer and water infrastructure within specifically defined areas of the unincorporated County inside the Urban Service Area.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

Objective 1.8: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Develop a joint comprehensive plan amendment procedure that is consistent with state statute.

Policy 1.8.1: [I] (REV. EFF. 8/17/92)

The Comprehensive Plan may be amended no more than twice a year at a joint City-County Commission meeting.

Policy 1.8.2: [I] (DEL. EFF. 12/10/02)

Reserved

Policy 1.8.3: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

All local rezoning and subdivision decisions within the jurisdiction of the County and City shall be the responsibility of the respective government.

Policy 1.8.4: [I] (REV. EFF. 7/1/04)

Citizen initiated future land use map amendment requests that have been withdrawn subsequent to receiving a recommendation from the LPA or which have been denied will have to wait until one amendment application period has passed before resubmitting a future land use map amendment request for the same parcel or parcels. Nothing in this policy will prohibit staff, LPA or elected commissions from initiating a map amendment on a previously denied request on subject parcel(s).

Policy 1.8.5: [I] (EFF. 6/6/08)

Coordinated reviews of proposed plan amendments shall include an analysis of the existing, planned and funded capacity of schools to serve development resulting from these approvals. The analysis, provided by the applicant working with the School District staff, shall reflect the need for additional schools and the financial feasibility of adding those facilities into the 5 year plan and/or 10-20 year plans.

Objective 1.9: [I] (EFF. 7/2/99)

The City of Tallahassee and Leon County will encourage the State of Florida to fulfill the goal of revitalizing downtowns.

Policy 1.9.1: [I] (EFF. 7/2/99)

It is local government's intent to work with the appropriate State agencies to jointly implement planning efforts to revitalize downtown. A progress report will be provided to the City Commission and the Board of County Commissioners by the Planning Department by January 1, 2004.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Objective 1.10: [I] (EFF. 4/2/10)

Leon County and the City of Tallahassee, respectively and/or collectively, shall establish procedures and mechanisms to reconcile differences on planning and growth management issues between local governments, regional agencies, and private interest.

Policy 1.10.1: [I] (EFF. 4/2/10)

Conflicts with governmental and/or non-governmental entities having existing agreements with Leon County and/or the City of Tallahassee shall be resolved using the procedures established in those agreements to the extent that the referenced agreements contain provisions addressing the resolution of disputes.

Policy 1.10.2: [I] (EFF. 4/2/10)

For those governmental and/or non-governmental entities whose planning and/or growth management issue of dispute is not covered by an existing agreement with Leon County and/or the City of Tallahassee, the County Manager or the City Manager, respectively, shall direct the appropriate level staff to work with the staff of the other governmental and/or non-governmental entity to resolve any such conflicts.

Policy 1.10.3: [I] (EFF. 4/2/10)

If an agreement cannot be reached through the procedures specified in Policies 1.10.1 and 1.10.2, Leon County and/or the City of Tallahassee shall utilize the dispute resolution process established by Apalachee Regional Planning Council pursuant to Section 186.509, Florida Statutes. However, nothing contained herein shall preclude any party to a dispute from seeking judicial or administrative remedy as provided otherwise by the law.

Goal 2: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

To maintain and enhance the health, viability, and growth of the City of Tallahassee.

ANNEXATION POLICY
Objective 2.1: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The City of Tallahassee intends to expand its corporate limits to provide urban services to urbanized and urbanizing areas in the Urban Services Area, including the Southwood and Welaunee study areas as referenced in the Land Use Element.

Policy 2.1.1: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

The City of Tallahassee will pursue annexation. Such pursuit shall be of all neighborhoods regardless of socioeconomic status and in all directions outward from the present City limits. The City is required to provide full urban services to areas that are annexed.

Policy 2.1.2: [I] (EFF. 7/16/90)

Leon County will support the City's annexation efforts in the Urban Services Area.

Policy 2.1.3: [I] (EFF. 12/14/04)

The City shall maintain a map of annexation study areas. The annexation study areas map shall be amended at least biennially to add additional areas which qualify for annexation. The City shall provide the County with a copy of the amended annexation study area maps after each amendment.

Policy 2.1.4: [I] (EFF. 12/14/04)

Annexation by the City of Tallahassee shall be in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 171, Florida Statutes. Prior to the passage of any ordinance for annexation, the City shall prepare and have available for public inspection a plan setting forth the schedule for the delivery of City provided urban services to the property subject to annexation and shall include:

a. How land use compatibility will be insured;
b. How facilities will be provided, and by which entity;
c. How level of service standards will be made consistent with this plan;
d. For voluntary annexation, the amount of any agreed upon water and/or sewer rebate that will be due to the petitioner.

When the City receives a request or petition for voluntary annexation, it will provide notice of the request or petition, together with the parcel number(s), for official review and comment, as well as ownership information from the County's online data furnished by the County Property Appraiser, to the relevant City departments; and, at the same time, send a copy of the notice to the County Administrator. The plan for each annexation shall be provided by the City Manager to the County Administrator, the County's Growth Management Director and the County Attorney at the time that it is provided to the City Commission, but no less than six (6) days before the first reading of the ordinance. The Board of County Commissioners shall have the opportunity to review, comment, and suggest changes regarding the proposed annexation prior to the adoption of the annexation ordinance(s) by the City Commission, but such comments must be received by the City Manager prior to the public hearing on the annexation ordinance(s) related to the plan. In the event that the County Commission objects to the annexation, the Mayor and the

Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall confer in a publicly noticed meeting and fully discuss the areas of concern expressed by the County. The City shall delay the annexation process for a period not to exceed 30 days for the purpose of holding the joint meeting with the County. In the event the County continues to object to the proposed annexation following the joint meeting with the City, the City and County agreed to submit the dispute to a mutually acceptable mediator. Expense of the mediation shall be equally divided between the City and County. The City shall delay the annexation process for a period not to exceed 60 days for the purpose of conducting the mediation proceedings.

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle
PCT201610
Future Right of Way Needs Map

SUMMARY		
Applicant:	**Proposed Change**	**TLCPD Recommendation:**
Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department	Update the Future Right-Of-Way Needs Map	Approve
TLCPD Staff:	**Comprehensive Plan Element**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Artie White	Mobility Element	Approve
Contact Information:	**Policy Number(s)**	
Artie.White@Talgov.com (850) 891-6432	Map 27	
Date: January 8, 2016	Updated: February 10, 2016	

A. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT:

The Future Right-of-Way Needs Map is included within the Mobility Element of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan. Its purpose is to identify roadway corridors where public right-of-way is needed to implement locally identified transportation projects.

The proposed amendment would update the Future Right-Of-Way Needs Map (Map 27) to reflect right-of-way that is needed to implement Leon County Sales Tax Extension projects, Blueprint 2000 projects, and projects identified in the 2040 Regional Mobility Plan Cost Feasible Plan. The proposed amendment would also remove projects from the map that are completed or have the right-of-way needed to complete the project.

B. RECOMMENDATION:

Find that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

C. FINDINGS

1. The proposed amendment is consistent with Comprehensive Plan Policy 1.6.1(a): [M], Policy 1.6.3: [M], Policy 1.6.4: [M], and Policy 1.6.5: [M]
2. The proposed amendment is consistent with previous City and County Commission actions, including the adoption of the Leon County Sales Tax Extension Final Report and the adoption of the 2040 Regional Mobility Plan
3. The proposed amendment is consistent with Planning Department and Blueprint 2000 projects by showing the projects that need right-of-way for implementation

D. PROPOSED POLICY CHANGE

See Attachment #1.

E. STAFF ANALYSIS

Background

The Future Right-of-Way Needs Map was last updated during the 2013-1 Comprehensive Plan amendment cycle. Since that time, the Leon County Sales Tax Extension Committee's Final Report was completed and voters approved the sales tax extension by referendum. Additionally, the Long Range Transportation Plan (Regional Mobility Plan) was completed for the 2040 planning horizon.

Projects from the Sales Tax Extension Final Report and Regional Mobility Plan that will need right-of-way prior to construction are included on the proposed Future Right-of-Way Needs Map (Attachment#1). The proposed Future Right-of-Way Needs Map also removes projects that were on the adopted Future Right-of-Way Needs Map that are completed or have the right-of-way needed to complete the project. Corridors proposed for removal from the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map are shown on Attachment #2. Attachment #2 is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to be adopted into the Mobility Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Transportation Corridors being removed from the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map include:

- Capital Circle NW
- Segments of Capital Circle SW
- Interstate 10 west of Capital Circle NW
- Pensacola Street west of Capital Circle SW
- Gaines Street
- FAMU Way Extension
- South Adams Street
- Tram Road
- Paul Russell Road Extension
- Woodville Highway south of Capital Circle SE

- Apalachee Parkway west of Blair Stone Road
- Betton Road Extension
- Weems Road

Consistency Determination

Updating the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map to include designated transportation corridors that will need right-of-way for implementation is consistent with Policy 1.6.3: [M] which states:

> Future right-of-way needs for selected transportation corridors designated for improvement in the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan are generally depicted in the table below and in the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map and the Long Range Transportation Plan.

Processing this amendment concurrently with the Long Range Transportation Plan (also known as the Regional Mobility Plan) update is consistent with Policy 1.6.5 [M], which states:

> The Future Right-of-Way Needs Map shall be reviewed, and updated if necessary, every five years concurrent with the Long Range Transportation Plan update, or more frequently as necessary to address the growth and mobility needs of the local government.

Timely updating of The Future Right-of-Way Needs Map is critical, as the map is used to determine if Development Orders require conveyance of transportation rights-of-way as a condition of plat or development approval, consistent with Policy 1.6.1 [M] which states:

> Development orders may require conveyance of transportation rights-of-way consistent with a Future ROW Needs Map and Future Right-of-Way Needs and Access Classifications Table, as a condition of plat or development approval, provided that any required dedication shall not exceed the amount of land that is roughly proportionate to the impacts of the development on the transportation network.

The Future Right-of-Way Needs Map is also used to review proposed development plans on designated future transportation corridors consistent with Policy 1.6.4 [M] which states:

> All proposed development plans on designated future transportation corridors shall be reviewed for consistency with the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map, the Long Range Transportation Plan, and any specific alignment or engineering studies and shall be consistent with identified right-of-way needs for designated future transportation corridors as a condition of development approval.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

Below is a list of all outreach and notification to the public regarding this proposed amendment:

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	First Public Open House	November 19, 2015	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 14, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service
X	Second Public Open House	January 14, 2016	5:30 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center

First Public Open House - November 19, 2015: Five citizens attended the first open house to discuss the 2016 Cycle amendments. All citizens in attendance received a mail notice of the proposed changes, which indicates that all attendees lived within 1000 feet of one of the subject sites. The majority of comments and questions focused on clearly understanding the proposed amendments, and staff was able to discuss with each citizen the objectives of the proposed changes.

Second Public Open House - January 14, 2015: No citizens attended the second open house.

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	Local Planning Agency Workshop	January 14, 2016	9:00 AM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	February 2, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Workshop - January 14, 2015: The Local Planning Agency members requested a map showing transportation corridors being removed from the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map. This map is included as Attachment #2. References to Attachment #1 and Attachment #2 were added to page 2 of this staff report. A list of the corridors being removed was added to pages 2 and 3 of this staff report.

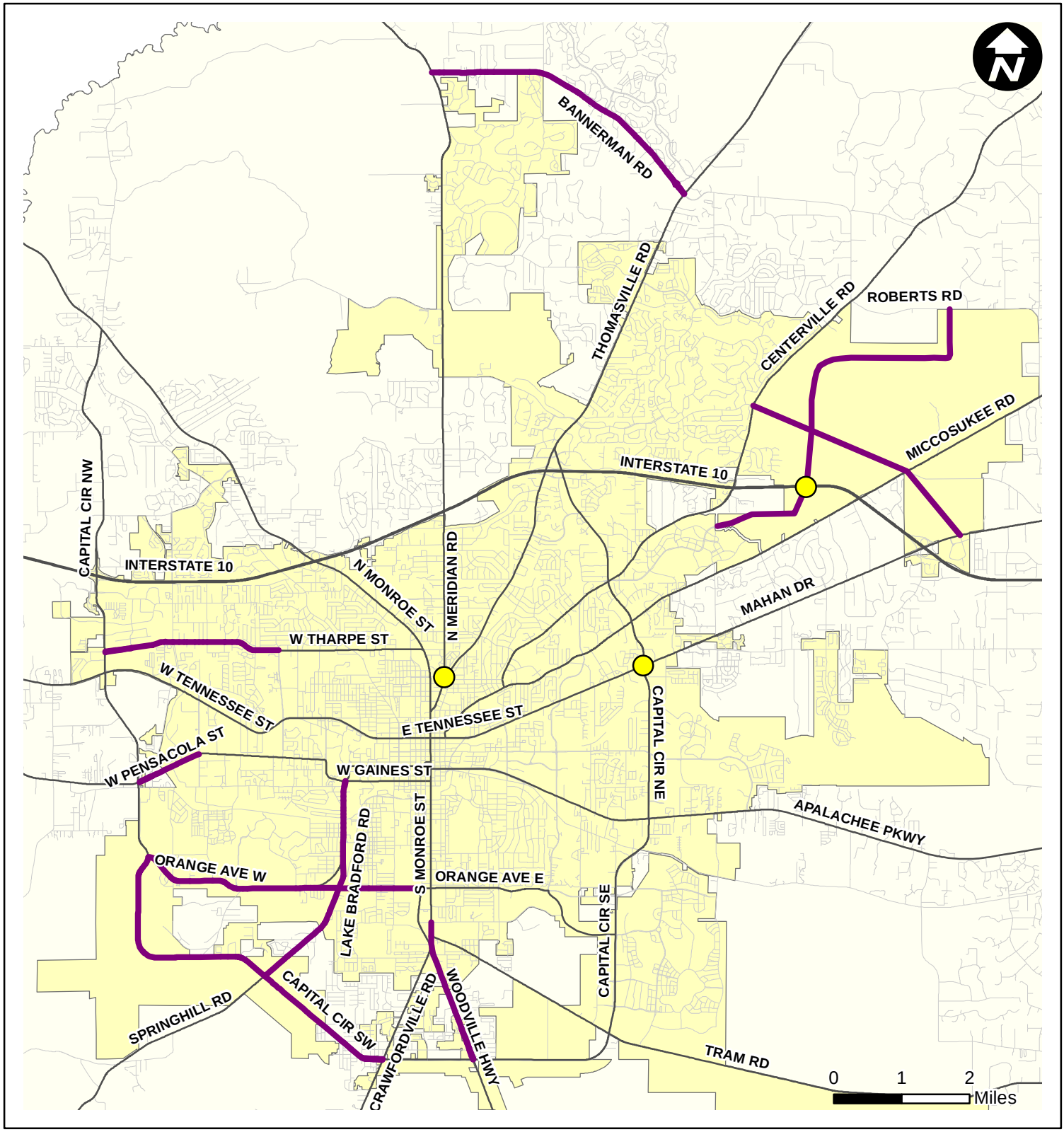
Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - February 2, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment #1 – Proposed Future Right-of-Way Needs Map

Attachment #2 –Future Right-of-Way Needs Map Modifications

Future Right-of-Way Needs Map



DRAFT

Legend

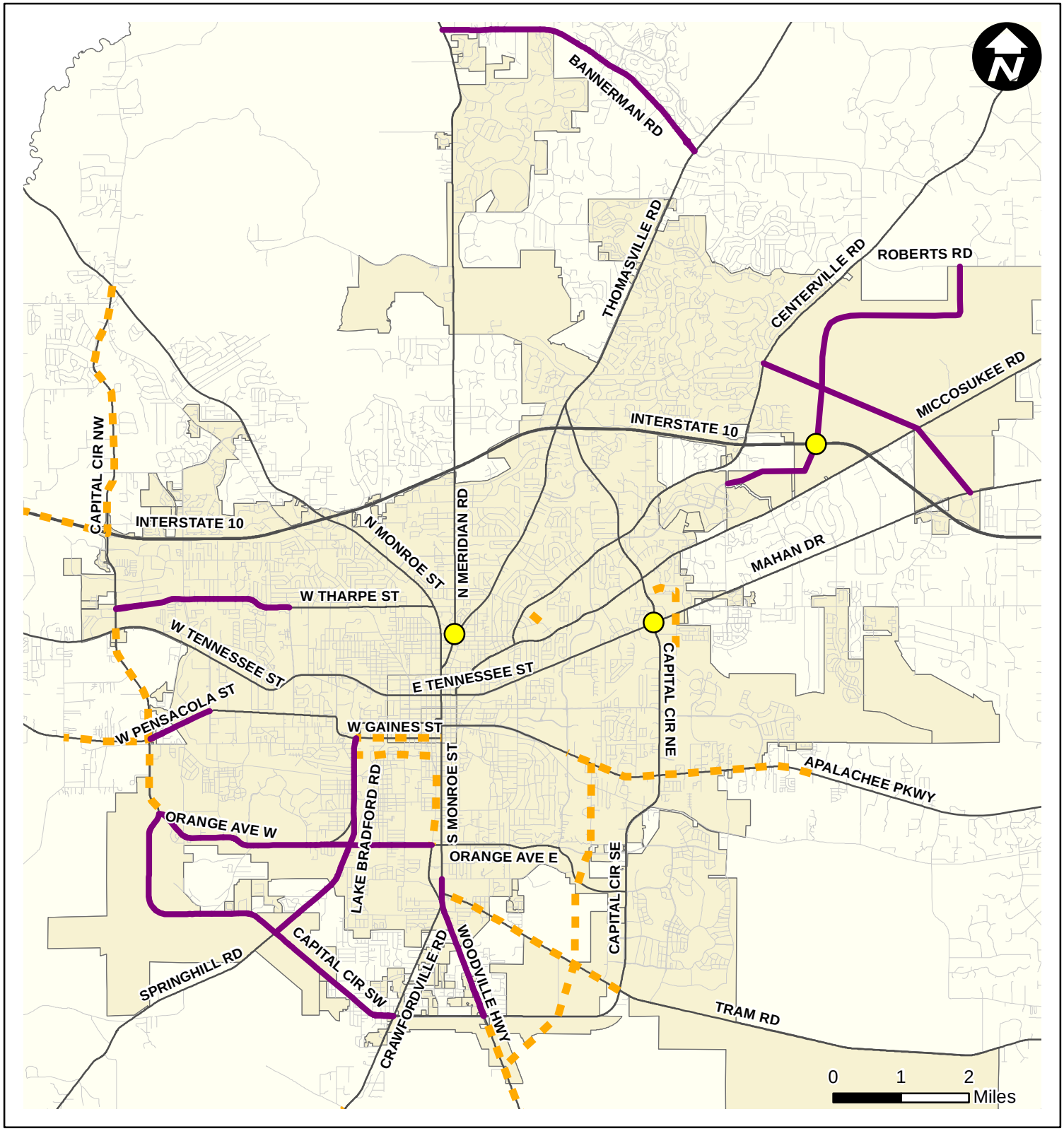
- Transportation Systems Management
- Roadway Projects
- City of Tallahassee Limits

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE – PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

24 September 2015

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

Future Right-of-Way Needs Map Modifications



Legend

- Transportation Systems Management Projects
- Roadway Projects Proposed for Future Right-of-Way Needs Map
- Projects Proposed for Removal from Current Future Right-of-Way Needs Map
- City of Tallahassee Limits

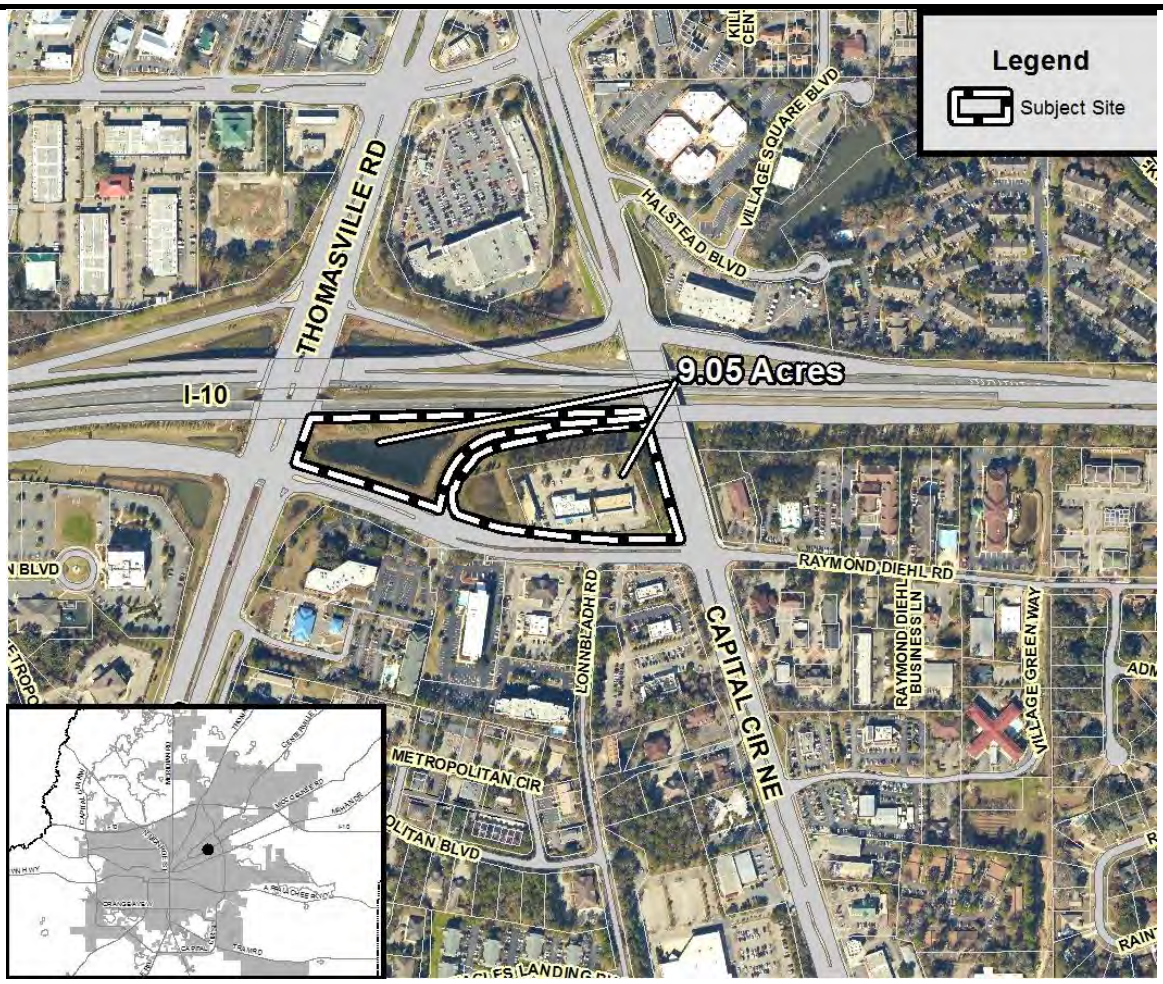
TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE – PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

20 January 2016

Posted 4:30 p.m. on May 16, 2016

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE -PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle
PCM201611
Drury Inn and Suites



SUMMARY

Property Owners:	**Property Location:**	**TLCPD Recommendation:**
Drury Development Corporation	Parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road and adjacent vacant lands owned by the Florida Department of Transportation	Approve and expand amendment as recommended by staff
Applicant:		
Drury Development Corporation		
TLCPD Staff:	**Current Future Land Use & Zoning:**	**LPA Recommendation:**
Megan Doherty	Future Land Use: Suburban Zoning: Commercial Parkway	Approve with expansion area recommendation
Contact Information:	**Proposed Future Land Use & Zoning:**	
Megan.Doherty@talgov.com (850) 891-6441	Future Land Use: Activity Center Zoning: Activity Center	
Date: February 15, 2016	Updated: March 16, 2016	

A. SUBJECT AREA

This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation of a 9.05 acre area ("Subject Area") bounded by Raymond Diehl Road to the south, Capital Circle NE to the east, Interstate 10 to the north, and Thomasville Road to the west. Within the Subject Area, there is single, 2.73 acre developed parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road containing an approximately 23,000 square foot shopping center. The majority of the Subject Area is vacant land owned by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the purposes of stormwater infrastructure and right-of-way associated with I-10 and Capital Circle (SR 319).

B. REASON FOR REQUESTED CHANGE

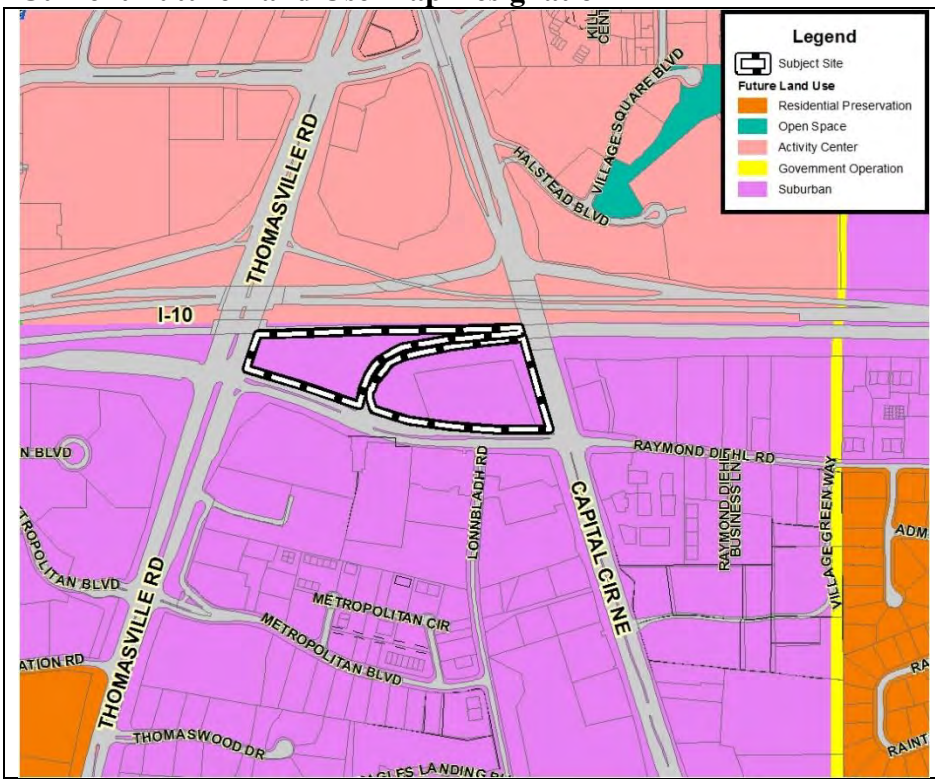
The applicant, Drury Development Corporation, is under contract to purchase the Subject Site and intends to remove the existing buildings and construct a 180 room, seven-story hotel totaling 105,000 S.F. in size. The site's current FLUM designation allows for a maximum development intensity of 25,000 square feet per acre, limiting development of the site to a total of 68,250 square feet; therefore, a change to a more intense FLUM designation is necessary to accommodate the proposed development program. Staff is recommending the future land use change be expanded to include the FDOT owned lands surrounding the parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road to avoid creating an enclave.

C. CURRENT AND PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION

The Subject Area is currently designated Suburban on the FLUM. The proposed amendment would change the FLUM designation of the area to Activity Center.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed FLUM designations for the Subject Area.

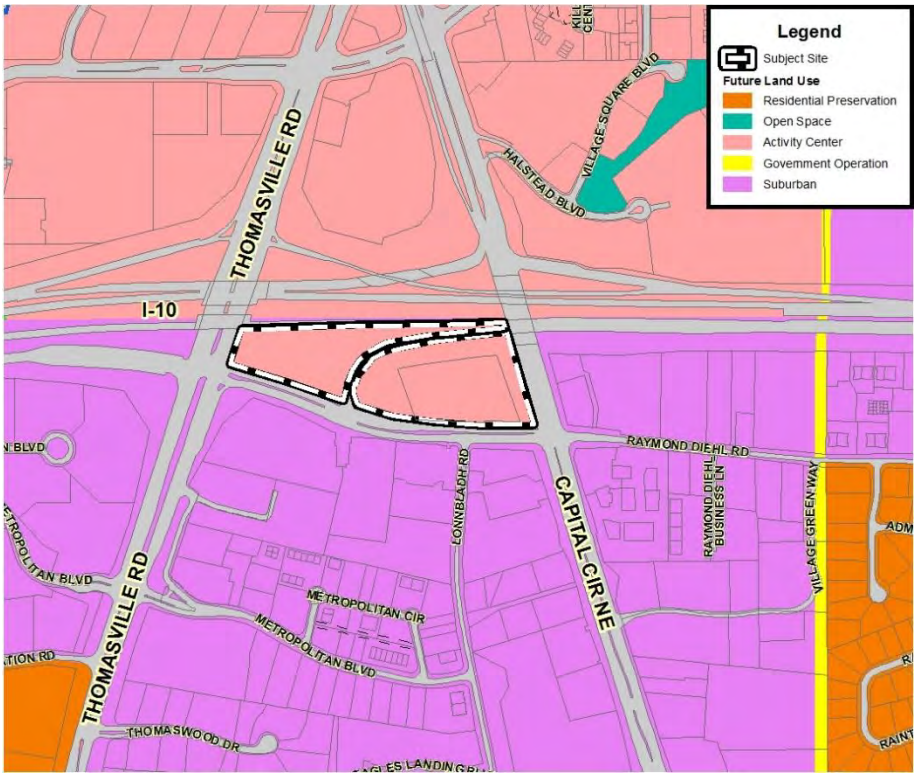
Current Future Land Use Map Designation



Current Designation

- Suburban (SUB)

Proposed Future Land Use Map Designation



Proposed Designation

- High Intensity Activity Center (AC)

D. RECOMMENDATION

Find that the proposed future land use maps amendment is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **ADOPTION** of the proposed amendment.

Find that the proposed rezoning is consistent with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan, based on the findings and other information contained in this staff report, and recommend **APPROVAL** of the proposed rezoning.

E. FINDINGS

Staff presents the following findings of fact:

1. Policy 2.2.9 [L] states that the High Intensity Activity Center future land use category is intended to "promote efficiency of the transportation system by consolidating trips and discouraging unabated sprawl of commercial activities."

   The proposed hotel would also be accessible to people traveling via regional highways including Thomasville Road (US319/SR61) and Capital Circle NE (SR261). The availability of hotel lodgings near state highways and interstate roadways promotes efficiency of the transportation system as well as provides compatible uses in close proximity to these roadways.

2. Sec. 10-167 of the Tallahassee Land Development Code specifically states that the High Intensity Activity Center "district is intended to provide large scale commercial activities to serve the retail market of region as well as the community." The availability of commercial activities such as hotel lodgings serves the needs of the community by providing room rentals to support events and tourism.

F. STAFF ANALYSIS

History and Background

The Subject Area is comprised of vacant lands owned and managed by the Florida Department of Transportation and a single, developed parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road. This parcel is currently developed with three one-story buildings containing retail, restaurant, and other commercial uses.

The applicant, Drury Development Corporation, is under contract to purchase the developed parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road. The proposed development plan for the site includes the removal of the existing buildings and the construction of a 180 room, seven-story hotel. The proposed development would total approximately 105,000 square feet in size.

The site's current FLUM designation (Suburban) allows for a maximum development intensity of 25,000 square feet per acre, limiting development of the site to a total of 68,250 square feet. The proposed amendment would change the Subject Site's FLUM designation to Activity Center, a more intense designation which would allow for the proposed development program.

As part of this proposed land use change, staff and the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Commission are recommending the state lands surrounding the site south of Interstate 10 are also changed to the Activity Center future land use category. In the areas surrounding Interstate 10, the future land use designation of state lands containing stormwater ponds and other infrastructure supporting Interstate 10 was made consistent with the surrounding parcels. North of Interstate 10, all lands, including vacant state lands, are designated Activity Center; all lands south are currently designated Suburban. Only changing the future land use designation of the parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road would result in an enclave.

Current and Proposed Future Land Use Categories

The complete comprehensive plan policies for Suburban (Policy 2.2.5) and High Intensity Activity Center (Policy 2.2.9) are included as Attachment #1.

Suburban (Current)

The Subject Site is currently designated Suburban on the FLUM. Land Use Element Policy 2.2.5 outlines the intent of the Suburban land use category, which is to create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. In general, the category allows for a wide range of uses, including housing, retail/office, and light industrial. Commercial development within the Suburban category is generally limited to a maximum development intensity of 25,000 square feet per acre.

High Intensity Activity Center (Proposed)

The proposed FLUM designation for the Subject Site is High Intensity Activity Center. The High Intensity Activity Center land use category allows for a wide range of uses to support community wide or regional commercial activities. Land Use Element Policy 2.2.9 outlines the intent of the High Intensity Activity Center land use category, which is to provide large scale commercial activities to serve retail needs of large portions of the population. Policy 2.2.9 also states that allowed uses on lands designated as High Intensity Activity Center promote "efficiency of the transportation system by consolidating trips and discouraging unabated sprawl of commercial activities."

The Subject Site's proposed High Intensity Activity Center future land use designation is consistent with properties to the north of the site and would allow the site to develop in a compatible manner.

Consistency with Comprehensive Plan

The proposed amendment is consistent with the following goals, objectives, and policies of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

- Policy 2.2.9 [L] states the High Intensity Activity Center designation is intended to provide large scale commercial activities to serve retail needs of large portions of the population.

The availability of commercial activities such as hotel lodgings serves the needs of the community by providing room rentals to support events and tourism.

The Subject Site is accessible to a large proportion of the Leon County and surrounding counties' populations via Interstate 10 and two regional highways: Thomasville Road (US319/SR61) and Capital Circle NE (SR261).

- Policy 2.2.9 [L] states that the High Intensity Activity Center designation is intended to promote efficiency of the transportation system by consolidating trips and discouraging unabated sprawl of commercial activities.

The Subject Site is adjacent to Interstate 10 and two regional highways: Thomasville Road (US319/SR61) and Capital Circle NE (SR261). The Subject Site would be accessible to people traveling to Tallahassee and Leon County via regional and interstate highways. The availability of commercial activities including hotel lodgings near state highways and interstate roadways promotes efficiency of the transportation system.

The Subject Site is located in an area of town already developed with regional and large scale commercial centers. Locating commercial activities including hotel lodgings in this area of Leon County will not contribute to sprawl of commercial activities.

- Policy 1.1.5 [L] states that Future Land Use Map densities and intensities are intended to reflect the availability of capital infrastructure.
- Policy 1.1.7 [L] requires that higher density and mixed use development and its ancillary activities shall be channeled into locations which have proper access to the existing transportation system; minimal environmental constraints; sufficient stormwater treatment capacity; compatible existing land use and readily available sewer and water infrastructure.

The Subject Site has access to all urban services and infrastructure.

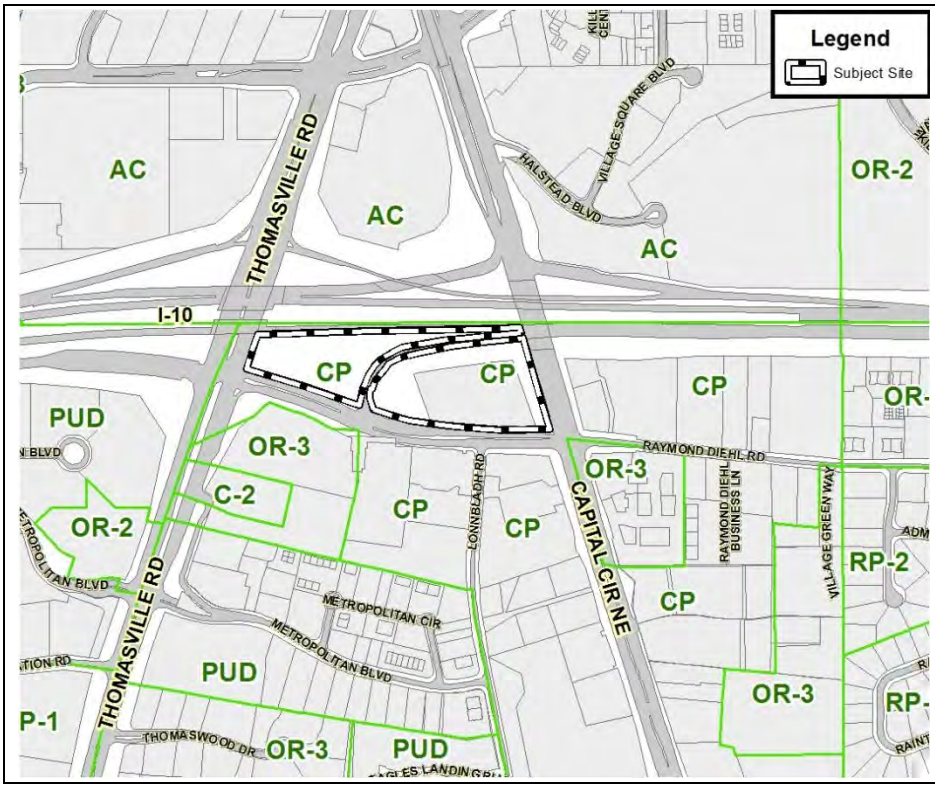
Zoning

The Land Development Code sections for Commercial Parkway (Sec. 10-258) and High Intensity Activity Center (Sec. 10-167) zoning is included as Attachment #2.

A zoning change from Commercial Parkway (CP) to High Intensity Activity Center (AC) is requested to implement the proposed amendment to the FLUM. These zoning districts allow a wide variety of uses, including multifamily residential, large scale and regional retail and commercial centers, office, community facilities, and professional services. Compared to allowable densities and intensities within the Commercial Parkway zoning district, however the High Intensity Activity Center allows development of greater residential densities and commercial intensities per acre, which is more suitable for this location adjacent to Interstate 10 and Capital Circle NE.

The following maps illustrate the current and proposed zoning for the Subject Site.

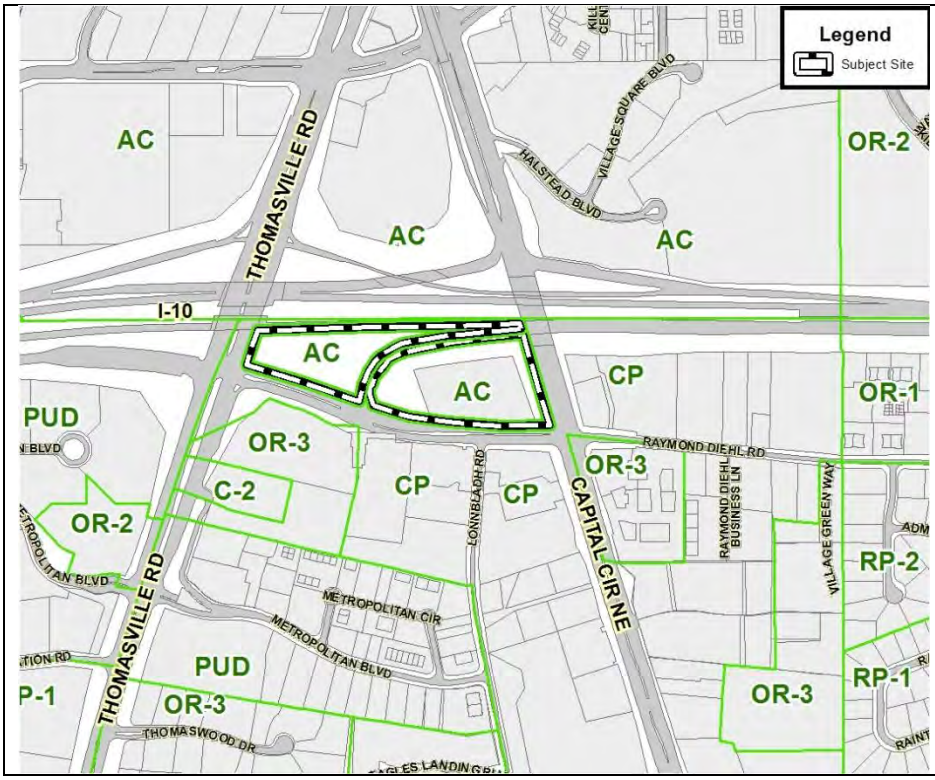
Current Zoning



Current District

- Commercial Parkway (CP)

Proposed Zoning



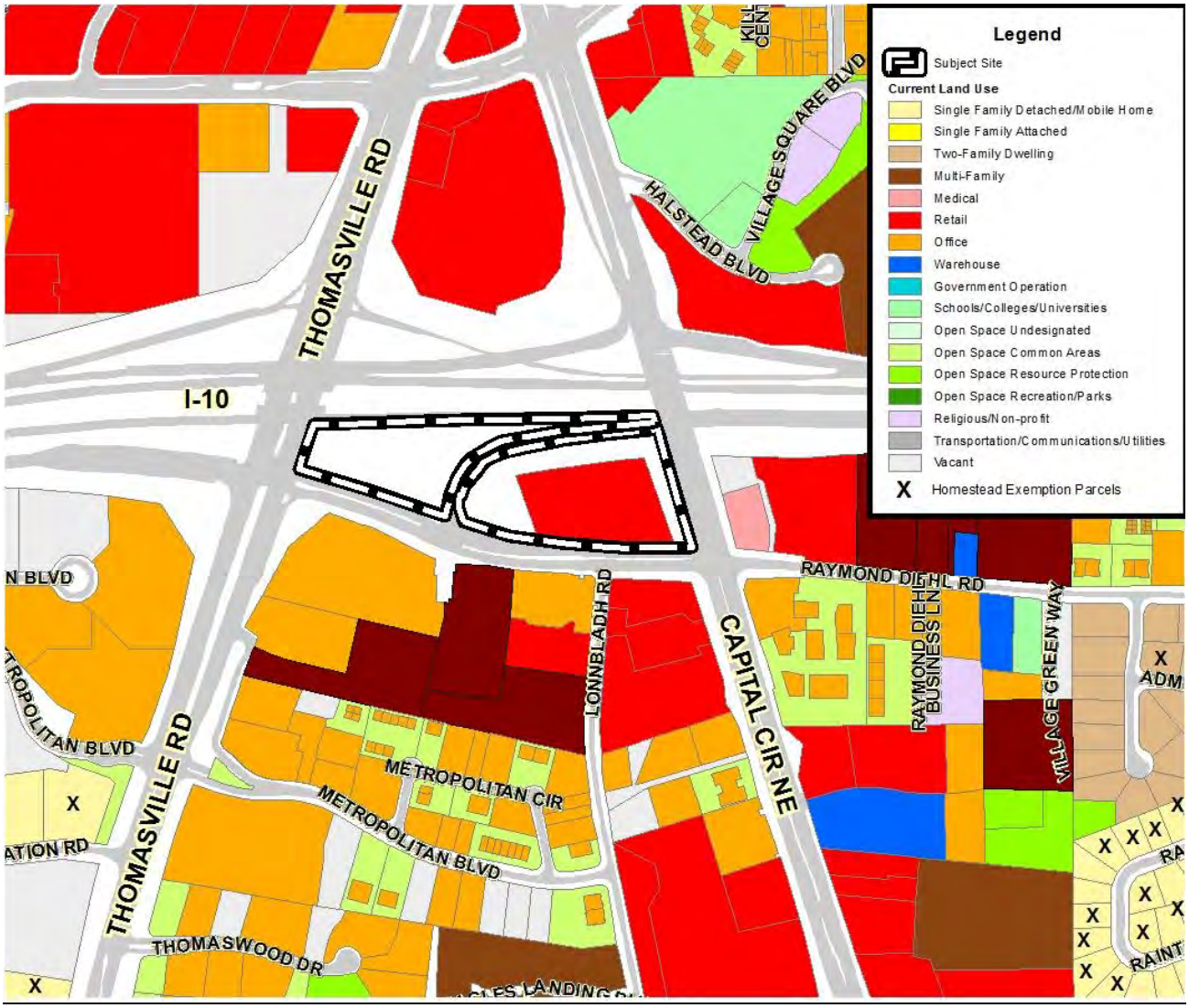
Proposed District

- High Intensity Activity Center (AC)

Existing Land Uses

The existing uses on the 2.73 acre occupied parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road within the Subject Area are retail, consistent with the majority of the surrounding uses. This parcel is currently developed with three one-story buildings containing retail, restaurant, and commercial uses. The remaining lands comprising the Subject Area are stormwater ponds and vacant lands supporting the roadway infrastructure for Interstate 10. The lands are currently owned by the Florida Department of Transportation. Beyond those infrastructure uses, to the north, east and south of the Subject Site are retail uses and to the west are office uses.

Existing Land Use Map



Services Analysis

Water/Sewer

The Subject Area is currently served by City of Tallahassee potable water and sewer services.

Schools

The Subject Area is zoned for Gilchrist Elementary School, Cobb Middle School, and Leon High School.

School concurrency impact forms have been submitted to the Leon County School Board's Division of Facilities, Construction and Maintenance as required. However, the proposed development is not expected to have any impact on school capacity as the site is proposed for commercial and not residential development.

Roadway Network

The developed parcel is served by Raymond Diehl Road (minor collector).The site is located outside of the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD) and future development may be subject to transportation concurrency.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

Pedestrian access to the Subject Area is provided via sidewalks along Raymond Diehl Road and Capital Circle NE. Bicycle access to the site is provided via on-street bike lanes on Raymond Diehl Road and Capital Circle NE.

Transit Network

The Subject Area is serviced by StarMetro's Tall Timbers route with 40 minute headways along Capital Circle NE. There are no bus stops adjacent to the Subject Site along Raymond Diehl Road. Bus stops along Capital Circle NE are located within one-quarter mile of the Subject Site.

Environmental Analysis

The parcel located at 1690 Raymond Diehl Road is currently fully developed; therefore, impacts to sensitive environmental features are not expected. The existing uses of the state-owned lands as stormwater management facilities and vacant lands are not anticipated to change as a result of this proposed future land use change.

F. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION

An initial mailing was sent to 100 property owners within 1,000 feet of Subject Site.

Public Outreach		Date	Details
X	Mail Notification of Proposed Changes	February 16, 2015	Notices Mailed to Property Owners within 1000 feet
X	Notice of Proposed Land Use Change and Rezoning	February 17, 2015	Two signs providing details of proposed land use and zoning changes posted on Subject Site
X	Staff Reports Available Online	January 8, 2016	Email Subscription Notice sent to all users of service

G. STAFF REPORT UPDATE

Below is a list of all public meetings and actions taken by appointed or elected bodies in consideration of this proposed amendment:

Cycle 2016 Meetings		Dates	Time and Locations
X	City Commission Meeting (Acceptance of Application)	February 9, 2016	4:00PM, Second Floor Tallahassee City Hall
X	Local Planning Agency Public Hearing	March 1, 2016	6:00 PM, Second Floor, Frenchtown Renaissance Center
X	Joint City-County Commission Workshop	March 8, 2016	1:30 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing	April 12, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse
	Joint City-County Adoption Public Hearing	May 24, 2016	6:00 PM, Fifth Floor, Leon County Courthouse

Local Planning Agency Public Hearing - March 1, 2016: The Local Planning Agency recommended approval of this proposed amendment.

H. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1: Comprehensive Plan policies for Policy 2.1.1 Suburban (Policy 2.2.5) and High Intensity Activity Center (2.2.9) Land Uses

Attachment #2: Land Development Code sections for Commercial Parkway (Sec. 10-258) and High Intensity Activity Center District (Sec. 10-167) Zoning Districts

Supporting Comprehensive Plan Policies

Policy 2.2.5: [L] SUBURBAN

To create an environment for economic investment or reinvestment through the mutually advantageous placement of employment and shopping opportunities with convenient access to low to medium density residential land uses. Employment opportunities should be located near residential areas, if possible within walking distance. This category recognizes the manner in which much of Tallahassee-Leon County has developed since the 1940s. The category predominantly consists of single-use projects that are interconnected whenever feasible. Mixed-use projects and the principles of traditional neighborhood developments are encouraged, though not required. The Suburban category is most suitable for those areas outside of the Central Core. However, additional areas inside the Central Core may be designated as appropriate based on existing land use pattern. To complement the residential aspects of this development pattern, recreational opportunities, cultural activities, commercial goods and services should be located nearby. To reduce automobile dependency of residents and employers alike, mass transit stops should be located at large commercial centers and appropriate street and pedestrian connections established between commercial and residential areas. Except within mixed use centers, larger scale commercial development should be buffered from adjacent residential neighborhoods. Development shall comply with the Suburban Intensity Guidelines. Business activities are not intended to be limited to serve area residents; and as a result may attract shoppers from throughout larger portions of the community.

Suburban Intensity Guidelines (EFF. 3/14/07; REV. EFF. 7/14/14)

Table 4: Suburban Intensity Guidelines

Development Patterns	Allowed Land Uses	Gross Residential Density	Non-Res Intensity	Percentage Mix of Uses
Low Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 UNITS/ ACRE [4]	10,000 SQ FT/ACRE	65-80%
Low Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	0 to 8 UNITS/ ACRE [4]	10,000 SQ FT/ACRE [5]	
Medium Density Residential	Residential, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	8 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ACRE	
Medium Density Residential Office	Residential, Office, Ancillary 1st Floor Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure, Community Service & Post-Secondary Schools	8 to 20 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ACRE [6]	65-80%

Development Patterns	Allowed Land Uses	Gross Residential Density	Non-Res Intensity	Percentage Mix of Uses
Village Center	Residential, Office, Commercial up to 50,000 SQ FT, maximum business size. Centers shall not be located closer than ¼ mile to another village center or commercial development including more than 20,000 SQ FT of floor area.	8 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	12,500 SQ FT/ACRE per parcel for center 20 acres or less (7)	
Urban Pedestrian Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 16 UNITS/ ACRE (3)	Up to 20,000 SQ FT/ACRE (3)	35-50%
Suburban Corridor	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure & Community Service	Up to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	Up to 25,000 SQ FT/ACRE (8)	
Medical Center	Residential, Office, Commercial, Recreation, Light Infrastructure & Community Service	6 to 20 UNITS/ ACRE (1)	80,000 SQ FT/ACRE (2)	
Business Park	Office, Residential and Commercial	Up to 16 UNITS/ ACRE	20,000 SQ FT/ ACRE	5-10%
Light Industrial	Office, Commercial up to 10,000 SQ FT per business, Light Industrial, Recreation, Light & Heavy Infrastructure, Community Service & Post-Secondary Schools and ancillary residential	1 UNIT/ DEVELOPMENT	20,000 SQ FT/ ACRE (9)	

Notes:
(1) 8 units/acre minimum for exclusively residential;
(2) Hospitals up 176,000 sq ft/acre;
(3) 20 units/acre and 40,000 sq ft/acre for multiple use development; Combined residential and non-residential development may have up to 40,000 SF and up to a six story building. Residential use, office use and commercial use is allowed.

(4) Low Density Residential and Residential Office development patterns can have a minimum of 1 unit per acre if water and sewer are not available.
(5) The maximum square footage is increased to 12,500 SF if the project is a mixed-use development.
(6) The maximum square footage increases to 40,000 SF per acre and maximum height increases to six stories if 50% of parking is structured. This provision only applies to areas previously designated as Mixed Use C
(7) 250,000 SF of total development permitted on 20 to 30 acre centers.
(8) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre. Office and Retail is allowed.
(9) Storage areas may be 50,000 SF per acre.

While mixed land uses are encouraged in the Suburban Future Land Use Category, the more prevalent pattern will be a compatibly integrated mix of single-use developments that include low and medium density residential, office, retail and light industrial development. Allowed land uses within the Suburban Future Land Use Category shall be regulated by zoning districts which implement the intent of this category, and which recognize the unique land use patterns, character, and availability of infrastructure in the different areas within the Suburban Future Land Use Category. In those areas lacking the necessary infrastructure, the Land Development Regulations may designate a low intensity interim use. Any evaluation of a proposed change of zoning to a more intensive district shall consider, among other criteria, the availability of the requisite infrastructure.

Policy 2.2.9: [L]

HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTER (EFF. 7/16/90; REV. EFF. 7/26/06; RENUMBERED 3/14/07)

Designed to function as urban activity centers by primarily providing for community wide or regional commercial activities located in proximity to multi-family housing and office employment centers. Intended to provide large scale commercial activities to serve retail needs of large portions of the population. Promotes efficiency of the transportation system by consolidating trips and discouraging unabated sprawl of commercial activities. Planned, integrated development is required to promote synergy between the different allowable land uses. An integrated pedestrian mobility system designed to provide safe and accessible foot and bike travel between the land uses shall be stressed in granting development approvals. Access and egress to Activity Centers as well as internal vehicle travel shall be planned in a comprehensive manner in order to facilitate traffic movement. Residential development shall be permitted up to 45 dwelling units per acre.

Sec. 10-258. CP Commercial Parkway District

The following applies to CP Commercial Parkway District:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">PERMITTED USES</th></tr>
<tr><th>1. District Intent</th><th colspan="2">2. Principal Uses</th><th>3. Accessory Uses</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>The CP district is intended to be located in areas designated Suburban on the future land use map of the comprehensive plan and shall apply to areas exhibiting an existing development pattern of office, general commercial, community facilities, and intensive automotive commercial development abutting urban area arterial roadways with high traffic volumes. The CP district is most suitable for those areas outside of the Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD) as described in the comprehensive plan. Additional CP inside the MMTD may only be designated when the existing land use pattern is mostly comprised of single use developments with suburban character as described in the Suburban Future Land Use Category. The CP district is characterized by a linear pattern of development. Residential development up to a maximum of 16 dwelling units per acre is permitted. There is no minimum gross density for residential when developed in conjunction with non-residential land uses. However, for all other residential developments, a minimum gross density of 6 dwelling units per acre shall be required, unless constraints of concurrency or preservation and/or conservation features preclude the attainment of the minimum densities. The access management standards set forth in for the CP district addressing limitations placed on access are intended to minimize and control ingress and egress to arterial roadways and to promote smooth and safe traffic</td>
<td>(1) Antique shops.
(2) Armored truck services.
(3) Automotive sales and rental (includes any type of motor vehicle including boats and motorcycles).
(4) Automotive service and repair, including car wash.
(5) Automotive--retail, parts, accessories, fires, etc.
(6) Bait and tackle shops.
(7) Banks and other financial institutions.
(8) Broadcasting studios.
(9) Building contractors and related services, without outdoor storage.
(10) Camera and photographic stores.
(11) Cemeteries.
(12) Cocktail lounges and bars.
(13) Commercial kennels.
(14) Community facilities, including libraries, religious facilities, vocational schools, police/fire stations, and charitable donation stations. Elementary, middle, and high schools are prohibited. Other community facilities may be allowed in accordance with section 10-413.
(15) Day care centers.
(16) Gift, novelty, and souvenir stores.
(17) Golf courses.</td>
<td>(18) Hotels and motels, including bed and breakfast inns.
(19) Indoor amusements (bowling, billiards, skating, etc.).
(20) Indoor theaters (including amphitheaters).
(21) Laundromats, laundry and dry-cleaning pickup stations.
(22) Lawn or tree removal services.
(23) Mailing services.
(24) Medical and dental offices, services, laboratories, and clinics.
(25) Manufactured home sales lots.
(26) Mortuaries.
(27) Motor vehicle fuel sales.
(28) Motor vehicle racing tracks, go-carts, etc.
(29) Nonmedical offices and services, including business and government offices and services.
(30) Nonstore retailers.
(31) Nursing homes and residential care facilities.
(32) Off-street parking facilities.
(33) Outdoor amusements (golf courses, batting cages, driving ranges, etc.)
(34) Passive and active recreational facilities.
(35) Pawnshops.
(36) Personal services (barber shops, fitness clubs, etc.).</td>
<td>(1) A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure and which comprises no more than 33 percent of the floor area or cubic volume of the principal use or structure, as determined by the land use administrator.

(2) Light infrastructure and/or utility services and facilities necessary to serve permitted uses, as determined by the land use administrator.</td>
</tr>
</table>

PERMITTED USES			
1. District Intent	**2. Principal Uses**		
flow of the general traveling public. Reuse of existing single use sites for multiple use developments, adding new uses to single use sites and/or multiple use developments in the CP district that share parking facilities, have parking structures and/or have high floor area ratios are encouraged in the CP district. New CP districts in the Suburban FLUM category shall have access to arterial or major collector streets. **Development standards for properties located within the MMTD are established within Division 4 of this Code.**	(37) Pest control services. (38) Pet day care centers. (39) Photocopying and duplicating services. (40) Printing and publishing. (41) Recreational vehicle park. (42) Rental and sales of dvds, video tapes and games. (43) Rental of tools, small equipment, or party supplies. (44) Repair services, nonautomotive. (45) Residential, multi-family. (46) Residential, any type, provided it is located on or above the 2nd floor of a structure containing non-residential development on the first floor. (47) Restaurants, with or without drive-in facilities. (48) Retail bakeries. (49) Retail caskets and tombstones. (50) Retail computer, video, record, and other electronics. (51) Retail department, apparel, and accessory stores. (52) Retail drug store. (53) Retail florist. (54) Retail food and grocery. (55) Retail furniture, home appliances and accessories. (56) Retail home/garden supply, hardware and nurseries. (57) Retail jewelry stores. (58) Retail needlework and instruction. (59) Retail newsstand, books, greeting cards.	(60) Retail office supplies. (61) Retail optical and medical supplies. (62) Retail package liquors. (63) Retail pet stores. (64) Retail picture framing. (65) Retail sporting goods, toy stores. (66) Retail trophy stores. (67) Self-moving operation. (68) Retail shoes, luggage, and leather products. (69) Sign shops. (70) Social, fraternal and recreational clubs and lodges, including assembly halls. (71) Studios for photography, music, art, drama, voice. (72) Tailoring. (73) Towing, wrecking, and recovery services. (74) Trailer sales and service. (75) Veterinary services, including veterinary hospitals. (76) Warehouses, mini-warehouses, or self-storage facilities. (77) Other uses which, in the opinion of the land use administrator, are of a similar and compatible nature to those uses described in this district and provided the use is not specifically permitted in another zoning district.	

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS									
	4. Minimum Lot or Site Size			**5. Minimum Building Setbacks**				**6. Maximum Building Restrictions**	
Use Category	**a. Lot or Site Area**	**b. Lot Width**	**c. Lot Depth**	**a. Front**	**b. Side-Interior Lot**	**c. Side-Corner Lot**	**d. Rear**	**a. Building Size (excluding gross building floor area used for parking)**	**b. Building Height (excluding stories used for parking)**
Multiple-Family Dwellings	10,000 square feet	80 feet	100 feet	15 feet	15 feet on each side	15 feet	25 feet	not applicable	4 stories
Residential located on or above the 2nd floor of a multi-use structure	none	none	none	25 feet	none	25 feet	10 feet	not applicable	4 stories
Any Permitted Principal Use	none	none	none	25 feet	none	25 feet	10 feet	25,000 s.f. of building floor area per acre and commercial and office uses not to exceed 200,000 s.f. of gross building floor area per parcel, 50,000 s.f. of building area per acre for permitted land uses number (73) warehouses, mini-warehouses, or self-storage facilities as listed in the permitted uses table above. In multi-use structures, residential uses do not count towards this floor area total.	4 stories

7. *Access Management Criteria* (In case of a conflict with the provisions of other ordinances or regulations, the most strict provisions shall apply):

a.) All roadways:

1. On all city roadways, the city's spacing standards for driveway access, medians, and signals per roadway class type shall prevail.
2. On all county roadways, the county's spacing standards for driveway access, medians, and signals per roadway class type shall prevail.
3. On all state arterial roadways, the FDOT's spacing standards for driveway access, medians, and signals, as outlined in the FDOT Access Management Classification System shall prevail. Exceptions to the FDOT Access Management Standards include the following:
    a. Existing driveway access for Capital Circle as of December 31, 1995; and

    Properties on Capital Circle which were granted single driveway permits by FDOT on or before December 31, 1995, which have sole access to Capital Circle and do not have other street access.

b.) All new commercial development shall construct a vehicular interconnection to adjacent properties that have an existing commercial use. Interconnections shall be required to adjacent vacant properties which are zoned for commercial use. The vehicular interconnections shall be constructed with material consistent with constructed or proposed vehicular use areas. Location of such interconnections shall be approved by the traffic engineer and constructed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Required interconnections between properties and/or to a private or public roadway shall be placed in a cross access easement acceptable by

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS
the city attorney. Exemptions to and deviations from the interconnection requirements of this section shall be approved by the parking standards committee.
8. *Street Vehicular Access Restrictions:* Properties in the CP zoning district may have vehicular access to any type of street. However, in order to protect residential areas and neighborhoods from nonresidential traffic, vehicular access to a local street is prohibited if one of the following zoning districts is located on the other side of the local street directly across from where the vehicular access point is proposed: RA, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MH, MR-1, RP-1, RP-2, RP-MH, RP-UF, and RP-R.
9. *Noise Source Restrictions:* In the event that a property zoned CP abuts a residential property, the noise source of the CP zoned property shall not exceed at L10 noise level of 60 dBA in the daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and an L10 noise level of 50 dBA in the night time (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) as measured on the property line abutting the source.
10. *Lighting Standards:* In the event that a property zoned CP abuts a residential property, the night time lighting of the CP zoned property shall meet the following standards: night time lighting shall not exceed 0.5 vertical surface foot candle measured at the property line six feet above grade. Lighting standards shall not exceed 20 feet in height and shall have recessed bulbs and filters which conceal the source of illumination. No wall or roof mounted flood-lights or spot-lights used as general grounds lighting are permitted. Security lighting is permitted.
11. *Additional Criteria for Pet Day Care Centers:* Outside boarding and unsupervised outside activity are prohibited. Hours of operation for pet day care centers shall be 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
12. *Additional Criteria for Charitable Donation Stations:* Such station shall have indoor storage for all donations, and shall have an attendant available during normal business hours responsible for the collection and/or storage of said donations. A "charitable donation station" is considered a community service/facility regulated by section 10-413 of this Code.

General Notes:
1. If central sanitary sewer is not available, residential development is limited to a minimum of 0.50 acre lots and nonresidential development is limited to a maximum of 2,500 square feet of building area. Community service facilities are limited to a maximum of 5,000 square feet of building area or a 500-gallon septic tank. Also, refer to sanitary sewer policy 2.1.12 of the comprehensive plan for additional requirements.
2. Refer to chapter 5, pertaining to environmental management, for information pertaining to the regulation of environmental features (preservation/conservation features), stormwater management requirements, etc.
3. Refer to chapter 4, pertaining to concurrency management, for information pertaining to the availability of capacity for certain public facilities (roads, parks, etc.).
4. For cluster development standards, refer to section 10-426.

Tallahassee Land Development Regulations

Sec. 10-167. High Intensity Urban Activity Center District

(a) Purpose and Intent. The purpose and intent of this zoning district is to establish an urban activity center providing for community wide or regional commercial activities located in proximity to multi-family housing and office employment centers. This district is intended to provide large scale commercial activities to serve the retail market of region as well as the community. The intense commercial of this district promotes the efficiency of the transportation system through consolidation of trips and discouragement of the unabated sprawl of commercial activities. Planned, integrated development is required to promote synergy between the different allowable land uses. An integrated pedestrian and bicycle access system shall be provided to afford safe and accessible foot and bike travel between the land uses. The district is intended to facilitate efficient traffic flow by allowing only land uses developed with comprehensively planned access, egress, and internal circulation systems. The district will also allow residential development of complimentary intensity of sixteen (16) to forty-five (45) dwelling units per acre.

(b) Allowable Uses. For the purpose of this chapter, the following land use types are allowable in this zoning district and are controlled by the Land Use Development Standards of this chapter, the Comprehensive Plan and Schedules of Permitted Uses.

(1) Minor Commercial
(2) Neighborhood Commercial
(3) Community Commercial
(4) Regional Commercial
(5) Highway Commercial
(6) Minor Office
(7) Major Office
(8) Office Park
(9) Medium Density Residential
(10) High Density Residential
(11) Passive Recreation
(12) Active Recreation
(13) Community Services
(14) Light Infrastructure
(15) Post Secondary
(16) Light Industrial--Minor

(c) List of Permitted Uses. See Schedules of Permitted Uses, subsection 10-238(1). Non-residential uses on these schedules are itemized according to the Standard Industrial Code (SIC). Proposed activities and uses are indicated in the schedules. The activity or use may be classified as permitted, restricted or permitted through special exception, or not allowed. Restricted and Special Exception Uses must meet the criteria in article VII of this chapter. Chapter 9, Article III sets forth the development approval process required for allowable uses.

(d) Development Standards. All proposed development shall meet the Land Use Development Criteria specified in subsections 10-238(2) and (3); Commercial Site Location Standards (section 10-174); Buffer Zone Standards (section 10-177); criteria of the Land Development Standards Schedule (article IV, division 4 of this chapter); and Parking and Loading Requirements (article VI of this chapter).

SECTION 10-238 - HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS DISTRICTALLOWABLE USES; APPROPRIATE PERMIT LEVEL AND APPLICABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS

P PERMITTED USE
R RESTRICTED USE
S SPECIAL EXCEPTION

SIC CODE	NAME OF USE	DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS													
		MC	NC	CC	RC	HC	MO	MjO	OP	MR	HR	AR	CS	LI	MI
	RESIDENTIAL														
	Dwelling, Multiple-Family									P	P				
	RETAIL TRADE														
521	Lumber and other building materials	P	P	P	P	P									
523	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	P	P	P	P	P									
525	Hardware stores	P	P	P	P	P									
526	Retail nurseries and garden stores	P	P	P	P	P									
527	Mobile home dealers	P	P	P	P	P									
531	Department stores	P	P	P	P	P									
533	Variety stores	P	P	P	P	P									
539	Misc. general merchandise stores	P	P	P	P	P									
541	Grocery stores	P	P	P	P	P									
542	Meat and fish markets	P	P	P	P	P									
543	Fruit and vegetable markets	P	P	P	P	P									
544	Candy, nut and confectionery stores	P	P	P	P	P									
545	Dairy products stores	P	P	P	P	P									
546	Retail bakeries	P	P	P	P	P									
551	New and used car dealers	P	P	P	P	P									
553	Auto and home supply stores	P	P	P	P	P									
554	Gasoline service stations	P	P	P	P	P									
555	Boat dealers	P	P	P	P	P									
556	Recreational vehicle dealers	P	P	P	P	P									
557	Motorcycle dealers	P	P	P	P	P									
56	Apparel and accessory stores	P	P	P	P	P									
571	Furniture and homefurnishings stores	P	P	P	P	P									
572	Household appliance stores	P	P	P	P	P									

LEGEND		
MC	=	MINOR COMMERCIAL
NC	=	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
CC	=	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL
RC	=	REGIONAL COMMERCIAL
HC	=	HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
MO	=	MINOR OFFICE
MjO	=	MAJOR OFFICE
OP	=	OFFICE PARK
MR	=	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
HR	=	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
AR	=	ACTIVE RECREATION
CS	=	COMMUNITY SERVICES
LI	=	LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE
MI	=	MINOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

SECTION 10-238 - HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS DISTRICTALLOWABLE USES; APPROPRIATE PERMIT LEVEL AND APPLICABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS

P PERMITTED USE
R RESTRICTED USE
S SPECIAL EXCEPTION

SIC CODE	NAME OF USE	DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS													
		MC	NC	CC	RC	HC	MO	MjO	OP	MR	HR	AR	CS	LI	MI
573	Radio, television, & computer stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5736	Musical instrument stores	P	P	P	P	P									
581	Eating and drinking places	P	P	P	P	P									
591	Drug stores and proprietary stores	P	P	P	P	P									
592	Liquor stores	P	P	P	P	P									
593	Used merchandise stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5941	Sporting goods and bicycle shops	P	P	P	P	P									
5942	Book stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5943	Stationery stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5944	Jewelry stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	P	P	P	P	P									
5946	Camera & photographic supply stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	P	P	P	P	P									
5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	P	P	P	P	P									
5961	Catalog and mail-order houses	P	P	P	P	P									
5992	Florists	P	P	P	P	P									
5993	Tobacco stores and stands	P	P	P	P	P									
5994	News dealers and newsstands	P	P	P	P	P									
5995	Optical goods stores	P	P	P	P	P									
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	P	P	P	P	P									
	FINANCE, INSURANCE,														
	AND REAL ESTATE														
601	Central reserve depositories	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
602	Commercial banks	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
603	Savings institutions	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						

LEGEND		
MC	=	MINOR COMMERCIAL
NC	=	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
CC	=	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL
RC	=	REGIONAL COMMERCIAL
HC	=	HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
MO	=	MINOR OFFICE
MjO	=	MAJOR OFFICE
OP	=	OFFICE PARK
MR	=	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
HR	=	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
AR	=	ACTIVE RECREATION
CS	=	COMMUNITY SERVICES
LI	=	LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE
MI	=	MINOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

SECTION 10-238 - HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS DISTRICTALLOWABLE USES; APPROPRIATE PERMIT LEVEL AND APPLICABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS

P PERMITTED USE
R RESTRICTED USE
S SPECIAL EXCEPTION

SIC CODE	NAME OF USE	DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS													
		MC	NC	CC	RC	HC	MO	MjO	OP	MR	HR	AR	CS	LI	MI
606	Credit unions	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
611	Federal & federal sponsored credit	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
614	Personal credit institutions	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
616	Mortgage bankers and brokers	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
62	Security and commodity brokers	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
64	Insurance agents, brokers, & service	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
65	Real estate	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
654	Title abstract offices	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
	SERVICES														
701	Hotels and motels	P	P	P	P	P			P						
702	Rooming and boarding houses; dorms	P	P	P	P	P									
721	Laundry, cleaning, & garment services	P	P	P	P	P									
7215	Coin-operated laundries and cleaning	P	P	P	P	P									
723	Beauty shops	P	P	P	P	P									
724	Barber shops	P	P	P	P	P									
725	Shoe repair and shoeshine parlors	P	P	P	P	P									
726	Funeral service and crematories	P	P	P	P	P									
7299	Miscellaneous personal services	P	P	P	P	P									
7311	Advertising agencies	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
732	Credit reporting and collection	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
7334	Photocopying & duplicating services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
7335	Commercial photography	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
7336	Commercial art and graphic design	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
7353	Heavy construction equipment rental	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
7359	Equipment rental & leasing, nec	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
7361	Employment agencies	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
737	Computer and data processing services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						

LEGEND		
MC	=	MINOR COMMERCIAL
NC	=	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
CC	=	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL
RC	=	REGIONAL COMMERCIAL
HC	=	HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
MO	=	MINOR OFFICE
MjO	=	MAJOR OFFICE
OP	=	OFFICE PARK
MR	=	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
HR	=	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
AR	=	ACTIVE RECREATION
CS	=	COMMUNITY SERVICES
LI	=	LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE
MI	=	MINOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

SECTION 10-238 - HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS DISTRICTALLOWABLE USES; APPROPRIATE PERMIT LEVEL AND APPLICABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS

P PERMITTED USE
R RESTRICTED USE
S SPECIAL EXCEPTION

SIC CODE	NAME OF USE	DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS													
		MC	NC	CC	RC	HC	MO	MjO	OP	MR	HR	AR	CS	LI	MI
742	Veterinarians	P	P	P		P									
751	Automotive rentals, no drivers	P	P	P	P	P									
752	Automobile parking	P	P	P	P	P									
753	Automotive repair shops	P	P	P	P	P									
754	Automotive services, except repair	P	P	P	P	P									
762	Electrical repair shops	P	P	P	P	P									
763	Watch, clock, and jewelry repair	P	P	P	P	P									
764	Reupholstery and furniture repair	P	P	P	P	P									
783	Motion picture theaters	P	P	P	P	P									
784	Video tape rental	P	P	P	P	P									
791	Dance studios, schools, and halls	P	P	P	P	P									
793	Bowling centers	P	P	P	P	P									
794	Commercial sports	P	P	P	P	P									
7991	Physical fitness facilities	P	P	P	P	P									
7992	Public golf courses	P	P	P	P	P									
7993	Coin-operated amusement devices	P	P	P	P	P									
7996	Amusement parks	P	P	P	P	P									
7997	Membership sports & recreation clubs	P	P	P	P	P									
801	Offices & clinics of Medical doctors						P	P	P						
802	Offices and clinics of dentists						P	P	P						
804	Offices of other health practitioners						P	P	P						
805	Nursing and personal care facilities						P	P	P		P				
806	Hospitals						P	P	P				P		
807	Medical and dental laboratories						P	P	P				P		
808	Home health care services						P	P	P				P		
81	Legal services						P	P	P						
821	Elementary and secondary schools												S		
823	Libraries - Less than 7500 sq. ft.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P				

LEGEND		
MC	=	MINOR COMMERCIAL
NC	=	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
CC	=	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL
RC	=	REGIONAL COMMERCIAL
HC	=	HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
MO	=	MINOR OFFICE
MjO	=	MAJOR OFFICE
OP	=	OFFICE PARK
MR	=	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
HR	=	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
AR	=	ACTIVE RECREATION
CS	=	COMMUNITY SERVICES
LI	=	LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE
MI	=	MINOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

SECTION 10-238 - HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTERS DISTRICTALLOWABLE USES; APPROPRIATE PERMIT LEVEL AND APPLICABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS

P PERMITTED USE
R RESTRICTED USE
S SPECIAL EXCEPTION

SIC CODE	NAME OF USE	DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATIONAL STANDARDS												
		MC	NC	CC	RC	HC	MO	MjO	OP	MR	HR	AR	CS	LI	MI
823	Libraries												S		
824	Vocational schools												S		
835	Day care services	P	P	P	P				P						
836	Residential care	P	P	P	P				P						
841	Museums and art galleries			P	P							P			
842	Botanical and zoological gardens											P			
864	Civic and social associations			P	P										
866	Religious organizations	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
871	Engineering & architectural services						P	P	P						
872	Accounting, auditing, & bookkeeping						P	P	P						
873	Research and testing services						P	P	P						
874	Management and public relations						P	P	P						
	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION														
91	Executive, legislative, and general						P	P	P				P		
921	Courts						P	P	P				P		
922	Public order and safety												P		
9221	Police protection												P		
9224	Fire protection												P		
	RECREATION														
	Hiking & Nature Trails											P			
	Picnicking											P			
	Canoe Trails											P			
	Bicycle Trails											P			
	Horseback Riding Trails											P			
	Tot Lots											P			
	Court Sports											P			
	Field Sports											P			
	Boat Landings											P			
	Archaeological Historical Sites											S			

LEGEND		
MC	=	MINOR COMMERCIAL
NC	=	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
CC	=	COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL
RC	=	REGIONAL COMMERCIAL
HC	=	HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
MO	=	MINOR OFFICE
MjO	=	MAJOR OFFICE
OP	=	OFFICE PARK
MR	=	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
HR	=	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
AR	=	ACTIVE RECREATION
CS	=	COMMUNITY SERVICES
LI	=	LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE
MI	=	MINOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

HIGH INTENSITY URBAN ACTIVITY CENTER
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FLOOR AREA
SECTION 10-238

COMMERCIAL LAND USE TYPE	ACTIVITY CENTER
MINOR*	
Total Location	80,000
Single Site or Quadrant	20,000
Single Structure	20,000
NEIGHBORHOOD**	
Total Location	400,000
Single Site or Quadrant	100,000
Single Structure	100,000
COMMUNITY	
Total Location	800,000
Single Site or Quadrant	200,000
Single Structure	200,000
REGIONAL	
Total Location	4,000,000
Single Site or Quadrant	1,000,000
Single Structure	1,000,000

*Maximum of 10,000 gross square feet, if located on a local street.

**Only one neighborhood commercial site (quadrant) will be permitted at the intersection of a major collector and arterial road. The maximum allowable commercial development permitted at the neighborhood commercial area located at the intersection of two major collectors is 50,000 sq. ft. g.s.l.a.

(3) MINIMUM DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS*

	MEDIUM OR HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, OFFICE	*INDUSTRIAL LIGHT*	*COMMUNITY SERVICES; ACTIVE RECREATION; PUBLIC, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS*
MINIMUM SETBACKS			
Front Yard Building	20	20	20
Corner Yard Building	20	20	20
Side Yard Building	5	10	5
Rear Yard Building	20	20	20
Adjoining Lower Intensity Zoning District Building	50	50	--
HEIGHTS			
Max. at Bldg. Envelope Perimeter	40	40	50
Addl. Height/Addl. Zoning Setback	4'/1'	2'/1'	4'/1'
Total Height	120	120	120

*** Development standards for properties located within the MMTD are established within Division 4 of this Code.**

Doherty, Megan

From: Erwin Jackson <erwin@erwinjackson.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 05, 2015 12:46 PM
To: White, Artie
Subject: I oppose any spot zoning.

It makes no sense to rezone 8 properties out of a neighborhood with approximately 50 properties. If the commission believes that this neighborhood is best for students then I agree. If they feel a higher zoning density is needed then I agree. In conclusion, the entire neighborhood should be rezoned – not just one owner's properties. Treat all citizens fairly and alike. All or none!!!!

Call if you have any other questions.
Application # PCM201601

Sincerely,

Erwin Jackson, PhD
Office: 850. 894. 7368
Cell: 850. 566. 0036
Erwin@ErwinJackson.com

"The deterioration of every government begins with the decay of the principles on which it was founded." - Charles-Louis de Secondat; "The Spirit of Laws" 1748

Doherty, Megan

From: Eddie Bass <ebass@moorebass.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2015 10:05 AM
To: White, Artie
Cc: Snyder, Russell; Bryant, Cherie (Planning); Karen Bass
Subject: Comprehensive Plan Amendment Application PCM201601

Artie, thank you for taking my call yesterday morning to discuss this proposed Comp Plan amendment, PCM201601. I received the notice(s) as I own the 3 bedroom single family homes at 212, 214, and 215 North Lipona Road. All of these homes serve as rental homes to me, and all are occupied by college students, all conforming to the existing RP-1 zoning district. As we discussed the overall neighborhood appears to be mostly non owner occupied units, except less than half a dozen I would estimate. The proposed Comp Plan Amendment appears to include only 7-8 lots under the direct control of "Student Housing Rentals, LLC", whereas, in my professional opinion, the Comp Plan amendment *may* need to be expanded to include the entire Fairmeadow neighborhood, if it is to go forward. To not include all homes within the overall subdivision would approach a "spot zoning" of sorts, would it not?

Furthermore I would like to add that if you look more closely at the homes I own, and I personally constructed at 212 and 215 N Lipona, you can see that additional density is possible with a little creativity, even in the existing RP-1 zoning designation. I constructed an accessory dwelling unit on each of these parcels per the MMTD code, where the MMTD code actually encourages these types of development for density bonus purposes. Most if not all of the Fairmeadow home sites are improved, and have been for quite some time. Instead of changing the overall neighborhood FLUC to accommodate a minority ownership in the neighborhood, why can't that minority ownership think outside the box just a bit and conform to the existing zoning, and MMTD overlay principles?

In closing I firmly trust in the staff of the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department, and know that you will recommend the best action for the overall good of the neighborhood. Thank you for your time in consideration of my thoughts on this matter. – Eddie Bass

Edward N. Bass, III, P.E.
Moore Bass Consulting, Inc.
805 N. Gadsden Street
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 222-5678
(850) 681-2349
ebass@moorebass.com

Amendment # PCM201601

I/We as owner(s) of property at this address: 1944 Pensacola St & Ocala Rd 111 N. wish the information below to be considered by the Local Planning Agency and the City/County Commissions:

There are serious drainage issues at both properties above - any plans for change must address infrastructure to correct this.

SIGNED: Laura Jernigan

Laura Jernigan
800 Ocala Rd., Ste. 300
Tallahassee, FL 32304

RECEIVED
2016 FEB -8 A 11:
TALLAHASSEE/LEON CO
PLANNING DEPARTMEN

Visit the Planning Department website at: www.talgov.com/planning

NOTICE OF A REQUESTED AMENDMENT
TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FUTURE LAND USE MAP AND REZONING

An application has been filed to request a change of designation on the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map and rezoning for the property shown on the map on the reverse side of this notice. You are being notified of this requested change because public records indicate that you own property within 1,000 feet of the request. A location map and a summary of the request are shown on the reverse side of this notice.

Listed below are the scheduled workshops and Public Hearings on this amendment. The Local Planning Agency, City Commission, and Board of County Commissioners appreciate any information that would be useful to them in their deliberations on the amendment request. The public is invited to attend the March 8th workshop but no public comments will be taken at the workshop. Prior to each meeting, please check www.talgov.com/planning to confirm there have been no changes to this meeting schedule.

Date	Meeting	Purpose	Time	Location
March 1 (Tuesday)	**Local Planning Agency**	**Local Planning Agency Public Hearing**	**6:00 PM**	**Renaissance Center 2nd Floor 435 North Macomb Street**
March 8 (Tuesday)	**County and City Commissions**	**Joint City-County Commission Workshop**	**1:30 PM**	**County Commission Chambers 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse**
April 12 (Tuesday)	**County and City Commissions**	**Joint City-County Transmittal Public Hearing**	**6:00 PM**	**County Commission Chambers 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse**
May 24		**inty blic**	**6:00 PM**	**County Commission Chambers 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse**

AMERICAN REALTY CAPITAL
Hospitality Trust, Inc.
MARK FOWLER
VICE PRESIDENT
3950 UNIVERSITY DRIVE, SUITE 301, FAIRFAX, VA 22030
T:(571) 529-6148 C:(571) 286-6884
MFOWLER@ARLCAP.COM

, please call the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department excluding weekends and holidays). The Planning Department da Relay TDD Service Telephone is 1-800-955-8771.

City and County Commissions in regard to this application, you may y submit your comments by letter, facsimile (fax), on the form below or ng the "Comprehensive Plan Amendment Cycle 2016" icon located on the sed amendment is also available on the website.

Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
ATTN: Comprehensive Planning Division
300 South Adams Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (850) 891-6400 Fax: (850) 891-6404

Amendment # PCM201611

I/We as owner(s) of property at this address: 1880 and 1972 Raymond Diehl Road (Residence Inn Courtyard) wish the information below to be considered by the Local Planning Agency and the City/County Commissions:

American Realty Capital Hospitality Trust objects to the change from Suburban to Activity Center

SIGNED: (Mark Fowler) VP Asset Mangment

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF LAND USE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT AND REZONING PUBLIC HEARING

County Commission Adoption Public Hearing And Implementing Ordinance And Rezoning Public Hearing Tuesday, May 24, 2016 At 6 PM 5th Floor – Leon County Courthouse

At the above public hearing the Board of County Commissioners will take public comments on and consider adoption of the following Ordinance, which adopts the map and text amendments in this advertisement. The Ordinance titled is included below.

ORDINANCE NO. 16- ____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE 2030 TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP, THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT AND THE MOBILTY ELEMENT; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILTY; PROVIDING FOR A COPY TO BE ON FILE WITH THE TALLAHSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

MAP AMENDMENT

Fairmeadow
Amendment #: PCM 201601
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Residential Preservation" (RP) to "University Transition". The implementing zoning request is from "Residential Preservation -1" (RP-1) & "Residential Preservation -2" (RP-2) Zoning Districts to University Transition (UT) Zoning District (PRZ#150018), Proposed City Ordinance 16-Z-09.
Applicant: Student Housing Rentals, LLC

Governor's Park
Amendment #: PCM201602
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Planned Development" (PD) & "Residential Preservation" (RP) to "Recreation/ Open Space" (OS). The implementing zoning request is from "Residential Preservation-1" (RP-1) Zoning District to "Open Space" (OS) Zoning District (PRZ#150019), Proposed City Ordinance 16-Z-10.
Applicant: TLCPD

Woodville Well Site
Amendment #: PCM201603
This is a request to change the Future Land Use from "Government Operational" (GO) to "Woodville Rural Community with a Residential Preservation Overlay". There is no implementing zoning request for this change.
Applicant: TLCPD

Waterworks Site
Amendment #: PCM201604
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Recreation/ Open Space" (OS) to "Central Core" (CO). There is no implementing zoning request for this change.
Applicant: TLCPD

Miccosukee and Blairstone Road
Amendment #: PCM 201605
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Government Operational" (GO) to "Suburban" (SUB). The implementing zoning request is from "Planned Unit Development" (PUD) Zoning District to "General Commercial" (C-2) Zoning District (PRZ#150020), Proposed City Ordinance 16-Z-11.
Applicant: County

Tallahassee Memorial Hospital
Amendment #: PCM 201606
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Government Operational" (GO) & "Suburban" (SUB) & "Educational Facilities" (EF) to "Suburban" (SUB) & "Governmental Operational" (GO). The implementing zoning request is from "Medical Commercial Arts" (CM) Zoning District to "Governmental Operational-2" (GO-2) Zoning District (PRZ#150023), Proposed City Ordinance 16-Z-12.
Applicant: TLCPD

City of Tallahassee Utility Operation Site
Amendment #: PCM201608
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Suburban" (SUB) and "Urban Residential -2" (UR-2) to "Government Operational" (GO). The implementing zoning request is from Office Residential-2 (OR-2) & R-4 Urban Residential Zoning Districts to Light Industrial (M-1) Zoning District (PRZ#150022), Proposed County Ordinance No. 16__.
Applicant: TLCPD

Drury Inn and Suites
Amendment #: PCM201611
This is a request to change the Future Land Use Map from "Suburban" (SUB) to "High Intensity Urban Activity Center" (AC). The implementing zoning request is from "Commercial Parkway" (CP) Zoning District to "Activity Center" (AC) Zoning District (PRZ#201611), Proposed City Ordinance 16-Z-13.
Applicant: Drury Inn and Suites

TEXT AMENDMENT

Intergovernmental Coordination Element
Amendment #: PCT201609
Summary: Amend the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to define updated requirements for annexation procedures.

Future Right-of-Way Needs Map
Amendment #: PCT201610
Summary: Amend the Mobility Element to update the Future Right-of-Way Needs Map to add new approved projects and remove completed projects.

The purpose of the hearing is to adopt Cycle 2016 amendments to the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan. The Plan provides a blueprint of how the community is intended to develop over the next 15-20 years. The plan amendments may be inspected by the public at the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department, located on the third floor of the Frenchtown Renaissance Center, 435 North Macomb Street, Tallahassee, Florida, during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.. For more information, contact the Planning Department at (850) 891-6400.

If you have a disability requiring accommodations, please call the Planning Department at least three (3) working days prior to the hearing. The phone number for the Florida Relay Service TDD Service is 1-800-955-8771.

Be advised that if a person decides to appeal any decision made with respect to any matter considered at this hearing, such person will need a record of these proceedings. For this purpose such person may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal will be based.

TALLAHASSEE-LEON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLACE - PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Notes for Agenda Item #15

Leon County
Board of County Commissioners

Cover Sheet for Agenda #15

May 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

Title: First and Only Public Hearing on a Proposed Ordinance Amending the Official Zoning Map to Change the Zoning Classification from the Office Residential–2 (OR-2) and Urban Residential (R-4) Zoning Districts to the Light Industrial (M-1) Zoning District

County Administrator Review and Approval:	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
Department/ Division Review:	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator Ken Morris, Assistant County Administrator Benjamin H. Pingree, Director, Planning, Land Management & Community Enhancement Cherie Bryant, Manager, Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
Lead Staff/ Project Team:	Barry Wilcox, Division Manager Steve Hodges, Senior Planner

Fiscal Impact:

This item has no fiscal impact to the County.

Staff Recommendation:

Option #1: Conduct the first and only public hearing on the proposed ordinance (Attachment #1).

Report and Discussion

Background:

The City of Tallahassee's Electric Utilities Division requested that the Planning Department submit a proposed Future Land Use Map (FLUM) amendment to change the land use designation for a 71.9 acre parcel ("subject site") located immediately south of the Hopkins Power Generating Facility located on the east side of Geddie Road and north of Highway 20. The proposed land use change and rezoning are intended to recognize the subject site's public ownership and to allow the future development of electric generating facilities on the subject site.

Analysis:

This proposed rezoning implements Comprehensive Plan map amendment PCM201608, which is proposed for adoption on May 24, 2016. The rezoning requests a change to the Official Zoning Map from the Office Residential–2 (OR-2) and Urban Residential (R-4) zoning districts to the Light Industrial (M-1) zoning district. The proposed rezoning ordinance and location map is included as Attachment #1.

The Hopkins power plant, located on 232 acres seven miles west of Tallahassee, was originally built in 1971 to help provide electricity to the City of Tallahassee and surrounding urban area. Although the power plant has been expanded several times over its lifetime, the remaining undeveloped portions of the site contain environmental features, such as wetlands that flood plain, that severely limit its future expansion.

To accommodate future growth of this facility, the City's Electric Utility division purchased the 72-acre subject site immediately south of the plant. This parcel has relatively few environmental constraints, and has 0.36 miles of frontage along Blountstown Highway (U.S. Hwy 20). The subject site is mostly vacant and forested.

A single lane dirt road crossing the property from north to south, close to its eastern boundary, provides access to a single-family residence not located on the subject site. According to City Electric Utility staff, the City will provide an easement to ensure this property continues to be accessible.

The proposed use of the subject site is to develop electric energy generating facilities. These facilities may include the following types of activities: water facilities; natural gas and or propane facilities; warehousing; offices; vehicle fleet operations; renewable energy electric power generation; renewable energy combined with fossil fuel energy for electric power generations; the manufacturing/production, storage and transportation of alternative fuels; and/or electric power generation from fossil or other fuels.

Public Notification & Response:

This request was noticed and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Leon County Code of Ordinances (Attachment #2). The Planning Department mailed 123 notices to property owners within 1,000 feet of the subject property. To date, the Planning Department has received no written responses.

Options:

1. Conduct the first and only public hearing on the proposed ordinance (Attachment #1).
2. Board Direction.

Recommendation:

Option # 1.

Attachments:
1. Ordinance/Location Map
2. Public Notice

LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM THE OFFICE RESIDENTIAL–2 AND UR BAN RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS TO THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICT IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. On May 24, 2016, the County Commission approved an Ordinance which adopted Comprehensive Amendment #PCM201608. To implement plan amendment #PCM201608, the property which is the subject of that amendment as shown in Exhibit A attached hereto, must be rezoned. Accordingly, the part or area of Leon County and the same as indicated in Exhibit A is hereby changed from Office Residential–2 (OR-2) and Urban Residential (R-4) and hereby designated and established as Light Industrial () on the official zoning map of Leon County as adopted and established by the Leon County Commission. The official zoning map as adopted in Leon County Ordinance No. 92-11 is hereby amended as it pertains to Exhibit A. PRZ150022: From Office Residential–2 (OR-2) and Urban Residential (R-4) Zoning District to Light Industrial (M-1) Zoning District. The property shown as Office Residential–2 and Urban Residential on the map is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

SECTION 2. All Ordinance or parts of Ordinance in conflict with the provisions this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, except to the extent of any conflicts with the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan as amended which provisions shall prevail over any parts of this ordinance which are inconsistent, either in whole or in part, with the said Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 3. If any word, phrase, clause, section or portion of this Ordinance shall be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion or words shall

be deemed a separate and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION 4. The effective date of this ordinance shall be the effective date of comprehensive plan amendment PCM201608.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, on this _____ day of _____, 2016.

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

_____
Bill Proctor, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:
Bob Inzer, Clerk of the Court

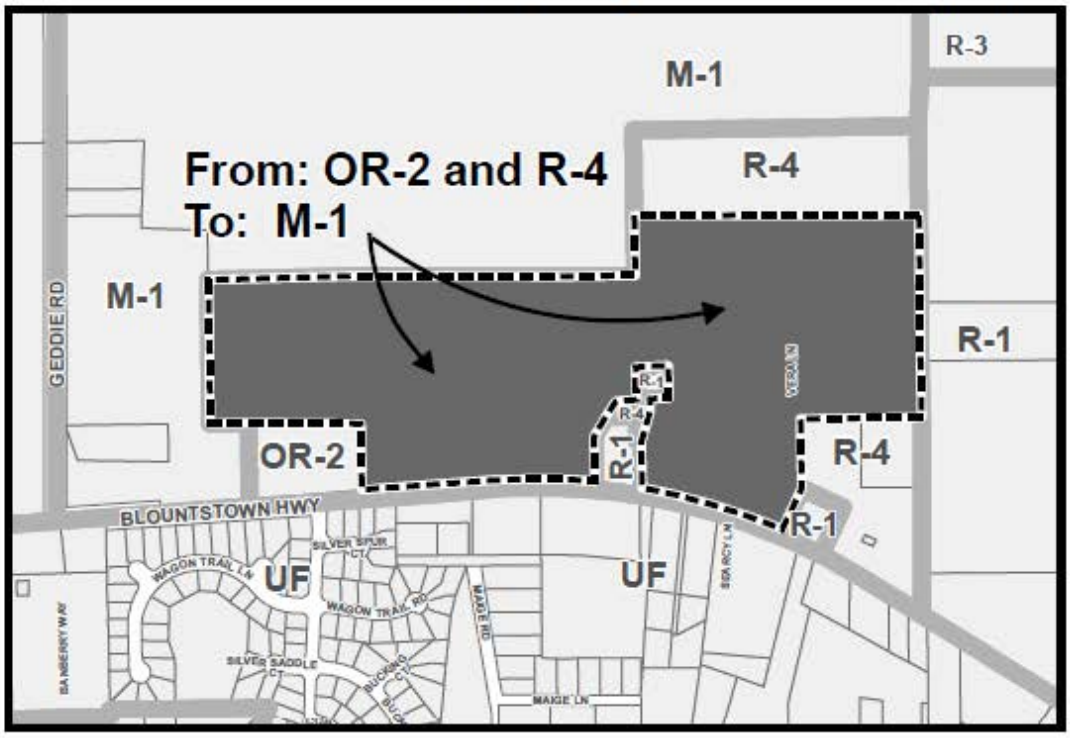
By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
County Attorney's Office
Leon County, Florida

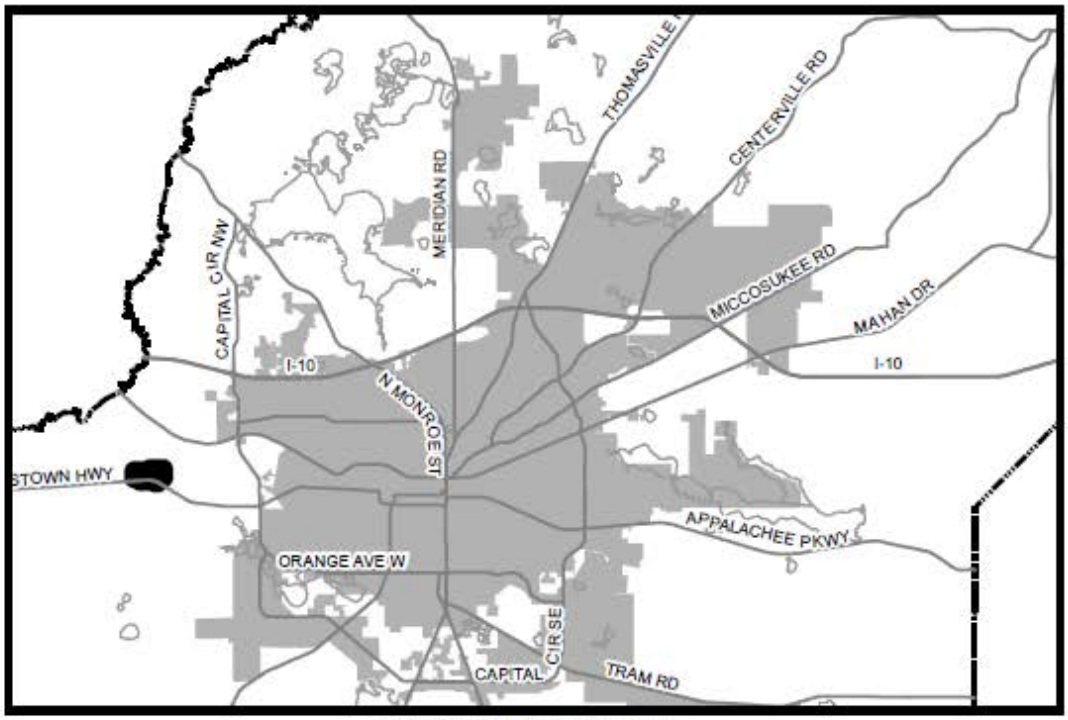
By: _____
Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.
County Attorney

City of Tallahassee Utilitiy Operations Site Rezoning

PRZ #150022



0 250 500 1,000 Feet



GENERAL LOCATION MAP

Attachment 2

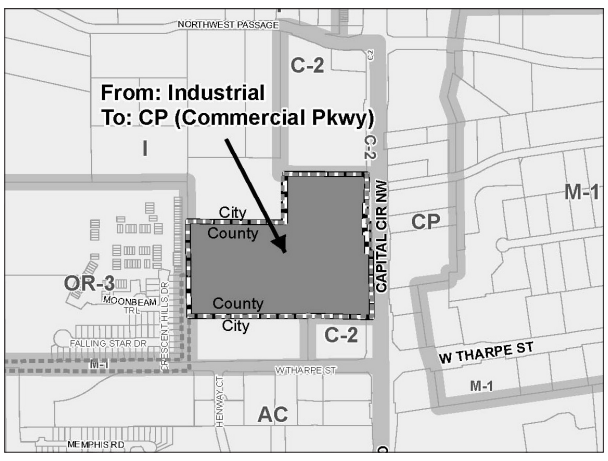
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON ORDINANCES AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP AND CHANGING THE USE OF LAND

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida (the County) will conduct a public hearing on Tuesday, June 10, 2014, at 6 pm or as soon thereafter as such matter may be heard, at the County Commission Chambers, 5th Floor, Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, to consider adoption of Ordinances entitled to wit:

LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 14 ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM I INDUSTRIAL TO CP COMMERCIAL PARKWAY IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

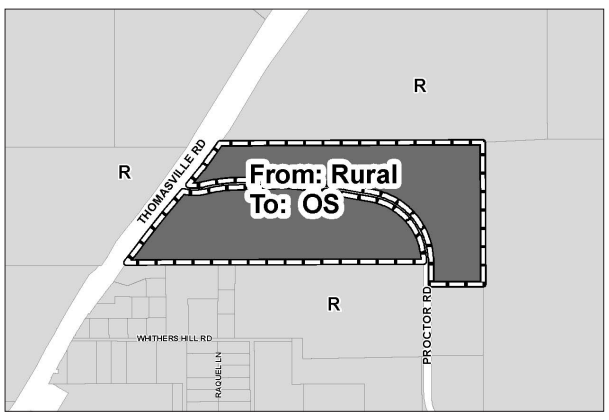
The proposed Ordinance provides for a zoning change from Industrial (I) Zoning District to the Commercial Parkway (CP) Zoning District on the properties shown in gray below.



LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 14 ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 92-11 TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE IN ZONE CLASSIFICATION FROM R RURAL TO OS OPEN SPACE IN LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

The proposed Ordinance provides for a zoning change from Rural (R) Zoning District to the Open Space (OS) Zoning District on the properties shown in gray below.



All interested parties are invited to present their comments at the public hearing at the time and place set out above. Speakers are requested to limit their comments to 3 minutes.

Anyone wishing to appeal the action of the Board with regard to this matter will need a record of the proceedings and should ensure that a verbatim record is made.

In accordance with Section 286.26, Florida Statutes, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in the proceeding should contact Community &Media Relations, (850) 606-5300, or Facilities Management, (850) 606-5000, by written or oral request at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding. 7-1-1 (TDD and Voice), via Florida Relay Service.

Copies of said Ordinances may be inspected at the following location during regular business hours:
Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department
3rd Floor, Renaissance Building
435 N. Macomb Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Phone (850) 891-6400